



JOURNAL

OF THE

Twenty-Second Annual Session

OF THE

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

Grand Army of the Republic

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SEPTEMBER 12TH, 13TH AND 14TH, 1888.

MINNEAPOLIS:
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1888.

and we rejoice that, though so many have been called to be mustered in with the great majority, so many of us have been spared to meet by peaceful campfires, and so many of us are permitted to clasp hands again as brothers, and to feel that the tie that binds us is stronger and stronger, and that it goes from us to our children. And now we beseech Thee for Thy blessing upon us as we come together for our Annual Encampment. Grant that we may be blessed with unity in all that we do, and that when we come to the close of this Encampment, we may feel that God has been with us and that he has blessed us in all our deliberations. We beseech Thee for Thy blessing upon those that we have left at home, and let us feel that the dear ones that are in our hearts this morning are under Thy protection as are we. And now guide us, we beseech Thee, in all our deliberations, and let us come more and more into the principles of our Order—Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty—and may that loyalty be not only to our land, but to our God. We pray for Thy blessing upon those who are in command, upon those who are the officers of this body; and may we all be prepared to stand together with one heart and one purpose, feeling that we are linked in the strongest and sweetest bond that there is upon the earth out of the family, our Grand Army of the Republic. This we beseech Thee for Jesus' sake. Amen.

The Commander-in-Chief announced the following Committee on Credentials: Daniel Fish, Adjutant-General; H. P. Thompson, Ill.; A. C. Monroe, Mass.; Thos. S. Taylor, Cal., and Geo. C. Ginty, Wis.

The roll of the Encampment, as corrected by the Committee on Credentials, is as follows, those marked with an asterisk (*) being present :

ROLL OF THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

<i>*Commander-in-Chief,</i>	-	-	JOHN P. REA, Minneapolis, Minn.
<i>*Sen. Vice-Commander-in-Chief,</i>			NELSON COLE, St. Louis, Mo.
<i>*Jun. Vice-Commander-in-Chief,</i>			JNO. C. LINEHAN, Penacook, N. H.
<i>*Chaplain-in-Chief,</i>			EDWARD ANDERSON, Norwalk, Conn.
<i>*Surgeon-General,</i>			FLORENCE DONOHUE, Wash., D. C.
<i>*Adjutant-General,</i>			DANIEL FISH, Minneapolis, Minn.
<i>*Quartermaster-General,</i>			JOHN TAYLOR, Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>*Judge Advocate-General,</i>			WHEELOCK G. VEAZEY, Rutland, Vt.
<i>Inspector-General,</i>			IRA M. HEDGES, Haverstraw, N. Y.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Arizona	-	-	No Member.
Arkansas			William G. Akers, - Little Rock.
California			A. W. Barrett - Los Angeles.
Colorado			Cecil A. Deane, - Denver.
Connecticut			Morgan G. Bulkeley Hartford.
Dakota			*B. F. Campbell - Sioux Falls.
Delaware			*George W. King - Wilmington,
Florida			William James - Jacksonville.
Idaho			No member.
Illinois			*R. F. Wilson - Chicago.
Indiana			Irvin Robbins - Indianapolis.
Iowa			*George A. Newman Cedar Falls.
Kansas			*J. D. Parker - Girard.
Kentucky			*M. Minton - Louisville.
Louisiana and Miss.			Henry Schorten - Baton Rouge, La.
Maine			F. A. Motley - Portland.
Maryland			S. L. Stockbridge - Baltimore.
Massachusetts			*Benjamin S. Lovell E. Weymouth.
Michigan			*Russell A. Alger - Detroit.
Minnesota			Charles H. Bennett Pipestone.
Missouri			Charles G. Burton - Nevada.
Montana			*Peter R. Dolman - Butte.
Nebraska			*T. S. Clarkson - Omaha.
New Hampshire			Geo. E. Hodgdon - Portsmouth.
New Jersey			*Bishop W. Mains - Trenton.

New Mexico	- - -	*James H. Purdy	-	Santa Fe.
New York	- - -	Jacob Scheider	-	New York.
Ohio	- - -	*Fred C. Dietz	- -	Zanesville.
Oregon	- - -	*O. Summers	- -	Portland.
Pennsylvania	- - -	*William McClelland	-	Pittsburgh.
Potomac	- - -	*John C. S. Burger	-	Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island	- - -	*W. H. Turner	- -	Westerly.
Tennessee and Georgia		W. J. Ramage	-	Knoxville.
Texas	- - -	*George A. Knight	-	Dallas.
Utah	- - -	T. C. Bailey	- -	Salt Lake.
Vermont	- - -	Charles E. Graves	-	Bennington.
Virginia	- - -	*John B. H. Goff	-	Soldiers' Home.
Washington Territory		Charles M. Holton	-	North Zabrina.
West Virginia	- - -	*Robert S. Northcott		Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	- - -	*George C. Ginty	-	Chippewa Falls.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Those only who are in good standing in the Posts, and those deceased.

Past Commanders in-Chief.

†S. A. Hurlbut,	- - - - -	1866-67
†John A. Logan,	- - - - -	1868-9-70
†Ambrose E. Burnside,	- - - - -	1871-72
Charles Devens, Boston, Mass.,	- - - - -	1873-74
John F. Hartranft, Philadelphia, Pa.,	- - - - -	1875-76
J. C. Robinson, Binghamton, N. Y.	- - - - -	1877-78
†William Earnshaw,	- - - - -	1879
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.,	- - - - -	1880
*Geo. S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass.,	- - - - -	1881
*Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Neb.	- - - - -	1882
*Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.,	- - - - -	1883
*John S. Kountz, Toledo, O.,	- - - - -	1884
S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C.,	- - - - -	1885
*Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis ,	- - - - -	1886

Past Senior Vice Commanders-in-Chief.

†Joshua T. Owen,	- - - - -	1868
*Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.,	- - - - -	1869-70
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.,	- - - - -	1871-72
Edward Jardine, New York City, N. Y.,	- - - - -	1874
Joseph S. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.,	- - - - -	1875-76
Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, R. I.,	- - - - -	1877
*Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Neb.,	- - - - -	1878
*John Palmer, Albany, N. Y.,	- - - - -	1879
Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, Ill.,	- - - - -	1880
Chas. L. Young, Toledo, Ohio,	- - - - -	1881
W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.,	- - - - -	1882

†Deceased.

*Wm. Warner, Kansas City, Mo.,	-	-	-	1883
*John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.,	-	-	-	1884
Seldon Connor, Augusta, Me.,	-	-	-	1885
S. W. Backus, Santa Barbara, Cal.,	-	-	-	1886

Past Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief.

Jos. R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.,	-	-	-	1868-69
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.,	-	-	-	1870
J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, Ohio,	-	-	-	1871-72
Ed. Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wis.,	-	-	-	1873
Guy T. Gould, Chicago, Ill.,	-	-	-	1874
C. J. Buckbee, New Haven, Conn.,	-	-	-	1875-76
†Wm. Earnshaw,	-	-	-	1877
Herbert E. Hill, Boston, Mass.,	-	-	-	1878
H. Dingman, Washington, D. C.,	-	-	-	1879
†Geo. Bowers,	-	-	-	1880
C. V. R. Pond, Quincy, Mich.,	-	-	-	1881
I. S. Bangs, Waterville, Me.,	-	-	-	1882
W. H. Holmes, San Francisco, Cal.,	-	-	-	1883
Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, Conn.,	-	-	-	1884
*John R. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.,	-	-	-	1885
*Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va.,	-	-	-	1886

ARIZONA.

(Organized September 10, 1887.)

Commander,	-	-	-	A. L. Grow, Tombstone.
Senior Vice Commander,	-	-	-	Hampton Ellis, Globe.
Junior Vice Commander,	-	-	-	Edward Schwartz, Phoenix.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	-	-	-	T. A. Atchison, Tombstone.

Representative.

Alternate.

Benj. C. Parker (at large) Tucson. Geo. F. Coats (at large), Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.

(Organized July 11, 1883)

Commander, - - - -	*S. K. Robinson, Fort Smith.
Senior Vice Commander, -	*Ira A. Church, Texarkana.
Junior Vice Commander, -	Win C. Roberts, Huntsville.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	C. M. Barnes, Fort Smith.

Representatives.

Alternates.

*M. W. Benjamin (at large), Little Rock.	Logan H. Roots (at large), Little Rock.
*John Vaughan, Fort Smith.	M. C. Thompson, Texarkana.

Past Department Commanders.

Stephen Wheeler, Fort Smith.	C. M. Barnes, Fort Smith.
Charles C. Waters, Little Rock.	Thomas Boles, Fort Smith.

†Deceased.

CALIFORNIA.

(Organized February 20, 1868.)

Commander, - - - -	*T. H. Goodman, San Francisco.
Senior Vice Commander, -	*A. J. Buckles, Fairfield.
Junior Vice Commander, -	*J. B. Fuller, Marysville.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*T. S. Taylor, San Francisco.

Representatives.

L. B. Edwards (at large), San Francisco.
*George E. Gard, Los Angeles.
*C. H. Hubbard, Sacramento.
*C. J. Boskowitz, Carson, Nev. R. B. Treat, San Luis Obispo.
*E. M. Gibson, Oakland,
*B. O. Carr, St. Helena.

Alternates.

*Fred Banta (at large), Fresno.
H. D. Talcott, San Francisco.
P. H. McGrew, Oakland.
Magnus Tait, Los Gatos.
Geo. H. Stevens, San Francisco.
W. W. Magary, San Francisco.
S. D. Thurston, Independence.

Past Department Commanders.

W. H. Aiken, Wright's Station.	W. A. Robinson, San Francisco.
E. Carlson, San Francisco.	James W. Staples, San Francisco.
S. W. Backus, Santa Barbara.	J. M. Davis, San Francisco.
S. P. Ford, San Francisco.	R. H. Warfield, Healdsburg.
C. Mason Kinne, San Francisco.	W. R. Smedberg, San Francisco.
Edward S. Salomon, San Francisco.	

COLORADO.

(Organized as Department of the Mountains, December 11, 1869; name changed to Colorado, July 31, 1882.)

Commander, - - - -	*John W. Browning, Denver.
Senior Vice Commander, -	Gus. Schnitgar, Cummins, Wy. T.
Junior Vice Commander, -	*H. C. Watson, Greeley.
Assistant Adjutant-General, -	*Thos. S. Mitchell, Denver.

Representatives.

*T. A. McMorris (at large), Colorado Springs.
*N. Rollins, Leadville.
*John C. Friend, Rawlins, Wy. T.
*Charles Warren, Fort Collins.

Alternates.

M. D. VanHorn (at large), Denver.
Robt. S. Roe, Denver.
A. J. Sampson, Denver.
Wilmot H. Chapman, Golden.

Past Department Commanders.

F. J. Bancroft, Denver.	B. L. Carr, Longmont.
*J. W. Donnellan, Laramie City, Wyoming.	*A. V. Bohn, Leadville.
E. K. Stimson, Denver.	Henry Bowman, Idaho Springs.
	*George Ady, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

(Organized April 11, 1867.)

Commander, - - - -	*Samuel B. Horne, Winsted.
Senior Vice Commander, -	*Wm. H. Pierpont, New Haven.
Junior Vice Commander, -	Geo. W. Keeler, Bridgeport.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*John H. Thacher, Hartford.

Representatives.

*Charles W. Filer, (at large), Versailles.
*Wm. E. Morgan, New Haven. Daniel Kiefer, Waterbury.
*Julius Auger, Meridan.
*Geo. W. Anderson, Stamford.
*B. Frank Marsh, West Winsted.
*H. N. Fanton, Danbury.

Alternates.

Wm. B. Rudd, (at large) Lakeville.
Norman L. Hope, Hartford.
*W. S. Chase, Milford.
W. S. Wells, New Haven.
Geo. W. Brigham, Rockville.
C. M. Green, Putnam.
John C. Broatch, Middletown.

Past Department Commanders.

Edward Harland, Norwich.	Charles J. Buckbee, New Haven.
†Theo. G. Ellis,	Ira E. Hicks, New Britain.
†W. H. Mallory.	Isaac B. Hyatt, Meriden.
L. A. Dickinson, Hartford.	William Berry, Hartford.
William E. Disbrow, Bridgeport.	Alfred B. Beers, Bridgeport.
†Frank G. Otis.	Frank D. Sloat, New Haven.
†Chas. E. Fowler.	John T. Crary, Norwich.
George S. Smith, Norwich.	Henry E. Taintor, Hartford.

DAKOTA.

(Organized February 27, 1884.)

Commander, - - - -	*S. F. Hammond, Ashton.
Senior Vice Commander, -	*A. S. Bates, Fargo.
Junior Vice Commander, -	W. H. Stoddard, Sioux Falls.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*J. S. Perriton, Ashton.

Representatives.

*E. T. Cressey, (at large) Huron.
*E. S. Miller, Jamestown.
*Geo. B. Winship, Grand Forks.
E. S. Kellogg, Woonsocket.

Alternates.

*C. W. Buttz, (at large) Lisbon.
S. M. Booth, Custer City.
C. J. Anderson, Plankinton.
H. B. Murphy, Yankton.

Past Department Commanders.

W. V. Lucas, Chamberlain.	*Harrison Allen, Fargo.
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†Deceased.

DELAWARE.

(Organized January 14, 1831.)

Commander, - - -	*R. G. Buckingham, Mt. Pleasant.
Senior Vice Commander, -	*John Wilkins, Lincoln.
Junior Vice Commander, -	W. T. Griffenberg, Rising Sun.
Assistant Adjutant-General, -	*W. P. Voshell, Wilmington.

Representatives.**Alternates.**

A. H. Grimshaw, (at large) Wilmington.	R. H. Williams, (at large) Newport.
*J. S. Booth, Wilmington.	*Alex Burleigh, Wilmington.

Past Department Commanders.

W. S. McNair, Wilmington.	C. M. Carey, Wyoming.
John Wainright, Wilmington.	J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington.
*Daniel Ross, Wilmington.	John M. Dunn, Wilmington.
J. E. Mowbray, Dover.	

FLORIDA.

(Organized June 19, 1834.)

Commander, - - -	*William James, Jacksonville.
Senior Vice Commander, -	J. W. V. R. Plummer, Key West.
Junior Vice Commander, -	A. L. Cole, Palatka.
Assistant Adjutant General,	Samuel W. Fox, Jacksonville.

Representative.**Alternate.**

John Ireton, (at large) De Land.	Malichi Krebs (at large), Sanford.
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Past Department Commanders.

T. S. Wilmarth, Jacksonville.	G. H. Norton, Eustis.
	E. W. Henck, Longwood.

IDAHO.

(Organized September 1, 1837.)

Commander, - - -	Wm. H. Nye, Boise City.
Senior Vice Commander, -	A. S. Senter, Shoshone.
Junior Vice Commander, -	D. F. Chamberlain, Eagle Rock.
Assistant Adjutant General,	Chas. A. Clark, Boise City.

Representative.**Alternate.**

R. H. Barton (at large), Moscow.	S. J. Langdon (at large), Lewiston.
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ILLINOIS.

Organized July 12, 1836,

*Commander, - - -	James A. Sexton, Chicago.
*Senior Vice Commander, -	R. P. Lytle, Decatur.
*Junior Vice Commander, -	F. M. Pickett, Harrisburgh.
*Assistant Adjutant-General,	A. D. Reade, Chicago.

ILLINOIS—Continued.**Representatives.**

*John J. Healy (at large),
Chicago.

*A. C. Matthews, Pittsfield.

*O. F. Avery, Pontiac.

*H. P. Ayers, Peoria.

*C. J. Yocke, Mendota.
William Avery, Woodstock.

*T. W. Cole, Rockford.

*J. W. Goudy, Arcola.

*C. W. Ballenger, Chicago.

*M. M. Bane, Quincy.

*E. H. Buck, Rock Island.
C. B. Loop, Belvidere.
D. E. Munger, Princeton.

*C. W. Pavey, Mt. Vernon.

*George Riddle, Leroy.

*J. G. Everest, Chicago.

*J. O. Anderson, Oquawka.

*J. L. Bennett, Chicago.

*C. C. George, Edinburg.

*H. S. Dietrick, Chicago.

*M. A. Ewing, Neoga.
B. F. Sheets, Oregon.

*John F. Glenn, Hillsboro.

*H. P. Thompson, Chicago.

*I. H. Pike, Bloomington.

*A. F. Rogers, Alton.

*J. J. Healy, Chicago.

*C. R. Matson, Chicago.

*H. C. Carter, Chicago.

*George O. Spooner, Batavia.

*R. M. Woods, Joliet.

Alternates.

*W. E. Bingham (at large),
Decatur.

*J. E. Johnson, Lexington.

*C. K. Herrick, Chicago.
W. H. Rose, Chicago.
James O'Donnell, Chicago.
E. K. Westfall, Bushnell.
H. H. Thomas, Chicago.
E. D. Steen, Danville.
L. S. Lambert, Galesburg.
Henry Wakeford, Omaha.
W. H. Watson, Aurora.
W. W. Bean, Streator.
T. R. Weaver, Mattoon.
James Donahue, Chicago.
John Virgin, Fairbury.
C. A. Carmichael, Kirkwood.
B. L. Flagg, Waukegan.
W. H. Jenkins, Pontiac.
H. C. Clark, Kankakee.
Horace Chapin, Springfield.
R. B. Stinson, Anna.
L. P. Peebles, Carlinville.
A. C. Potter, Englewood.
Geo. Bruening, Centralia.
H. M. Condee, Mt. Sterling.
F. N. Boyer, Olney.
W. C. Custer, Homer.
A. R. Mock, Cambridge.
J. I. Neff, Freeport.
J. A. Barnes, Decatur.
N. S. McKeen, Marshall.

Past Department Commanders.

John M. Palmer, Springfield. *Thomas G. Lawler, Rockford.

Guy T. Gould, Chicago. *Samuel A. Harper, Elmwood.

J. S. Reynolds, Chicago. *L. T. Dickason, Danville.

T. B. Coulter, Aurora. *W. W. Berry, Quincy.

Edgar D. Swain, Chicago. *Philip S. Post, Galesburg.

*J. W. Burst, Sycamore. *A. C. Sweetser, Bloomington.

INDIANA.

(Organized November 22, 1866; Re-organized August 11, 1879.)

*Commander, - - - - Argus D. Vanosdol, Madison.

*Senior Vice Commander, - Shelby Sexton, North Manchester.

*Junior Vice Commander, - I. B. McDonald, Columbia City.

*Assistant Adjutant-General, Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis.

INDIANA—Continued.**Representatives.****Alternates.**

*R. C. Wikiuson (at large), Evansville.	George T. Briggs (at large), Sullivan.
*Bruce Carr, Indianapolis. M. M. Hurley, New Albany. J. N. Wallingford, Greensburg.	*H. F. Underwood, Peru. Jasper Lewis, South Bend. J. Lee Ferguson, Knightstown.
*J. P. Calvert, Mooresville.	S. M. Holcombe, Fort Branch.
*W. H. Elliott, New Castle.	N. A. Sexton, Rushville.
*W. H. Conrad, Anderson.	W. H. Reiffenberg, Lowell.
*H. M. Caylor, Noblesville.	A. E. Steele, Marion.
*Frank Swigart, Logansport.	*George W. Gordon, Auburn.
*C. A. Zollinger, Fort Wayne.	*J. B. Mulky, Bloomington.
*Thomas Bridges, Wabash.	*H. P. Hopkins, Evansville.
*Vesper Dorneck, Princeton.	John Dearmin, Odon.
*S. B. A. Condor, Orleans.	George W. Coward, Charleston.
*Joseph Balsley, Seymour.	W. H. Child, Madison.
*J. G. Moore, Madison.	John V. Hadley, Danville.
*Chas. O. Waggoner, Greencastle.	John W. Macey, Winchester.
*D. P. Leibhardt, Milton.	*Carey McPherson, Indianapolis.
*Geo. F. McGinnis, Indianapolis	H. R. Tinsley, Crawfordsville.
*M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute. D. F. Allen, Frankfort.	Wm. Styer, Kokomo. George W. Waters, Lowell.
*Mark L. DeMotte, Valparaiso.	Charles W. Watkins, Huntington.
*Nelson A. Saxton, Bluffton.	John H. Hoffman, Ligonier.
*Allen H. Dougall, Fort Wayne. James S. Dodge, Bristol.	Wm. M. Kendall, Plymouth.

Past Department Commanders.

James R. Carnahan, Indianapolis.	*David N. Foster, Fort Wayne.
Edwin Nicar, South Bend.	*Thomas W. Bennett, Richmond.
W. W. Dudley, Washington D. C.	*Ira J. Chase, Danville.

IOWA.

(Organized September 26, 1866; Re-organized January 23, 1879.)

Commander, - - -	E. A. Consigny, Avoca.
*Senior Vice Commander. -	J. A. Rikken, What Cheer.
*Junior Vice Commander. -	H. M. Anderson, Clarence.
*Assistant Adjutant-General,	J. W. Muffly, Des Moines.

Representatives.**Alternates.**

*Josiah Given (at large), Des Moines.	W. M. Beardshear (at large), Toledo.
*John S. Woolson, Mt. Pleasant.	L. B. Power, Mediapolis.
*J. W. Lee, Iowa City. C. W. Boutin, Hampton.	H. H. Sheldon, Victor. E. H. Smith, Dubuque.
*H. B. Shaw, Nora Springs.	M. L. Sherman, Fredericksburg.
*Frank Crooks, Vinton.	*L. J. Adair, Anamosa.

IOWA—Continued.

Representatives.

- *A. R. Barnes, Albia.
- *H. M. Pickell, Des Moines.
- *F. M. Davis, Corning.
- *J. M. Haver, Atlantic.
- *D. R. Browning, Glidden.
- *A. A. Alline, LeMars.
- *J. S. Alexander, Marion.
- *J. A. Lyons, Guthrie Center.
- *W. K. Barker, Cresco.
- *W. S. Dungan, Chariton.
- *W. S. Coen, Ottumwa.
- *D. G. Eldredge, Sanborn.
- *T. C. Gregg, Rockwell City.

Alternatives.

- A. H. Howard, Newton.
- J. R. Bell, Indianola.
- W. F. Evans, Bedford.
- T. H. Lee, Red Oak.
- *S. C. Spear, Algona.
- S. E. Bemis, Estherville.
- Geo. C. Searle, Sioux City.
- James Dillon, Nevada.
- J. T. Waters, Dewitt.
- D. S. Sigler, Corning.
- Geo. Phillips, Brooklyn.
- F. D. Young, Webster City.
- Isaac Patterson, St. Ansgar.

Past Department Commanders.

- J. C. Parrott, Keokuk.
- A. A. Perkins, Burlington.
- H. E. Griswold, Atlantic.
- W. F. Conrad, Des Moines.
- P. V. Cary, Des Moines.
- Geo. B. Hogin, Pasadena, Cal.
- Jno. B. Cooke, Carroll.
- *E. G. Miller, Waterloo.
- *W. R. Manning, Newton.
- *W. A. McHenry, Denison.
- J. M. Tuttle, Des Moines.

KANSAS.

(Organized December 7, 1866; Reorganized March 16, 1880.)

- *Commander, - - - J. W. Feighan, Emporia.
- Senior Vice Commander, - Henry Booth, Larned.
- *Junior Vice Commander, - W. H. Young, Kansas City.
- *Assistant Adjutant-General, O. H. Coulter, Emporia.

Representatives.

- *R. W. Blue, (at large), Pleasanton.
- J. H. Hunter, Leavenworth.
- *E. B. Park, Osage Mission.
- H. D. Baker, Salina.
- *Mark J. Kelley, Edmond.
- *Geo. Trout, Wamego.
- *Thomas P. Farley, Valley Falls.
- *W. B. Shockley, Leavenworth.
- *S. R. Burch, Olathe.
- *G. Y. Miller, Longton.
- *A. R. Green, Cedarvale.
- *A. J. Arnold, North Topeka.
- *J. H. C. Brewer, Peabody.
- *R. B. Spillman, Manhattan.

Alternates.

- Bernard Kelly, (at large), Emporia.
- B. B. Eggleston, Wichita.
- Phil. Kelly, White Cloud.
- *W. R. Hopkins, Garden City.
- H. L. Wiley, Beloit.
- E. D. Rose, Holton.
- E. B. Jones, Holton.
- *E. H. Wert, Humboldt.
- T. E. Norris, North Lawrence.
- Ben. S. Henderson, Peoria.
- T. Blackeslee, Neodesha.
- Wm. Anderson, Americus.
- D. Boyden, Eldorado.
- J. D. Pickard, Washington.

KANSAS—Continued.**Representatives.**

*W. T. Davidson, Abilene.
 *G. K. Spencer, Gove City.
 *W. M. Pennell, Russell.
 *W. A. McDonald, Wellington.
 *Frank Cox, Stafford.

Alternates.

W. D. Thompson, Minneapolis.
 A. A. Raub, Cawker City.
 L. T. Warner, Almena.
 E. Magoffin, Lyons.
 B. C. Cook, Attica.

Past Department Commanders.

John C. Carpenter, Leavenworth. *J. C. Walkinshaw, Leavenworth.
 J. G. Gilpatrick, Leavenworth. *T. J. Anderson, Topeka.
 John A. Martin, Atchison. H. W. Pond, Fort Scott.
 W. S. Jenkins, Leavenworth. *Milton Stewart, Wichita.
 John Guthrie, Topeka. C. J. McDivitt, Abilene.
 *T. H. Soward, Winfield.

KENTUCKY.

(Organized January 17, 1883.)

*Commander, - - - - O. A. Reynolds, Covington.
 Senior Vice Commander, - Vincent Boring, London.
 *Junior Vice Commander, - M. Minton, Louisville.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General, W. A. Newton, Covington.

Representatives.

E. H. Hobson (at large),
 Greensburg.
 *J. D. Forrester, Louisville.
 *S. G. Hillis, Concord.
 *L. R. Hawthorn, Newport.

Alternates.

*D. O'Riley (at large), Leitchfield.
 S. T. Jack, Covington.
 J. Paul Jones, Ash and.
 J. T. Stewart, Paintsville.

Past Department Commanders.

*James C. Michie, Covington. George W. Northup, Louisville.
 *William H. Harton, Newport. Thomas Z. Morrow, Somerset.
 Wm. Bowman, Tollesboro.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Organized as Department of the Gulf, May 15, 1884; changed to Louisiana and Mississippi, June 13, 1888.

*Commander, - - - - Jacob Gray, New Orleans.
 Senior Vice Commander, - F. A. Olroyd, New Orleans.
 Junior Vice Commander, - John R. Commans, New Orleans.
 Assistant Adjutant-General, Wm. G. James, New Orleans.

Representative.

York A. Woodward (at large),
 New Orleans.

Alternate.

Henry Heidenhain (at large),
 New Orleans.

Past Department Commanders.

Wm. Roy, El Paso, Texas. J. W. Scully, New Orleans.
 *A. S. Badger, New Orleans. A. S. Graham, New Orleans.

MAINE.

(Organized January 10, 1868.)

Commander, - - - -	Horace H. Burbank, Saco.
Senior Vice Commander, -	Albert J. Crockett, Rockland.
Junior Vice Commander, -	Frank W. Haskell, Waterville.
*Assistant Adjutant-General,	Edwin C. Milliken, Portland.

Representatives.

Hannibal Hamlin (at large),
Bangor.

C. A. Boutelle, Bangor.

Geo. G. Downing, Dover.

*Frank C. Johnston, Portland.

*W. H. True, Portland.

*Arthur M. Sawyer, Portland.

*Samuel H. Gammon, Portland.

*J. A. Mayberry, Gorham.

*W. A. Follett, Waterbury.

*J. F. Day, Alfred.

Alternates.

Patrick Hayes (at large),
Togus.

M. A. Safford, Kittery.

Samuel B. Brackett, Biddeford.

Joseph F. Warren, Buxton.

J. M. Sherman, Lewiston.

*C. W. Brown, Livermore Falls.

Henry G. Staples, Augusta.

T. S. Benson, Sidney.

J. A. Clark, Caribou.

V. L. Coffin, Cherryfield.

Past Department Commanders.

George L. Beal, Norway.

Charles P. Mattocks, Portland.

Daniel White, Boston, Mass.

Selden Connor, Portland.

†John D. Myrick.

Nelson Howard, Lewiston.

A. C. Hamlin, Bangor.

†Winsor B. Smith.

I. S. Bangs, Waterville.

Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor.

E. M. Shaw, Nashua, N. H.

Benjamin Willams, Rockland.

James A. Hall, Damariscotta.

Samuel W. Lane, Augusta.

Richard K. Gatley, Portland.

MARYLAND.

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

Commander, - - - -	*Theodore F. Lang, Baltimore.
Senior Vice Commander, -	*George F. Wheeler, Baltimore.
Junior Vice Commander, -	*Geo. W. McCullough, North East.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Hugh A. Maughlin, Baltimore.

Representatives

*Edward Schilling (at large),
Cumberland.

*Robert J. Henry, Glyndon.

*William A. McKellip, Westminster.

Alternates.

Samuel F. Pray (at large),
Baltimore.

Thomas Cannon, Baltimore.

A. G. Alford, Baltimore.

Past Department Commanders.

E. Y. Goldsborough, Frederick.

Edwin T. Daneker, Baltimore.

Adam E. King, Baltimore.

E. B. Tyler, Calverton.

William E. Griffith, Cumberland.

Wm. E. W. Ross, Baltimore.

Graham Dukehart, Baltimore.

John H. Suter, Baltimore.

Frank M. Smith, Baltimore.

John W. Horn, Baltimore.

*George W. F. Vernon, Baltimore.

Henry P. Underhill, Baltimore.

† Deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

(Organized May 7, 1867.)

Commander, - - -	*Myron P. Walker, Belchertown.
Senior Vice Commander, -	Geo. L. Goodale, Medford.
Junior Vice Commander, -	*Geo. H. Innis, So. Boston.
Assistant Adjutant-General, -	*Alfred C. Monroe, Boston.

Representatives.

A. S. Atherton (at large),
Wakefield.

Alternates.

*James A. Fox (at large),
Cambridge.

*E. W. Hall, Lynn,	J. W. Young, Lynn.
*H. G. O. Weymouth, Lowell.	*Dennis Meehan, Boston.
*E. B. Macy, Fitchburg.	Aldrich Cook, Leominster.
John Kelly, Somerville.	*M. D. Jones, Somerville.
*E. S. Horton, Attleborough.	Chas. S. Anthony, Taunton.
*Wm. B. Daley, Boston.	E. F. Rollins, Boston.
*Jos. Gregory, Marblehead.	A. J. Lowd, Salem.
Wm. S. Hixon, Chelsea.	A. Le Bosquett, Haverhill.
A. B. Pierce, Natick.	Geo. S. Fairweather, Westboro.
*Morris Schaff, Pittsfield.	Edwin Northrop, Dalton.
*Geo. A. Woodbury, Beverly.	Henry Bemis, Spencer.
*Jason Mann, Montague.	Wm. F. Harrington, Pittsfield.
*J. A. Pittsinger, Westfield.	*Wm. Provin, Westfield.
John M. Deane, Fall River.	J. O. Thurber, Plymouth.
*Samuel M. Weale, E. Boston.	*R. M. Spinney, Medford.
*John Best, Stoneham.	J. W. Sawyer, Saugus.
*A. A. Smith, Griswoldville.	Thos. E. Cutter, Newburyport.
*Wm. L. Robinson, Worcester.	E. D. Hutchins, Huntington.
*E. W. Lathrop, Springfield.	Jas. L. Bowen, Springfield.
*Perley Goddard, Grafton.	R. B. Wight, Natick.

Past Department Commanders.

A. S. Cushman, 83 Cedar St., N.Y.	John G. B. Adams, Lynn.
A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester.	†John A. Hawes.
Francis A. Osborne, Boston.	*Geo. W. Creasey, Newburyport.
†James L. Bates.	*Geo. S. Evans, Cambridgeport.
William Cogswell, Salem.	†Geo. H. Patch.
†A. B. Underwood.	John D. Billings, Cambridgeport.
John W. Kimball, Fitchburg.	*John W. Hersey, Springfield.
*George S. Merrill, Lawrence.	Richard F. Tobin, S. Boston.
H. B. Sargent, Santa Monica, Cal.	Chas. D. Nash, Whitman.

MICHIGAN.

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

Commander, - - -	*Washington Gardner, Albion.
Senior Vice Commander, -	*True Hart, Midland.
Junior Vice Commander, -	Loren Roberts, Traverse City.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Geo. M. Devlin, Jackson.

†Deceased.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Representatives.	Alternates.
*John Atkinson (at large), Detroit.	Louis A. Allor (at large), Mt. Clemens.
*J. C. Wheeler, Detroit.	Don C. Henderson, Allegan.
*Gus. F. Smith, Jonesville.	*Geo. A. Russell, Girard.
*L. B. Smith, Dundee.	*C. C. Forney, Frankfort.
*R. L. Warren, Albion.	*L. D. Owens, Farmington.
*Hamilton Carveth, Middleville.	Geo. Davenport, Hadley.
*A. A. Holcomb, Fulton.	R. L. Jones, East Saginaw.
*T. J. Edwards, Dowagiac.	L. A. Clark, Petoskey.
*V. P. Fales, Wayland.	F. H. Cobb, Hudson.
W. E. Maxwell, Ionia.	E. W. Wheeler, Sherman.
*Cyrus Alsdorf, Lansing.	L. H. Hunt, Lowell.
*W. H. Morgan, Pontiac.	A. E. Cowles, Lansing.
*Edward B. Taylor, Port Huron.	E. H. Green, Charlevoix.
*Rudolph Papst, Lexington.	*George A. Chase, Detroit.
*N. B. Bradley, Riverdale.	M. S. McMichael, Traverse City.
*Victor B. Rottier, Birch Run.	B. F. Heckert, Paw Paw.
*G. A. Hart, Manistee.	C. A. Hollenbeck, Vermontville.
*R. B. Hughes, Big Rapids.	R. R. Pealer, Three Rivers.
Henry P. Merrill, Bay City.	C. W. Burnham, Millington.
*J. J. Potter, Alpena.	W. L. Simmons, Midland.
O. P. Carver, Traverse City.	Ed. Irwin, Wayne.
Lot Nevins, Benzonia.	Henry Fish, Saline.

Past Department Commanders.

C. V. R. Pond, Quincy.	Rush J. Shank, Lansing.
A. T. McReynolds, Grand Rapids.	Charles D. Long, Flint.
*Byron R. Pierce, Grand Rapids.	John Northwood, New Lothrop.
*Oscar A. Janes, Hillsdale.	*L. G. Rutherford, Hart.

MINNESOTA,

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

*Commander, - - -	J. H. Ege, Minneapolis.
*Senior Vice Commander, -	Edwin Dunn, Rochester.
*Junior Vice Commander, -	James Compton, Fergus Falls.
*Assistant Adjutant-General, -	Geo. W. Grant, Minneapolis.

Representatives.**Alternates.**

E. M. Pope (at large), Mankato.	W. M. Campbell (at large), St. Paul.
*William McCrory, Minneapolis.	E. R. Perkins, Excelsior.
*L. W. Collins, St. Cloud.	*G. W. Swank, Anoka.
J. H. Hellweg, Owatonna.	C. C. Whitney, Marshall.
*C. G. Edwards, Spring Valley.	A. E. Christie, Austin.

MINNESOTA—Continued.**Representatives.**

L. M. Lange, Worthington.
 *J. M. D. Craft, Farmington.
 *Perry Starkweather, St. Paul.
 *V. H. Harris, Litchfield.

Alternatives.

Paul Higgins, Mankato.
 *S. B. Coe, Morristown.
 *M. H. Sessions, Minneapolis.
 C. A. Nichols, Duluth.

Past Department Commanders.

H. G. Hicks, Minneapolis.	E. C. Babb, Minneapolis.
H. A. Castle, St. Paul.	R. A. Becker, St. Paul.
Geo. H. Johnston, Minneapolis.	William Thomas, Mankato.
Adam Marty, Stillwater.	*L. L. Wheelock, Owatonna.
*John P. Rea, Minneapolis.	

MISSOURI.

(Organized May 16, 1867; Re-organized, 1831.)

Commander, - - - -	Hiram Smith, Jr., Cameron.
*Senior Vice Commander, -	John E. Phelps, Springfield.
*Junior Vice Commander, -	Leo Rassieur, St. Louis.
*Assistant Adjutant-General,	Thos. B. Rodgers, St. Louis.

Representatives.

*Wm. T. Sherman (at large),
 New York.
 *Louis Grund, St. Louis.
 *James G. Butler, St. Louis.
 *F. M. Posegate, St. Joseph.
 *W. A. Jacobs, Chillicothe.
 *John McNeil, St. Louis.
 H. B. Seeley, Chillicothe.
 *Thos. J. Whiteman, Carrollton.
 R. H. Wren, Bethany.
 *W. J. Terrell, Harrisonville.
 *J. R. Milner, Springfield.
 *B. T. Stauber, Moberly.
 *W. C. Smith, St. Louis.
 *A. Goldsmith, St. Louis.
 *H. S. Tipton, Kansas City.
 *D. L. Kost, Gallatin.
 *J. C. Wallace, Lebanon.

Alternates.

A. J. Smith (at large),
 St. Louis.
 Ross Guffin, Kansas City.
 *Jacob M. Gruen, St. Louis.
 C. N. Burnham, Cameron.
 *Chas. Emery, Golden City.
 G. D. Gray, Glenwood.
 E. C. Brott, Brookfield.
 Ben. Finney, Macon.
 R. H. Madill, St. Louis.
 Lyman Parcher, Maryville.
 R. A. DeBolt, Trenton.
 Jno. B. Gandolfo, St. Louis.
 Chris. Stawitz, St. Louis.
 J. T. Birdseye, Nevada.
 R. R. Kitt, Utica.
 A. J. Day, Wellsville.
 G. W. Bailey, St. Louis.

Past Department Commanders.

*William Warner, Kansas City.	*Nelson Cole, St. Louis.
W. F. Chamberlain, Hannibal.	*E. E. Kimball, Nevada.

MONTANA.

(Organized March 10, 1885.)

Commander, - - - -	Junius G. Sanders, Helena.
*Senior Vice Commander, -	Henry Romeyn, Fort Keogh.
Junior Vice Commander, -	Vining A. Cook, Boulder.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	John Moffit, Helena.

Representatives.**Alternates.**

*James H. Mills (at large), Deer Lodge.	Robert E. Fisk (at large), Helena.
Moses P. Wyman, Glendive.	James E. Callway, Virginia City.

Past Department Commanders.

Thomas P. Fuller, Helena.	Chas. S. Warren, Butte.
	Ela C. Waters, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

(Organized Jan. 25, 1877.)

*Commander, - - - -	W. C. Henry, Fairmont.
*Senior Vice Commander, -	W. V. Allen, Madison.
*Junior Vice Commander, -	E. C. Parkinson, Seward.
*Assistant Adjutant-General,	J. W. Liveringhouse, Gr. Island.

Representatives.**Alternates.**

*Charles F. Manderson (at large), Omaha.	*H. G. Wolcott (at large), Fremont.
*Amasa Cobb, Lincoln.	*J. E. Hill, Beatrice.
*C. A. Holmes, Tecumseh.	A. S. Cole, Nebraska City.
*C. J. Dillworth, Hastings.	John Barsby, Fairmont.
M. J. Hall, Edgar.	*J. M. Lee, Oxford.
J. H. Culver, Milford.	J. M. Fitzpatrick, Hebron.
*A. H. Church, North Platte.	H. O. Paine, Ainsworth.
*J. D. Moore, Grand Island.	A. P. Childs, Wayne.

Past Department Commanders.

*Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha.	*J. C. Bonnell, Lincoln.
R. H. Wilber, Omaha.	*H. E. Palmer, Plattsmouth.
S. J. Alexander, Lincoln.	*A. V. Cole, Lincoln.
J. W. Savage, Omaha.	*J. M. Thayer, Lincoln.
	*H. C. Russell, Schuyler.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(Organized May 18, 1868.)

*Commander, - - - -	A. B. Thompson, Concord.
Senior Vice Commander, -	Fred H. Foss, Dover.
*Junior Vice Commander, -	Jas. F. Grimes, Hillsboro Bridge.
*Assistant Adjutant-General,	James Minot, Concord.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

Representatives.	Alternates.
*J. H. French (at large), Penacook.	M. V. B. Clark (at large), Keene.
*J. J. Dillon, Manchester.	J. M. Caswell, Newmarket.
*A. W. Wiggin, Wolfeborough.	Frank K. Hobbs, Ossipee.
*C. W. Leighton, Gossville.	L. E. Gove, Exeter.
*C. W. Stevens, Nashua.	A. P. Horne, Manchester.
*R. L. Howard, Littleton.	W. H. Lovejoy, N. Stratford.
Past Department Commanders.	
†William R. Patten.	Charles J. Richards, Suncook.
D. J. Vaughan, Portsmouth.	†George Bowers.
James E. Larkin, Everett, Mass.	Martin A. Haynes, Lake Village.
Aug. H. Bixby, Frankestown.	*John C. Linehan, Penacook.
William H. Trickey, Dover.	Marcus M. Collis, Portsmouth.
Timothy W. Challis, Manchester.	George Farr, Littleton.
Alvin S. Eaton, Nashua.	Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton.

NEW JERSEY.

(Organized January, 1868.)

*Commander, - - - -	E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park.
Senior Vice Commander, -	J. M. Smith, Newark.
Junior Vice Commander, -	J. A. Wildrick, Blairstown.
*Assistant Adjutant-General,	H. L. Hartshorn, Camden.

Representatives.**Alternates.**

*W. B. E. Miller (at large), Camden.	W. H. Black (at large), Jersey City.
E. D. Parkhurst, Newark.	E. F. Brainerd, Newark.
*W. W. Farrier, Jersey City.	D. T. Gilmore, Patterson.
*H. Nichols, Newark.	W. H. H. Wyckoff, Somerville.
*J. N. Terrill, New Brunswick.	W. D. Wilson, Lambertville.
*W. W. Larkin, Gloucester City.	H. L. Bray, Hoboken.
*J. T. Lovett, Trenton.	W. H. Schmidt, Union.
J. B. Bray, Orange.	F. H. Franklin, Elizabeth.

Past Department Commanders.

William Ward, Newark.	George W. Guile, Haddonfield.
R. H. Lee, Camden.	Charles H. Houghten, Metuchen.
Charles Burrows, Rutherford.	George B. Fielder, Jersey City.
E. W. Davis, Newark.	Henry M. Nevius, Red Bank.
Samuel Hufty, Camden.	Frank O. Cole, Jersey City.
†John Mueller.	John L. Wheeler, Red Bank.

†Deceased.

NEW MEXICO.

(Organized July 14, 1883.)

Commander, - - - -	*Francis Downs, Santa Fe.
Senior Vice Commander, -	Clarence T. Barr, Kingston.
Junior Vice Commander, -	John C. Bromagem, Las Vegas.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*James H. Purdy, Santa Fe.

Representatives.**Alternate.**

*E. G. Savage (at large), Raton.	A. J. Bahney (at large), Socorro.
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Past Department Commanders.

E. W. Wynkoop, Santa Fe.	E. S. Stover, Albuquerque.
J. J. Fitzgerrell, Las Vegas.	John Y. Hewitt, White Oaks.

NEW YORK.

(Organized April 3d, 1867.)

Commander, - - - -	*N. Martin Curtis, Ogdensburg.
Senior Vice Commander, -	*Chas. H. Freeman, Corning.
Junior Vice Commander, -	Robert Wilson, Newburgh.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*William Todd, Albany.

Representatives.**Alternates.**

Henry W. Slocum (at large), Brooklyn.	Henry E. Turner (at large), Lowville.
*Warner Miller, Herkimer.	James S. Graham, Rochester.
Edwin A. Merritt, Pottsdam.	C. A. Weaver, Syracuse.
Alex. M. Lowry, Jamestown.	*A. H. Stafford, Chautauqua.
*J. A. Andrews, Cattaraugus.	*R. W. Voass, Buffalo.
Robert R. Seeley, Belfast.	E. R. Eells, Buffalo.
*I. Sam. Johnson, Warsaw.	*H. T. Rice, South Dayton.
*Chas. A. Orr, Buffalo.	James Wetherell, Friendship.
*H. E. Stambach, Buffalo.	A. F. Skinner, Arcade.
Martin T. McMahon, N. Y. City.	*E. A. Wheeler, Waterville.
John Fiero, Peoria.	George E. Smith, Middleport.
*John Parks, East Shelby.	H. D. Elsworth, Canton.
*Russell A. Ferris, Wilson.	John Little, New York City.
*John F. Randolph, Penn Yan.	W. L. Scott, Lowville.
*S. Smith Fairchild, Hammonds- port.	Seymour Dexter, Elmira.
*Henry M. Mould, Castile.	Frank Z. Jones, Newburgh.
*Mathias Cook, Utica.	A. McD. Shoemaker, Albany.
*Edward Drake, Syracuse.	*George R. Baldwin, Copenhagen.
*C. Frank Smith, Copenhagen.	*Joseph H. Barker, N. Y. City.
*Ed. J. Sawtelle, S. New Berlin.	E. C. Reed, Green.
*George Long, Rochester.	Thomas Hunter, Hudson.
*J. P. Cleary, Rochester.	Walter Scott, Brooklyn.
William Hennessy, Brooklyn.	Ernst Bamberg, Buffalo.

NEW YORK—Continued.**Representatives.**

Floyd Clarkson, New York.
 Wm. H. Barker, Brooklyn.
 E. H. Dickey, Brooklyn.
 G. W. Brown, Brooklyn.
 J. W. Russell, Salem.
 *M. N. Redout, Rushville.
 *L. E. Griffith, Troy.
 Walter Mathison, Brooklyn.
 John E. Savery, Auburn.
 *N. W. Day, New York City.
 *James Low, Suspension Bridge.
 A. H. Spierre, Albany.
 *J. S. Koster, Lyons Falls.
 *D. U. Quick, Brooklyn.
 Mark J. Bunnell, Dansville.
 *W. W. Robacher, Rochester.
 Charles E. Remick, Oneida.

Alternates.

Jacob F. Humbert, Clarence.
 Geo. J. Wenck, N. Y. City.
 Winfield S. Newman, Avon.
 A. P. Clarke, Cazenovia.
 A. C. Van Slyke, Hamilton.
 *Fred. Cossum, Auburn.
 Chas. T. Saxton, Lyons.
 John H. Moffit, Chateaugay.
 *James Swan, New York Mills.
 *Jos. H. Hayes, Salem.
 *Alfred Lyth, Buffalo.
 *James Owens.
 *Jno. Daley, Albany.
 *E. F. Richardson, N. Y. City.
 *Dennis Sullivan, N. Y. City.
 *Fred Phisterer, Albany.
 *C. A. Starbuck, Glenn Falls.

Past Department Commanders.

Daniel E. Sickles, New York.
 *Henry A. Barnum, N. Y. City.
 *John Palmer, Albany.
 William F. Rogers, Buffalo.
 James S. Fraser, N. Y. City.
 Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw.
 John C. Robinson, Binghamton.
 Stephen P. Corliss, Albany.
 *James Tanner, Brooklyn.
 L. Coe Young, Macon, Ga.
 *John A. Reynolds, Rochester.
 *Joseph I. Sayles, Rome.
 *George H. Treadwell, Albany.

OHIO.

(Organized January 30, 1867.)

*Commander, - - - - Joseph W. O'Neill, Lebanon.
 *Senior Vice Commander, - John W. Chapin, Columbus.
 *Junior Vice Commander, - R. A. Pinn, Massillon.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General, Josiah Holbrook, Lebanon.

Representatives.

*S. H. Hurst (at large), Chillicothe.
 *Aquila Wiley, Wooster.
 *J. H. Brigham, Delta.
 *J. P. Dry, Upper Sandusky.
 *D. R. Austin, Toledo.
 Jas. E. Stewart, Springfield.
 *Thos. M. Sechler, Cincinnati.
 *Geo. M. DeGarno, Cincinnati.

Alternates.

*P. S. Slevin (at large), Toledo.
 *W. B. Higby, Bedford.
 F. B. Fish, Brooklyn.
 Samuel Fowble, Richfield.
 A. M. Hecker, Tiptecanoe City.
 H. H. Sage, Dayton.
 Jacob Mathias, Cincinnati.
 John Coffey, Cincinnati.

OHIO—Continued.**Representatives.**

- *E. E. Scranton, Alliance.
- *D. D. Taylor, Cambridge.
- *P. O. Phillips, East Cleveland.
- *W. W. Peterson, Piqua.
- *E. Carson, Hillsboro.
- *Finlay Johnson, Uhrichsville.
- *Wm. H. Gibson, Tiffin.
- *E. S. Grant, Middleport.
- *Collin P. Leiter, Shelby.
- *J. B. Newton, Bowling Green.
- *Henry Kissinger, Dayton.
- *Fred A. Myers, Carthage.
- *P. H. Brooks, Cincinnati.
- *H. C. Hoff, Miamisburg.
- *J. H. Patterson, Bluffton.
Geo. L. Arnold, Findlay.
- *C. E. Reynolds, Napoleon.
- *G. A. Lambert, Hamilton.
- *John T. Mitchell, Urbana.
- *W. H. Robb, Marysville.
- *I. F. Mack, Sandusky.
- *E. B. Bingham, Wellston.
- *Melville Hayes, Wilmington.
- *W. J. Camnitz, Columbus.
- *S. M. Cole, Oberlin.
- *T. C. Ryan, Beverly.
- *S. S. Russel, Zanesville.
- *E. H. Sprague, Stuebenville.
- *Jno. O. McGowan, Youngstown.
- *A. M. Erwin, Mantua.
- *N. D. Tibbals, Akron.
- *John O. Winship, Cleveland.

Alternates.

- David Blystone, Bladensburg.
- John M. Compton, Coshocton.
- S. M. Coe, Ashland.
- Sol. Zarbaugh, Colegate.
- Wm. Wallace, Warren.
- Ed. S. Wilson, Ironton.
- Geo. J. Dietrich, Galion.
- R. M. Rilea, Blanchester.
- A. S. Hudson, Chardon.
- J. S. Roberston, Germantown.
- Andrew Schwarz, Columbus.
- B. F. Hopkins, Cincinnati.
- Thos. Mason, Cincinnati.
- Jonas Foster, Eaton.
- B. J. Brotherton, Delphos.
- Ed. Currigal, Tiffin.
- T. R. Carroll, Defiance.
- Jas. C. Brown, Franklin.
- Walter Roebuck, Bellefontaine.
- W. E. Phillips, Marengo.
- J. R. Johnson, Port Clinton.
- I. F. Chapman, Gallipolis.
- L. H. Williams, Ripley.
- H. T. Sibel, Westerville.
- G. M. Kemp, Mansfield.
- J. C. Murdock, Malta.
- J. C. Wehrle, Newark.
- Geo. Pitner, Bridgeport.
- A. J. Ricks, Massillon.
- C. Hayward, Conneaut.
- G. W. Church, Hudson.
- W. R. Nevins, Cleveland.

Past Department Commanders.

- †Thomas L. Young.
- *J. Warren Keifer, Springfield.
- *A. C. Voris, Akron.
- †William Earnshaw.
J. H. Seymour, Akron.
- †J. B. Steedman.
- *D. W. Thomas, Akron.
- *J. S. Kountz, Toledo.
- *Charles T. Clark, Columbus.
- *H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati.
- *R. B. Brown, Zanesville.
- *A. L. Conger, Akron.
- †D. C. Putnam.

†Deceased.

OREGON.

(Organized September 28, 1882.)

*Commander,	- - - -	A. E. Borthwick, Portland.
Senior Vice Commander,	-	J. G. Jessup, Newport.
Junior Vice Commander,	-	L. H. Montanye, Albany.
Assistant Adjutant-General,		R. A. Frame, Portland.

Representatives.

A. F. Harris, (at large).

D. S. Cronnen,

Alternates.

J. F. Ellis, (at large),

Forest Grove.

B. F. Tabler, Albany.

Past Department Commanders.

N. S. Pierce, Portland.

F. J. Babcock, Salem.

G. E. Caukin, Portland.

F. H. Lamb, Portland.

M. L. Olmstead, Baker City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

(Organized January 16, 1867.)

*Commander,	- - - -	Frank J. Magee, Wrightsville.
Senior Vice Commander,	-	W. R. Jones, Braddock.
*Junior Vice Commander,	-	Geo. R. Hart, Philadelphia.
*Assistant Adjutant-General,		Thos. J. Stewart, Norristown.

Representatives.*James A. Beaver (at large),
Bellfonte.

*M. L. Johnson, Philadelphia.

A. C. Reinoehl, Lancaster.

Geo. W. Reeder, Allentown.

*A. C. Koser, Mechanicsburg.

*William T. Gorrell, Reading.

*Wallace W. Brown, Bradford.

*George R. Leonard, Wilkes Barre.

Theo. W. Bean, Norristown.

*F. F. Kirk, Williamsport.

*William M. Jordan, Mt. Pleasant.

*S. M. Duvall, Pittsburgh.

*P. D. Bricker, Jersey Shore.

*Sidney Omohundro, Pittsburgh.

*C. M. Kishpaugh, Tunkhannock.

J. B. Davis, Shenandoah.

*Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny.

*J. W. Curry, Altoona.

*Thomas G. Jones, Pittsburgh.

*Thos. L. Vanderslice, Philadelphia.

Alternates.*W. Hayes Grier (at large),
Columbia.

*J. F. Loeble, Philadelphia.

*John S. Nichol, Alleghany.

*W. R. Wooters, Philadelphia.

Henry Cordes, Millersburg.

W. W. Greenland, Clarion.

James Wren, Reading.

T. W. King, Clearfield.

William P. Herbert, Pittsburgh.

S. T. Parks, Oil City.

J. D. Hoffner, Philadelphia.

James Peters, Latrobe.

William Dwyer, Oil City.

R. J. May, McKeesport.

C. F. Barclay, Driftwood.

William Horrocks, Frankford.

S. F. Forgeus, Bellwood.

W. L. Hershey, Columbia.

J. M. Clapp, Tidioute.

Wilham B. Keller, Johnstown.

PENNSYLVANIA--Continued.

Representatives.	Alternates.
*H. H. Bengough, Pittsburgh.	William Sweeley, Williamsport.
*Thomas G. Hall, Philadelphia.	J. R. Patton, Huntingdon.
*G. L. Baldwin, Shickshinny.	G. Frank Lidy, Waynesborough.
*Edward Blaine, Chester.	F. C. Dorrington, Pittsburgh.
*E. L. Schroeder, York.	Edmund Randall, Catasauqua.
*A. O. Kurtz, Philadelphia.	S. McCambridge, Philadelphia.
*George G. Boyer, Harrisburg.	Jos. B. Eaton, Pittsburgh.
*George S. Fulmer, Pittsburgh.	W. V. B. Coplin, Lewistown.
*W. B. Kroesen, Etna.	Jos. M. Alexander, Carbondale.
*George S. Shattuck, Meadville.	Harvey Miller, Frankford.
*A. M. Carline, Braddock.	Hiram Woods, New Castle.
*William B. Bird, Shamokin.	J. W. Simpson, Harrisburg.
*George E. Reed, Harrisburg.	R. M. Messimer, Renovo.
*John Y. Gossler, Philadelphia.	J. D. Miller, York.
A. J. Hertzler, Miffintown.	George H. Irvin, Middletown.
*J. J. Reese, Harrisburg.	J. H. Ulrich, Annville.
*J. S. Smith, Lancaster.	W. H. H. Wasson, Philadelphia.
*J. M. McKee, Pittsburgh.	A. B. Howell, Easton.
*Frank R. Fleck, Alleghany.	William Simmons, Philadelphia.
*Allan A. Pancoast, Philadelphia.	W. H. Taylor, Warren.
*E. P. Gould, Erie.	H. C. Teeter, Turtle Creek.
*Geo. D. Rise, Lebanon.	L. W. Lord, Equinunk.

Past Department Commanders.

*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia.	George L. Brown, Frackville.
A. L. Pearson, Pittsburgh.	*C. W. Hazzard, Monongahela City.
O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia.	*John Taylor, Philadelphia.
*Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia.	*J. M. Vanderslice, Philadelphia.
†A. Wilson Norris.	E. S. Osborne, Wilkes Barre.
W. W. Tyson, Erie.	F. H. Dyer, Detroit, Mich.
James W. Latta, Philadelphia.	Austin Curtin, Roland P. O.
S. Irwin Given, Philadelphia.	J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon.
Charles T. Hull, Athens.	*Samuel Harper, Pittsburgh.

POTOMAC.

(Organized February 13, 1869.)

Commander, - - - -	*Chas. P. Lincoln, Wash'n, D. C.
Senior Vice Commander, -	*M. Emmet Urell, Washington.
Junior Vice Commander, -	*Jas. M. Pipes, Washington.
Assistant Adjutant-General, -	*John Cameron, Washington.

†Deceas'd.

POTOMAC--Continued.**Representatives.****Alternates.**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| *Solomon E. Faunce (at large),
Washington, D. C. | Daniel A. Grosvenor (at large),
Washington, D. C. |
| *Marion T. Anderson, Washington. | John B. Dowd, Washington. |
| *Amos J. Gunning, Washington. | Arthur Hendricks, Washington. |

Past Department Commanders.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| †Timothy Lubey. | *Charles C. Royce, Troy, Ohio. |
| Frank H. Sprague, Washington. | *William Gibson, Washington. |
| *Benj. F. Hawkes, Washington. | Samuel S. Burdett, Washington. |
| *A. H. G. Richardson, Washington. | D. S. Alexander, Buffalo, N. Y. |
| George E. Corson, Washington. | *Newton M. Brooks, Washington. |
| Harrison Dingman, Washington. | J. B. Burke, Washington. |

RHODE ISLAND.

(Organized March 24, 1868.)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| *Commander, - - - - | Gideon Spencer, Providence. |
| *Senior Vice Commander, - | Alonzo Williams, Providence. |
| *Junior Vice Commander, - | Benjamin F. Davis, Pawtucket. |
| *Assistant Adjutant-General, | E. Henry Jenks, Providence. |

Representatives.**Alternates.**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| *Benj. H. Child (at large),
Providence. | Geo. F. Chapman (at large),
Providence. |
| *Henry C. Luther, Providence. | Wm. Johnson, Phœnix. |
| *Jas. H. Rickard, Woonsocket. | Smith Robinson, Rockland |
| *S. W. K. Allen, E. Greenwich. | Geo. W. Gooding, Central Falls. |

Past Department Commanders.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| †A. E. Burnside. | Henry R. Barker, Providence. |
| Horatio Rogers, Providence. | Charles C. Gray, Providence. |
| Charles R. Brayton, Providence. | †W. H. P. Steere. |
| Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence. | Henry F. Jenks, Pawtucket. |
| Edwin Metcalf, Providence. | Philip S. Chase, Providence. |
| Edwin C. Pomroy, Providence. | A. K. McMahon, Newport. |
| Charles H. Williams, Providence. | Eugene A. Cory, Providence. |
| Henry I. Spooner, Providence. | Theodore A. Barton, Providence. |
| Fred. A. Arnold, Providence. | Benj. L. Hall, Providence. |

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

(Organized February 26, 1884.)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| *Commander, - - - - | Wm. Rule, Knoxville. |
| *Senior Vice Commander, - | A. E. Sholes, Augusta, Ga. |
| *Junior Vice Commander, - | Chas. A. Beckert, Cullman, Ala. |
| *Assistant Adjutant-General, | Frank Seaman, Knoxville. |

†Deceased.

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA--Continued.**Representatives.**

*J. H. VanDeman (at large),
 Chattanooga, Tenn.
 W. F. McCarron, Athens, Tenn.
 L. A. Gratz, Knoxville, Tenn.

Alternates.

John A. Clark (at large),
 Augusta, Ga.
 W. J. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.
 *W. J. Watson, Nashville, Tenn.

Past Department Commanders.

*E. E. Winters, Nashville, Tenn. W. J. Ramage, Knoxville, Tenn.

TEXAS.

(Organized March 25, 1885.)

*Commander, - - - - J. C. DeGress, Austin.
 Senior Vice Commander, - R. B. Baen, Houston.
 *Junior Vice Commander, - Samuel Emerson, Fort Worth.
 Assistant Adjutant-General, J. M. Odell, Austin.

Representatives.

*J. C. Bigger (at large), Dallas.
 *Calvin G. Brewster, Laredo.

Alternates.

W. H. Griffin (at large), Galveston.
 C. B. Stoddard, Austin.

Past Department Commanders.

*W. D. Wylie, Dallas. *O. T. Lyon, Sherman.
 *W. H. Sinclair, Galveston.

UTAH.

(Organized October 8, 1883.)

*Commander, - - - - Nathan Kimball, Ogden.
 Senior Vice Commander, - Henry Page, Salt Lake City.
 *Junior Vice Commander, - Jas. A. Williams, Park City.
 Assistant Adjutant-General, W. W. Crossman, Ogden.

Representative.

*S. M. Preshaw (at large), Ogden.

Alternate.

Henry T. Snyder (at large), Ogden

Past Department Commanders.

Geo.C.Douglas,Deer Lodge,Mont. H. C. Wardleigh, Ogden City.
 Ransford Smith, Ogden City. *Elijah Sells, Salt Lake City.
 Eli H. Murray, San Diego, Cal.

VERMONT.

(Organized October 23, 1868.)

*Commander. - - - - Herbert E. Taylor, Brattleboro.
 *Senior Vice Commander, - T. C. Middlebrook, Vergennes.
 Junior Vice Commander, - Thomas T. Farrell, Waterbury.
 *Assistant Adjutant-General, E. H. Putnam, Brattleboro.

VERMONT—Continued.**Representatives.**

*Amasa S. Tracy (at large),
Middlebury.
P. R. Kendall, Rutland.
R. J. Coffee, Bennington.
*R. T. Johnson, West Concord.
*Fred E. Smith, Montpelier.
*E. W. Jewett, Swanson.

Alternates.

U. A. Woodbury (at large),
Burlington.
*D. L. Morgan, Rutland.
*J. A. N. Williams, Bennington.
Zopher M. Mausur, Island Pond.
Frank Kenfield, Morrisville.
H. C. Streeter, Brattleboro.

Past Department Commanders.

†Geo. P. Foster.	George W. Hooker, Brattleboro.
William W. Henry, Burlington.	*A. B. Valentine, Bennington.
*W. G. Veazey, Rutland.	C. C. Kinsman, Rutland.
*Stephen Thomas, Montpelier.	William L. Greenleaf, Burlington.
T. S. Peck, Burlington.	George T. Childs, St. Albans.
*J. H. Goulding, Rutland.	Pearl D. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury.

VIRGINIA.

(Organized February 12, 1868.)

†Commander, - - - -	John W. Woodman, Portsmouth.
Senior Vice Commander, -	Wm. Washington, Grove P. O.
Junior Vice Commander, -	Bernard Garvey, Nat. Home, D. V. S.
*Assistant Adjutant-General,	Wm. N. Eaton, Portsmouth.

Representatives.

*H. B. Nichols (at large),
Norfolk.
*J. G. Fulton, Fortress Monroe.

Alternates.

J. E. Fuller (at large),
Fortress Monroe.
P. A. Morton, Richmond.

Past Department Commanders.

Hazlit Carlisle, Portsmouth.	Richard Bond, Fortress M onroe
S. B. Kenney, Windsor, N. C.	†W. Hervey King.
*W. N. Eaton, Portsmouth.	*P. T. Woodfin, Nat. Home, D. V. S.
W. H. Appenzeller, Portsmouth.	B. C. Cook, Attica, Kansas.
William Ryder, Portsmouth.	*H. de B. Clay, Newport News.
R. G. Staples, Portsmouth.	†Selwyn E. Bickford.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

(Organized June 20, 1883.)

Commander, - - - -	J. W. Sprague, Tacoma.
Senior Vice Commander, -	*S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy.
Junior Vice Commander, -	Wm. McMicken, Olympia.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	H. F. Garretson, Tacoma.

† Deceased.

† Also Past Department Commander.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY--Continued.

Representatives.

Alternates.

T. T. Minor (at large), Seattle.	R. N. Ashmore (at large), Claquato.
Jas. R. Hayden, Olympia.	*Robt. McMann, Seattle.
*D. B. Kimball, Dayton.	Oliver Wood, Port Townsend.

Past Department Commanders.

Geo. D. Hill, Seattle.	A. M. Brooks, Seattle.
Chas. M. Holton, North Yakima.	A. P. Curry, Spokane Falls.

WEST VIRGINIA.

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

Commander, - - - -	*Rufus E. Fleming, Fairmont.
Senior Vice Commander, -	*S. S. Hazen, Parkersburg.
Junior Vice Commander, -	*Geo. J. Walker, Jackson C. H.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Thos. A. Maulsby, Fairmont.

Representatives.

Alternates.

*I. H. Duval (at large), Wellsburg.	L. A. Martin, (at large), Charleston.
*J. C. Gluck, Auburn.	J. M. Benedict, Petroleum.
*Anthony Smith, Wick.	T. G. Field, Parkersburg.
*W. H. Aspinall, Weston.	J. S. Brannon, Glenville.

Past Department Commanders.

W. H. H. Flick, Martinsburg.	*George W. Taggart, Parkersburg.
*C. B. Smith, Parkersburg.	*Lee Haymond, Clarksburg.

WISCONSIN.

(Organized June 7, 1866.)

Commander, - - - -	*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee.
Senior Vice Commander, -	*R. L. Wing, Kewaunee.
Junior Vice Commander, -	*Wm. A. Brown, Racine.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*E. B. Gray, Milwaukee.

Representatives.

Alternates.

*W. H. Blyton (at large), Sparta.	*J. K. P. Coon (at large), Merrill.
R. J. Flint, Menomonee.	C. W. Mott, Milwaukee.
*A. E. Hazeltine, Portage.	*D. S. Allen, Lake Geneva.
*John Matheson, Elkhorn.	Theo. Riel, Burlington.
*L. Ferguson, Brandon.	*C. H. Eggleston, Fox Lake.
*R. H. Williams, Darlington.	C. B. Welton, Madison.
*M. P. Walsh, Milwaukee.	Isaac P. Price, National Soldiers'
H. J. Huntington, Green Bay.	Home.
*J. S. Smith, Portage.	Geo. Spratt, Sheboygan Falls.

WISCONSIN--Continued.**Representatives.**

*D. E. Welch, Baraboo.
 *Geo. A. Barry, Eau Claire.
 E. A. Shores, Ashland.

Alternatos.

A. S. Rogers, Colebrook.
 B. F. Parker, Mauston.
 M. Herrick, Hudson.

W. H. Blinn, Antigo.

Past Department Commanders.

James K. Proudfit, 1866, Wyandotte, Kan.	John Hancock, 1876, Madison. *H. G. Rogers, 1877, Milwaukee.
H. A. Starr, 1867, Milwaukee.	†S. F. Hammond, 1878, Ashton, Dak.
*J. M. Rusk, 1868, Madison.	G. J. Thomas, '79-'80-'81, Harvard, Neb.
T. S. Allen, 1869-'70, Oshkosh.	H. M. Enos, 1882, Waukesha.
*Edw. Ferguson, 1871-'72, Milwaukee.	*Phil. Cheek, Jr. 1883-4, Baraboo.
A. J. McCoy, 1873, Kansas City, Mo.	*James Davidson, 1885, Sparta.
G. A. Hannaford, '74-5, Chicago.	*H. P. Fischer, 1886, Milwaukee.
	*M. Griffin, Eau Claire, 1887.

†Transferred to Department of Dakota.

Address of the Commander-in-Chief.

A century ago, a little band of heroic men, fresh from the struggle for Independence, in which the political rights and moral grandeur of American manhood were vindicated, crossed the mountain range which theretofore had marked the western boundary of that narrow belt of our continental settlement which stretched along the winding slope of the sea, penetrated the solitude of the wilderness of the Mississippi Valley, and founded on the western bank of the "beautiful river" a settlement which in the order of Providence became the germ from which developed the Imperial Commonwealth, in whose capital city we meet to-day in this Twenty-second National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. They were home-fostering, God-fearing, liberty-loving, self-sacrificing, chivalric men. They counted the cost of every step they took, and took every step that was right, regardless of cost. Poor in material resources, but rich in mental and moral endowment, they founded deep down on the granite ledge of individual independence and eternal right, this great community which furnished for the defense of the Republic they had helped to create, when the time of its peril came, an army of three hundred and twenty thousand men, and gave that Republic and the world Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, MacPherson, Rosecrans, Buel, Garfield, Steedman, McCook, Custer, Crook, and many others, of

kingly, deathless, matchless fame; all born, reared and inspired amid the quiet of its forest homes, and under the influence of its bold, progressive thought to be the peerless commanders of the Armies of Freedom, in her final conflict on this continent.

The royal welcome we receive here comes from the heart of a great people, which beats to-day as it did a quarter of a century ago, in sensitive, truthful, loving fidelity to the citizen soldiery of the Republic.

REPORTS.

Full detailed statements of the workings of our organization and of its finances for the official year will be found in the reports submitted by the several staff officers, all of which are commended to the careful perusal and candid consideration of the Encampment. In this connection I desire to express my deep sense of obligation to each of those officers, for their earnest and efficient endeavor to promote the interests of our Order and to lighten and make effective my official duties as Commander-in-Chief. Whatever success has attended my administration is due to their unceasing and loyal services.

MEMBERSHIP.

On March 31st, 1887, the total membership of our order in good standing was 320,936; on March 31st, 1888, it was 354,216, making a net gain of comrades in good standing during the year embraced within those dates of 33,280, an excess of 7,681 over the net gain of the previous year. It is but due to my distinguished predecessor to say that more than half the net gain of the last official year was made during the first half of the year, which was included within his term of office.

The reports for the quarter ending June 30th, show a gain by muster of 13,622, and a total membership in good standing of 361,362, with a loss from delinquent reports of 6,663, all of whom it may be assumed are in good standing

in their respective posts. Omitting the loss from delinquent reports the net gain during last quarter was 14,109. The reports show that on June 30th there were 395,245 comrades borne on the rolls, to which may safely be added a sufficient number out on transfer cards to swell the grand total to 400,000.

Although the growth of our order has been gratifying, and our aggregate membership is large, there are still fully one-half the living honorably discharged soldiers and sailors not upon our rolls. This is not from want of sympathy with us, but largely from the fact that in the western departments, especially in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, which great communities have been chiefly populated by the survivors of the Union army and navy, they are scattered out upon their homesteads, remote from towns, with little ready money, and intent upon the grand work of providing homes for themselves and their children. They cherish out on the prairies the hallowed memories of the past, and in their hearts are true G. A. R. men, although their names are not upon our rolls. As their years increase they are flocking to our standard, and it is a reasonable prophecy that the time will come in our history when the Department of Kansas will equal in numbers the great Departments of Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York. Sure it is that her prairies teem with a soldier population to justify such hope. Within the departments I have named the future work of recruiting must chiefly be done.

The largest percentage of gain made by any department in a single quarter during the past year was made by the Department of Kentucky in the quarter ending June 30th. Its gain for that quarter of comrades in good standing was over 49 per cent.

Notwithstanding the unusual political excitement which prevails throughout the country, and the well-known fact that our ranks are full of active, earnest supporters of the

men and measures of the several political parties, not a single violation of Art. XI, Chap. 5, of our Rules and Regulations, has been brought to my attention. Our order is composed of thoughtful, patriotic men, each anxious to discharge the full measure of his duty as a citizen, according to his best judgment as to what his duty is. Fidelity to convictions begets respect for the like personal quality in others. The loyalty of comrades to the noble objects and sacred mission of our fraternity need not be and is not affected or its usefulness impaired by honest differences of opinion upon questions of governmental policy.

The use of the design of our badge for a cheap political campaign device has justly occasioned much indignation among the comrades in all sections. While unable, by legal process, to prevent this attempt to degrade our non-partisan medal of honor, we can, and should by resolution, protest most earnestly and emphatically against it. No comrade who respects his fraternal vow, and no citizen other than a comrade, who respects himself, would wear this base imitation; but it seems that the action of this Encampment is necessary to quicken that sense of propriety inherent in all true Americans which appears for the time to have been comatose in a few ill-advised and inconsiderate persons.

PENSIONS.

The committee on pensions will submit a report of its labors. I desire to bear testimony to the untiring zeal of its members, and their unselfish devotion to the duty imposed upon them. All that could be done they have manfully done. They have failed, but the blame lies elsewhere, not with them.

The bill reported by the committee to the Twenty-first National Encampment, and by it recommended, while not so far reaching in its provisions as to meet the demand of

a large minority of the comrades, was yet so eminently just, so absolutely free from all objection resting upon reason, that there seemed no possibility of its failing to receive prompt and favorable action from the National Congress. No man or set of men can be found anywhere who will say that the relief it was framed to give should not be given. It exceeds in no particular the Nation's promises in the past or the wishes of the Nation in the present. Notwithstanding the ceaseless, earnest efforts of our most efficient pension committee in its behalf, it has failed to pass Congress, and by this failure, wholly inexplicable and indefensible, thousands of our helpless comrades, helpless because of their devotion to their country in its extremity, are subsisting upon the charity of their comrades, or are paupers in the mighty, wealthy Republic their unselfish valor saved. I cannot fitly comment upon this subject. My emotions will not permit it. It cannot be that the people of America will voluntarily continue longer to withhold from these heroic men that scanty support needed to preserve them from the pauper's fate and enable them to end their lives so replete with past glory, so full of present pain, so bereft of future hope, in self respected manliness.

I have no desire to utter a word to influence your action upon the several propositions for pension legislation that will probably be presented for your consideration; only, comrades, let our action be of a manly, dignified character, worthy the men and the cause we represent, and justly exemplifying that comradeship which is the tie that binds us together. No measure receiving the endorsement of this Encampment, followed by the earnest, hearty support of our entire membership, will fail to receive favorable consideration from the National Congress. Through this body, and this alone, our order must speak, or speak in discordant tones.

It is not to be expected that all will agree upon any

measure proposed, but when, after discussion and deliberation, the majority have decided upon a measure, all should yield and give it their support. It is only by so doing that the Grand Army of the Republic can wield the influence in aid of needy comrades that the Nation is ready to accord it, but which it has not exerted in the past.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

I have had occasion during the year to observe the working of the Woman's Relief Corps, and have no hesitation in bearing testimony to the great aid given our posts by the efficient services of that auxiliary organization. Its officers have been prudent, energetic and loyal to the G. A. R. and its sacred trust.

DEATHS.

During the year ending March 31, 1888, 4,433 comrades died. An increase of 1,027 over the previous year. A death rate exceeding twelve per day. An emphatic admonition that we have passed the summit and are starting down the western slope toward the setting sun of life. The ascent was made with heroic tread and fearless forthright along the pathway of duty. "In the sere and yellow leaf" the descent will be less refulgent, but need not be less patriotic, manly and full of honor.

SONS OF VETERANS.

It will be but a short period until our ranks are so meagre, and the surviving comrades so weighed down with the burden of years that our organization will have ceased to be an active force in the works of loyal love and charity which it has ordained. The tender ceremonies of Memorial Day will then be performed by others or not at all. It seems to me that it would be the part of wisdom for us while yet in our vigor to establish such relationship between our order and the Sons of Veterans as to properly recognize that organization. The young men composing it feel a just pride in the deeds of their fathers, and

moved by filial love have settled their difficulties and are anxious for recognition from us. I would recommend the appointment of a committee to report to the Twenty-third National Encampment a plan defining and establishing such relations with that order as the character of its membership, its aims and objects, and its natural affinity to the G. A. R. seem to demand. I have every reason to believe that all objectionable features now characterizing that order and standing in the way of such recognition will gladly be removed upon our request.

DECISIONS.

The following decisions have been made upon the advice of the Judge Advocate-General, the reasons therefor being stated in the opinions appearing in the report of that officer, and numbered consecutively, as follows:

No. 1. The proofs of an applicant's eligibility to membership must be such as are prescribed by the common law rules of evidence. The best available evidence of the essential facts must be produced. The fact of honorable discharge from the service should be shown by the original certificate of discharge, if such was issued to him (which was not always the case), or, in the event of its loss or destruction without his privity or procurement, a duplicate certificate from the war department, or its equivalent from some officer of the state government having adequate records and authority to issue it. It is not admissible for a post to admit a recruit upon oral or unofficial testimony.

No. 2. It is not within the power of a post to participate as a post against the objection of a member in the formation of any independent organization which, whether to be composed exclusively of comrades or not, is to be independent of the constituted authorities of the order.

Presumptively, the objects of the G. A. R. can be best accomplished by the use of its own form of organization and plan of work. If any comrade believes that these objects, or any lawful objects, can be better subserved by other methods, he may resort to such methods alone or in conjunction with others, but every comrade has the right to insist that the order itself shall not be used as an instrument for advancing purposes or methods in the name of the order by means not subject to its control.

No. 3. A comrade holding a transfer card from one post made application for admission to another, was duly elected and was notified of such election. He never paid any admission fee or dues to the new post, nor was he mustered therein. He never subscribed to the by-laws of that post, and was never in the post room. Subsequently,

and within one year from the date of the transfer, having returned to his former place of residence, he applied for a return of his card, but received no reply. After the expiration of one year, considering himself honorably discharged under the Rules and Regulations, he applied for admission to his former post, was regularly elected and mustered and became its commander. Held, that his application to and election by the post to which he applied on his transfer constituted him a member thereof, said post having waived the payment of admission fee and dues, and it not appearing that subscription to the regulations and by-laws was required as a condition of membership. It follows that his election as commander of his former post was void.

No. 4. A comrade honorably discharged from the order and afterward rejoining it is not entitled to his past honors, and the Commander-in-Chief has no authority to restore him thereto.

No. 5. There is no provision in the Rules and Regulations for changing the locality of a post from one town to another and the Commander-in-Chief has no power to authorize such transfer.

No. 6. A past post commander joining a post of another department by transfer is not entitled to a seat in the encampment of that department by virtue of his past rank.

No. 7. The adjutant of a post upon being discharged from the order may properly "attest" his own discharge.

No. 8. A comrade holding an unexpired transfer card is entitled to the countersign. It does not follow, however, that any post commander is required as an official duty to confer it. The duty of conferring the countersign is inferred from the fact of membership and the provisions of the Ritual, being nowhere expressly prescribed. Certainly no post commander violates a prescribed duty in refusing to communicate the countersign to a comrade not a member of his post. Where necessary, application should be made to the Department Commander, who may act either by himself or by some officer to whom the duty may be deputed by him.

No. 9. It is not within the province of the Commander-in-Chief to decide merely speculative questions which may be submitted for his opinion. A ruling "on the subject of responsibility to their several departments of past department commanders and others who are eligible to seats in the National Encampment and to what extent they are responsible for obedience to the instructions of their departments on subjects coming before the National Encampment" would be a mere personal opinion possessing no official authenticity and likely to do more harm than good.

The following decisions have been made, without calling upon the Judge Advocate-General for his opinion:

No. 1. The commander of a provisional department has the same authority to organize and charter new posts that is possessed by the commander of a permanent department.

No. 2. A post court martial can only be convened by a majority vote of the post, and the findings and sentence thereof must be approved by a majority vote.

No. 3. Neither the Grand Army of the Republic, nor any of its officers, has authority to interfere in any manner with the administration of the affairs of the Woman's Relief Corps. Although recognized as an auxiliary of the G. A. R., it is altogether independent as regards the discipline of its members and the control of its organization.

No. 4. A post commander elect cannot legally be installed until after December 31.

No. 5. In case a post is transferred from one department to another, past commanders of such posts are not entitled to membership in the encampment of the department to which the transfer is made merely because such membership was accorded by the department to which it formerly belonged. The right to determine whether past post commanders shall be members of a department encampment rests solely with such encampment.

No. 6. The suspension of a post commander pending his trial upon charges and specifications by a court-martial, does not create a vacancy in the office which can be filled by an election. During the suspension the duties of the office should be performed by the senior vice commander.

No. 7. One who has served in the confederate army, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, is ineligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. If, by any means, he gains admission to a post, this does not make him a member. As soon as the fact of his ineligibility is discovered, he should be dropped from the roll and excluded from the meetings. No action of the post is necessary; but the fact appearing, his election and muster are simply void.

No. 8. Certain members of Dushane Post, No. 3, Department of Maryland, who had paid all dues, and against whom no charges had been preferred, duly asked for transfer cards on the evening of August 24th, 1887. The cards were not issued that evening, but a statement was made and signed by the quartermaster showing the payment of all dues. On the same evening these comrades were duly mustered as members of another post. Before the cards were filled up, certain charges were preferred against the applicants; whereupon the post commander refused to sign the cards or to recognize their membership in the new post. Held, that the cards should have been issued, and that these comrades should have been reported as lost by transfer, and that their muster into a new post was authorized and constituted them members thereof.

No. 9. The Commander-in-Chief has no power to authorize the holding of a department encampment after the time fixed by the Rules and Regulations.

No. 10. There is no such thing as honorary membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

No. 11. (a) Upon a ballot for the election of a post commander, two more ballots were cast than there were comrades present. Such ballot was void and was properly so declared. (b) At this election, by invitation of the post commander, the commander of another post presided. This was irregular, but in the absence of objection made at the time, did not invalidate the election.

No. 12. By a vote of 71 yeas against 67 nays, a post ordered that all nominations for officers should be made before any ballots were taken, and that after nominations were closed, ballots cast for officers not previously nominated, should not be counted. An opportunity was then given to present the name of any candidate for whom any comrade desired to vote for either of the offices to be filled. No point of order was made, such as to call for a decision from the post commander. Two comrades cast their ballots for a comrade not previously named, but their ballots were not counted because of the adoption of the foregoing motion. Held, that under these circumstances the rejection of the two ballots did not invalidate the election.

No. 13. The authority of a department commander to organize posts within his jurisdiction is exclusive. The commander of another department cannot lawfully establish a post therein.

No. 14. The Rules and Regulations do not in terms require that a recruit should actually be mustered within three months after written notice of his election. He is required to present himself for muster within three months after such notice, but there are no words of exclusion which prohibit his muster after the expiration of that period. Such muster is therefore not void for that reason alone.

No. 15. The quarterly returns of a post may be legally and properly made and transmitted before the end of the quarter. In fact, it is the proper practice to do this at the close of the last meeting of the quarter.

No. 16. A member of Company E, 1st Regiment of Organized Employes of the Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., is not eligible to membership in the G. A. R., such organization not being a "state regiment," nor mustered into the military service of the United States.

No. 17. A comrade cannot retain his membership in one post and also become a charter member of another. He cannot be a member of two posts at the same time.

No. 18. A post court-martial duly ordered to try an accused comrade upon charges and specifications, was dissolved by vote of the post upon the request of the Judge-Advocate, who gave as his reason for the request, that "it seemed to be impossible for the court-martial to convene with a quorum." The commander ruled that this action was, in effect, an abandonment of the charges, and declined to appoint another court, and in this ruling was sustained by the post. In the

absence of anything showing a contrary intention, held, that the charges and specifications were dismissed.

No. 19. The refusal of a department commander to order a department court-martial for the trial of charges and specifications will not be reversed by the Commander-in-Chief, except in cases where it clearly appears that he has misjudged the law or the facts, or has been actuated by improper motives.

No. 20. (a) A comrade who has been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, is no longer a member of the order, and is therefore not subject to discipline as such. He can only be restored to membership by a two-thirds vote of his post. (b) The fact that charges are pending against a comrade, does not preclude the post from dropping him from the roll for non-payment of dues, in a case where such dropping would otherwise be proper.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

One of the sad events of the year was the death of Comrade Philip H. Sheridan, General of the United States Army, a member of Post No. 5, Department of Illinois. He died in the prime of his perfect manhood, ending a career that can suffer no disparagement by comparison with that of any other in human history. All gentleness in his nature, he was yet the dashing, heroic master of modern warfare. An educated soldier, he was nevertheless the trusted, considerate and appreciating commander of volunteers. He never erred in judgment; never faltered in purpose; never failed in courage. His unselfishness was only equalled by his greatness of character. Living, he placed a true estimate upon the men he commanded, and in death he sought the companionship of those who had followed and loved him. He sleeps to-day amid that army corps of immortal heroes in their bivouac of glory at Arlington, and will come forth with them, and surrounded by them, when the reveille of eternity is sounded.

HISTORY.

Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath, of Pennsylvania, acting upon the recommendation of the Twenty-first National Encampment, and after the most exhaustive

research for material, has prepared and has now in press, a perfect and complete history of our organization from its beginning. Comrade Beath brought to this work special and unique qualifications. His official connection with our order began with its life. No other member of our order, living or dead, participated more largely in the events which he has recorded, or made more than did he of the history he has written. From a careful perusal of the advance sheets of the work, I can with confidence assure this encampment that his forthcoming history has not only been prepared with great labor and a conscientious adherence to the truth, but is authentic and complete in every detail, and will not only meet all just expectations, but will be a history worthy of the Grand Army of the Republic, which has occupied so important a place in the annals of the last quarter of a century of our republic.

CHARITY.

During the past year, the reports show that there was expended in charity, the sum of \$215,975.19. This, of course, does not include the many thousands of dollars which have been given by members privately in aid of less fortunate comrades.

ARMY AND NAVY SURVIVORS' DIVISION.

I would call special attention to that portion of the report of the Adjutant-General which refers to the Army and Navy Survivors' Division of the United States Pension Office. The practical benefits resulting from that division are incalculable, and it is to be hoped that through the instrumentality of departments and posts, its records may, within a short period, be made complete.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

I desire to make grateful acknowledgement of the assistance rendered me by the comrades associated with me in the administration of your affairs. Senior Vice-Com-

mander-in-Chief Nelson Cole, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief John C. Linehan, Surgeon-General Florence Donahue, and Chaplain-in-Chief Edward Anderson, have cordially sustained me throughout my entire administration, and have loyally responded to every call of duty made upon them. I wish also to thank all the department commanders, members of the council of administration, the members of my staff, and all comrades with whom I have had official communication or connection, for their uniform courtesy and earnest labors for the promotion of the best interests of our order.

The reports of the Council of Administration, of the several standing committees and of the staff officers, contain such full information upon the various matters of interest to the encampment, that I do not deem it necessary to add anything thereto.

MT. MC GREGOR COTTAGE.

By referring to the report of the Judge Advocate-General, you will find a full statement of the action taken in regard to the gift of the Grant cottage, with respect to which I would recommend that my successor be authorized to carry out the scheme which was suspended by the death of Mr. Drexel, in case such be the disposition of his executors or heirs.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day, with its tender and beautiful ceremonies, was generally and fittingly observed throughout the entire country.

CONCLUSION.

Conscious of the fact that I have not given to the duties of Commander-in-Chief the time that their importance demanded, I assure you that nothing remains undone from indisposition to do it. I have visited twenty-four departments, some of them several times, have travelled twenty-six thousand miles, slept fifty-two nights on the cars

made one hundred and twenty-two public addresses, and to the utmost tension of my physical strength and mental ability, have striven to discharge the duties of the high office with which you honored me, in such manner that no stain would come upon the burnished fame of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Wherever I have gone, north or south, east or west, I have received a kindly greeting and a cordial welcome, most gratifying, because it came spontaneously as an evidence of the high regard of the people of this Republic for the survivors of the army and navy which conquered treason, cemented the Union and established upon the basis of universal equality, the grandest Nation of earth. In all sections of the country I have found the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in community and in state, occupying the highest positions, enjoying the full confidence of their fellow-citizens, and living manly lives, worthy the earnest they gave of fidelity and loyalty in the terrific conflict through which they passed in their youth.

I esteem it an honor greater than any other possible for me to attain, to have stood for a year at the head of this organization.

Comrades, we will soon pass through the dark valley, over the river, and pitch our tents within the shadow of the dim unknown, but behind us as a monument of achievement will remain the ocean-bound American Republic, the only true republic the world has ever known, within whose borders there is no peasant, no serf, no slave, only men and women, living in the consciousness of the true nobility of manhood and womanhood. Across this continent, from the rock-bound coast on which beat the waves of the Atlantic, over mountain and valley for over thirty-five hundred miles, to where the calm Pacific beats on California's golden strand, there is to-day a great unbroken level of happy American homes, in which live the

representatives of all races, of all nationalities, of all civilizations; and all are gathered around the altar of one common country in the brotherhood of universal freedom. Over all the starry banner under which we fought, and whose folds we emblazoned with the names of the proudest victories humanity ever won, waves as the ensign of that government which is the realized hope of the great and good of all the ages. When within our borders hundreds of millions shall live the home life of American freemen, and around their hearths the story of your deeds shall be told, these teeming millions will still have but one flag, one country, one destiny.

Report of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1888.

DANIEL FISH,

Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE: I have the honor to report that in obedience to the order of the Commander-in-Chief I accompanied him on his official visit to the departments of the New England States, in January and February of this year, and also with him visited the department of New Jersey at Trenton.

From my installation as Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, up to this time, I have visited in response to official invitations, forty-five posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, and twelve re-unions of veteran soldiers and sailors in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

I had the pleasure of also being present at the annual encampment of the department of Pennsylvania on the

historic field of Gettysburgh during the first week of July, and I am very happy to be able to state that whether eating maple sugar in Vermont, buying nutmegs in Connecticut, baking beans in Massachusetts, hunting clams in Rhode Island, taking my hat off to Hannibal Hamlin in Maine, going to meeting in New Hampshire, sampling apple jack in New Jersey, or seeking to get free wool for the Pennsylvania lambs at Gettysburgh, I found everywhere among the comrades of the departments named a fraternity so warm and sincere that nothing but death can efface its recollections.

My closing official duty was to represent our order at the funeral of the last but one of the three great soldiers of the war for the Union; and as I stood at the foot of the grave, while the last sad rites of the church were being paid to his memory, and looked at the form of him who led his victorious hosts from Atlanta to the sea standing at its head, the silent tears of manly sorrow rolling down his cheeks, I could not help inwardly thanking God for His great gift to the nation in the persons of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, each the embodiment of honor, truth and simplicity, three principles as great as are those on which our order rests.

Respectfully in F., C. and L.,

JOHN C. LINEHAN,

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Report of the Chaplain-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF,
NORWALK, CONN., Sept. 7, 1888.

DANIEL FISH,

Adjutant-General:

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

I appreciate the high honor conferred upon me by the Twenty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the unanimous election to this high office, and the more as it was bestowed when I was not present and without my knowledge that it was proposed. I have endeavored by frequent public addresses and by an extensive correspondence to realize the evident hopes of my comrades that good might come to the order which we love so much by this distinction conferred upon me.

Even if it may seem to be extra-official, I desire to recommend to the National Encampment some matters which have been suggested to me by correspondence, and through conference with the Departments and which I feel will help on the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic in this day when we are far enough removed from the actual war which created our Grand Army to make our record a part of reliable history, unbiased by the passions of the conflict—the sober second thought.

1. That our ritual and especially the part of it that is used in the burial of the dead be so amended as to give more marked prominence to the sailors, whose gallant service during our war deserves a definite notice. The names of Farragut and Foote stand as pointers to many

gallant men on quarter-deck and in forecastle, who did most heroic service and of the most valuable nature. I am sure no injustice was intended in leaving out a recognition of their splendid service, and yet a chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic in burying a member of our navy must invent a service, and cannot rely on our ritual.

This matter, and some minor details of phraseology, I have ventured to suggest, through you, to the Committee on Revision of the Ritual.

2. I find that a number of the departments are not in the way of securing reports of Memorial Day, and none of them have reported heretofore to National Headquarters. Our quarter century passed since the war makes more valuable the vivid stories told by the participants in its stirring scenes; and the addresses, the record of interest had in its reminiscences as shown through the attendance of veterans at the memorial services, and the like, are of increasing interest. I venture to recommend the suggestion of the Department Chaplain of Minnesota that the various Department Chaplains meet and consider matters in their work and especially that of reports.

3. I am aware through my experience for several years, as Chaplain of the Department of Connecticut, of the difficulties met in securing reports of Memorial Day; and yet if some posts can report surely others can as well; and it will not be impossible to secure like reports of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans, both of which are auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. The reports of each of them will be most valuable. I would recommend that a brief but comprehensive table for the recording of valuable information in regard to the Memorial Day services be prepared for each of these, with a view to a consolidated report through Chaplains of Departments, and to the Chaplain-in-Chief.

The reports of Memorial Day received from the different Departments have not been sufficiently full in most

instances for a tabulated view of the attendance, the graves decorated, or the nature of the services. Nearly all report a very full turn-out of veterans, and a greatly increased interest in the day.

The Department of Michigan sends a complete tabulated report of 223 out of 393 Posts, giving 6,060 graves decorated in 541 cemeteries, 21 of which are Roman Catholic, and with 12,084 comrades participating.

Connecticut reports 5,155 comrades taking part, and 8,860 graves decorated. This state and Minnesota have each, year by year, collected the newspaper reports of addresses, etc., and preserved them in scrap-books, which are placed on file at department headquarters.

The first report received by the Chaplain-in-Chief was from the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, and a full newspaper report of the observance of the day accompanied it. There have been received reports of more or less fullness, and all showing a growing interest in the day, besides those already spoken of, from Rhode Island, Illinois, Virginia, Dakota, Colorado and California.

I desire to quote the sentiments with which Department Chaplain Winfield Scott, of California, closes his report :

"To the thinking comrades of the G. A. R., God's providential dealings in the war become more plain each year. They are impressed as never before that they were God's chosen instruments to preserve this great nation, and that never in the history of the world was there committed to men so gracious and sacred a trust. With the passing years, history unfolds the wisdom and grandeur of God's designs in the preservation of our national integrity and unity, and there is revealed to these saviors of our nation more clearly the greatness and glory of their well done work. They now realize that their heroic and unselfish devotion to country and flag was an inspiration from God, and they are constrained to acknowledge it by increased loyalty to Him."

I have the honor to acknowledge a very full tabulated report from the Chaplain-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, a copy of which I have the honor to place in your hands, with this paper. The sum of the report is as follows:

Number of Camps in 23 Departments.....	751
Number of Brothers in line.....	15,589
Number of Uniformed.....	9,244
Number of Armed.....	3,643
Number attending Sunday Services.....	11,370
Number of Deaths.....	89

I have no report from the Woman's Relief Corps.

Our death rate must be expected to increase as we approach our old age, and it will not be long before our Grand Army of the Republic must diminish as we are mustered out from the warfare of our lives on earth, and come to tell over again to the great majority in the land of results and about our camp-fires there, not only what we did to make us veterans here, but what we shall then have learned of the grand effects for the world which we have blessed and left.

Who of us doubts that the God of nations has made ours to be distinguished in that the richest gift for the world has been made through it, and by us? And who of us any more doubts that it is the outcome of the sacred lives of our fathers and mothers, and of their earnest prayers that were backed up by a devoted patriotism? So whether it is our glorious Sheridan who dies, or the private soldier who served under him, what is it but a call from a like service in which each was brave and noble, and which has led to a like glory.

One by one the grand leaders go, following out bravely through sickness and unto death the endurance which they showed afield. And it is hard for a soldier to think of the death that does not come in action! Perhaps, in these years since the war, as many would have died, men who were soldiers at the front, if there had been no war, as were killed during the war and in service. Yet

those who fell gave their lives under a halo of glory that they would have missed if they had never been between their flag and its menace. But old veterans who die now are merely sealing the record of glory which they have made. Sheridan has died, but it is only that he may immortalize the record which has been emblazoned against his name. So we drop out one by one, officers and privates, and it is only to have history write once again: "A savior of his country has been added to the immortal!"

Ah, comrades, let us live as becomes such a high distinction.

I have the honor to be in F. C. and L. most sincerely your comrade and friend

EDWARD ANDERSON,
Chaplain-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Surgeon-General's Report.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1888.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the National Encampment:

It is with the greatest pleasure that I stand before this Encampment to-day to "report progress."

A great work has been done by the medical department during the past year, but the work of re-organization and reform has not been entirely completed.

The space of time was too short to reach with circulars and orders the thousands of posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, throughout the length and breadth of this great nation, and receive, and have the first complete

returns from all, to present to you, my comrades, here to-day.

But the work was promptly undertaken, specific orders and instructions were issued to Medical Directors and through them to the Post Surgeons, and returns, though necessarily somewhat incomplete, have been received from nearly every department and post throughout the country.

The present Surgeon-General happened to strike the keynote, and the approving and encouraging responses which he has received, and is still receiving from the Medical Directors and Post Surgeons, have well paid him for his hard labor during the past year.

The Surgeon-General has had large experience as a medical officer of the Grand Army of the Republic. Fifteen years a post surgeon, eight years a medical director of a department visited monthly by hundreds of sick and destitute soldiers from all parts of the nation, and he can testify that the position of medical officer is no longer an honorary position or sinecure, and should not at this late date, and at this time of life of our poor sick and diseased comrades be sought for or accepted in any post or in any department by any doctor who is not entirely willing and thoroughly able to render medical and surgical aid to our poor sick comrades when necessary.

The day of sentimentality in this particular branch of Grand Army business has passed. It is now a purely practical question of necessity.

In the early history of the order, when youth and comparative health and strength prevailed among our comrades the offices of Post-Surgeon and Medical Director were considered merely honorary positions, the doctors were elected simply to compliment them and to fill the chairs; they were not called upon for any service, and they rendered none.

But it is different to-day. Many of the comrades are

old, feeble, destitute and sick and require attention, and so far as it is in my power they shall have it.

The reports of destitution and sickness that I have received this year, in my capacity as Surgeon-General, are simply appalling, and I am exceedingly gratified with the present Medical Directors, who have so promptly and efficiently aided me in carrying out my plans and instructions, and the particular surgeons whose names I feel honored in presenting to this Encampment for its information, and for any honors their departments may continue to confer upon them, for the good of the comrades, are Medical Directors :

- W. H. Lemon, Department of Kansas.
- A. C. Girard, Department of Idaho.
- H. C. Crowder, Department of California.
- F. A. Kitchen, Department of Ohio.
- A. Van Meter, Department of Missouri.
- J. T. Luck, Department of New Jersey.
- C. O. Ballou, Department of Rhode Island.
- W. A. Bentley, Department of Dakota.
- D. E. Parsons, Department of Maine.
- Wells B. Fox, Department of Michigan.
- H. N. Howard, Department of the Potomac.
- Almon Clark, Department of Wisconsin.
- W. W. Royal, Department of Oregon.
- H. C. Bostwick, Department of Washington and Alaska Ter'ys.
- Henry Wilson, Department of Minnesota.
- Robert J. Henry, Department of Maryland.

These officers it seems were always willing and anxious to perform just such duties as the present Surgeon-General outlined; they saw the necessity of such work, and they wondered why some orders, suggestions or instructions from the medical department of National Headquarters in years gone by never came, and, my comrades, when the orders did come, these grand medical gentlemen went to work immediately among the suffering poor, and I will supplement this brief and imperfect statement with a tabulated report showing just what they did. I may not have time to read it to you or you may not be willing to give me the time, but it is a grand and glorious

showing. Every sick old soldier received attention, and money in abundance was forthcoming to purchase medicines, food, clothing and luxuries as well as necessaries, and I am willing to guarantee that in future the good work will continue, and that the duties of the physicians to the poor will be light among the old soldiers. The wants, ills, diseases and disabilities of the old soldiers increase as the years roll round and the duties and labors of the medical officers increase in the same proportion, therefore it is plain that none but earnest, active surgeons should accept positions in the medical department of the Grand Army of the Republic in the future, and those gentlemen named in this paper are just such surgeons. Comrades, nothing but the love which I bear towards the maimed, sick and destitute of our order, those who may be considered the shattered remnants of many a well fought battle, leads me to talk to you in this manner.

Yours in F., C. and L.

FLORENCE DONOHUE,

Surgeon-General.

TABULATED STATEMENT SO FAR AS HEARD FROM IN FULL.

Sick comrades treated gratuitously and amount expended in relief for food and medicine since April 30th, 1888, date of Surgeon-General's circular:

Departments.	Comrades Treated.	Am't expended for Food and Medicine.
Maine.....	16	\$ 110.45
Michigan.....	800	3,681.86
Missouri.....	123	1,000.00
New Jersey.....	1,479	4,185.00
Ohio.....	1,000	3,680.00
Rhode Island.....	106	766.15
Wisconsin.....	6	155.00
Potomac.....	330	2,000.00

I have heard from all the other departments, and they have done and are doing good work, but owing to extent of territory were not able to secure reports from the numerous posts in time. Next year things will be in perfect running order.

Report of the Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Sept. 1, 1888.

JOHN P. REA,

Commander-in-Chief,

COMRADE: Following the custom of recent years, the report which I now have the honor to submit will cover the year ending March 31st, 1888. You assumed command of the Grand Army of the Republic on October 8, 1887, and headquarters were transferred to Minneapolis on October 15, at which time I entered actively upon the duties to which you assigned me by General Orders No. 1. It is to be noted, therefore, that the first half of this very prosperous year fell within the term of your distinguished predecessor, Comrade Fairchild.

At the end of March, 1887, 38 departments reported 5,811 posts, with a total membership in good standing of 320,936. In addition there were 501 posts whose returns had not been received, making a grand total of 6,312 posts holding charters.

At the end of March, 1888, there were 40 departments reporting 6,283 posts and 354,216 comrades in good standing. There were also 422 posts delinquent, making a total of 6,705 chartered posts.

The net gains are, therefore, 2 departments, 472 posts reporting, 393 chartered posts and 33,280 comrades in good standing. The following table exhibits, by departments, the details from which the foregoing summary is made:

Number of Posts Reporting and Membership in Good Standing Each Quarter.

DEPARTMENTS.	MARCH 31, 1887.		JUNE 30, 1887.		SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.		DECEMBER 31, 1887.		MARCH 31, 1888.		GAINS SINCE MARCH 31, 1887.		LOSSES SINCE MARCH 31, 1887.		POSTS HOLDING CHARTERS.			
	Posts	Mem- bers.	Posts	Mem- bers.	Posts	Mem- bers.	Posts	Mem- bers.	Posts	Mem- bers.	Posts	Mem- bers.	Posts	Mem- bers.	Mar. '87	Mar. '88		
																	Gain	
Arizona	24	638	36	986	33	961	5	213	6	272	6	272	7	7	34	50	7	
Arkansas	116	6,172	115	6,317	120	6,439	37	1,075	42	1,183	18	547	547	16	122	113	16	
California	45	2,360	47	2,268	43	2,156	55	2,496	53	6,142	8	103	30	6	54	60	9	
Colorado	66	6,062	67	6,324	67	6,482	67	6,482	67	6,526	1	464	1	1	66	67	1	
Connecticut	90	2,680	99	2,838	91	2,546	115	2,963	107	2,817	17	137	17	1	123	120	3	
Dakota	14	1,052	14	1,090	14	1,113	15	1,162	20	1,236	6	184	20	6	14	20	6	
Delaware	8	280	12	321	12	323	12	310	13	336	5	106	11	2	11	13	2	
Florida	5	222	5	215	5	222	5	226	5	221	5	221	5	5	5	5	5	
Gulf (Louisiana and Miss.)																		
Idaho	484	25,821	508	27,333	502	28,557	10	243	12	327	12	327	12	12	505	550	45	
Illinois	451	20,412	450	20,900	465	21,850	472	23,195	476	23,198	25	2,786	477	14	463	408	55	
Indiana	351	15,866	391	17,575	391	17,494	386	17,646	386	17,575	35	1,709	386	403	408	409	1	
Iowa	401	16,942	306	16,043	292	15,500	382	17,511	420	17,028	19	96	484	70	414	484	70	
Kansas	28	1,295	32	1,212	41	1,573	65	2,580	50	2,151	22	856	22	856	77	87	10	
Kentucky	148	9,039	148	9,176	149	9,223	149	9,238	149	9,227	1	188	149	188	150	149	1	
Maine	186	19,683	188	20,093	189	20,194	189	20,249	189	20,301	3	618	189	186	186	189	3	
Massachusetts	34	2,161	35	2,159	28	1,536	38	2,134	36	2,005	2	156	38	37	37	40	3	
Maryland	351	19,590	317	20,234	338	20,033	370	21,353	341	20,460	10	870	341	370	381	11	10	
Michigan	146	7,184	147	7,239	142	7,237	157	7,648	162	7,765	16	581	162	158	169	169	11	
Minnesota	256	11,801	278	13,422	354	13,799	309	15,392	294	14,694	38	2,893	294	289	350	350	61	
Missouri	11	443	13	539	13	409	13	506	15	563	4	130	15	14	15	15	1	
Montana	158	5,580	194	7,473	173	5,678	235	7,164	208	6,501	50	921	208	225	255	30	50	
Nebraska	85	4,797	88	4,932	87	4,896	86	4,955	87	4,921	2	124	87	85	87	82	2	
New Hampshire	103	6,737	106	6,928	108	7,103	108	7,075	109	7,098	6	361	109	103	103	108	6	
New Jersey	8	167	8	313	9	317	9	282	9	279	1	112	9	11	11	11	1	
New Mexico	537	33,213	573	35,633	609	37,635	613	38,852	602	38,075	65	4,862	602	602	618	618	16	
New York	625	36,009	568	37,301	656	38,283	632	38,933	598	39,741	10	3,732	598	637	633	26	33	
Ohio	36	1,170	35	1,182	37	1,168	36	1,239	40	1,320	4	130	36	40	43	38	2	
Oregon	543	38,391	550	39,738	562	40,988	565	40,881	571	41,061	28	2,673	571	543	571	28	28	
Pennsylvania	10	2,030	10	2,097	10	2,173	10	2,215	10	2,265	10	235	10	10	10	10	10	
Potomac	20	2,353	20	2,480	20	2,511	20	2,611	21	2,576	1	223	21	20	21	21	1	
Rhode Island	42	1,368	48	1,630	53	1,974	55	2,135	52	2,214	10	876	52	59	59	65	6	
Tennessee and Georgia	15	487	14	455	14	464	14	515	17	509	2	22	17	19	19	19	2	
Texas	16	491	13	473	11	442	3	197	3	203	3	288	3	16	16	4	12	
Utah	97	4,518	100	4,775	109	4,833	100	4,833	98	4,868	1	350	98	99	100	1	1	
Vermont	13	885	21	845	24	892	25	925	26	987	13	102	25	24	24	28	2	
Virginia	26	881	28	858	20	909	25	885	31	1,112	5	231	31	31	40	4	9	
Washington Territory	51	1,843	63	2,331	69	2,736	75	2,985	79	3,121	28	1,278	75	61	61	83	22	
West Virginia	211	10,365	206	10,522	213	10,550	215	10,534	222	10,686	11	331	222	227	233	6	6	
Wisconsin																		
Totals	5,811	320,936	5,853	336,540	6,071	34,213	6,380	355,916	6,283	354,216	525	33,755	53	475	6,312	6,705	428	35

Net gain in posts reporting, 472. In posts holding charters, 393. In membership in good standing, 33,280. Number of posts delinquent, 422.

The items of gain and loss in membership are shown by the following

RECAPITULATION :	
Members in good standing, March 31, 1887.....	*320,936
Gained by Muster.....	53,695
Gained by Transfer.....	8,483
Gained by Reinstatement.....	24,843
Gained from Delinquent Reports.....	28,830
Total gain.....	115,851
Aggregate.....	436,987
Lost by death.....	4,433
Lost by Honorable Discharge.....	2,297
Lost by Transfer.....	10,281
Lost by Suspension.....	36,883
Lost by Dishonorable Discharge.....	332
Lost by Delinquent Reports.....	28,345
Total loss.....	82,571
Members in good standing, March 31, 1888.....	354,216
Net gain in Membership in good standing.....	33,280
Net gain in Posts reporting.....	472
Net gain in Chartered Posts.....	393
Members remaining suspended.....	25,828
Members lost in last quarter by Delinquent Reports	5,922
Total in Suspension.....	31,750
Members in good standing.....	354,216
Total Membership.....	385,966

For purposes of convenient comparison with the gratifying growth of the previous year, I reproduce the corresponding figures from the report of Comrade Gray:

RECAPITULATION, MARCH 31, 1887.	
Members in good standing, March 31, 1886.....	295,337
Gained by Muster.....	54,952
Gained by Transfer.....	6,819
Gained by Reinstatement.....	24,838
Gained from Delinquent Reports.....	26,598
Total gain.....	113,207
Aggregate.....	408,534

*Through an error in footing this number is given in the reports of last year a 320,946.

Lost by Death.....	3,406	
Lost by Honorable Discharge.....	2,083	
Lost by Transfer.....	8,950	
Lost by Suspension.....	42,428	
Lost by Dishonorable Discharge.....	415	
Lost by Delinquent Reports.....	32,326	
Total loss.....		87,608
Members in good standing, March 31, 1887.....		320,936
Net gain in Membership.....	25,609	
Net gain in chartered Posts.....	547	
Number remaining suspended.....		23,496
Number lost in last quarter by Delinquent Reports.....		10,343
Total in Suspension.....		33,839
Number in good standing.....		320,936
Total Membership.....		354,775

It is a significant fact that in both years the largest gain from delinquent reports, and also the smallest loss from that source, occurred in the quarter ending December 31st, showing the stimulating effect of the desire for full representation in the Department and National Encampments. Mainly from this cause the number remaining in good standing March 31st, 1888, was 1,700 less than at the end of the previous quarter. In the March quarter of 1887 the corresponding loss was 2,635.

QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1888.

Returns have been received from all departments but one (Arkansas), giving the gains and losses to June 30 1888. The gain by muster is 13,622, showing that the work of recruiting is still actively prosecuted. The aggregate gains are 27,090. The loss by death is 1,158, and the total loss 19,612, giving a net gain in good standing of 7,478. Of the losses, 6,664 are "by delinquent reports," and 26,962 are reported as "remaining suspended." The total membership June 30, 1888, may therefore be computed as follows:

In good standing March 31.....	354,216
Gained in good standing June quarter.....	7,478
Total in good standing.....	361,694

Lost in June quarter by Delinquent Reports...	6,664	
Remaining suspended.....	26,962	
		<hr/>
Total in suspension.....		33,626
		<hr/>
Aggregate on the rolls.....		395,320

Assuming that 4,680 comrades were out on transfer cards (a very moderate estimate), the total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic on June 30, 1888, was a round four hundred thousand.

LOSS BY DEATH.

For the several quarters of the current year the death loss reported has been as follows:

Quarter ending June 30, 1887.....	1044
Quarter ending September 30, 1887.....	937
Quarter ending December 31, 1887.....	1047
Quarter ending March 31, 1888.....	1405
	<hr/>
Total.....	4433
Deaths reported last year.....	3406
	<hr/>
Increase.....	1027

Our growth in membership for the past year has been but a trifle above ten per cent., while this increment in the number of deaths exceeds thirty per cent. The operation of this imperative law of accelerating increase will be a subject of melancholy interest to all future Encampments. The death loss for the quarter ending June 30, 1888, is 1,158, with one department unreported.

DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

The territories of Idaho and Arizona were created provisional departments by the special orders of your predecessor, dated, respectively, September 1st and 10th, 1887. Encampments were duly convened, by your orders, in each, for the purpose of organizing permanent departments. Idaho thus organized on January 11, 1888, and Arizona on January 17th. They each reported to this office, as provisional departments, for the quarter ending December 31, 1887, and for subsequent quarters as perma-

ment departments. Both are now in excellent working condition, and have made handsome gains in membership. These departments are taken from the former jurisdictions of California and Utah. That part of the Indian Territory occupied by the Choctaw, Cherokee and Chickasaw nations has been detached from the department of Texas, and annexed to that of Arkansas, and the name of the department of the Gulf changed to Louisiana and Mississippi.

REPORTS.

I have experienced (perhaps in a diminished degree) the annoyances arising from tardy and irregular reports, upon which all my predecessors have commented; but for an organization so large in numbers and so widely distributed, which habitually changes its entire executive and clerical force once a year, I consider the results achieved exceedingly creditable. It may well be doubted whether any other voluntary organization, in any land, could do as well under similar conditions. Certainly, no other body of ex-soldiers ever existed who could approach us in business accuracy and self-imposed discipline. There is, however, room for improvement.

One main point, which many comrades seem unable to apprehend, is so obvious that to overlook it argues almost total lack of clerical capacity. The chief purpose of an Adjutant's report is to show the number of comrades in good standing in the post for the quarter to which the report relates; unless that prime fact is accurately represented the report is not only worthless, but false. The instant that one quarter ends another begins; there is absolutely no lapse of time between the two quarters, and, therefore, no room for any intervening change in the membership. It necessarily follows that the number in good standing at the end of one quarter is also the number in good standing at the beginning of the next; yet the absurdity is frequently committed of closing with one number and opening with another. The confusion, expense

and annoyance occasioned by this palpable blunder are beyond computation. Starting with the right number "in good standing last report", it should be very easy to add to it the total gains from the four sources indicated by the blanks, and from this "aggregate" to deduct the total losses from the six causes specified. The remainder is the number "remaining in good standing;" which, in like manner, forms the basis for the next report.

Tardiness is even less excusable. It is generally more convenient to make up post returns at the last meeting of the quarter than at any time later. If, by any accident, it is not done then the very next opportunity should be embraced. At the end of the year covered by this report 5,922 comrades were reported "lost" through the delinquency of 97 post Adjutants.

CONSOLIDATED RETURNS.

The foregoing suggestions are largely applicable to the returns of Assistant Adjutants-General. In some cases department officials have failed to provide themselves with the revised form "C," which contain columns for gains and losses from and by "delinquent reports." The old form should be discarded at once. Each entry in the first column of this report must agree with the corresponding entry in the column of last report headed "number remaining in good standing." If it does not, the footings will of course vary, and confusion follows. A discrepancy of one is as fatal to accuracy as a thousand. It is no answer nor excuse that the Adjutant's report contains the same error. In that case the Adjutant must be set right. True it is the duty of the Post Commander to see that his returns are right before transmittal, but if he fails, as he too often does, the Assistant Adjutant-General should see that all errors are corrected, and neglect to do so is neglect of duty.

Every post which had members "in good standing last report," but which does not report in time for the current

return, loses its entire membership "by delinquent returns," leaving it, of course, with no members "remaining in good standing." Every post which had no membership "in good standing last report," but which reports for the current quarter, in like manner gains its entire membership "from delinquent reports." But forty posts should be entered upon any sheet; every column should be footed, and the footings should "prove" across the page. If they do not some error has crept in, which, if not removed, will not only perpetuate itself but will increase the difficulty of discovering others when they occur.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURNS.

This class of returns should, I think, be abandoned. Theoretically a supplemental return is simply a consolidation of post returns received by the Assistant Adjutant-General too late to be embraced in his regular quarterly report to the Adjutant-General. In practice it is sometimes one thing and sometimes another, though always a source of confusion. It is not intended to alter the return already made, which has been entered in the record at headquarters, and stands as the quarterly report of the department. The gain of members in good standing disclosed by these delinquent reports is in no case to be added to the "number in good standing last quarter," for they were not in good standing when the report for that quarter was made; and because they were not in good standing they were reported as *lost* "by delinquent reports." They have been regained during the *current* quarter, and will appear in the return for that quarter as gained "from delinquent reports." Some Assistant Adjutants-General have erroneously added the footings of these supplemental returns to the footings of the regular return previously made. The total in good standing being thus augmented in the first column of the next report, and also by the same number added from the column of gain "from delinquent reports," an excessive aggregate is reached.

and the true balance lost. The only practical use to be made of these supplemental returns is to ascertain therefrom the number of delinquents upon whom the *per capita* tax is due for the quarters to which they relate. Each man gained from this source represents an indebtedness to the National Encampment of one tax for each delinquent quarter. If the gain from delinquent reports were always from posts in arrears but a single quarter the *per capita* due upon each regular return could always readily be computed by adding to the total "remaining in good standing" the number gained "from delinquent reports." In all cases when the membership of a delinquent post is thus taken up in the fourth column of gains it will be easy for the Adjutant-General, by reference to former returns, to ascertain how long the delinquency has existed, and to compute therefrom the amount of *per capita* tax due. As a mere expedient of book-keeping, therefore, which seems to be its only practical function, the supplemental return is not worth its cost. Being unnecessary, the confusion which it entails is sufficient reason for discarding it, and I so recommend.

CHARITY.

The amount of money expended by the posts of each department, as reported to this office, aggregating \$215,975.19, is shown by the following table. Every comrade knows how inadequately these figures represent the actual money contributions of the members of our order to the relief of the needy, and how impossible it is to symbolize in any form the help and cheer which results from the benevolent features of our work. It will be observed that the amount thus reported falls short of the aggregate returned last year by nearly \$380,000. The establishment of Soldiers' Homes and systems of state relief, and the extension of the pension roll, all so largely due to the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic, have sensibly reduced the demand for individual and post contributions.

EXPENDED FOR RELIEF, YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1888.

Arizona	\$ 360 65	Montana	\$ 656 80
Arkansas	289 45	Nebraska	1,635 85
California	3,995 57	New Hampshire	3,606 52
Colorado	1,760 74	New Jersey	8,240 64
Connecticut	8,127 95	New Mexico	18 15
Dakota	319 39	New York	38,077 78
Delaware	641 36	Ohio	13,131 73
Florida	170 46	Oregon	492 62
Gulf (La. and Miss.)..	296 30	Pennsylvania	29,240 83
Idaho	158 70	Potomac	1,334 11
Illinois	12,752 50	Rhode Island	2,450 66
Indiana	6,441 69	Tenn. and Ga.	310 43
Iowa	4,566 85	Texas	175 50
Kansas	6,675 70	Utah	307 18
Kentucky	404 46	Vermont	1,162 76
Maine	5,636 18	Virginia	508 99
Massachusetts	43,875 42	Washington Territory	178 05
Maryland	670 40	West Virginia	692 68
Michigan	5,884 79	Wisconsin	4,190 32
Minnesota	1,998 84		
Missouri	4,536 19	Total	\$215,975 19

This substantial sum was distributed among comrades and their dependents to the number of 15,103, and to other persons numbering 8,707; a grand total of 23,810 persons pecuniarily assisted.

ROSTERS AND ROLL OF NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The difficulty of making an absolutely correct roll of the members of the National Encampment can scarcely be appreciated by one who has not tried to perform that duty. Notwithstanding the utmost care on my part, a few most annoying errors in the present printed roll have been brought to my notice, and there are doubtless many others.

Too little attention is paid to the making up of credentials. The pertinent suggestion of Adjutant-General Gray was in many cases unheeded, the incoming department officers absurdly certifying to their own election. Many errors in the spelling of names were overlooked, although a proof of the roll was sent for correction to each Asst. Adjutant-General. It is due to this army of veterans that

their names should not be "misspelled in the chronicles," but without the careful co-operation of department officers mistakes are inevitable.

Two National Rosters, a great convenience to all comrades and a necessity in answering the frequent calls upon this office, have been issued during the year.

HEADQUARTERS' FURNITURE AND RECORDS.

By authority of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration I have procured an additional office desk at an expense of \$53 and have expended \$11.36 in repairing the furniture on hand. A group of excellent portraits of twelve past Commanders-in-Chief, donated by Comrade Joseph W. Kay of New York, has been framed at a cost of \$4.50.

The annual changing of the custodian of the official records is fatal to anything like system in the arrangement and care of the material in this office. The general plan of my immediate predecessor has been followed by me, in the main, but only long experience can insure the best methods. No copies of the printed journal of either of the following National Encampments are to be found among the property turned over to me: The 10th, Philadelphia, 1876; the 11th, Providence, 1877; the 12th, Springfield, 1878; the 13th, Albany, 1879; or the 15th, Indianapolis, 1881. Any comrade who will supply these missing journals will confer a valued favor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

By the aid of a stenographer and typewriter, whose employment was authorized by the Executive Committee, I have personally conducted all of the immense correspondence of the office. Every letter which seemed to call for a reply has been seasonably answered. As all packages sent out are now fully prepaid, the postage and express bills of the office amount to a large sum. It is a pleasure to me to here testify to the uniform courtesy which has

marked all communications received. If through haste or inadvertence I have seemed to fail in a like measure of fraternal consideration I desire, here, to offer sincere apology.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

Since the promulgation of General Orders No. 5 but very few applications for addresses of former comrades have reached this office. The admirable device of the Pension Bureau, known as the "Army and Navy Survivors' Division," has supplanted the clumsy methods formerly in use. It was my privilege in January last to inspect the workings of this beneficent scheme in person and I urge upon every comrade the duty of co-operating in the work of increasing its scope and efficiency. The appended letter from Comrade Frank A. Butts, Chief of the Division, is commended to the attention of all. The report of Comrade Butts therein referred to will appear with the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions and will be distributed at this Encampment. It will be found of special interest, particularly in the citation of instances in which the machinery of the office has worked to the advantage of individual comrades and in its full exposition of the aims and needs of the Division.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
ARMY AND NAVY SURVIVORS' DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1888.

MR. DANIEL FISH,

Adjutant-General G. A. R., Minneapolis, Minn.

SIR: In acknowledging receipt of your favor of recent date I forward you herewith a copy of the annual report of the Chief of the Army and Navy Survivors' Division, as made to the Commissioner of Pensions, July 1st, 1888. From the tabulated statement forming a part thereof you will readily see the amount of work accomplished during the past fiscal year, and although there is no separate count made therein of answers to calls from members of the Grand Army of the Republic, the records of the Division show that about one-third of the whole number of names furnished (221,796) have been supplied to comrades known to be members of the G. A. R.

Knowing that there was still a large number of Posts that had never forwarded cards, a circular letter, of which the attached is a

sample, was prepared and a copy sent to each Post Commander. The returns therefrom have exceeded our expectations, a great many cards coming in daily, and in June the whole number received was thirteen thousand, these being principally from Posts that had never been in correspondence with the Pension Bureau. With these facts in view it is safe to believe that with the assistance and co-operation of the officers of the G. A. R. we will by the close of another fiscal year have full and complete returns from all of the departments.

In the course of the general business of the Division, it often becomes necessary to correspond with members of the G. A. R. for information relative to postoffice addresses of comrades whose evidence may be especially called for. All such inquiries invariably receive prompt replies, and the Army and Navy Survivors' Division is under especial obligation to all officers and members of the G. A. R., and I take this opportunity to extend sincere thanks for the courtesy so frequently extended.

Very respectfully,

FRANK A. BUTTS, *Chief of Division.*

By direction of Gen. JOHN C. BLACK, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
 ARMY AND NAVY SURVIVORS' DIVISION,
 WASHINGTON, D. C., 1888.

TO THE COMMANDER OF

..... *Post, No., G. A. R.,*
Department of.....

SIR: The Army and Navy Survivors' Division of the Pension Bureau was established May 18, 1885. In said Division, since that date, there have been compiled more than 600,000 names, together with full service and postoffice addresses, of surviving soldiers and sailors of the late war, making a total of 750,000. The object in maintaining this record is to aid applicants for pensions to secure the evidence necessary to the adjudication of their claims, as well as to place this Bureau in communication with reliable men to protect it from fraud.

The service cards which were designed for the compilation of the record have been issued to all Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic. The majority of the Posts of said organization have responded, but there are still a large number that are not in correspondence with this Bureau, and the information which they could furnish would be of great service in the completion of the records, which, it is hoped, will, in time, include the names of all survivors of the late war.

To prove the utility of the Division it is only necessary to state that since May 18, 1885, evidence has been supplied to more than 100,000 pension claims, and a report made by the chief of the Special Examination Division, shows that the work of examination in the field, has been expedited fully 30 per cent., due in part to said aid.

It is now the aim of the Bureau to verify and complete this record as far as possible, and in furtherance thereof, it will be esteemed a favor if you will endorse upon this circular whether or not the names together with service and post-office addresses, of all members of your post have been forwarded; if not, please state the number of cards that you may deem necessary for the purpose, and they will be mailed to you without delay. If statements have been sent in, there have, doubtless been many changes in the roster since date of forwarding, such as changes of residence, deaths, transfers, etc. All such information can be given upon service cards.

If any comrade acted as hospital steward, the fact should be noted; or if detailed from his regiment, the branch of service or department in which he served should be stated, also dates of each service.

The favor of an early reply, under cover of enclosed envelope, will be appreciated.

Very respectfully,

FRANK A. BUTTS, *Chief of Division.*

By direction of Gen. John C. Black, *Commissioner.*

CONCLUSION.

The eloquent words in which my predecessors have tried to set forth their thankfulness to their comrades and to their chiefs, for honors and courtesies received, seem sadly inadequate to express the feelings with which I approach the end of my official service. Assuming the duties to which you called me, with little knowledge and many misgivings, I have pursued them under the pressure of other business engagements of an exacting nature. You have never hinted the slightest dissatisfaction, though you must have noticed many annoying shortcomings. In the unvarying kindness and forbearance of yourself and of all your official household, I have had abundant aid and encouragement. In the privilege of serving you, and through you, the great fraternity of which you are the honored head, I have been amply rewarded for every sacrifice and for every service which I have rendered or may be able to render in the future.

Respectfully in F., C. and L.

Daniel Fish

Adjutant-General.

Table of Progression.

The following Table shows the Number of Comrades in good standing at the close of the respective quarters given:

	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
1st Quarter, March 31.....	28,774	26,037	25,333	27,362	28,123	25,446	26,902	37,777	49,019	61,847	88,965	146,133	233,535	269,684	295,337	320,936	354,216
2d Quarter, June 30.....	28,227	25,639	26,409	26,662	27,449	22,617	28,274	35,961	55,260	70,726	106,096	178,311	256,658	275,623	299,801	336,540	361,662
3d Quarter, Sept. 30.....	25,563	23,576	25,258	28,294	26,540	25,749	28,715	38,664	59,333	77,263	119,354	190,417	274,323	284,361	308,898	341,213	.....
4th Quarter, Dec. 31.....	28,693	26,791	27,385	27,929	26,889	27,179	31,016	44,752	60,954	85,856	134,701	215,446	273,168	294,787	323,571	355,916	.....
Total gain each year.....	†81	†1,902	504	544	†1,030	280	3,837	13,736	15,882	25,222	48,845	80,745	57,722	21,619	28,784	34,980	.....

† Loss.

Report of the Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA, August 31, 1888.

DANIEL FISH, ESQ., *Adjutant-General.*

COMRADE: I beg to submit abstracts and vouchers for receipts, expenditures, and issues made from August 31, 1887, to August 31, 1888.

Yours in F., C. and L,

JOHN TAYLOR,
Quartermaster-General.

ABSTRACTS SUBMITTED.

- I. Account Current,
- II. Per Capita Tax Received.
- III. Sales to Departments.
- IV. Purchase of Supplies.
- V. Expenditures (other than Purchase of Supplies.)
- VI. Supply Account with Departments.
- VII. Supplies Received, Issued, and Remaining on Hand.
- VIII. Assets.
- IX. Grant Monument Fund.

I.—Account Current.

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

DE.

Cash balance on hand August 31, 1887.....	\$12,601 88	
Received from Pensacola Fund.....	1,501 95	
“ “ sale of supplies, as per abstract.....	27,056 47	
“ “ per capita tax.....	8,329 53	
“ “ interest on U. S. Bonds.....	640 00	
“ “ “ “ deposits.....	225 63	
“ “ charter fees, departments of Arizona and Idaho.....	40 00	
Total to be accounted for.....		\$50,395 46

CR.

Expenditures as per abstracts.

Traveling expenses.....	\$4,183 14	
Incidentals, postage, freight, salaries, printing, etc.	10,840 13	
		\$15,023 27
Purchase of supplies, as per abstract.....	20,930 50	
Total expenditures.....		\$35,953 77
Balance on hand August 31, 1888.....		\$14,441 69

II.—Per Capita Tax received by John Taylor, Quartermaster-General G. A. R., 1887 and 1888.

DEPARTMENTS.	1886.	2d. Quarter, 1887.	3d. Quarter, 1887.	4th. Quarter, 1887.	1st. Quarter, 1888.	2d. Quarter, 1888.	TOTAL.
Arizona.....				\$1 32	\$1 36	\$1 46	\$4 14
Arkansas.....			\$9 62	5 38	5 92		20 92
California.....			64 39	31 28	30 71	31 18	157 56
Colorado.....		\$0 55*	26 18	13 42	13 75	13 87	67 77
Connecticut.....			63 94	32 37	32 57	33 13	162 01
Dakota.....			25 46	14 82	14 09	14 54	68 91
Delaware.....			11 13	5 81	6 18	5 92	29 04
Florida.....			3 23	1 55	1 68	1 40	7 86
Idaho.....				1 22	1 64	1 54	4 40
Illinois.....			285 57	149 18	150 78	151 47	737 00
Indiana.....			109 25	115 98	115 99		341 22
Iowa.....			174 94	88 23	87 87	85 24	436 38
Kansas.....			155 00	85 57	85 14		325 71
Kentucky.....			15 74	12 90	10 76	16 07	55 47
Louisiana & Mis.....			2 22	1 13	1 12		4 47
Maine.....			92 23	46 19	46 14	46 73	231 29
Maryland.....		2 34*	21 40	10 67	10 31	10 37	55 09
Massachusetts.....			201 96	101 26	101 51	103 44	508 17
Michigan.....		67*	212 92	103 77	106 97	102 28	529 61
Minnesota.....		72 39	73 37	39 53	38 83		224 12
Missouri.....		1 89*	155 14	78 48	73 47	73 18	382 16
Montana.....			4 09	2 53	2 68	2 37	11 67
Nebraska.....	\$1 10*	2 35*	69 58	35 82	32 50	29 80	171 15
New Hampshire.....			48 96	24 65	24 61	25 00	123 25
New Jersey.....			70 80	35 40	35 49	36 48	178 17
New Mexico.....			3 18	1 48	1 40	1 51	7 57
New York.....			376 35	194 26	190 38	186 43	947 42
Ohio.....			382 90	194 67	198 70		776 27
Oregon.....		83*	12 14	6 55	6 97		26 49
Pennsylvania.....			409 88	204 42	205 32	215 18	1034 80
Potomac.....			21 73	11 08	11 33	11 76	55 90
Rhode Island.....			25 11	13 06	12 88	13 48	64 53
Tennessee & Geo.....			19 74	10 68	11 22	10 90	52 54
Texas.....		42*	5 56	2 58	2 54		11 10
Utah.....			4 42	99	1 01	1 01	7 43
Vermont.....			48 33	24 27	24 34	24 76	121 70
Virginia.....			8 92	4 68	4 94	5 09	23 63
Washington Ter.....		8 43	9 98	4 43			22 84
West Virginia.....			27 36	14 94	15 61	14 84	72 75
Wisconsin.....			105 50	52 67	53 43	55 42	267 02
Total.....	\$1 10	\$89 87	\$3358 22	\$1782 25	\$1772 14	\$1325 95	\$8329 53

*Supplemental tax.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

DEPARTMENTS.	Ritual Sets.	Services.	Rules and Regulations.	Applications	Leaves of Absence.	Transfers.	Discharges.	Charters.	Descriptive Books.	Badges.	Badge Ribbons	Buttons.	Manuals.	Blue Books.	Odes.	Electrotypes.	Hank Straps.	Ribbon, colored.	Ribbon, Flag.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Form E.	Form H.	Value.
Arizona.....	4	6	100	103	30	10	10	3	3	72	1-10	100		3	100	40	40	152	100	100	20	20	10	100	\$ 58 20	
Arkansas.....	20	30	130	1250	100	100	150	20	20	300	1-1	1290		1	200	71	657	192	650	650	20	30	35	200	174 34	
California.....	30	10	400	1000	100	100	150	10	12	1-00	2	240		30	30	30	225	2682	2000	1500				500	884 28	
Colorado.....	10	20	50	700	100	100	100	10	16	1300	6	1140		20	100	61	1477	487	2000	1500				150	282 68	
Connecticut.....	15	20	200	1500	200	100	100		10	750	6	1140		4	200	255	69	1477	250	230				150	475 20	
Dakota.....	20	20	60	1000	60	60	5	2	12	476	2-15	246		4	50	73	376	348	250				52	285 44		
Delaware.....	6	13	60	1000	100	100		4	12	183	2-15	246		4	50	80	376	348	250				52	124 58		
Florida.....	3	3	100	150	100	100		3	3	150		150		4	300	3	98	150	150				40	52 49 48		
Idaho.....	3	6	100	300	100	100		3	3	101		160	25	4	300	1	290	150	150				35	10	98 48	
Illinois.....	120	230	2400	3500	800	200	20	20	30	4060		4060		60	600	605	2251	3500	2500	240				200	1635 88	
Indiana.....	67	300	1100	4000	600	1200	200	50	32	3500	2	1800	12	52	500	6	1254	6500	6300	175				50	1637 82	
Iowa.....	100	150	200	1000	700	800	500	25	25	1650	5	2250		70	500	535	1719	5500	5300	200				25	1111 21	
Kansas.....	50	150	750	2000	1200	450	45	25	2050	2	500	200	50	50	200	841	1223	5900	4900	120				34	1159 41	
Kentucky.....	51	101	191	2315	70	70	45	57	43	1120	1	530	20	6	428	2	979	700	660	160				135	615 20	
Louisiana and Miss.....			100							51	1 1/2	51				2	47	172	20						400	45 05
Maine.....	25	120	275	1300	300	275	101	3	2	715	1	1400		29	100	43	1733	2500	1700					10	487 74	
Maryland.....	16	33	210	900	25	100	25	8	3	231	1	280		10	100		270	300	300	20				40	148 56	
Massachusetts.....	20	50	400	5000	300	500	300	6	6	2050	5	3400		22	400	18	2434	1800	1600					20	1151 36	
Michigan.....	30	80	400	4500	300	900	200	18	18	1950	5	2500		55	400	5	1510	4000	2500					10	1105 21	
Minnesota.....			300	2230	400	500		20	21	1100		1500		22	400	372	631	1900	1900					30	649 01	
Missouri.....	70	145	900	8000	600	700	400	40	25	3900		2000		10	500	100	1519	4000	4000					50	1780 26	
Montana.....	8		100	300						175		100		10	100	100	1	124	124						1800	109 99
Nbraska.....	39	100	550	1400	200	600		20	24	962	2	400		17	200	393	590	500	700					20	578 73	
Nebaska.....	6	16	150	300	200	200		200		411	1	500		17	500	5	1250	900	700					35	303 45	
New Hampshire.....	20	10	400	1500	100			10	10	1040	2	1000		8	100	6	1882	1400	1400					10	572 15	
New Jersey.....			10														207									11 58
New Mexico.....	127	194	2000	13000	850	1800	350	35	85	4411	2	5400		76	1000	38	3875	9000	9000					100	2506 77	
New York.....	150	420	2500	17500	1300	2100	330	50	75	7450	10	10800	100	100	300	25	4457	5000	5000					100	3925 16	
Ohio.....			100	1000	50	100	50	10	8	225		300		25	100	154	846	1200	1200					10	190 81	
Oregon.....	11	20	100	1000	50	100	50	10	8	225		300		25	100	154	846	1200	1200					10	190 81	
Pennsylvania.....	60	135	1450	9100	500	1000	200	24	30	4000		8000		2	500	88	5005	5800	5800					25	2482 54	
Potomac.....	6	6	100	1000				2	2	306		700		2	100	106	370	100	150					50	109 56	
Rhode Island.....	3	10	400	800	100	100	25	2	8	185		500		12	100	106	469	225	175					10	247 10	
Tennessee and Georgia.....	262	34	272	1600	100	100	19	19	19	1657		750	15	3	50	3	286	440	620					75	547 10	
Texas.....	7	24	250	600	150	150	100	4	4	270	1	300	10	100	10	10	60	100	100					40	180 28	
Utah.....																		151							70	27 00
Vermont.....		50	125	800	100	100	2	2	14	514	2	350		14	100	2	701	1400	1200					300	319 95	
Virginia.....	11	14	165	433	50	50		6	7	365	5-12	250	8	3	25	1	329	362	312					25	197 36	
Washington Territory.....	9	11	100	900	100	100		10	10	436		500		8	100	131	501	150	150					20	256 20	
West Virginia.....	15	56	528	1600	90	80	40	11	13	461		490		14	300	193	275	900	700					55	308 28	
Wisconsin.....		40	300	2200	900	600	350	38	10	2485	4	1600		32	300	18	1091	1500	1300					10	1094 97	
Woman's Relief Corps.....														130											1000	142 50
Total.....	11782	2738	18188	93718	9515	15615	1451	574	458	49292	56 9/10	56396	190	1065	7953	138	9119	43198	69481	63801	23691	1256	1145	16202	\$23855 96	

IV.—Abstract of Purchase of Supplies by John Taylor, Quartermaster-General G. A. R., 1887 and 1888.

DATE OF PURCHASE.	No. of Voucher.	FROM WHOM PURCHASED.	Rituals, Sets.	Services.	Rules and Regulations.	Applications.	Leaves of Absence.	Transfers.	Discharges.	Charters.	Badges.	Badge Ribbon, Pieces.	Buttons.	Blue Books.	Odes.	Electrotypes.	Rank Straps.	Ribbon, colored Pieces.	Ribbon, Flag.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Form E.	Form H.	AMOUNT.	
1887.																											
Sept.	15	P. Macomber.				30800											250									\$ 47.50	
Oct.	26	Burk & McFetridge.									3935		4610													94.18	
Nov.	25	J. K. Davison.									5245	2	5340					1								1214.25	
	25	J. K. Davison.																								1577.95	
Dec.	17	J. B. Lippincott Co.	500																							115.50	
	23	J. K. Davison.									2577		4100					1								850.45	
1888.																											
Jan.	4	Corlies, Macy & Co.								500																55.00	
Feb.	2	J. K. Davison.									3155	6	3750													994.28	
"	10	J. K. Davison.									4240	4	5620				1751									315.18	
"	20	J. K. Davison.																			75000	76000	2000	1000	1000	1353.40	
March	5	S. P. Town.		3050	25000	125000	15000	26000	8500					500	10000	50										1854.55	
"	6	Burk & McFetridge.																								172.54	
"	13	P. Macomber.																								323.50	
"	23	J. K. Davison.									3488	6	2090				1775									994.50	
April	5	Burk & McFetridge.																								12.50	
"	7	J. K. Davison.									3589	15	4886													1186.55	
"	10	P. Macomber.																								291.60	
May	5	J. K. Davison.									5186	2	5688	700			1620									1587.20	
"	12	Burk & McFetridge.																								182.00	
"	17	P. Macomber.																								108.18	
"	17	J. B. Lippincott Co.	500																							100.00	
"	23	Horstmann Bros. & Co.																								920.32	
"	26	S. P. Town.																								13.00	
June	11	J. K. Davison.									6423	11	9760													2128.25	
"	14	P. Macomber.																								331.20	
July	12	J. K. Davison.																								1492.00	
"	24	P. Macomber.									4966	8	4530													200.00	
"	26	Horstmann Bros. & Co.																								451.00	
Aug.	10	J. K. Davison.									3002	5	4722													987.85	
"	17	Burk & McFetridge.																								36.00	
"	18	P. Macomber.																								18.75	
"	27	Corlies, Macy & Co.								500																55.00	
"	31	J. K. Davison.									3187	2	1180													861.75	
		Total.	1000	3050	25000	155800	15000	26000	8500	1000	48933	57	1-60	56276	1200	10000	175	9137	2	54853	75000	76000	3000	1000	1000	15000	\$ 20930.50

V.—Abstract of Expenditures (other than Purchase of Supplies) made by John Taylor, Quartermaster-General
G. A. R., 1887 and 1888.

Date of Payment.	No. of Voucher	To Whom PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Traveling Expenses.	Incidentals
1887.					
Sept.	1	S. P. Town	Printing badge envelopes.		\$ 12.50
	2	Henry E. Taintor, Past J. A. Gen'l.	Clerk hire.		50.00
	3	Geo. S. Merrill	Traveling expenses Pension Committee.	\$ 64.00	
	4	James Tanner	"	82.00	
	5	John C. Linehan	"	69.75	
	6	John S. Kountz	"	35.00	
	7	E. B. Gray, Past A. G.	Expenses National Headquarters St. Louis Encampment.		90.00
	8	"	Traveling expenses to St. Louis Encampment.	30.50	
	9	D. R. Austin, C. of A.	"	42.50	
	10	J. I. Wheat, C. of A.	"	25.00	
	11	F. W. Oakley, A. A. Gen'l.	"	28.00	
	12	John Taylor, Q. M. Gen'l.	"	88.80	
	13	Ambrose S. Everett, Surg. Gen'l.	Horse for parade, St. Louis.		2.50
	14	Jacob M. Hunter, Ins. Gen'l.	Expenses St. Louis Encampment and Inspections.		
	15	A. J. Judkins	to Maine (charity)	230.50	
	16	Ambrose S. Everett, S. G.	to St. Louis Encampment.	66.50	188.80
Oct.	1	Jacob M. Hunter, Ins. Gen'l.	Postage and printing for year.		87.50
	1	Lucius Fairchild, C. in-C.	Traveling expenses for year.	200.17	
	1	Edgar Allen, J. V. C. in-C.	"	70.50	
	1	Henry E. Taintor, Past J. A. Gen'l.	"	79.00	
	1	E. B. Gray, Past A. G.	Packing records		2.50
	1	"	Salary for September, 1887.		106.86
	1	John Taylor, Q. M. Gen'l.	"		100.00
	1	Frank Hammond	"		25.00
	1	J. Berens	"		10.00
	1	M. J. Cantwell	"		65.00
	1	John Cameron	Printing reports Com. in-Chief and Adj. Gen'l.		100.00
	1	"	(Type-writer Headquarters)		
	1	"	(Janitor Headquarters)		
	1	John Cameron	Editing Journal 21st Encampment.	71.00	
	1	R. F. Wilson, C. of A.	Traveling expenses during year.		287.72
	15	E. B. Gray, Past A. G.	Salary to Oct. 15, and incidental expenses.		25.00
	21	S. P. Town	Printing badge envelopes.		15.00
	26	Peuna, Co. for Ins. etc.	Rent of room, storing supplies.		

V.—Abstract of Expenditures, etc.—Continued.

Date of Payment.	No. of	To Whom PAID.	For WHAT PURPOSE.	Traveling Expenses.	Incidentals
1857.					
Oct.,	26	Bulkley, Raignel & Co.	Wrapping paper, Q. M. General's office		8 31
"	29	New York Herald.	Advertising proposals for supplies.		4 80
"	34	Boston Journal.	" "		2 00
"	29	The Press.	" "		2 40
Nov.	3	Jacob M Hunter, Past I. G.	Appropriation 21st Encampment.		300 00
"	3	Henry E. Tahnter, Past J. A. G.	Reporting proceedings 21st Encampment.		300 00
"	5	J. L. Bennett.	Printing Proposals, etc., Q. M. General's office.		200 00
"	7	S. P. Town.	Printing report Q. M. General, etc.		13 50
"	8	J. B. Lippincott Company.	Letter copying book, Q. M. General		85 90
"	40		Salary and office expenses to Nov. 15.		1 50
"	12	Daniel Fish, A. G.	Printing commissions		381 88
"	15	Corlies, Macy & Co.	Traveling expenses to St. Louis.	41 00	
"	29	Samuel Harper, C. of A.	" " Columbus	37 10	
Dec.	1	Nelson Cole, S. V. C.	" " "	46 00	
"	8	J. M. Hedges, I. G.	" " "	43 00	
"	8	John Taylor, Q. M. General	" " "	8 50	
"	8	Wm. McClelland, C. of A.	" " "	30 00	
"	8	T. S. Clarkson, C. of A.	" " "	53 00	
"	8	James, H. Drake, C. of A.	" " "	66 30	
"	8	Geo. A. Newman, C. of A.	" " "	47 00	
"	9	Geo. C. Ginty, C. of A.	" " "	10 50	
"	12	F. C. Dietz, C. of A.	" " of Pension Committee.	41 30	
"	12	Geo. S. Merrill	" " "	60 00	
"	12	John S. Kowitz.	" " "	71 00	
"	15	John W. Burst.	" " to Columbus.	58 00	
"	15	Daniel Fish, A. G.	Salary to Dec. 15, and office expenses.		418 38
"	15	Daniel Fish, A. G.	Twine, Q. M. General's office.		3 00
"	21	C. Moore & Co.	Logan portrait for Journal, and office expenses.		175 58
"	21	E. B. Gray, Past A. G.			
"	31				

1888.						
Jan.	5	61	Geo. S. Morrill	Printing report Pension Committee	12 50	
"	7	62	E. B. Gray, Past A. G.	Clerk hire and office expenses	147 12	
"	13	63	S. P. Town	Printing Form of Inspection	56 50	
"	17	64	R. B. Beath	Plates and Copyright Blue Book	450 00	
"	28	65	Penna. Co. for Ins., etc	Rent, storage supplies	15 00	
"	28	66	Geo. S. Morrill	Travelling expenses Pension Committee	42 50	
"	28	67	James Tanner	" " " "	70 50	
"	28	68	John S. Kountz	" " " "	32 50	
"	30	69	J. W. Burst	" " " "	68 00	
Feb.	2	70	E. B. Gray, Past A. G.	Express and postage on Journal 21st Encampment	85 00	
"	4	71	S. P. Town	Badge envelopes		
"	7	72	Burdick & Armitage	Printing 10,000 Journals 21st Encampment	31 62	
"	18	74	W. G. Veazy, J. A. General	Travelling expenses		
Feb.	20	75	C. Moore & Co.	Wine for Q. M. General's office	1 50	
"	21	76	Daniel Fish, A. G.	Traveling expenses to Columbus	684 99	
Mar.	5	77	R. F. Wilson, C. of A.	Salary for Feb. 15, and office expenses	75 00	
"	5	78	V. L. Bryant	Traveling expenses to Columbus		
"	6	79	J. C. Linnahan, J. V. C.-in- ^t	Type-writing Pension Committee	10 00	
"	13	80	Bulkley, Buiguel & Co.	Traveling expenses and postage	12 50	
"	13	81	J. B. Lippincott Company	Wrapping paper, Q. M. General's office	3 00	
"	13	82	J. C. Clark & Sons	Printing requisitions	19 50	
"	13	83	Burk & McFebridge	Supplements to Blue Books	355 40	
"	31	84	Daniel Fish, A. G.	Salary and office expenses to March 15	7 25	
Apr.	6	85	Bulkley, Buiguel & Co	Wrapping paper, Q. M. General's office	6 00	
"	6	86	C. Moore & Co.	Rent of Room for storage of supplies	15 00	
"	20	87	Penna. Co. for Ins., etc	Postimonial to Past Commander-in-Chief Fairchild	356 00	
"	21	88	Charles Fairchild	Badge envelopes	22 50	
"	23	89	S. P. Town	Traveling expenses	5 00	
"	27	90	Henry Story	Hauling supplies, Q. M. General's office	50 57	
May	11	91	James Tanner	Traveling expenses, Pension Committee		
"	17	92	J. B. Lippincott Company	Envelopes, Q. M. General's office	2 50	
"	17	93	Geo. W. Spayd	Packing boxes for supplies	3 35	
"	21	94	Geo. S. Merrill	Travelling expenses Pension Committee	52 00	
"	21	95	John S. Kountz	" " " "	60 00	
"	21	96	John W. Burst	" " " "	80 50	
"	23	97	R. G. Evans	Desk for headquarters	53 00	
"	23	98	Daniel Fish, A. G.	Salary, rent, and office expenses to May 15	633 22	
"	26	99	S. P. Town	Envelopes, obligations and ciphers	30 50	
June	11	100	White & Bro.	Alloy for badges	77 44	
July	12	101	Geo. W. Spayd	Packing boxes for supplies	4 75	
"	16	102	Daniel Fish, A. G.	Salary and office expenses to July 15, 1888	677 54	

V.—Abstract of Expenditures, etc.—CONTINUED.

Date of Payment.	No. of	TO WHOM PAID,	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Travelling Expenses.	Incidentals
1888,					
July	20	Corlies, Macy & Co.	Blank commissions		29 50
"	20	Penna. Co. for Ins., etc.	Rent of room, storage of supplies		15 00
"	23	Edward Anderson, Chap-in-Chief	Envelopes		2 25
Aug.	11	George B. Squires	Travelling Expenses Ritual Committee	9 00	
"	14	Daniel Fish, A. G.	Salary and Office Expenses to Aug. 1		143 39
"	14	John Taylor, Q. M. Gen'l.	Postage, telegrams, etc., Sept. 1887, to Aug. 1888.		1,100 00
"	14	John Taylor, Q. M. Gen'l.	Expressage on supplies during year		186 09
"	14	Adams Express Co.	Expressage on badges		187 46
"	11	Adams Express Co.	Travelling Expenses Ritual Committee	41 00	101 35
"	112	Geo. S. Evans	"	12 00	
"	113	Geo. B. Squires	"	9 75	
"	25	Thos. J. Stewart	Badge envelopes and forms		17 00
"	25	S. P. Tova	Travelling expenses for year	1600 00	
"	27	John P. Rea, Commander-in-Chief	Travelling expenses for year		
			Total Incidentals		\$10,840 13
			Total Travelling Expenses	\$4,183 14	4,183 14
			Total Expenses		\$15,023 27

VI.—Supply Accounts of Departments with National Headquarters.

DEPARTMENTS.	Bal. last Report		Purchases as per Abstract.	Amount Due.	Amount Paid.	Balances.	
	Dr.	Cr.				Dr.	Cr.
Arizona			\$58.29	\$58.29	\$59.94		\$1.65
Arkansas		\$3.00	174.34	171.34	117.25	\$54.09	
California	\$109.07		834.28	943.35	350.00	593.35	
Colorado			282.68	282.68	282.68		
Connecticut			475.29	475.29	475.29		
Dakota			285.44	285.44	280.44	5.00	
Delaware			124.58	124.58	106.60	17.98	
Florida	35.19		52.49	87.68	51.34	36.34	
Idaho			98.48	98.48	98.23	.25	
Illinois		68.00	1635.68	1567.68	1567.68		
Indiana			1657.22	1657.22	1577.57	79.75	
Iowa	2.75		1111.21	1113.96	1113.96		
Kansas			1159.41	1159.41			
Kentucky			615.20	615.20	520.52	94.68	
Louisiana & Miss.		2.21	45.05	42.84	46.76		3.92
Maine	24.08		487.74	511.82	500.99	10.83	
Maryland		8.72	148.56	139.84	148.30		8.46
Massachusetts			1151.36	1151.36	1151.36		
Michigan			1165.21	1165.21	1165.95		74
Minnesota			649.01	649.01	650.01		1.00
Missouri			1780.26	1780.26	1780.26		
Montana		15.80	100.99	85.19	101.07		15.88
Nebraska		6.30	578.73	572.42	578.01		5.58
New Hampshire			303.45	303.45	303.10	35	
New Jersey		5.25	572.15	566.90	566.90		
New Mexico	12.79		14.53	27.37	8.00	19.37	
New York			2606.77	2606.77	2606.87		10
Ohio		10	3955.16	3955.06	3687.76	267.30	
Oregon			199.81	199.81	205.75		5.94
Pennsylvania			2483.54	2483.54	2483.54		
Potomac		1.38	199.56	198.18	199.56		1.38
Rhode Island			275.70	275.70	275.70		
Tenn. and Georgia	307.05		547.10	854.15	539.44	314.71	
Texas	76.22		180.23	256.50	184.03	72.47	
Utah			27.00	27.00	27.00		
Vermont		20	319.95	319.75	320.95		1.20
Virginia			197.36	197.36	198.31		.95
Washington Ter.	130.19		256.20	386.39	206.72	179.67	
West Virginia		24	308.28	308.04	301.30	6.74	
Wisconsin			1094.97	1094.97	915.42	179.55	
Woman's R'f Corps			142.50	142.50	142.50		
Totals	\$897.34	\$111.20	\$28355.96	\$28942.10	\$27056.47	\$1982.43	\$46.80

VII.—*Report of Supplies Received, Issued, and Remaining on hand, by John Taylor, Quartermaster General G. A. R., during 1887 and 1888.*

	Rituals, Sets.	Services.	Rules and Regulat'ns.	Applications.	Leaves of Absence.	Transfers.	Disc. charges.	Charters.	Descriptive Books.	Badges.	Badge Ribbon, pieces	Buttons.	Manuals.	Blue Books	Odes.	Electrotypes.	Hank Straps.	Ribbon, col'd, pieces	Ribbon, Flag.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Form E.	Form H.
On hand last report	4082	78	536	6530	2027	483	108	149	865	245	¼	.....	223	.....	5285	91	1101	11 ¼	.....	11091	13127	1127	565	301	15571
Purchased as per abstract	1000	3050	25100	155300	150000	260000	8500	10000	.....	48363	57 1-60	56276	.....	1200	10000	175	9137	2	54853	75000	76000	3000	1000	1000	15000
Total to be accounted for	14082	3128	25536	162330	17027	26193	8608	11149	865	49208	57 16-60	56276	223	1200	15285	265	10238	13 ¼	54853	86091	89127	4127	1565	1301	30571
Issued to Departments..	11782	2738	18186	98748	9515	15615	4451	574	458	49292	56 9-60	56396	190	1095	7953	138	9119	2 1-5	43198	69481	63601	2369	1256	1145	16202
Samples for Printers....	.....	2	8	8	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
National Headquarters..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-first National Encampment,	.....	5	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total issued.....	11782	2745	18494	98756	9523	15623	4459	574	458	49292	56 9-60	56396	190	1095	7961	138	9119	2 1-5	43198	69499	63619	2487	1274	1163	17220
Balance on hand.....	230	383	7042	68574	7504	10310	4149	575	407	.....	1 7-60	.....	33	105	7324	128	1119	11 1-20	11655	16592	25508	1640	291	138	14851

84 Badges and 120 Buttons received from Manufacturer and issued without waiting for bill.

VIII.—*Assets.*

Cash on hand	\$14,441 69
Due by Departments	\$1,932.43
Less due Departments	46 80
	————— 1,885 63
U. S. Bonds 1907, \$1600 (market value, \$1.28).....	20,480 00
	—————
	\$36,807 32
Supplies	1,364 08
Total assets	\$38,171 40
	—————
Liabilities, none.	

IX.—*Grant Monument Fund.*

DEPARTMENTS.	Previously reported.	Received since Twentyfirst Annual Encampment.	Total Contributions.
Arizona.....			
Arkansas.....	\$ 7 65		\$ 7 65
California.....	354 05		354 05
Colorado.....	110 45		110 45
Connecticut.....	599 65	\$ 26 20	625 85
Dakota.....	88 37	14 85	103 22
Delaware.....	11 40		11 40
Florida.....	3 88	30 81	34 69
Idaho.....			
Illinois.....	394 39	59 73	454 12
Indiana.....	615 35		615 35
Iowa.....	106 04	42 30	148 34
Kansas.....	104 13	11 90	116 03
Kentucky.....	13 20		13 20
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	23 00	3 50	26 50
Maine.....	159 65	1 20	160 85
Maryland.....	190 20		190 20
Massachusetts.....	3 30		3 30
Michigan.....	315 36	27 00	342 36
Minnesota.....	564 45		564 45
Missouri.....	510 08	198 55	708 63
Montana.....	39 25		39 25
Nebraska.....	109 00	86 60	195 60
New Hampshire.....			
New Jersey.....	306 98	282 80	589 78
New Mexico.....	12 00		12 00
New York.....	272 75		272 75
Ohio.....	214 13		214 13
Oregon.....	56 85		56 85
Pennsylvania.....	1918 13	137 70	2055 83
Potomac.....	121 75		121 75
Rhode Island.....	235 10		235 10
Tennessee and Georgia.....	5 85		5 85
Texas.....	22 90		22 90
Utah.....	59 85		59 85
Vermont.....	216 52		216 52
Virginia.....		15 00	15 00
Washington Territory.....	28 70		28 70
West Virginia.....	58 20		58 20
Wisconsin.....	295 80	13 15	308 95
Individual contributions.....	9 15	17 25	26 40
Interest on deposits.....	120 86	171 58	292 44
Woman's Relief Corps, F. M. Thomas Post, Department of Iowa.....	10 00		10 00
Total previously reported.....	\$8288 37		
Total since last report.....		\$1140 12	
Total collections.....			\$9428 49
Expenditures previously reported.....			193 25
Balance to credit of Fund.....			\$9235 24

Report of the Judge Advocate-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

RUTLAND, VT., July 19, 1888.

DANIEL FISH,

Adjutant-General, G. A. R.:

DEAR COMRADE: I have the honor to report such duties as have come to this department and been performed during the past year.

At the last National Encampment, held at St. Louis, the subject of the proposed gift by Jos. W. Drexel, of the Mt. McGregor Cottage, in which our late comrade, Gen. U. S. Grant, spent his last days, was referred to the Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration with authority to accept the same if the details of trusteeship and management could be arranged to their entire satisfaction. In October, 1887, the whole subject was referred to me with directions to investigate and report for the information of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration. The desire was to devise a scheme by which the patriotic purpose of Mr. Drexel could be carried out, which was in substance that this cottage, its contents and grounds should be kept forever just as they were left at the decease of Gen. Grant. In his letter of July 22, 1887, to Gov. Fairchild, the then Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Drexel said: "I now beg to offer it to the survivors of those gallant men who saved the country founded by Washington and his soldiers." As our organization is

temporary in character and is not a chartered association, the question was, where the title should be put and what part the Grand Army of the Republic should take in the administration of the property, and what provision should be made for the perpetual sequestration and preservation of it, in accordance with the intent of Mr. Drexel. After correspondence and personal conference with him, I submitted the proposition, that an act of incorporation be obtained from the General Assembly of the State of New York, which was then soon to convene, and in which our Commander-in-Chief, and the Department Commander of the Department of New York, should be two of the four incorporators. Mr. Drexel approved of the proposition, and I therefore drew the bill hereto appended, which was duly approved by the Commander-in-Chief and Mr. Drexel, and the same was passed by both the House and Senate of the General Assembly of New York without opposition, but did not receive the signature of the Governor, for the reason that before it came to his attention Mr. Drexel died.

I have thought it best to make this report in some detail and append the bill, for the reason that I have lately been informed by the counsel of Mr. Drexel, that his heirs and the legatees in his will propose to carry out his intentions in respect to this cottage, and, in the event of any further offer by them, it seemed to me it would be well to have a record of what was done with the hearty approval of Mr. Drexel while he lived.

It ought to be said of this patriotic citizen and firm friend of Gen. Grant, that he was very solicitous to make this donation, and to have our organization while it exists, practically administer the property, and gave positive assurance that funds for the purpose would be supplied without expense to the Grand Army. I am thoroughly convinced that if this bill had become a law by the approval of the Governor of New York before Mr. Drexel

died, he would have not only conveyed the property to the corporation, but made other provision for its preservation and care.

The other duties assigned to me have been mainly the writing of the opinions also hereto appended.

There are some suggestions which I should make but for the fact that I find the points fully covered by my predecessors, and especially by my immediate predecessor, Comrade Taintor, and I beg to refer to his excellent report in this behalf. I have followed their example in making a record of the opinions rendered. The constant kindness and consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, and of the members of the staff, and of all comrades with whom I have had correspondence or official relations, have made every act of duty a pleasure. To each and all, and especially to yourself, whom I have troubled so much, I desire to express my gratitude. If I have been of the least aid to the Commander-in-Chief, in his arduous, and as it seems to me, successful administration, it will be a source of joy that I could make such return, however small, for the honor he conferred by this appointment, and the courtesy he has always extended.

The documents referred to are hereto appended.

Respectfully submitted,

W. G. VEAZEY,

Judge Advocate-General.

AN ACT

TO ESTABLISH THE MOUNT MC GREGOR MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Joseph W. Drexel, John P. Rea, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; George H. Treadwell, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of New York; John Kellogg, president of the Saratoga, Mount McGregor and Lake George Railroad Company, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, to be known as the Mount McGregor Memorial Association, which association shall be located in the town of Wilson, in the county of Saratoga, in this State. The corporation hereby created shall have all the rights and privileges necessary to the accomplishment of the object of its creation as declared in this act.

§ 2. The successors of said John P. Rea, George H. Treadwell and John Kellogg in their said respective offices shall be their successors, respectively, as incorporators of said associations, so long as there shall be successors in said offices. Vacancies in said board of incorporators occurring from any cause, other than as herein provided, shall be filled by the remainder of the board when a vacancy occurs. In the case of said Joseph W. Drexel, he may name and appoint his own successor. Upon failure to do so while living, his heirs shall have the same right after his decease; and this right shall continue in them during the life of the corporation as vacancies occur in the succession from him. In case of a failure to fill vacancies as hereinbefore provided, the Governor of the State of New York shall fill the same.

§ 3. This corporation is created for the purpose of receiving the title of the Drexel cottage on Mount McGregor, in said Wilton, in which the late Ulysses S. Grant passed the last months of his life and died, and the lot of land on which said cottage stands, and the contents of said cottage, and of holding and maintaining the same forever. And the receiving, holding and maintaining of said premises is declared to be a trust in behalf of the surviving comrades in arms of General Grant and of the whole American people. And upon application, in appropriate form, by any incorporator or by the Attorney General of this State, in behalf of the people, the courts of this State shall have jurisdiction in the premises the same as in the case of other trusts of public character.

§ 4. This corporation is prohibited from alienating said real estate, and from disposing of or removing any of the contents of said cottage, specified in section three of this act, except as herein provided. It may receive donations of money or other property by gift, deed or

bequest, solely for the purpose of being used in principal or income, as designated by the donors, for the care and maintenance of said premises in their present condition, without change in any respect, farther than is necessary to thus preserve the same, but shall not receive donations beyond what is reasonably necessary to produce an income adequate for such use. And said corporation may sue and be sued, and have corporate seal, and may have a president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be corporators, and whose duties shall be such as usually pertain to these officers respectively, in similar corporations.

§ 5. The corporators shall have the care and management of said premises and the property of the corporation, and may appoint such officers and servants as may be required in such care and management, and shall allow the public to visit the same under reasonable regulations in that behalf, to be prescribed by the corporators. They shall allow no person in their employment in the care of said premises and property, or other person upon the premises, to do anything with the same for private gain. The corporators may make by-laws appropriate under this act. A majority of the corporators living may decide in the performance of corporate duties herein imposed or provided.

§ 6. The corporators shall receive no compensation for their services, but may receive their actual expenses in the performance of their trust. But this and all expenses shall be payable only out of donations to said corporation.

§ 7. Said premises and the contents thereof as now existing shall be forever exempt from taxation for any purpose, and from attachment or levy of execution upon any debts, claims or judgments against said corporation or any other person, and shall not be made chargeable or become subject to any lien on any account whatever.

§ 8. In the event that said cottage should be destroyed by fire, then said corporation shall convey said lot of land and such contents of the cottage as may be saved to such persons or to such use as the said Joseph W. Drexel or his heirs shall designate, he being the proposed donor of the same and of said cottage and contents to said corporation; and shall devote the other property of said corporation to such charitable uses as the corporators shall appoint.

§ 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

OPINION I. NOVEMBER, 1887.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF T. G. FIELD, ANDREW MATHER POST
NO. 14, DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The question presented, in this appeal, is as to what should be received as evidence that an applicant for membership has been honorably discharged from the army where his discharge paper, called certificate of discharge, is lost. Article IV., Chapter 1, Rules and Regu-

lations, defines who is eligible to membership of the G. A. R. and contains this clause: "And those having been honorably discharged," from &c. The Rules and Regulations make the *fact* of an *honorable discharge*, or its equivalent, (opinion CXXXIII., p. 8, and opinion XIV., p. 159, Blue Book) essential to membership, but do not prescribe what shall constitute evidence of such discharge.

The intention evidently was to leave that to be determined by the common law rules of evidence. It is absurd to assume that this was to be left to the arbitrary rulings of each Post, without any guide. Under these rules the best evidence of which the case in its nature is susceptible must be produced. In the case of a written document, the instrument itself is the primary or best possible evidence of its existence and contents.

But when it is satisfactorily shown that the instrument is lost or destroyed, then secondary evidence is admissible to establish the same fact which a production of the instrument would establish. Therefore the discharge paper should be the best evidence of an honorable discharge; but where that is lost then secondary evidence, that is evidence of less degree in legal quality, is admissible.

Some cases in England and America hold that there are no degrees in secondary evidence, but the weight of American authority, including that of the U. S. Supreme Court, is, I think, to the effect that if from the nature of the case itself, it is manifest that a more satisfactory kind of secondary evidence exists, than that which is offered, the party will be required to produce it. Section 224, Revised Statutes of the United States, provides as follows: "Whenever satisfactory proof is furnished to the War Department that any non-commissioned officer or private soldier who served in the army of the United States in the late war against the rebellion, has lost his certificate of discharge, or the same has been destroyed without his privity or procurement, the Secretary of War shall be authorized to furnish, on request, to such non-commissioned officer or private a duplicate of such certificate of discharge, to be indelibly marked, so that it may be known as a duplicate."

This statute makes a duplicate easily within the reach of every soldier in case of loss of the original. To require its production would therefore be no hardship, and would safely protect against imposition, and would accord with the spirit of the rules of evidence applicable generally where secondary evidence becomes admissible. I should not say that these rules should be adhered to with great strictness in a matter of this kind now under consideration, but in the absence of any regulation upon the subject, they were intended to be, in my judgment, and should be the general guide. Whether a certificate from the Adjutant-General of the State should be received, would depend upon the statutes of the State where the soldier enlisted. If such officer or any officer of the State is required to keep a sufficient record so that he could, acting under his oath of office, is-

sue a certificate of discharge in case of loss of the original, I think it should be treated of equal validity as though it came from the War Department of the United States.

I have treated this case as though the resolution of Andrew Mather Post was a final determination of the Post upon which it intended to act, by admitting an applicant to muster upon the oral testimony of comrades that he was honorably discharged, or upon the receipt of an authorized claim agent for the discharge. The resolution in terms only goes to the extent of expressing "the sense of the Post." If this is to be taken only as an expression of view upon the question, as for instance an instruction to delegates to a Department or National Encampment, there could be no objection to it. A Post may properly express its views upon any question not prohibited expressly or impliedly by the governing authority.

I hold that to entitle an applicant, who was a soldier, to membership in the G. A. R. he must show an honorable discharge from the army either by his original certificate of discharge, if such was issued to him, (which was not always the case) or in the event of its loss or destruction without his privity or procurement, a duplicate certificate from the War Department of the United States, or its equivalent from some officer of the State Government having adequate records and authority to issue it.

OPINION II. NOVEMBER, 1887.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF COMRADE J. L. BENNETT, U. S.
GRANT POST, NO. 28, DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

It appears from the record of appeal that U. S. Grant Post No. 28, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., received an official communication, dated September 19, 1887, from Gen. Geo. A. Custer Post No. 40, Department of Illinois, G. A. R., addressed to the "Commander and Comrades," notifying them that said Post No. 40, by a vote at a regular meeting held September 6th, instructed its commander to appoint a committee of three to invite the other Posts of that Department to send a like committee to meet them "for the purpose of forming the Service Pension Association of Illinois," and after stating reasons for such action, the communication closed as follows:

"You therefore are invited to send a committee to meet with us on Wednesday, October 19, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Sherman House."

This bore the names of the committee, and of the Post Commander, and was attested as official by the Adjutant of the Post.

At a regular meeting of Post 28, "a motion was made that a committee of three be appointed in compliance with the request contained in the communication." Thereupon Comrade Bennett of said Post

raised the point of order that the motion should not be entertained for the following reasons:

1st. That it involves the discussion of a matter political in its nature.

2d. That it involves action by members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the name of the order, outside of any Post or Encampment in such manner that the comrades who take the action will be in no way accountable to any Post or Encampment for the same, but still will act with the sanction of Posts of the order.

3d. That by the action of the National Encampment at its 21st session it was made unlawful for any members of the order in their capacity as such, to take action in favor of a universal service pension with a view to influence the Congress of the United States to pass such a measure.

The point of order was overruled and the motion prevailed. Comrade Bennett appealed, but the action of the Commander was sustained by the Post, and Comrade Bennett then appealed to the Department Commander.

The Post Commander subsequently appointed Comrade Bennett as one of the committee provided for in said motion. Comrade Bennett said he declined to serve on said committee, but the Post Commander refused to excuse him from such service, and Comrade Bennett then appealed from the whole action of the Post in that behalf. Upon suggestion of Comrade Bennett the Department Commander overruled the appeal *pro forma* and sustained the decision of the Post and its Commander, from which decision Comrade Bennett appealed to the Commander-in-Chief.

I am unable to see wherein the action of Post 28 as set forth in this appeal can be regarded as "partisan" or "political" in the sense in which such matters are prohibited in Article XI, Chapter V, Rules and Regulations. The National Encampments having repeatedly entertained, and taken action on the question of pensions, would seem to negate all claim that the consideration of the subject was obnoxious to the Rules and Regulations. If the matter of pensions is a proper subject of discussion and action in Grand Army meetings, at all, plainly there can be no limitation to the discussion and action provided it be in other respects within the Rules and Regulations and not prohibited by action of the National Encampment. But independent of this question it seems to me plain that the action of Post 28 was unwarranted under our Rules and Regulations. The Post undertook to appoint a committee to meet like committees of other Posts, for the purpose of forming "The Service Pension Association of Illinois." What that association was to be does not appear except as its name implies. But that perhaps is immaterial. It was evidently to be an organization outside of the G. A. R., and not even necessarily limited to its members.

It is earnestly urged that the committee was not given the power to act without reporting to the Post and getting its sanction, and that certainly Posts may appoint committees to meet and consult upon matters of interest to its members. The language of the communication from Post 40, and of the motion to appoint a committee in Post 28, above quoted, would seem to import that these committees were invested with power to act in the forming of the proposed association. Any restriction upon them certainly rests only in implication, growing out of the fact that being a committee appointed by a Post, they must report and get further authority before participating in the actual forming of the other association. If the Post had any authority to appoint such committee, it certainly might have appointed with power to take final action. It is simply a question of construction whether such power was given or not. I think it is immaterial which way that question is answered. The substantial question back is: Could the Posts take any action? Or put it in general terms: Can Posts of the G. A. R. as such legally appoint committees to meet and form other associations or take any action to that end?

It cannot be denied that Posts may appoint committees to meet and consult upon matters of interest to its members, provided they be matters upon which Posts may lawfully take action.

The action taken in this instance was an attempt to use the G. A. R. organization through its constituent Posts, as a convenient means of forming another separate and apparently independent organization. If it could be done in this instance I cannot see why our organization might not in like manner be resorted to for the purpose of forming associations for any laudable purpose, as for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the promotion of the cause of temperance, or sending the gospel to the heathen. The virtue of the object, or that it is one in which we as ex-soldiers are interested or that it is to aid in carrying out the second grand object of our order, viz: charity, does not touch the question here involved.

No authority to Posts to take such action is expressly given in the Rules and Regulations, and none is necessarily implied in order to carry out what is express. If such power exist it seems to me its tendency would be to work our destruction and ruin. If Post 28 could not upon the report of a committee take any action in the formation of the contemplated association, then plainly it could not take the first steps toward it. The whole matter was *ultra vires*.

As individuals we may form or join whatever association we please, but when we undertake to act in Post organization and meeting in the forming of other associations we are outside of any authority granted or contemplated. The subject matter or the purpose of any other contemplated association, can receive our approval or disapproval as an organization, if within the provisions of our Rules and Regulations, and not otherwise prohibited.

Why should we join as an organization in forming another association to act in a behalf in which we as an organization can act. If it was contemplated that the proposed association should be limited to G. A. R. men, and that it should do only what the Department of Illinois as a G. A. R. organization, or the Posts separately, could lawfully do, then why not let the action be by the Department or the Posts? Why form another association to do exactly what the G. A. R. organization may do? If it was intended that the association should do what the existing organization could not legally do, either as Posts or a Department, then plainly the Post could not do indirectly that which they could not do directly.

Suppose only a minority of the Posts of the Department, and representing but a minority of the individual members, appointed such committees and consented to join in forming such an association, yet that minority, so far as the communication of Post 40, or anything in the record of appeal shows, might go on and form the association, and we should have practically another G. A. R. organization outside and not responsible to the regular organization and possibly in conflict with it. It is suggested that the action of the 21st National Encampment was such as to prohibit any action by a Post in aid of a service pension. I am unable to pass on that point as I have not the official report of the proceedings of that Encampment. I decide on this appeal but the single point viz: Post 28 could not lawfully take part in the forming of the proposed association by the appointment of the committee to act in that behalf, and the point of order raised by Comrade Bennett was well taken.

OPINION III. JANUARY, 1888.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF COMRADE W. S. HECOX, DEPARTMENT OF MICHIGAN.

The facts as stated in substance in the appeal are as follows:

Comrade Hecox on the 11th of September, 1886, took a transfer card from Cox Post No. 122, and in October following, made application for admission to Hill Post No. 159, accompanied by his transfer card, but received no official notice of the action upon his application for three months, and in the meantime was taken sick and was thereby rendered unable to present himself at the Post meetings. It does not appear how long he was thus sick, but his disease was pneumonia. He never paid any admission fee or his dues to Hill Post, nor was he mustered therein; nor did he subscribe the regulations and by-laws of that Post, and never was in the Post room, but he was elected as a Comrade with a transfer card from another Post, according to the provisions of Section 1, Article III, Chapter II, Rules and Regulations, p. 24 Blue Book.

In the following March he moved back into the jurisdiction of Cox Post, and before the transfer card had become void by expiration of a

year from its issue, he applied to Hill Post for it, but received no reply. After the year expired without his having been re-admitted to Cox Post, or admitted to Hill Post, unless the foregoing facts constitute an admission, he considered himself as honorably discharged from the order, as provided in Section 2, Article IV, Chapter II, Rules and Regulations, and subsequently applied for admission to Cox Post and was regularly elected and mustered, and became the Post Commander. It now appears that Post Hill claims he became a member of that Post by virtue of his election as aforesaid, and this notwithstanding his failure to be re-mustered and to subscribe the regulations, and the other facts above stated.

Comrade Hecox denies that he became a member of Post Hill, claiming that re-muster and subscription to the Regulations and By-Laws were essentials to his membership in Hill Post.

Section 2, Article IV, Chapter II, Rules and Regulations, provides that a comrade having a transfer card duly granted to him may, upon presentation of it to any Post within one year from date of its issue, be admitted *in the manner prescribed in Article III of this Chapter*. P. 32 Blue Book.

Section 1, Article III, Chapter II, reads as follows: "A comrade having a valid transfer card may be readmitted to the Post which granted the same by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at a regular meeting, or he may be admitted to another Post, after his name has been proposed, referred and reported upon as in case of an applicant for membership, *and upon receiving a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at a regular meeting.*"

Article III nowhere expressly requires a re-muster in case of admission of comrades from other Posts. Neither is there such implied requirement.

If re-muster is required where a comrade enters another Post, it must be where he re-enters his former Post before his transfer card becomes void, because the two provisions are in the same section and stand in such conjunction that there is no ground for distinction between them as to muster.

The clause "as in case of an applicant for membership," applies only to the steps preceding the ballot, viz: the application, the reference and the report, not to the ballot or anything subsequent. The only condition of admission, after the name is proposed, referred and reported, is a two-thirds vote. There would be no propriety in requiring a re-muster. A comrade does not cease to be a member of the order until a year has elapsed after receiving a transfer card. See Sec. 2, Art. IV, Chap II. He may in the meantime visit Posts. (Opinion LXXVIII, 25 a. p. 28, Rules and Regulations, Blue Book.) He may hold his seat as a member of the Department Council of Administration. (Opinion CXXXV, p. 34, Rules and Regulations, Blue Book.)

If a comrade having a transfer card fails to obtain membership in

a ost within a year, then he becomes "discharged from the order." Section 2, Article IV, Chapter II. He therefore is not discharged before, and if not discharged he must be a member; and the same section provides that he shall in meantime be subject to discipline. After receiving a transfer card the comrade is not a member of a Post but is a member of the order. While a member of the order, a remuster on joining another Post would be nonsense. A comrade honorably discharged may even be readmitted without re-muster. Sec. 3, Art. IV, Chap. II, p. 35, Blue Book.

Opinion LXVII, 25 e., p. 31, Blue Book, merely declares the *status* of a comrade who had been mustered into a new Post after presentation of a transfer card. The question in this case was not there raised or touched.

The payment of the admission fee by comrades joining by transfer is not an essential to admission, and if required the Post may defer or even waive it. Sec. 2, Art. III, Chap. II.

The subscribing of the Regulations and of the By-Laws of the Post, is a requirement applicable only to those who stand as original applicants, that is, those who have never belonged to the order or who have been honorably discharged therefrom. This is apparent from the provisions of Article II and III, Chapter II, of the Rules and Regulations. Therefore a failure to subscribe by an applicant under a transfer card is not fatal to his membership in the Post.

The Post may, by By-Law, undoubtedly require payment of an admission fee and subscription to the Regulations, and to the By-Laws of the Post, as a condition of Post membership, where the applicant comes with a transfer card from another Post, but it is not said or claimed that Post Hill had such by-law.

So far as appears in the record of appeal, Comrade Hecox had done all that the Regulations of the *order* required in order to be admitted to Post Hill, and was duly elected a member of that Post, and was regarded as a member by the Post, and there is nothing to show that there was any by-law or requirement of the *Post* which barred him from becoming a member by an election upon his application. He had proposed and was accepted.

Comrade Hecox's appeal is therefore overruled, and the ruling of the Department Commander sustained.

OPINION IV. MARCH 1888.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF EDWARD KENDRICK,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.

This case is not an appeal, but an application by Comrade Kendrick of Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, Department of New York, to the Commander-in-Chief. The material facts stated in the application are these: Comrade Kendrick was a member of our Order from

1866 to 1871, inclusive, and during that time held numerous offices therein, and in 1869 was Inspector-General on the staff of Daniel E. Sickles, Commander of the Department of New York. In 1871 he withdrew from the Order by an honorable discharge, and rejoined it 1885. He asks, *first*, whether he is debarred from wearing the badge of the office which he held as a Past Department officer before his retirement as aforesaid.

And *second*, if thus debarred, then that the Commander-in-Chief may remove "the embargo" and permit him to wear the badge of his rank before his said discharge.

The answer to the first question is found in Opinion IX., of Judge Advocate General Taintor, reported on page 88 of the Journal of the 21st Annual Session National Encampment, wherein it was held that a past officer who has ceased to be a member of the Order by honorable discharge, or by disbanding of his Post, is not entitled to his past honors on again becoming a member of the Order. See also, Opinion XCIV, page 61, Blue Book.

Second, in answer to the prayer for relief, there is no express power conferred on the Commander-in-Chief to grant such relief, and in my opinion there is no such implied power.

OPINION V. MARCH, 1888.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF COMRADE ADAIR, DEPARTMENT
OF OHIO.

The question in this case is whether the locality of a Post of the G. A. R., as named in the charter, may be changed and upon what proceedings. Authority is conferred upon Department Commanders to issue suitable charters to all Posts organized in their respective Departments. Section 1, Article VI., Chapter III., Rules and Regulations, p. 71, Blue Book. This power rests in the Commander-in-Chief where no department organization exists. Section 1, Article I., Chapter II., p. 15, Blue Book.

Posts are designated as "Precinct Organizations" in Section 1, Article III., Chapter I.

In 1877 it was ruled by the then Commander-in-Chief, pursuant to the opinion of Judge Advocate General Cogswell, (Opinion 77, page 15, Blue Book,) that the Commander-in-Chief could not grant a "roving charter," and that Posts must be located. Judge Advocate General Taintor held in 1887, (Opinion 29, p. 103, Journal of 21st National Encampment,) that unless the charter expressly requires the Post to exercise its powers in a particular section of the town, its meetings may be held at any point in the limits of the township, and some of the meetings at one point and the rest at another. These are the only rulings or opinions which I find bearing even remotely on the point of inquiry in this case. The Rules and Regulations confer no express authority upon Department Commanders to change the

locality of a Post as expressed in the charter. It seems to me it would be wise if such power was conferred, because it is easy to perceive that there might be such change in circumstances as would make a change of locality a matter of convenience and advantage, but as stated, it is not expressly conferred, and I do not think it is impliedly conferred.

If it was intended that the Department Commander should exercise such authority it naturally would have been a subject of detailed regulation showing the circumstances under which a change should be allowed. The change could be accomplished practically by a surrender of the charter and reorganization. Sections 2 and 3, Chapter II., Article I., p. 15, Blue Book. But there can be no surrender if ten members desire the continuance of the Post, which shows how carefully the individual and minority rights of members are guarded.

Section 1, Article VI., Chapter III., Rules and Regulations, after prescribing the duties of the Department Commander, then says: "And perform such other duties as are incumbent on officers of like position." This is the extent of the general powers conferred and falls short of meeting the case at bar. P. 71, Blue Book.

It might seem upon first impression that the Department Commander might authorize a change of location of a Post from one municipality to another under the same circumstances in which he could accept a surrender of a charter and authorize a reorganization. But while that would be a strong reason why such power should be vested in the Department Commander; and would indeed be a strong circumstance in favor of such construction of doubtful language in the Regulations, the trouble is that there is no provision that seems to touch the subject of such change of locality. I think it is a matter that has not been contemplated in any legislation of our Order.

Our Regulations, as before stated, define Posts as "Precinct Organizations." A precinct is defined as a district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial or jurisdictional division. Webster's Dictionary.

As we have in our order three kinds of organizations, viz: the Precinct, the State and the National, it follows that the first-named must have a territorial limitation less than the State, and it is plainly to be of municipal character, that is, either the town, the city or village, or the county. The terms of the charter in question are not stated, but I assume that it located the Post in one of these territorial divisions or municipalities. Upon that supposition I have come to the conclusion, as indicated, that the location within the municipality named in the charter, is a fixture until relief is afforded by the National Encampment.

OPINION VI. MARCH, 1888.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF COMRADE A. L. GROW, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

The question submitted by Commander A. L. Grow, Department Commander of the Department of Arizona, G. A. R., is this: Was a comrade—a Past Post Commander in the Department of California—who took a transfer from his Post in that Department and joined a Post in the Department of Arizona, entitled to a seat and to vote as a Past Post Commander, in a meeting of the Department Encampment of Arizona, ordered for the permanent organization of the Department, he having become a member of a Post in Arizona after the order was issued creating the Department of Arizona out of the Posts in that Territory?

This question is settled in the negative by Opinion LXXXVII, March 26, 1878, p. 62, Blue Book, and Opinion CXI, January 17, 1880, p. 63, Blue Book. Those opinions gave construction on this point to Article II, Chapter III, of the Rules and Regulations, and have been approved by the National Encampment.

OPINION VII. APRIL, 1888.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF COMRADE JAMES DONAHUE, DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

The question involved in the above appeal is this: Can an Adjutant of a Post properly *attest* his own discharge? A discharge is not complete until it is attested by the Adjutant. It is required the same as the signature of the Post Commander is required. "Signed by the Post Commander and attested by the Adjutant," is the language of Section 3, Chapter II, Article IV, Rules and Regulations, p. 35, Blue Book. That section applies in terms to *every* comrade in good standing; to comrades who are officers as well as to comrades who are not officers. An officer applying for a discharge continues to be an officer until his discharge is granted or he is released from duty. While in office he must perform the prescribed duties of his office. One of the duties of an Adjutant is to *attest* discharges. His own discharge being incomplete until attested by himself as Adjutant, the duty is upon him the same as it would be if it was the discharge of any other comrade. The act is purely ministerial and pertains solely to the office and not to his comradeship, which is the matter involved in his discharge. I am of opinion that an Adjutant may attest his own discharge, and that this appeal must be overruled.

OPINION VIII. JULY, 1888,

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPEAL OF CHARLES GIFT, POST COMMANDER, POST NO. 19, DEPARTMENT OF IOWA.

The appeal record in this case states this question:

"Has a comrade, who is out on transfer card, the right to the countersign? Or, in other words, is a Commander of the Post compelled to give the countersign to a comrade who is out on a transfer card?"

It appears that the demand was refused upon countersign of a comrade who had a valid transfer card, until a ruling could be had from National Headquarters, on appeal from the department ruling.

I think it fairly inferable, though not so stated, that the demand was made of the Commander of the Post where the transfer card was granted,

The rules and regulations nowhere in terms provide in respect to the conferring of the countersign, except that the Commander-in-Chief shall promulgate it. It rests otherwise in implication from the fact of membership, and the provisions of the ritual.

That comrades in good standing are entitled to the countersign was held in Opinions 134 and 141, p. 117, Blue Book.

As there may be cases where a comrade, whether he has or has not a transfer card, may not be entitled to the countersign, the real question in this appeal would be more precisely expressed as follows: Does a comrade by receiving a transfer card become thereby disentitled to the countersign?

I think not. He remains a member of the order for a year after the transfer card is granted without admission to membership to any Post. He has the entire year to seek renewed membership, and it is only at the end of the year that he becomes discharged from the order.

In the meantime he is subject to discipline as a comrade of the order. He is not an active member of a Post, but is a comrade of the G. A. R. during the year.

Such was the construction given to Sec. 2, Art. IV, Chap. II, Rules and Regulations, in Opinion 135, August 12, 1882, p. 34 Blue Book. It was there held that a comrade who holds a transfer card not yet expired may hold his seat as a member of the Department Council of Administration.

The transfer card simply affects the Post membership, not the general comradeship of the individual. It is a provision by which a comrade may terminate his membership with one Post and seek it with another, without losing his membership in the order, unless he fails within a year to acquire new membership in a Post.

It is urged that this ought not to be the law, as it would enable comrades to be present at Post meetings without paying the dues imposed on members.

While this is true, it is but the possible abuse that is likely to be incident to any privilege, but not likely to be indulged in often, especially as the comrade cannot renew his Post membership at will, but only on application and vote of the Post to which he applies. I advise a ruling to this extent: That a comrade's right to the countersign is not effected by the fact that he holds a transfer card. I do not think the appeal contains a statement of facts that warrants any further ruling, and I infer that this is all that is wanted in this case.

OPINION IX. JULY, 1888.

IN THE MATTER OF THE RESOLUTION OF CHARLES A. RUSSELL, POST
NO. 7, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

This is not an appeal from a ruling in a controverted matter.

"Charles A. Russell" Post 7, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., passed a resolution as follows:

Resolved, The Post Respectfully asks the ruling of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic on the subject of responsibility to their several Departments of Past Department Commanders and others who are eligible to seats in the National Encampment, and to what extent they are responsible for obedience to instructions of their Departments on subjects coming before the National Encampment.

Yours in F. C. and L.,

GEORGE A. J. COLGAN,
Post Commander.

I am asked to give my opinion (1) on the question submitted and (2) upon the propriety and advisability of deciding questions of this character which do not arise regularly upon an appeal.

Upon the first point I do not think that any of the persons eligible to seats in a National Encampment, whether eligible by reason of election as representatives, or otherwise, stand in such an attitude to the Department from which they respectively come, and are so bound to obey instructions of the Department in the matter of voting upon questions before the National Encampment, as to become subject to discipline for disobedience of orders. In this respect I think they stand like members of the State and National Legislatures. Our organization is purely voluntary, and so long as a person is a member of it he is bound to do whatever the Rules and Regulations require, and obey such orders as they provide may be made, and for failure he must suffer the penalties provided.

These penalties cannot transcend or violate the laws of the land. An order of a department to a representative to do an act in the National Encampment, lawful and proper in itself, not involving a possible violation of conscience, as for instance, to present a petition or state the vote of the Department on a measure, would, I apprehend, be binding upon the representative, and he would become subject to discipline for disobedience. He could obey without violation of conscience whatever his view was as to the subject matter of the petition. The offences cognizable by the Grand Army are stated in Section 1, Article VI, Chapter V, p. 122, Rules and Regulations, Blue Book, and do not seem to me to cover this case.

The National Encampment in which the supreme power of this Association is lodged is, in its nature largely, though not wholly, a legislative body, and its members, as in other like bodies, preserve their individual sovereignty. A representative is not a mere special agent limited in the exercise of judgment and conscience to specific instructions and orders. The question is not as to the propriety of

accepting an election on a platform at the time adopted and not standing upon it afterwards. The question is whether, in voting upon measures involving the exercise of judgment and conscience, the member voting contrary to Department instructions may be disciplined therefor as for disobedience of a duty expressly prescribed. Until the National Encampment has so legislated I think such a ruling would violate American practice and theory, and would be without express or implied authority in our Rules and Regulations.

I believe it is better that the discipline should be here as in political legislation, in the moral punishment which an American constituency is sure to inflict upon a member who misrepresents them in legislative action.

Upon the second point I am clearly of the opinion that there is neither profit nor propriety in the Commander-in-Chief ruling "upon questions of this character" which do not come up regularly upon appeal. His power to issue orders is limited to such orders as may be necessary to enforce the Rules and Regulations and the orders of the National Encampment and the Council of administration. His judicial power is to "*decide* all questions of law or usage." Article VI, Chapter IV, Section I, p. 79, Rules and Regulations, Blue Book. This means that he is to decide between controverting parties upon a case presented. He is not the legislative body to make law, but the judge to decide what the law is when disputes arise, subject to appeal from his decision to the National Encampment, which is to this extent the ultimate judicial tribunal, a court of appeals. This resolution comes to you not *inter partes*, not by appeal from a decision by an aggrieved party, not upon hearing. You are asked to make a ruling before a case has arisen. The Commander-in-Chief is, as his title imports, the executive officer, but he has a judicial function as above indicated. I do not think the Rules and Regulations impart to him legislative functions. His opinion as to what the law is, except as involved in the *decision* of a *case* that comes to him by appeal, would have no official sanction and would be valuable only as the opinion of any other individual of equal attainments and ability; it would not become law by the fact of his promulgation.

I think that this view is not only the fair import of our Rules and Regulations, but that it is fortunate it is so. The Commander-in-Chief has already quite enough burdens. Moreover, there could be but little profit in his laying down general rules of law even if he had the authority.

The peculiar feature of each controverted question would be claimed to take it outside the general rule, and there would be likely to be quite as many cases arise and come to him for decision.

In the construction of the Rules and Regulations in reference to the extent or scope of authority of the different departments of our order, the executive, legislative and judicial, I think there will be greater safety in adhering to strict—rather than liberal—rules. Thereby the individual rights will be more likely to be preserved and the interests of the order promoted.

Report of the Inspector-General.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Haverstraw, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1888.

DANIEL FISH,

Adjutant-General, G. A. R.

COMRADE: I have the honor to submit the following report to be by you presented to the National Encampment.

I desire first to offer sincere and ample apologies to the Commander-in-Chief, to the comrades officially associated with me in the duties of inspection, and to all comrades represented by the National Encampment, for any real or seeming neglect on my part, to fulfill the obligations imposed by my appointment as Inspector-General. I accepted such appointment with the full purpose of giving to its duties all necessary time and the best service of which I was capable; but a succession of emergencies in my business affairs, involving considerable pecuniary losses, but more especially, protracted absences from home and double calls upon my time, very seriously interfered with this purpose, and rendered a full performance of my official duties impossible. Had I not anticipated an early removal of these extraordinary business burdens, I should have asked to be relieved, in order that these important official duties might have been assigned to another, but in this expectation I was also disappointed.

Notwithstanding my own shortcomings, however, I have been supplied with complete inspection reports from

most of the departments. The following abstract of such reports presents a gratifying exhibit of the condition of the order throughout the country:

ARIZONA.

The report of Comrade A. L. Grow, Acting Inspector of this department, shows 6 posts in the department, 5 of which are reported with a membership of 213. All posts were inspected but one. The ritualistic work is well performed. The posts own but 11 muskets. Officers and members are regular in their attendance, and records are well kept and complete. Two posts maintain a relief fund with \$45.62 on hand. \$228.50 was expended for relief during the year. The prospects of the department for the future are reported good. No report of inspection of department headquarters is given.

CALIFORNIA.

Department Inspector R. C. J. Adney reports 115 posts and a loss of 12 posts, 4 having surrendered, 2 are suspended, and 6 transferred to the Department of Arizona. All posts were inspected. A membership of 6,256 is reported, and 421 muskets are owned by posts. A large number of the posts maintain a relief fund, and sick benefits are paid by 7 posts, ranging from \$3 to \$5 per week. There is \$5,148.03 in the relief fund and \$4,467.40 was expended for charity during the year. In 85 posts the work of the ritual is committed to memory, in 56 the officers and guards are properly equipped, and in 42 members are uniformed and equipped. The department generally is reported in good condition. No report is made of department headquarters.

COLORADO.

Assistant Inspector-General S. McClanathan reports to and including June 30th, 1888, calling attention to the fact

that this department, embracing Colorado and Wyoming Territory, is equal in area to the whole of New England, with the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky added. There are 66 posts, in 60 of which there are 2,736 comrades in good standing. The membership is scattered and largely engaged in mining and stock raising. The books of the various department officers are well kept. A movement is on foot for the establishment of a State Soldiers' Home, with good prospects of success. Three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy-four cents is reported as expended for charity from post and relief funds during the year. Only 27 posts keep a separate relief fund. The 60 posts inspected have on hand, in post and relief funds, \$4,259.29. There are 24 Woman's Relief Corps in the department, comprising 625 members, who report \$1,300 spent for charitable purposes, and \$122.88 turned over to the posts. There are 10 camps of Sons of Veterans, with 217 members,

CONNECTICUT.

The report of Department Inspector S. E. Chaffee shows 67 posts and 6,482 members in good standing. The work of the ritual is generally memorized and officers, guards and members uniformed. The number of muskets owned by posts is 416. Sick benefits are paid in 23 posts. Relief funds are generally maintained showing \$52,722.89 on hand and \$7,927.82 as expended during the year. Books and accounts of department officers are reported in excellent shape and correct to date, all showing a growing efficiency both on the part of post and department officers that is very gratifying.

DELAWARE.

Department Inspector Daniel Bayne reports 20 posts, showing a membership of 1,237, a gain of five new posts and 162 new members. The ritual, with but two excep-

tions, has been partly or wholly memorized. Officers, guards and members are pretty generally uniformed. Muskets on hand and owned by posts are reported as being 93. Attendance is good on the part of the officers and comrades. Orders are generally read and observed. The muster fee in general is fixed at \$1. But one post is reported as paying sick benefits. Three posts report a relief fund with \$258.75 on hand and \$374 was expended in charity. Considerable zeal and enthusiasm exist and prospects are good.

IDAHO.

Eleven posts and 259 members are reported from this new department. Nine posts were inspected. The work is memorized in four posts, and partially so in four others. Officers, guards and members are but partially uniformed. Muskets belonging to posts number 44. Four posts have established relief funds with \$472.89 on hand, and \$421.19 was expended for charity during the year. Prospects for the future are regarded as favorable.

ILLINOIS.

The admirable report of Department Inspector A. D. Reade, exhibits the following facts. Number of posts inspected 428. In 87 the Ritual is committed to memory and properly performed, and in 162 this is partially done. In 77 the officers and guards are properly equipped, and partially so in 100 more. In 39 posts the comrades are uniformed and partially uniformed in 141 others. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight muskets are owned by posts. One hundred and fifty-five posts have separate relief funds aggregating in amount on hand \$12,643.11. Expended during the year, \$14,755.95. Comrade Reade strongly urges upon post officers the duty of committing the Ritual to memory. There has been general improvement in the keeping of post records throughout the department.

IOWA.

Assistant Inspector-General W. J. Johnson, presents an enthusiastic report as to the condition of his department, giving chief credit to Department Inspector C. H. Brock for the facts presented. Two hundred and twenty-seven posts were inspected out of a total of 443. In 137 the ritual is properly performed; officers uniformed in 99. Officers are regular in attendance in 250; records complete and well kept in 248. General Orders are read in 275. In 125 a separate relief fund is kept. Seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents were expended during the year for charity. Cash in relief funds, \$6,604.22. The prospects are good in 158 posts, excellent in 38, fair in 69, poor in 12. Five posts own memorial halls, costing an aggregate of \$21,000.

KENTUCKY.

Department Inspector D. O'Riley reports 91 posts and 3,050 members. All of the posts were inspected but 14. One post was suspended. The work of the ritual is committed to memory and properly performed in about one half of the posts. The officers, guards and members are not generally equipped. Thirty-two muskets are owned by posts. In the relief fund is \$607.15, and \$519.40 was expended for charity. This department reports a gain in the year ending March 31, 1888, of 856 comrades in good standing, and for the quarter ending June 30th, 1888, a further gain of 1,063.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Comrade Y. A. Woodward, Assistant Inspector-General reports for this department 5 posts and 228 members. The condition of posts is generally good. Fifty muskets are the property of posts. There are no relief funds and \$241 is reported in the general fund. The total amount expended for charity was \$338. The office of the Assis-

tant Adjutant-General shows everything in good condition, and reflects credit upon its official management. The work of posts in the ritual and all its ceremonies will compare favorably with those more blessed in situation and surroundings.

MAINE.

Department Inspector Henry E. Sellers reports as follows for the year ending December 31: All of the 149 posts were inspected, showing a gain of 429 in membership. The work is committed to memory and properly performed in 70 per cent. of the posts; officers uniformed and equipped in 85 per cent.; members uniformed and equipped in 75 per cent; muskets owned by the posts, 641; and records complete and well kept in ninety per cent. In all orders are received and read to the posts and are obeyed. Forty-eight posts have separate relief funds. Amount expended for charity during the year, \$6,024.97. The condition of the department is excellent in every respect.

MARYLAND.

Department Inspector Thomas Daly reports 37 posts inspected out of a total of 42. The records are complete and well kept in 31. Orders are received and read to the post in 36. Ritual committed to memory in 16. There are 143 muskets owned by the posts. Eight posts have separate relief funds, aggregating \$118.96; amount expended for charity \$1,120 50.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Department Inspector B. Read Wales presents an excellent and complete report, exhibiting a most gratifying condition of the department in all respects. Of the 189 posts inspected, 119 are about perfect in the work of the ritual. Of the remainder, at least two-thirds are deficient in only one or two points, and in not more than 10 or 12

are the printed rituals used. In addition to the \$144,000 in the relief funds, the posts own cash and real estate to the amount of about \$275,000.

MINNESOTA.

Department Inspector J. A. Leonard reports the inspection of 123 posts out of a total of 168. Eighteen are reported as in the best condition; 97 as prosperous, and only 9 as being in poor condition. Comrade Leonard recommends that the time for the annual inspections be changed to March 31st, and that an inspector be added to the staff of every post, whose duty it shall be to report quarterly. Attention is also called to the fact that those posts are most prosperous in which occasional open meetings are held. Assistant Inspector-General Robert Branton reports the books at department headquarters in excellent condition.

MISSOURI.

Department Inspector O. P. Smith reports the inspection of 222 posts, the season for inspection in his department being an unfortunate one. A large and healthy growth in numbers and increased interest is exhibited. The total number of posts is 375, a gain of 67 in the year ending December 31st. The officers are regular in attendance in 157 posts. Records are well kept in 174; 209 receive orders regularly, and 191 have forwarded all reports at the time of inspection. Sixty-three posts have relief funds aggregating \$4,597.75. The amount expended in charity during the year is \$4,029.58.

NEBRASKA.

Department Inspector Geo. W. Stults reports to May 30th, 1888. He is unable to report the inspection of all posts, on account of lack of time between the date of appointment and the time when reports are required to be submitted. A generally good condition of the posts is

shown throughout the department. The total membership of this department (7,287) seems to be much less than the population of the department would indicate as possible.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Department Inspector Everet B. Huse reports 87 posts in good working order, with a membership of 4,935. The posts own 437 muskets and other property, including money on hand, aggregating \$46,605.35; \$3,853.48 was expended for charitable purposes during the year. In common with all New England departments, New Hampshire is well up in organization and effectiveness.

NEW JERSEY.

Department Inspector H. C. Terhune reports that all but two posts were inspected, and, as a rule, their condition shown to be excellent. The aggregate of relief funds is \$2,129, and the amount expended in charity during the year is \$9,248.05. The posts own 784 muskets. A considerable portion of the ritual is committed to memory, and the officers, in the main, are properly uniformed and equipped. The interest in the post meetings and general attendance is above the average.

NEW YORK.

Department Inspector A. R. Spierre reports the inspection of 516 posts out of a total of 616. In 315 of these the ritual is committed to memory and properly performed, and in 164 more this is partially done. The officers and guards are uniformed in 250, partially so in 102 others, and in 158 the members are uniformed. Three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight muskets are owned by the posts. In 516 reports and per capita tax are promptly forwarded. The muster-in fee ranges from \$25 to 75 cents and the quarterly dues from \$2.50 to 10 cents. Thirty-one posts pay a weekly benefit in case of sickness,

ranging from \$5 to \$2. Two hundred and twenty-one posts have separate relief funds. The condition of 41 posts is reported as excellent; 414 as good; 94 as fair; and 12 as poor. Many posts have taken advantage of the state law "providing for the relief of indigent soldiers, sailors and marines, and the families of those deceased," one post reporting a relief fund of \$300 placed at its disposal by the town board under the provisions of this act. The report of Assistant Inspector-General Charles Appleby discloses an excellent condition of the books and other property at department headquarters.

OHIO.

Department Inspector Chas. E. Howell reports a large increase of membership; increased interest in the work of uniforming the posts; that the officers of 90 per cent. of the posts are regular in attendance at the meetings; and that, with rare exceptions, the records of the posts are *not* well kept. Most of the posts have a relief fund, but in some the work of dispensing charity is remitted to the Woman's Relief Corps. Unbounded enthusiasm exists in the work of the Grand Army, and the future was "never more promising than in this, Ohio's great year."

OREGON.

Department Inspector Henry Fry reports that many of the posts of his department are situated remote from lines of travel and reached only by long and expensive stage journeys. He arranged to have inspections made by Aides-de-camp on the Department Commander's staff, there being one in each post, and in this manner was enabled to have all of the 10 posts inspected by the comrades of other posts. Four posts have either surrendered their charters or have made no reports. Three new posts have been organized and one re-instated. There was in the relief funds April 1, 1888, \$2,217.58; \$959.80 was ex-

pended in charity last year. Many posts have members who reside twenty miles from the place of meeting, and comrades frequently drive ten or fifteen miles to attend meetings. Immigration will largely increase the number during the current year. There are but few points where posts may be sustained which are not already occupied. The prospects of the department are encouraging.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The large department of Pennsylvania has been thoroughly inspected. Comrade J. V. Miller the Department Inspector, has made an enviable record as an officer. Ninety-eight per cent. of the posts were inspected, showing the following result: Posts inspected, 539; Number of comrades in good standing, 41,245; Number of muskets owned by department, 4,569; Amount in relief fund, \$48,830.00; Expended for charity, \$41,501.94; Number of comrades dropped during the year, 1,688; Number of comrades relieved during the year, 2,355; Number of others relieved during the year, 1,291. The plan adopted and in use in this department is very complete, and produces excellent results. The department is divided into forty-four districts, and to each district is assigned an Assistant Inspector at large, with a sufficient number of competent assistants. The Assistant Inspector at large has charge of the district and is held responsible for the proper inspection of the posts therein. Full instructions are given the Inspectors and post officers and comrades, by issuing very comprehensive circulars and general orders. The department is reported as in excellent condition, the members evidencing a deep interest in the organization, and each apparently proud of the splendid discipline maintained and enviable position occupied by the department. Assistant Inspector-General Thos. F. Maloney is a most valuable officer; having twice served as Department Inspector, and having personally superintended three in-

spectations of the department, he was most thoroughly equipped to perform the duties assigned him. He reports the officers of the department as competent, enthusiastic and faithful. The records and books at department headquarters are in excellent condition, and the future of the department very bright.

POTOMAC.

Department Inspector John S. Stodder reports 10 posts in this department, with 2,215 members, in good standing, December 31st, and a gain of 50 in the quarter ending March 31st. The ritual, as a rule, is well performed; officers mostly uniformed and equipped. The members of one post are uniformed, and others partly so. Relief funds had on hand December 31st, \$639.49. \$1,617.80 was expended for charity during the year. A department employment committee is maintained, whose duty it is to inquire into and relieve distress among comrades and ex-soldiers from other departments. Each post cares for its own members. The report of Assistant Inspector-General Hanse H. Smith exhibits a most gratifying *esprit du corps* in the comradeship of this department, and marked attention to the charitable features of the order.

RHODE ISLAND.

Department Inspector James A. Abbott reports 20 posts, with 2,611 in good standing December 31st. Twelve posts have \$5,186.59 in their relief funds, and 17 posts expended \$2,288.34 for charity during the year. All the posts are reported as having excellent or good prospects except one.

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

The first inspection report from this department is presented by Department Inspector, J. B. Woolson. Sixty-five posts are reported, of which number 4 are suspended, 3 have made no report, and 2 were not inspected, leaving 56

posts inspected. The membership is reported at 2,157. In but a few posts is the work of the ritual memorized. Sixteen muskets are owned by 2 posts. Four posts report money in the relief fund amounting to \$155.17. There was expended for charity \$982.43.

UTAH.

The formation of the department of Idaho has reduced this department to three posts with a membership of 197 comrades. Seventy-six comrades were mustered during the year. There was a gain of 12 by transfer. This department forming, as it does, a nucleus around which the loyal element may gather, should receive every possible encouragement from sister departments and from the National Encampment.

VERMONT.

Department Inspector Mark J. Sargent reports 100 posts with 4,853 comrades in good standing. Aggregate of relief funds is \$7,046.59 and \$2,070.92 was expended in charity during the year. Six posts are shown to be in a prosperous condition. All the others are reported as good or fair. As a rule, discipline is well maintained and the spirit of the order well illustrated.

VIRGINIA.

Assistant Inspector-General Richard Bond reports 25 posts with a membership of 935 comrades. Two posts are uniformed and 12 partially uniformed. Seventeen posts are composed of colored comrades. Four charters were applied for in 1887. Four hundred and eighty-one dollars and one cent was expended for charity during the year. Attention is called to the difficulties surrounding the formation and maintenance of posts in the Southern states. Our comrades in the South are deserving of sympathy and encouragement in all practicable ways. De-

partment Inspector H. de B. Clay presents an excellent report. The posts are scattered, in some instances being many miles from any similar organization. "The interest displayed by each post, though isolated as some are, is remarkable and gives evidence that the zeal which once prompted them to the defence of the nation is not yet abated."

WEST VIRGINIA.

The number of inspections made and the condition of the posts inspected show a growing interest in behalf of the order, and that the condition of the department is good. There are 83 posts returning 2,472 comrades in good standing, against 1,519 at the end of the previous year. The department is divided into 13 inspection districts, corresponding to the 13 senatorial districts. An assistant inspector is appointed for each district, who is aided by assistant inspectors. This system, though in vogue but one year, has proven satisfactory and will be the means of advancing the general good of the order.

WISCONSIN.

Department Inspector George A. Barry reports 217 posts inspected out of a total of 240. Membership December 31st, 10,550. Total in the relief funds, \$5,032.86. Amount expended in charity during the year, \$4,008.89. A very few posts are reported in a weak condition. The state has been divided into inspection districts, and a feature of unusual interest and value is the publication of a map by the department, upon which these districts are indicated in colors, and the locality and number of each post shown. If the same thoroughness is exhibited in the future, the result cannot fail to be highly advantageous and deserving of general emulation.

IN GENERAL.

In most of the departments not reporting I have learned

from other sources that the work of inspection has not been neglected.

The principal advantage to be derived from our system of inspection lies in the interest excited, and the stimulus afforded, by the visits of inspecting officers, and in the emulation among neighboring posts. This work must be done chiefly by the department officials. The questions submitted in the blank for inspection reports (Form H) are well calculated to bring out the true condition of individual posts, and to enable the visiting inspector to give needed advice and instruction, but the information thus elicited is not of much practical value when tabulated. The consolidated reports submitted to me fix no point from which future reports may start, or future progress be measured, as in the case of returns to the Adjutant-General; nor do I see how such results can readily be secured.

I respectfully recommend: 1. That the following questions be added to the list of those required to be answered: After No. 2, "Is the work properly performed by the aid of the ritual?" After No. 18, "How much money is in the Post fund?" Also that question No. 3 be divided so as to apply to officers and guards separately. 2. That the time for closing the annual inspection be made June 30th, instead of December 31st. March 31st would be a still better time, as it would conform to the custom followed by the departments of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General; but the inclemency of the winter and spring seasons, and the fact that new appointments of inspecting officers are made from January to May, make this date impracticable. By June 30th the incoming officials will have had sufficient time to organize for the work. I think such change would promote uniformity and secure a better general result.

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

IRA M. HEDGES,

Inspector-General.

The Senior Vice Commander in Chief took the chair. Comrade Feighan, of Kansas, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that so much of the Commander-in-Chief's address, the reports of officers and resolutions as refer to or require action on the rules and regulations shall be referred to the committee on rules and regulations, and that a committee on resolutions, to consist of one member from each department, shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, to whom all resolutions shall be referred without debate.

Comrade Orr, of New York, moved to amend that no resolution be referred until after it has been read to the Encampment.

The amendment did not prevail, and the resolution was adopted as read.

Comrade Curtiss, of New York, moved that the reading of all reports be omitted, and the published reports be distributed. The motion prevailed.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief announced the following committees:

On the Address of the Commander-in-Chief: Josiah Given, Iowa; L. J. Rutherford, Mich.; Theo. W. Bean, Penn.; Fred E. Smith, Vermont; C. G. Edwards, Minn.

On Rules and Regulations: Samuel Harper, Penn.; H. G. Rogers, Wis.; H. S. Dietrich, Ill.; J. H. Thacher, Conn.; T. S. Clarkson, Neb.

On the Report of the Adjutant-General: E. B. Gray, Wis.; John Cameron, Potomac; O. H. Coulter, Kan.; William Todd, N. Y.; Josiah Holbrook, Ohio.

On the Report of the Quartermaster-General: Theodore F. Lang, Md.; E. C. Milliken, Maine; J. N. Terrell, New Jersey; Thomas Helms, Texas; E. S. Miller, Dakota.

On the Report of the Inspector-General: Thomas G. Lawler, Ill.; John W. Walker, Ind.; W. H. Harton, Ky.; C. H. Hubbard, Cal.; E. Henry Jenks, Rhode Island.

On the Report of the Judge Advocate-General: R. B. Brown, Ohio; L. E. Griffith, New York; S. E. Faunce,

Potamac; J. H. Goulding, Vermont; W. N. Eaton, Virginia.

On Resolutions: A. C. Reinoehl, Pennsylvania; S. K. Robinson, Arkansas; B. O. Carr, California; G. A. Mac-Morris, Colorado; William H. Pierpont, Connecticut; George B. Winship, Dakota; Alexander Burleigh, Delaware; J. T. Talbott, Florida; Philip Sidney Post, Illinois; David N. Foster, Indiana; John S. Woolson, Iowa; R. W. Blue, Kansas; O. A. Reynolds, Kentucky; Jacob Gray, Louisiana and Mississippi; A. M. Sawyer, Maine; G. W. F. Vernon, Maryland; S. M. Weale, Massachusetts; John Atkinson, Michigan; L. W. Collins, Minnesota; James G. Butler, Missouri; James H. Mills, Montana; A. H. Church, Nebraska; J. H. French, New Hampshire; W. W. Larkin, New Jersey; J. H. Purdy, New Mexico; Warner Miller, New York; A. L. Conger, Ohio; William Gibson, Potomac; S. W. K. Allen, Rhode Island; Frank Seaman, Tennessee and Georgia; J. C. Bigger, Texas; Elijah Sells, Utah; A. B. Valentine, Vermont; H. DeB. Clay, Virginia; D. B. Kimball, Washington Territory; Anthony Smith, West Virginia; M. Griffin, Wisconsin.

A number of resolutions and communications were introduced, which were referred to the committee on resolutions, and will appear in the report of that committee.

COMRADE HURST, OF OHIO:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: A year ago, when I had the pleasure of inviting this Encampment to hold its session in Ohio, I stated that this was our Centennial year, and that we proposed to celebrate at the capital of the State this Centennial year in a great Exposition, industrial and educational. I repudiated the thought that it should embarrass or in any way disturb the harmony and pleasure of this Encampment. The board of Centennial Directors however, of which I am a member, extended at that time, through me, to the National Encampment, an invitation to join with the comrades of Ohio to meet here. To-day

they feel it their duty and their pleasure to invite you during your session to visit our Centennial Exposition as a body, and I come to-day, at their request, to ask this entire body to make that visit to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, and be our guests. Your badges will admit you to the grounds. I shall also ask, as directed by the Centennial Board, the Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps to meet as our guests to-morrow. We have built in the Centennial Park a magnificent coliseum, capable of holding ten thousand people. In that the ladies will hold a camp-fire in the morning, and the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic a camp-fire at two o'clock. I hope this cordial invitation will be accepted, and that you will be our guests to-morrow afternoon.

Comrade Bennett, of Indiana, moved that the invitation be accepted, with the thanks of the Encampment.

Comrade Wagner, Past Commander-in-Chief, moved as an amendment that the time be fixed for visiting the Centennial Exposition at two o'clock Friday afternoon, and the motion prevailed.

The motion as amended prevailed.

COMRADE VANOSDOL, OF INDIANA:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: The Woman's Relief Corps is now convened in this city in National Convention. That body being auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic in the works of charity and loyalty, I move that the greetings and congratulations of this body be sent to that convention, and that a committee of five be appointed by this body for the purpose of conveying the same.

The motion prevailed, and the following committee was appointed: Comrades Vanosdol, of Indiana, Allen, of Virginia, Evans, of Massachusetts, Avery, of Illinois, and Eggleston, of Kansas.

Comrade Wagner, Past Commander-in-Chief, presented the following report of the special committee to prepare

a proper testimonial for Past Commander-in-Chief Fairchild:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 11, 1888.

To THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R.

Comrades: Your committee, appointed at the session of the National Encampment held at St. Louis, to prepare a proper testimonial for Comrade Lucius Fairchild, Past Commander-in-Chief, respectfully report that, after conference with the friends of Comrade Fairchild, it was deemed most appropriate that this testimonial should take the form of an oil painting of the comrade.

This was executed by that well known artist, Mr. John C. Sergeant of Boston, and is now ready to be presented at such time and place as you may direct.

The cost of the same, three hundred dollars (\$300) for the portrait and fifty-six dollars (\$56) for the frame, has been paid by the Quartermaster-General.

Your Committee, having completed their labors, they trust to the satisfaction of the Encampment, respectfully ask to be discharged.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

LOUIS WAGNER, Chairman.

J. L. BENNETT,

EUGENE F. WEIGEL,

HENRY E. TURNER,

JOHN L. WHEELER.

On motion of comrade Wagner, eleven o'clock to-morrow morning was named as the time, and the Encampment as the place, for the presentation of the testimonial to Past Commander-in-Chief Fairchild.

The Encampment then took a recess until two P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Encampment re-assembled at two o'clock P. M., the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief in the Chair.

COMRADE CURTIS, of New York.

Commander-in-Chief: I am informed that the Surgeon-General's report contains matter of use in this Encampment to be considered; that the information it contains ought to be put before this Encampment in advance of its publication. I therefore move that the report be excepted from the resolution heretofore passed, and that it be read at the pleasure of the presiding officer. I understand that the reports of the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief and Chaplain-in-Chief are also brief, and contain important matter. I therefore move, in substitution of my first motion, that we reconsider the vote that was passed this morning directing their publication without reading.

COMRADE WAGNER, of Pennsylvania, moved as an amendment that all three reports be referred to a committee.

The amendment prevailed.

The Committee on Pensions submitted the following report:

To the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic:

The Committee on Pensions, appointed under resolution of the National Encampment, respectfully submits the following report:

During the year the committee has held six meetings, four of them in Washington.

Early in the session of Congress the committee secured a hearing before the Pension Committees of the Senate and House, and urged the passage of the several measures endorsed at the last session of the National Encampment, as follows:

First — The Disability Bill, proposed by this committee and endorsed by practical unanimity by the members, posts and National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, granting pensions

to all veterans now disabled or in need; to mothers and fathers from date of dependence; continuance of pensions to widows in their own right, and an increase for minor children.

Second—A bill granting pensions to all widows of veterans.

Third—The bill for increase of pensions for the severer disabilities, substantially as presented by the Maimed Veterans League.

Fourth—All of the special recommendations in his report by Pension Commissioner Black, not included in the foregoing.

Fifth—Pensions to all disabled survivors of rebel prisons.

Sixth—The same pension to the widow of General John A. Logan as has been granted to the widow of General George H. Thomas, and the widow of General Winfield S. Hancock.

Seventh—A re-enactment of the arrears law.

Eighth—An increase of all pensions, now allowed at a less rate, to \$8 per month.

The Senate Committee promptly reported a bill, substantially that endorsed by you, but in hope of overcoming the freely and vigorously expressed antagonism to any other form by the Chairman of the House Committee, a clause insisting upon present "dependence" of disabled veterans was inserted, against the protest of your committee. This bill was at once passed by the Senate, and by the House referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The recommendation in favor of a special pension to Mrs. Mary A. Logan early became law, and, in addition the following bills have been passed by both houses:

Granting arrears of pensions to widows of veterans from death of husband.

Increasing the rate for total or partial deafness.

Extending the time in which officers' records can be amended and within which claims may be filed for horses lost in the service.

The Senate also, in addition to the disability bill, passed the following, which have not received consideration by the House:

Increase for loss of both hands from \$72.00 to \$100.00.

Fixing the rate for total helplessness at \$72.00.

Increase for the loss of an eye from \$8.00 to \$16.00.

By every means in its power, through official presentation, in appeals by our comrades from all sections of the country, your committee urged favorable and early action, especially upon the Disability Bill, that the report from the House Committee might secure a place upon the legislative calendar, affording hope of consideration during the session.

Your committee urged this bill in the name of the entire membership of the Grand Army of the Republic, showing to the Committee of the House that whatever differences of opinion existed among the veterans as to other pension questions, however far short this came, however more broadly some wished to build pension foundations, one and all were cordially, harmoniously, enthusiastically for this small

measure of relief. It would have cost less than a twentieth of the alleged surplus, the disposition of which so puzzles the law makers, and was the one thing upon which every comrade was agreed; no pension measure ever came before Congress with such an endorsement.

Weeks and months of the session passed with no action by the Committee—one man blocked the way.

At last when the session was more than half spent and the calendar of the House was piled beyond the possibility of clearance, the Chairman of the Committee consented to a report! And such a report! The unanimous voice of the veterans was disregarded. The four hundred thousand members of the Grand Army were told that even in so small and simple a measure of relief they were not possessed of sufficient intelligence to know what they did wish, or to form a statute to compass it. The bill reported was a mongrel, narrow, picayunish affair, attempting to deceive by applying the per diem principle, not in the broad and comprehensive scope of its honest promoters, but as limiting, qualifying and dividing by days and pennies, pensions for the utterly disabled veterans, whom your bill sought to take from the pauper houses of the land, by granting pensions of \$12 per month.

And the chilling suggestion was officially made by the Chairman that if, owing to a limited term of service, in many cases curtailed and cut short by disabilities incurred therein, any one of these needy comrades of ours should receive only a pittance, "For the remainder of the relief necessary to his support he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities."

This bill was reported to the House and put upon the calendar—that graveyard of dead hopes and delayed possibilities.

From that hour it has proved impossible to bring this or any other general pension measure before the House. Could consideration once be secured, the bill would be open to amendment and the opinion of the members be had upon the substitution of your bill, or the per diem service, or any other measure of pension legislation. In May your Committee prepared a petition to the Committee on Rules, asking that three or four days be set apart for the consideration of general pension legislation. This petition received the signatures of over one hundred members of the House; the name of the Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions was not in the list of those in favor of such action. It has been clearly within his own power to secure the assignment of one or more days for this purpose; he made no such effort, nor by any act or word indicated that he favored it.

The responsibility for the failure of your bill; the responsibility for the failure of general pension legislation of any kind or degree; the responsibility for the failure to secure for the veterans of the land even a hearing before the National House of Representatives for the present session, rests upon the Chairman of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Regretting that its efforts in following out your instructions have been thus hindered and thwarted, your Committee recommends that the suggestions of last year be re-affirmed and another vigorous campaign be begun in behalf of our needy and deserving comrades.

Respectfully submitted,

G. S. MERRILL,
JAMES TANNER,
JOHN S. KOUNTZ,
JOHN W. BURST,
LOUIS WAGNER.

It was moved and seconded that the report be adopted as a whole.

COMRADE BLUE, of Kansas:

Commander-in-Chief, and Comrades: This is the first Encampment that it has been my good fortune to attend, and I am not, therefore, as familiar with the history of this pension legislation which we are seeking to have engrafted upon the statutes of our country as I would like to be. But I apprehend from what I do know of it that the Encampment at this time had not better adopt that report. I come from the State of Kansas, which, according to the statistics read here to-day, has within its borders at least one-sixth of the soldiers surviving of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the Department Encampment, held at Winfield in February last, a resolution was passed, by a vote of 401 to 39, adopting the Service Pension Bill. As a Delegate-at-large from that Encampment, it seems to me, in endeavoring to reflect the sentiments of that department, that it would be exceedingly unwise to adopt this report at this time, and I move, as an amendment to the motion already made, that this report be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, for consideration there, with the hope that that Committee may report to this Encampment a resolution which shall reflect the sentiment of the department which I have the honor in part to represent. I want to say one thing further upon that proposition, and that is this: That in my judgment the only equitable proposition that we can ever get is a

Service Pension Bill, based upon the time of service in the army. It is now a quarter of a century since the conflict closed, and yet there are hundreds and thousands throughout the Nation to-day who are in actual need, who have no hospital record and who are not able to prove up their disability; while hundreds and thousands of others are receiving benefits which, in my judgment, all ought to receive. Let this report go to the Committee on Resolutions, and let the matter be settled there. And I trust that when this matter shall come up for consideration it will have a fair hearing, and let us act harmoniously and as a unit for the best interests of all our comrades.

COMRADE SAMPLE, of Pennsylvania:

Commander-in-Chief: I do not take it that in this report the Committee on Pensions of this National Encampment are endeavoring to foist upon this body anything except what was adopted at the last National Encampment by an almost unanimous vote. The Pension Committee has been simply performing the duty that was assigned to them by the last National Encampment. It is not a question of the Per Diem Pension Bill; it is not so much a question of the Invalid Pension, but it is a question of the report of the Pension Committee that they have fulfilled your instructions. When the time comes for the discussion of the question of the Per Diem Pension Bill, or of the Invalid Bill, there may be other men upon the floor of this Encampment who may have something to say in favor of taking paupers from the poor-house in opposition to pensioning people who are able to take care of themselves. There is nothing of that kind as yet contained in the report of this committee. They are simply presenting to this National body the action that you imposed upon them at your last session in St. Louis. I think, therefore, that the motion to adopt the report of the committee is the one that ought to prevail.

COMRADE WYLIE, of Texas:

Commander-in-Chief: I fully concur with the Comrade from Kansas. I was in the last National Encampment, and when that report was referred to this committee, it was for the purpose of bringing in a report to recommend a pension bill. I appreciate the condition of the Comrades in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Kansas. There are hundreds of old soldiers who have lost their hospital records, who cannot find their surgeons; and many of our old comrades live in the poor-house because they can not find the records that would give them a good case. I voted for the service pension bill. We have old soldiers among us. You must recollect that a quarter of a century has passed, and it is almost impossible in many cases to get together the proof necessary under our present pension law. A soldier who put a musket on his shoulder in 1861, is entitled to benefits from that surplus that is talked so much about to-day.

COMRADE MACY, of Massachusetts:

Commander-in-Chief: I rise to a point of order.

The presiding officer: The comrade will state his point of order.

COMRADE MACY: My point of order is that there has been a motion made to adopt the report of the committee appointed by a former meeting of this Encampment, and no other question is before this Encampment at this time.

COMRADE WYLIE: I am seconding the motion of the comrade from Kansas.

The Presiding Officer: I think the comrade is in order. He is discussing the pension question.

COMRADE WYLIE: The subject was referred to the committee to make a report to this National Encampment, and now I think is the time to consider that question. We can not put this off until the next National Encampment, and then again until the next one. I believe in fixing this thing to-day, for the benefit of our old

soldiers. My hairs are getting gray, and so are yours. Many of the old comrades who were associated with us on the battlefield are growing old and gray. I know there are many comrades, like myself, who will never apply for a pension, but I believe in carrying out the policy of this government, and that every soldier who went upon the battlefield is entitled to the protection of his comrades in arms. I believe the only solution of this problem is, that a man who has an honorable record should receive a pension, be it more or less, on his honorable discharge from the army. I know, of my own personal knowledge, from personal experience as department commander, that in my own State of Texas we have to-day old comrades to whom we have to extend the right hand of fraternity, charity and loyalty in order to keep them from the poor-house; therefore I second the motion of the comrade from Kansas.

COMRADE MACY:

Commander-in-Chief: I trust the motion of the Comrade from Kansas will not prevail. A motion has been made here to adopt the report of the National Pension Committee, an organization of your own making, who have performed their duties faithfully in the past year, and come here with a report carrying out the instructions which the Encampment at St. Louis gave them. The adoption of that report does not make any difference whatever in regard to service pensions. You know how I stood upon the floor at St. Louis one year ago, and opened the argument in favor of service pensions. I stand here to-day for the same purpose; but, sir, I believe in showing proper courtesy to that National Committee, and the adoption of that report simply saves time; and in the future, in a few hours, we will have resolutions coming in here from the Committee on Resolutions in favor of various pension schemes, which we then can argue. I stand here as I did one year ago, but let us show proper courtesy

to your Committee, and the adoption of that report makes no difference in regard to your actions as to a service pension. We can adopt service pensions by and by, if this Encampment shall see fit, but let us adopt the report of this Committee, because I think it is a grand report, and that the Committee have done the best they could.

There are resolutions now in the hands of the Committee on Resolutions, or will be, that I think will compare favorably with those of last year, and that propose something most radical in this Convention.

COMRADE BUCK:

Is it not true that if we take recommendation of this Committee in full, we re-enact the legislation of our last Encampment,

COMRADE COLE, of Missouri:

They do not recommend anything. They simply tell you what they have done.

COMRADE BUCK: They do as I understand it.

COMRADE MERRILL: I think I can make that matter perfectly clear and perfectly satisfactory. The committee drew their report, they thought, with some care, to avoid bringing in the different sides of the pension question which have been and might be discussed before this Encampment. They come to you telling you that they have taken your instructions of a year ago, and endeavored as best they might, to carry them out; and they tell you why they failed, and in conclusion they simply say your committee recommend that the suggestions of last year be re-affirmed. What were the recommendations of last year? They were not antagonistic to any phase of a service pension. They were merely recommendations of certain things which if carried out would accomplish just what these comrades on the floor to-day have argued in favor of; recommendations that would take care of every disabled comrade who is in need today, no matter whether he has one line of a hospital record or not. They did not

go so far as the service pension men or the eight dollar pension men wished to go, but everybody wanted to travel the pension road so far. A great many of you wanted to go further, but everybody, the strongest service pension men have said over and over again that they were in favor of everything that was affirmed last year, only they wanted a great deal more. Now the committee simply recommend that the half way measures, if you please, the quarter way measures if you please, but the measures that were recommended last year be reaffirmed now. That simply goes so far and leaves the broader pension foundation to be discussed and to be built upon by this Encampment hereafter.

COMRADE TAYLOR, of Ohio : It seems to me that we are getting a little warm very early in the engagement. We do not quite understand each other. I know that comrades do not understand each other or there would be no difficulty about it. There is no disposition to reflect upon the committee. In God's name and in the name of all our comrades, we approve of their work, their aggressive, patriotic, devoted, loyal service in our behalf. I think what we want to do and I think what they want us to do is to receive their report and refer it where we will. Let us commend the committee and do what we please with their report.

COMRADE RUTHERFORD, of Michigan:

For a good many years I have stood upon the floor of our National Encampments and fought for this pension committee. I love every member upon it, but it does seem passing strange to me that our grand comrade, Merrill, should resist with such terrible effort our request to refer it to another committee of his comrades. The trouble, my comrades, is here: Coming, as I do, from Michigan, instructed against my voice, against my wish and against my will to another measure, we will present another pension measure. My friend from Kansas, or that grand department, will probably present another

and in all human probability before this Encampment is adjourned a dozen will be presented. They will probably all go to this Committee on Resolutions, and I do not understand or believe that the report of this committee should share any better fate than the report of any other committee. We are not questioning your integrity, my comrades, but we do want your report that we may sit down with it alone, that we may carefully and earnestly see what you have recommended there, and then, if we believe you are right, and I believe we will believe it, we will all stand by you again; but if we find out that you are wrong and another committee should make a better report, then we will stand by them.

COMRADE TURNER, of New York :

I had the honor to represent the department of New York a year ago, at St. Louis, under instructions to vote for a service pension bill. I do not want to stand here today and cast a slur upon the committee which that Encampment appointed to take this question into consideration. They are entitled to our best wishes and the most honor that we can give them. They have done their work well. But I want to say here that the motion from the department of Kansas, which seeks to refer this pension matter to a special committee of this Encampment, is more proper than it would be to adopt the report of the committee appointed a year ago. The State of New York is all right on the pension question. We believe in a pension to everybody; but when we start for it let us start understandingly, that we are going for something.

COMRADE WAGNER:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: It is very evident that the comrades upon the other side of this question are getting a little mixed. The comrade from Kansas, who is not familiar with this question upon the floor of this Encampment, did not make the motion suggested by

the comrade from New York. He did not make a motion that this pension question should be referred to a special committee. He made a motion that the report of your committee on pensions should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which is quite a different proposition and a different thing; and therefore the conclusions reached by the comrade from New York under a misapprehension of facts of course do not apply to this report.

COMRADE TURNER: I will offer a substitute then that this whole matter, this report and the recommendation of that committee, be referred to a special committee of this Encampment.

COMRADE WAGNER: Now we have settled one question and we have divided the opposition to the proposition to adopt the report of your Committee. They evidently run in different directions. The comrade from Kansas wants one thing and the comrade from New York wants something entirely different; and the comrade from Michigan is surprised at the tenacity with which Comrade Merrill fought for this report. Comrade Merrill always fights that way. That is the way he fights when he goes before the committees of Congress. That is the way he ought to fight. We cannot do it any other way; and your committee will never accomplish anything unless they will fight just in that way with this bulldog tenacity, tearing out everything that we get at Washington by main strength and awkwardness, if you please. This time, as you see by the report of the Committee, we did not succeed as well as we would like to succeed, and the responsibility is placed where it properly belongs in this report. No names are mentioned, no bones are broken, but the responsibility is placed where it ought to be. Now the condition of affairs is simply this: This National Encampment has struggled with this pension question for years. You have sent a committee year after year to Washington, sometimes, in the early history of the question, without positive instruc-

tions, during later years with positive instructions, as to every point of pensions for which they should ask ; and with such instructions this committee went to Washington and made the contest that it did, with some degree of success, with a greater degree of failure. We come back to you to-day telling you what we have done, where we have succeeded, how we have failed, and in the opinion of the committee why we have failed. Now comes a proposition that our actions shall be sat upon in judgment by another committee, who have not considered this question at all—the question for which we labored—except in general terms, and that their report, their conclusions hastily reached between sessions of this Encampment, shall regulate this question. As a member of that committee that impresses me as unfair. The proposition of the comrade from New York that the pension question shall be referred to a special committee, if you please, for the purpose of presenting a further and more detailed report—all right! Do that ! But do not take the report of a committee which has labored for a year and the results of whose labors are brought before you to-day, and refer it to the Committee on Resolutions, for the purpose of telling you what? Not for the purpose of telling you what we have done, because we have told you that, and we can tell you that better than they can. Not for the purpose of telling you where we have failed ; we have told you that. For what purpose then? I do not know, and therefore I am opposed to the proposition.

A COMRADE : Leave out the recommendation and we will adopt the report.

COMRADE WAGNER : What is that recommendation which seems to frighten the comrade? It is simply a proposition to do what? It is a proposition to say to the authorities at Washington that that for which this National Encampment at its twenty-first annual session asked for it asks for to-day.

A COMRADE : And more.

COMRADE WAGNER: Of course; and more. We are like Oliver Twist; we are always asking for more, and we will keep on asking until we get it. But if you take this report of this committee and refer it to another committee, and they vary the recommendations, then we will be told at Washington, "We knew that the National Encampment of the Grand Army did not want this thing, because they have had a chance, in considering the report of their committee, to say that you did well in asking what you did, and that they will continue to ask for it, and they refused to do so." Take this report just as it is, then refer to all those other matters, and you will say, I will steer clear of that until the proper time. I never care to discuss a question until it is fairly before this Encampment, and then we will sail in. Then refer the question of pensions to the pension committee, if you please, or to the committee on resolutions, and let that committee or a special committee make its report, and the whole subject will come up; but do not tie our hands as a committee, do not stab us in the back, by refusing to reiterate that for which you asked a year ago, and that which we have been pressing upon the attention of committees in Washington during all these months.

COMRADE MILLER, of New York:

Commander-in-Chief: I think there is great danger here now of this National Encampment doing itself and every old soldier great harm. If this National Encampment does not adopt this report, you have given the cause of pensions its death blow for many years. I have had some experience in pension legislation. Now let us see, briefly, what the condition is. We are not called upon here at this moment, to decide anything in regard to what we desire for the future in legislation, except this: A year ago you appointed a committee, and turned over this subject to that committee, with certain instructions. The committee

comes back here with its report. That report is chiefly historical. The only recommendation in the report, if I understand it correctly, is that this Encampment shall endorse what it did last year; that it shall stand upon the ground which it took last year. Now, if it does not do that, then you might just as well apply to the Czar of Russia as to go to the Congress of the United States with another recommendation. If you are to recommend one thing this year, and then publicly take it back by dishonoring and discrediting your committee, then you amount to nothing. More than that, you cannot afford to refer this report to another committee. That certainly would be dishonoring and discrediting and disgracing your committee. Such a thing is not parliamentary, and is unknown. You cannot afford to do that. If you are not satisfied with the recommendation, of course you can amend this report, either by a direct vote here, or you can refer it back to the same committee, with instructions to amend it; but if you do what is asked you have discredited the organization, you have destroyed the force of your recommendations for the present and for the future; and as there is nothing in this upon which we may not agree—for I have no doubt every comrade here will stand by what was done last year—we should adopt this report. You are all in favor of the disability pension. You may be in favor of a service pension beyond that; but if you are to say to Congress that you do not want any disability pension, and that you made a mistake last year, how much attention do you suppose they will pay to recommendations for a service pension? They will laugh you to scorn, as they should do. Now, this question is before you. Your committee has done its work, and they simply ask you to endorse their work. They do not ask you to say that you recommend nothing else for the future. You may go on, and recommend additional legislation of any kind that you please, and it will go with additional force, a thousand times additional

force, if you stand by what you did last year, and if you do not you had better do nothing at all.

COMRADE WHEELLOCK, of Minnesota: Let us hold the outpost we have taken and go on and capture the citidel.

COMRADE BLUE: It is not the purpose or intention of the amendment offered by Kansas to disparage the work that has been done by the committee, or in any way to cast any slur upon the efforts they have made. I am perfectly willing that the historical part of this report shall be adopted and the committee itself commended, if necessary. There need be no apprehension on the part of this committee that there is any disrespect intended upon the part of Kansas or any of the comrades who will support this amendment. Now, what we seek to do here, if I understand it, is to present to the Congress of the United States, in a proper way, what we want. The efforts that we have been pursuing, the work that has been done, has simply resulted in this, that it has sought to forward a dependent pension bill. We have accomplished nothing. What is the necessity of making two bites of a cherry? Why not at once go to the work of adopting this pension service bill and end it? When that is reached the result is accomplished. Now, there is a further proposition: I would not disagree with our comrade from the Empire State for one single moment, but I desire to suggest to him, notwithstanding the legislative experience that he has had, and I have had some myself, that it will be no disparagement of this committee, that it will not be any injustice to it, to separate this report if they so desire, and adopt all that part down to the recommendation, and let their recommendation go to the Committee on Resolutions. We are not so much mixed up upon this question as the comrade would have us believe. The truth about the matter is just this, that by presenting this matter to the Committee on Resolutions we have but one committee upon this pension matter, but it would confuse

matters to adopt the substitute that was suggested by our comrade from New York, by making two committees upon that subject. Let us go at this in a practical way, and the practical way to do this is to adopt the report down to the recommendations of the committee. The recommendation is the property of this Encampment. They can do what they please with it, and they can do it without any disrespect to this committee; and, if it is not desirable on the part of the Encampment that this amendment should pass, as a compromise I would accept the proposition that we adopt the report down to the recommendation, and then send the recommendation to the Committee on Resolutions, where the whole subject of pensions can be considered, and when we come to report the resolutions to this Encampment we need not go back one step that we have taken, but we can make that resolution which has been put in here favoring a service pension bill also include what they have already done, and holding the ground that we already have we can go forward to a triumphant victory.

The motion of Comrade Blue was lost and the report was adopted.

The Commander-in-Chief announced the special committee on the reports of Senior and Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief, Chaplain-in-Chief and Surgeon-General, as follows:

Comrades Charles T. Clark, Ohio; Alonzo Williams, Rhode Island; Charles W. Filer, Connecticut; Bernard Kelly, Kansas, and S. E. Faunce, Potomac.

Comrade Alger, of Michigan, presented the following report:

The committee appointed at the St. Louis Encampment on the General John A. Logan monument fund, beg leave to report. This committee was appointed at the closing hours of the Encampment and the minutes mislaid. Commander-in-Chief Rea was unable to find them, but subsequently issued an order upon information, confirming or appointing the undersigned as such committee.

Believing much interest would be awakened at this season of the year when reunions are being held, and after the crops had been gathered, it was deemed best to withhold the circular until September, when it was issued under date of the 3rd inst., a copy of which is hereto attached.

The circular states the object of the work and asks for a ten cent contribution from all members of the Grand Army. This circular has been mailed to nearly all posts in the United States, and your committee believe the interest of all old soldiers will be awakened in this matter, and that satisfactory results will follow.

R. A. ALGER,
Chairman.

(The circular referred to is as follows:)

DETROIT, MICH., SEPT. 3d, 1888.

COMRADES:

At the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in St. Louis, the undersigned were appointed a committee to solicit funds to erect an equestrian statue in Washington to the memory of the late General John A. Logan.

It is proposed to ask each comrade to donate ten cents to this fund, which will make a sum sufficient to accomplish the object. Will each post take this matter up at once, sending to either member of its committee its subscription, giving a list of its donors. These lists will be sent to Mrs. Logan to be preserved in a Memorial Hall which she is adding to her home in Washington. Let us all join in the work.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Bangor, Maine.
JAMES A. BEAVER, Harrisburg, Pa.
JOHN M. PALMER, Springfield, Ill.
H. H. THOMAS, Chicago Ill,
R. A. ALGER, Chairman, Detroit Mich.

COMRADE ALGER:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, I wish to add a word. This labor of love which this committee has been appointed to carry on is not their work alone. It commends itself, I know, to every man who volunteered in the service and this committee asks that every member of the Grand Army of the Republic take this work up as though it were his own, gather these small contributions and send them to some member of this committee. We wish to raise about \$30,000. There have already been several subscriptions of large amounts made to this fund, four of \$1,000 each. While only ten cent subscriptions are asked

for, we wish you to all understand that there is no limit to the amount you may give. Will you, therefore, when you return to your homes, take up this work and help us carry it to completion.

COMRADE FEIGHAN, of Kansas:

I move the adoption of the report, and as a member of the command of the distinguished soldier in whose memory the subscription is to be raised, I guarantee that Kansas will subscribe or furnish every dollar of the amount named in the report, and I move that the same committee be continued in its work.

Presiding Officer: The original motion made it a permanent committee.

COMRADE ALGER, of Michigan.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: A comrade suggests to me that solicitations have been made through the *National Tribune*, of Washington, for subscriptions to this fund, and that the State of New York, and probably other States, have responded in a measure. I wish to say that if all the posts that have made these contributions will forward the names of the contributors, it will be considered that they have done their share. I hope that will be done, so that all the names of those that have subscribed to this fund, from ten cents up, may be given.

On motion the report was adopted and the committee continued.

COMRADE FISH from the Committee on Credentials reported the list of members of the Encampment appearing on pages 5 to 30 inclusive, which report was upon motion adopted.

COMRADE MCGOWAN of Ohio, moved that the Encampment now proceed to the selection of a place for the holding of the next Annual Encampment.

COMRADE BUCK, of Illinois, moved as an amendment that that order of business be postponed until to-morrow.

The amendment was lost and the original motion prevailed.

COMRADE FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin. *Commander-in-Chief*: I did not understand until this moment the order of business under which we were acting. I have no set speech to make to you upon this question. I am commanded by one hundred and eighty thousand men, women and children, as loyal as there are in the Union, to invite this Encampment to come to Milwaukee, Wis., next year. By the sentiment of all the citizens of that beautiful town, not only that, but by organized societies to the number of sixty-one, the people have spoken their invitation to you. Sixty-one organized societies have met and passed resolutions to that effect. They have about one hundred and eighty thousand people, if not more. They have ample accommodations in the way of hotel room, equal to that of any other city in the Union of the size. They have parks and open spaces in abundance, and large halls for the accommodation of such purposes as gatherings of large bodies or committees. There is present here today from Milwaukee a committee of gentlemen, five or six of the most prominent citizens, who have come down here to add by their personal presence to this invitation. They tell us, the representatives from Wisconsin, to tell you for the citizens of Milwaukee, that you will receive a royal welcome at the hands of the people and that you will receive every possible accommodation that any city in the Union of that size can give you.

I need not tell you how beautiful Milwaukee is. You all know it; the lake on one side and the river on the other and some things in between. I was requested also just this moment as I stepped upon the platform, to say to this Encampment from this committee that proper and suitable headquarters will be furnished to every department encampment free of charge; and I am commissioned by the citizens of Milwaukee to say to you that they are ready and willing to raise any amount of money necessary to properly entertain the members of the Grand Army of

the Republic and the friends that may come with them, as they have been entertained here in Columbus. I do not know what more I can add. The whole city will welcome you and we want you to come. Never has there been to my knowledge a more unanimous invitation extended by any people in any city of the Union, to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. I had—I have not here with me now—statements of hotels, rooms and accommodations, and I can assure you, and many of you know it as well as I do, that our hotel accommodations are as ample as those of any other city in this Union of the size of Milwaukee. And I can assure you my friends that the people of Milwaukee are as anxious for your presence there as is possible for a people to be. They want you because they want you and not because of any good you may do to them. They want you because the people of Wisconsin, through the citizens of Milwaukee, want to embrace once the great Grand Army of the Republic during its life. Come and see us comrades, and if you are not content—I will not put it in that way. You cannot but be content because the hearts of all the people of the city and of the state will go out towards you. We have in our possession a list of all the hotels. We have their written guarantee that the prices will be such as are put down, and I guarantee to you now that they are the fair ordinary prices of good hotels high and low. I have not the figures here but you will take my word for that I know. There shall be no extortion of any sort or kind, and there will be a special care taken on the part of citizens that every man that comes and every women that comes, your children that come, shall be made just as happy and as comfortable as possible.

I extend to you, Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, the heartiest invitation that words can utter to come to the city of Milwaukee.

COMRADE WYLIE, of Texas :

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades : I am in receipt of the following telegram :

DALLAS, TEXAS, Sept. 11, 1888.

"In the name of this city, and the management of our great State Fair and Exposition, we invite the Grand Army members to meet in Dallas in 1889. We will take care of them."

[SIGNED.]

W. C. CONNOR,

J. C. ARMSTRONG.

I take pride in presenting to my old comrades in arms this telegram, coming from the grand state of Texas, once the home of our enemy, but now the home of our brothers in peace. This dispatch is signed by one man who was in the confederate army, by another who was in the federal army, and in reiterating what that telegram says to you. I will say that if you will come to the city of Dallas, in the state of Texas—a state that extends a thousand miles from one end to the other—we will extend to you all the hospitality in our power. It does my heart good to present this telegram to-day, coming as it does from the South, and I can assure you that the mayor of the city of Dallas, who sends it, is in earnest in what he says, and that little city, which is my home, will extend to you a hospitality that you will never forget. Our department may seem small when we get to the National Encampment, because we generally get back so far that we cannot be heard or seen. But we want to show you that the Department of Texas is very large, and that, notwithstanding the difficulties we have had in the South to build up the Grand Army of the Republic, to-day in the state of Texas to be worthy to wear that badge is our credential in both commercial and social life. We associate one with the other, the blue and the gray, though we have had a hard fight down there since 1865, as soldiers belonging to the Grand Army. I think it is just and due to us that you should give Texas some little consideration, and at least receive this telegram and put it on record.

Then, on the part of the city of Dallas, and on the part of the state of Texas, if you will consent to make that the place of meeting of the next National Encampment, we will turn the cowboys loose, and we will give you such a reception as you never had.

COMRADE TANNER, of New York: For fear that the bare suggestion of going to Texas to hold the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic might be passed by with too much of a tendency toward levity, I rise to say that I think this body can fully appreciate the feeling that permeates the hearts of the Texas delegation, coming from that far border of the Republic, when they are able to say that they are backed up by a sentiment of cordiality to the Grand Army in their homes. Let us appreciate that sentiment fully, and let us take proper notice of it in a dignified manner. Let us put it upon the minutes in proper form, that we thank the citizens of Dallas for their kind courtesy, but for self-evident reasons we deem it impolitic, at least this year, to accept Dallas for the place of our next meeting. And let us in the next breath resolve that we will meet next year in that fair city of the lake in the state of Wisconsin. And when we have got through with that perhaps the tide of progress and the march of the Grand Army of the Republic will turn toward the southern border, and that then we will be able to give Texas a more thorough consideration than the exigencies of the case seem to warrant to-day. But for next year let us go to Milwaukee.

COMRADE SHOLES, of Georgia :

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Grand Army: It affords me more honor and pleasure than I can express to this Encampment to stand here to-day representing the great city of the Empire State of the South, and to hold in my hand, as I do, telegrams of urgent invitation from the men who represent the interests of our state and of our city—men who twenty years ago, some of them—

many of them—were our enemies, but who to-day are our friends. I hold in my hand an invitation from the Governor of the state of Georgia, Gen. John B. Gordon, than whom no lover of the flag in this Encampment is more earnest. I also hold a telegram from the President of the Society of Confederate Veterans. Also a telegram from the President of the Board of Trade, and another from Henry W. Grady, all expressing the most urgent wish that Atlanta shall be visited by this Encampment at its next meeting.

I have this to say for the city of Atlanta. I came from way down East, where they pry up the sun with a crowbar, but for twenty years I have lived in that country, and I have no truer friends than the men whom I once shot at. There are reasons why Atlanta should be selected as the place of the meeting of this great body. I heard General Fairchild last night before a vast assemblage in the big tent make a statement which, it seems to me, would be just the reason to present to this body why we should visit Atlanta, and I wish I could ask him to repeat his words as an argument for us. It was that this National Assembly is an educator of this country and its people, of our children and our children's children. I say to you gentlemen, that up in this country you do not need many educators now. You have been educating these people for twenty years—and twenty years ago they did not need it very much here in Ohio. Down in our country they need just this sort of thing. They need educators. They need to know what a grand body we are. They need to know the principles that guide us. They need to have impressed upon them these doctrines of loyalty. Not that the state of Georgia to-day does not occupy a place with us—its star is on our flag. It is a state of our Union. There is no disloyalty there to-day. And I say, on the honor of a soldier and as a citizen of Georgia, that in no city of America would the arms of the people be opened

wider, would hospitality be extended more earnestly or more sincerely than in the city of Atlanta. Our mothers and wives, sisters and brothers of the North should come down there, for the reason that we have eighty-five thousand bodies of our dead comrades lying in the cemeteries there. We care for them year after year, and I believe from my own investigation amongst the members of the Grand Army, and amongst these friends, that it is the earnest desire of a very large number of the people of the North that the meeting of the National Encampment should be held next year at Atlanta, in order to give an opportunity to the boys to visit with their friends, their mothers, their sisters, the old battlefields over which they fought, their wives, and to drop a tear upon the graves of the dear ones whom we now care for.

I therefore present this matter, calling attention again to the urgent and hearty invitation coming from these gentlemen. I present it also on behalf of the Department of Tennessee and Georgia, because we are one department. We are in earnest in this and present it from our hearts; and, even if you do not come this time, we want to be put on record that you may come next time. I want Atlanta, Georgia, to be put on record as inviting you most cordially and earnestly.

I wish to add that the population of the city of Atlanta at the close of the war was about 12,000; that to-day we have a population in the neighborhood of 75,000; that we have hotel accommodations equal to those of the city of Columbus, if not superior; that we have a people who will open their doors, every man and woman of them, I believe, as heartily as the people of Columbus have opened their doors to us this year; and I wish to add still further that the sentiments expressed are, so far as I know, the sentiments of all our people.

On motion of Comrade Sample, of Pennsylvania, the following telegrams presented by the comrade from

Georgia were ordered placed upon the records of the Encampment.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 10th, 1888.

Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.:

A full Committee of Georgians representing State, County, City and people was ready to proceed to Columbus and in person urge our invitation to your body to hold its next meeting in Atlanta. It was thought best that this invitation should be made through Atlantans' representatives among you. Formal invitations from Governor Mayor, President Board of Trade, President Confederate Veterans forwarded you to-day. Let me add for the people that the Grand Army of the Republic has never had warmer welcome than it will receive at Atlanta, the great historic city of the late war. Come, for we want you. With great respect,

H. W. GRADY.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 10th, 1888.

Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.:

To officers and members Grand Army: observing that among places mentioned for your next meeting Atlanta has been suggested and is being considered, I deem it not improper to assure you that consisting as your organization does of the veterans of the armies opposed to ours in the great struggle from 1861 to 1865, it will be a very great pleasure to have you assemble in our city and to extend to you such courtesies as may be in our power. The position Atlanta occupied during the war and the many battles fought in the advance from Chattanooga, as well as immediately around the city, will certainly make it a point of very great interest to very many if not all of you. The war, thank Heaven with all its hardships, cruelties and bitterness has long since ended, peace reigns supreme, our commercial and social relations are re-established, and we have one government and one flag. "There is no hate between the brave and brave." We wish you to come and see our country and mingle with our people that we may better understand each other and be united in the great work of sustaining the prosperity, honor and dignity of our common country.

Respectfully,

WM. LOWNDES CALHOUN,

President Confederate Veterans Association.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 10th, 1888.

The Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.:

I wish to join in earnest request of our citizens that the Grand Army of the Republic will name Atlanta, Georgia, as place for its next annual encampment. My knowledge of sentiments of this people justifies me in assuring you that the welcome which will be extended to the brave men who compose your organization will be universal and sincere; we want to see you in our midst and feel assured that you will find many points of interest in the battle-scarred hills around this city and will find cordial greeting within her gates.

I am with great respect,

J. B. GORDON.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 10th, 1888.

The Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.:

On behalf of the business men of this city, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce invites you to name Atlanta as point for your annual meeting in 1889. Your organization may receive the assurance that certain and cordial welcome awaits you and in expressing the hope that invitation will be accepted, we add promise that your presence in this city and state will be pleasant to you and your association with our people will strengthen and enlarge with all classes that feeling of friendship and respect, so happily enjoyed in business intercourse between the south and all sections of our country.

Respectfully,

J. G. OGLESBY.

COMRADE CHASE, of Indiana:

Commander-in-Chief: I rise, sir, in behalf of the state of Indiana, and especially of the city of Indianapolis, to extend an invitation for the next encampment to be held in the capitol city of the Hoosier State, a state that gave more than one-seventh of her population to defend the flag, a city of 125,000 inhabitants, with hotel accommodations equal to any city of its size in the Union, and the greatest railway center in the west, aside from Chicago. We have a double belt railway around the city, avoiding any danger of a blockade. We are building a monument, the finest in the world to the memory of the soldiers, that is to cost more than \$250,000, and that to be reared high enough so that everybody will see it, I hope, over here in Ohio, and perhaps over in Missouri.

Let me read what the board of trade and the city council has said to you. [The Comrade read communications from the bodies referred to, inviting the encampment to Indianapolis.]

Now, my comrades, I want to say to you that this great Encampment, and the wonderful parade that we had yesterday, shows the advantage of having the encampment in a central part of the country rather than in a side city. Indianapolis extends to you a cordial and a hearty invitation.

COMRADE CARTER, of Illinois:

Commander-in-Chief: I am on this floor a delegate from the state of Illinois. I ought to be from the state of Mississippi, where I resided for twenty-two years, and when I left there you could find no man living in that state who would dare put this badge upon him. When I go south with the Grand Army I am going back just as I went twenty-three years ago. I rise now to second the nomination, in behalf of the state of Illinois, that this encampment meet next year in the city of Milwaukee.

COMRADE GARDNER, of Michigan:

In behalf of the state of Michigan, I rise to second the invitation that we have received from Milwaukee. We are a unit in this, that we appreciate the courteous invitation that comes to us from the city of Atlanta. When in the march of human history have we seen anything like this series of telegrams that come from that city to-day? Twenty-four years ago our batteries were thundering at her gates, demanding the surrender of that city to the Union army. We laid Atlanta in ashes, but they have built out of the ruins that we left a city. Forgetting that we were once foes, but remembering that we are citizens of a common country, they now welcome to hospitable homes the very men who in the march of events fought to destroy their homes; not that they loved Atlanta less, but that they loved this Union more. And I hope, sir, that among the recognitions of the urgent invitations that come to this Encampment, there shall be none more representative of the feeling of fraternity towards the people of the south entertained by the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, no resolution or recognition that shall better express our appreciation of this splendid invitation from this representative city of the new South, than those in which our words shall be couched along this line.

COMRADE WHEELOCK, of Minnesota:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I feel almost like making an apology, but I am instructed by the delegation from Minnesota, to second the nomination of Milwaukee for the next Encampment. We do this for the reason, as stated by the comrade from Indianapolis, that it is desirable to hold the Encampment in a central place, and we of Minnesota have figured out from the geography of the country that Milwaukee lies just about four hundred miles east from the center of the universe. Therefore we feel that while there are five hundred thousand Grand Army men here of the four hundred thousand on our rolls, if you come to Milwaukee there will be at least a million.

COMRADE SHOLES, of Georgia:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: As Milwaukee seems to be carrying such a weight of influence along with it, by request of my delegation from Tennessee and Georgia, I withdraw Atlanta, and move that the nomination of Milwaukee be made by acclamation,—but next year we will come with assurance and demand Atlanta.

Comrade Chase, of Indiana, withdrew Indianapolis, and seconded the motion that the nomination of Milwaukee be made by acclamation.

Comrade Wylie withdrew Dallas.

The selection of Milwaukee was thereupon made by acclamation, and the chair announced that the National Encampment of 1889 would be held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

COMRADE TURNER, of New York:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: The most important business that we shall be called upon to discharge is the selection of those comrades who shall have the direction of our affairs for the coming year. After conference with several representatives of departments, I am lead to move that the hour for the election of officers shall be

fixed for half past ten to-morrow morning. I make that motion.

Comrade Vanderslice, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that the Encampment proceed to the nomination of Commander-in-Chief now.

The amendment prevailed.

On motion of Comrade Wagner, the nominations were made by call of departments.

COMRADE GIBSON, of California.

Commander-in-Chief: We are hardly prepared at this moment to present the name of our candidate. The gentleman to whom was assigned that duty is not present. Judge Buckles, of that state, has been called away, but as it seems to be the wish of the comrades present to present the names now, I will say, in behalf of the Department of California and Nevada, that we desire to present to this Encampment the name of our Commander, E. H. Goodman, as a candidate for Commander-in-Chief.

I will say that our comrade in 1861, at the commencement of the war, entered the army as a private, that he rose to the rank of captain, that his record as a soldier is good, that his record is clean. I wish to say further that his record as a citizen is good, that there is no citizen living on the Pacific Coast who is better known to the people of that country than the Commander of our Department, E. H. Goodman. Not only is he well, and perhaps better, known than any other citizen of California and of the Pacific Coast, but he is favorably known as a man of ability, a man of executive ability, a man of great patience, a man who takes and has heretofore taken a great interest in the Grand Army of the Republic. In my judgment, if elected he will do as much, if not more, than any comrade who could be chosen by this Encampment for the welfare of the organization. Though California is far removed from the center of population—at least the soldier

population—her comrades are no less true and ardent in their admiration, support and love for the Grand Army than are those of the Central, Eastern and Middle States. While, as you know, Californians, as a rule, are devoted to their own state, they are no less devoted to the Union, and Commander Goodman has never entertained a thought or a wish or a purpose that was not in harmony with the best interests of this Republic. I can truly say that while our love for California is great, our love for the American Republic is greater.

It seems to me, Commander-in-Chief, that it is unnecessary, in presenting the name of our beloved Commander, to say more. I hope that the comrades will consider our situation—that, while we are far removed from the center of population, as I have said, we feel that this is an honor the Pacific Coast is entitled to, at least for one term. Give us this and you shall not regret it. I know that if you should to-day bestow that high honor upon our Commander, upon California, upon the Pacific Coast, you will never regret it. I know that Comrade Goodman will bring to bear all his powers to promote the best interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that in that respect he will be eminently successful.

COMRADE GARDNER, of Michigan:

Commander-in-Chief, and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: In obedience to the instructions given with unanimous voice by the Department of Michigan in annual encampment assembled, and in the name of the twenty-one thousand comrades in that department, I rise to present for your suffrages for the office of Commander-in-Chief, a gentleman whose family name is inseparably associated with the law, literature and theology of our country. For generations the men who have borne it have contributed to these important sources of our immaterial national wealth, and to the permanency and character of American citizenship.

But he has more to commend him for the highest posi-

tion in the gift of the Grand Army of the Republic than the blood of an honored ancestry. His record as a soldier in the war for the Union is one that would do credit to any man of his years. A beardless boy, he entered the army as a private in the ranks. His ability was soon recognized, and he was made a Lieutenant of the line, and subsequently detailed for staff duty. An incident in his career illustrates his character as a soldier and a man. It was on the "Horseshoe," on Sunday afternoon, at Chickamauga. When the wings of Thomas' heroic army were being doubled back, when the front was being repeatedly charged upon by massed columns, when annihilation threatened the army of the Cumberland unless reinforcements arrived soon, when great drops of perspiration rolled from the brow of grand old Thomas as he quietly witnessed the splendid valor of his men in repelling assaults which they could not much longer endure,—it was then, in that critical hour of that mighty conflict, that the man Michigan presents to you to-day came pressing to the front on foaming steed and through a storm of leaden hail, to bear to Thomas the glad news that Stedman was coming with the reserve corps. The "Rock of Chickamauga" recognized the merits of the youthful Lieutenant, and appointed him to a position on his staff. For the two subsequent years of the war he enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Thomas—and any man who as a soldier had the friendship and confidence of George H. Thomas, is worthy to ride at head of column of the four hundred thousand loyal and brave men in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Our candidate, while not possessing a national reputation, is well and favorably known in the great commonwealth from which he hails, and where his record as a civilian compares favorably with that of the soldier. My comrades, if you shall commit the interests of this mighty organization to him whom the veterans of Michigan commend to you, you will make no mistake.

I have the honor to name for the high office of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year, that worthy son of the great Peninsular state, Henry M. Duffield.

COMRADE RASSIEUR, of Missouri:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: The department of Missouri desires to present a name, and unfortunately he who was expected to present it is absent. It was not supposed that this convention would require any extended eulogy for the man who is to be presented. The gentleman and comrade whom we desire to propose has labored so long for the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, that it would be strange if the members of that organization did not recognize in him the possessor of all the ability required to fill the position of Commander-in-Chief. He has twice held the position of Commander of the Department of Missouri, and it is proper that it should be said that he was the organizer of that department, and is one of its leading spirits to-day. He has been once chosen as the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and he has labored in all walks of life in such a manner as to command the respect of all with whom he came in contact. No trust has ever been placed in him that could have been better placed if placed elsewhere. He has so endeared himself to his comrades that none stand higher in their esteem wherever he is known, and he is the idol of Missourians, not because he is simply one who appears well, but he is their idol because when the thick of the fight is going on he is in the front ready to act. He has stood up in congress and voted for the Union Soldier. He has always had their interest at heart, and has defended their interests as though they were his own. His term there ceases, and he will therefore be in your midst as a private citizen, ready to make use of his ability and of his capacity for the good of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I have the honor to present for your favorable consideration the name of William Warner, of Missouri, and in presenting that name I need merely say that no comrade will ever be called upon to account for his action if he casts his vote for William Warner. Though the department may be on the Pacific, on the Gulf, or on the Atlantic, the interests of each will be as near and dear to him as the interests of his own department of Missouri.

COMRADE THOMPSON, of New Hampshire:

Commander-in-Chief: The delegation from the Department of New Hampshire, backed by every comrade of the department, present to this Encampment as a candidate for Commander-in-Chief, the present Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, John C. Linehan.

COMRADE FRENCH, of New Hampshire:

In seconding that nomination, Commander-in-Chief, I desire to say that we all admire and worship Comrade Linehan. We know that he has been faithful to the cause of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has devoted time without limit to it, neglecting his own business for that purpose. I wish most earnestly to second the nomination.

COMRADE WARNER MILLER of New York :

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I have no speech to make in putting our candidate in nomination. I am instructed by the unanimous vote of the New York delegates here to put in nomination for the office of Commander-in-Chief, Gen. N. M. Curtis. We think in New York that we have a right to have your favorable consideration of this nomination chiefly for two reasons. First, New York has never had but one Commander-in-Chief taken from the state. That was ten years ago. New York sent into the service 480,000 men. She has enrolled in the Grand Army of the Republic to-day, in round numbers, perhaps 40,000 men. We have sent into every state of the West thousands upon thousands of the men whom

we sent into the war, and they have done much to make Minnesota and Dakota and Kansas and Nebraska and the whole West. We think we have a right to appeal to our sons in the West to do us the favor of giving us for the second time in our history the Commander-in-Chief of this, the greatest organization in the world to-day.

But we do not rest our claims for our candidate upon the magnitude of our state, or the number of soldiers that it sent to the front. We come here to-day to speak for our candidate because we have in his person a man who has done as much for the common soldier in this country as any other man who to-day has the right to wear the button of the Grand Army of the Republic. I say this advisedly. The state of New York has led in its legislation for the care of the veteran soldier. We have placed many statutes upon our statute books in their favor. We have preferred them for civil appointments. We have made it necessary that they should be appointed as messengers and guardians in our state capitol, and in many ways we have come to the rescue of the decrepit, infirm and poor soldier. We have provided by our laws for keeping them out of our almshouses and having them provided for in proper and respectable private quarters. Throughout all this work, fellow-comrades, Gen. Curtis has been at the front, and one of the principal leaders and organizers of it. As a member of our state legislature he has been incessant in his labors for the veteran soldier; and it was in recognition of these eminent services of his for the common soldier that a year ago our department almost unanimously chose him as our Department Commander. And so to-day I present him here, with this record back of him, assuring you that if you shall honor him and honor our state by bestowing this office upon him that the same industry, the same perseverance and determination which he has exercised in the Department of New York, in his private position and in his official posi-

tion also, will be transferred to the whole of the Grand Army of this country ; and that what he has done locally in our state we trust he, with the aid of others in the Grand Army, will be able to do elsewhere, and to defend the interests of our organization throughout the land.

We rest his claims, then, and our claims, not upon what he did years ago—although that record was grand enough, for he raised a company and was on the way to the front before the President's first order had been sent out calling for troops. He started as soon as he heard of the firing upon Fort Sumpter, and came out of the service after four years and eight months, as a Brigadier-General and a Major General by brevet. Every promotion he received was for gallant service performed upon the field. But I say we rest our claims not upon that, but upon the fact that he has devoted the last twelve or fifteen years of his life very largely in advancing the interests of the private soldier, and not in seeking either emoluments or office for himself. We believe in New York that if you give us our choice it will aid the organization very much in that great state, and that we shall be able to bring in substantially every soldier who is not now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. We believe that we can start a movement there that will go over the whole country wherever the sons of New York are to-day, and that in the near future we can swell the membership of our organization twenty-five to fifty per cent.

Again expressing the united sentiment of the state of New York, without a dissenting voice, we ask that you give us our choice for Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Curtis

COMRADE GOULDING, of Vermont:

Commander-in-Chief: The delegation from Vermont desires me to say that in the absence of General Thomas who was to present the name of one of our Comrades for this high office, they ask leave for me in my humble way to do so. I take great pleasure in nominating for the office of Commander-in-Chief our comrade,

the present Judge Advocate-General, W. G. Veazey, of Vermont. I need not dwell upon the qualifications of Vermonters to do almost anything. The record of comrade Veazey in the service of the Grand Army entitles him to consideration. I name W. G. Veazey, of Vermont.

Comrade Miller moved that the Encampment adjourn to half past 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Comrade Wagner moved to amend by inserting 9 o'clock, the amendment was accepted and the motion prevailed.

Second Day.

The session of the Encampment was opened by prayer by the Chaplain-in-Chief, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief being in the chair.

COMRADE VEAZEY, of Vermont: I rise to a question of privilege. Commander-in-Chief and comrades. My comrades from the Green Mountains, brim full of the enthusiasm which this great Encampment has inspired, and feeling, I know, that personal regard for me which they have manifested on so many occasions heretofore, saw fit to put my name before this Encampment, as a candidate with others for Commander-in-Chief. After consultation and under the sobering influence of a second thought, they have come to agree with me that in view of the great duties that devolve upon me at home, it would be impossible, even if this great Encampment should confer upon me the honor which they desire, that I could assume for the year to come those additional burdens. They therefore concur and consent to my rising now to withdraw my name from this canvas; and I desire, in doing so, to extend to the large number of comrades from nearly all the departments, my hearty thanks for the kind words they have expressed to me during the last twelve hours, in this connection; and especially to those comrades of my own state by whose side I have sat for more than twenty years attending for the interests and the prosperity of the Grand Army of the Republic, until we have in Vermont every soldier made a Grand Army man or else he has sent in his reasonable explanation why he is not.

I desire further to say in withdrawing, that the successful candidate for this great honor will not only have my

cordial and hearty support, as every Commander-in-Chief in the past has had, but that I can pledge him that same unflagging support from the whole Department of Vermont, which they have for more than twenty years given to each of our illustrious Commanders. And in withdrawing I will further say that whoever may be the successful candidate for this highest honor that can be conferred upon any man by any assemblage in the world, I believe from my acquaintance and knowledge of the distinguished comrades who are named for this office, whichever one you may select, that he will maintain the standards of the Grand Army on the same lofty pinnacle where they have been unfurled by these illustrious men who for nearly a quarter of a century have been our great leaders in this glorious organization.

COMRADE CURTIS, of New York:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Grand Army: I rise for the purpose of acquainting this grand body with the sentiments of the state that has not only honored me by making me the commander of her forces, but by presenting me as the unanimous choice of that state for the position of Commander-in-Chief. In connection with this I desire also to call your attention to some matters which it is worth while for us in this body, in this great Congress of the G. A. R., to take such prompt, decided, clear action upon that there shall be no mistaking our intentions.

New York, upon the pension question now agitating the Grand Army of the country, did in its last Encampment take positive, decided ground in favor of the service, per diem pension bill. The comrades in the state of New York desire more than anything else that could be done for her members or any of them, definite and positive resolutions upon that question.

The Chairman of the Per Diem Pension Association in the United States did me the honor of appointing me

Chairman of the committee upon legislation. In that capacity, following my election as Commander of the Department of New York, I went to Washington. I there remained sufficiently long to ascertain the feeling and the purposes of Congress and the executive. They rightfully said in the committee on pensions that the Grand Army as a body have taken official action upon this question, and the pension committee representing that body are the only ones that we know of with whom we can treat. Nevertheless they did assert that there were petitions upon petitions from each and every state in the Union---

COMRADE RICHARDSON, of Potomac: I would like to ask whether the comrade is speaking in regard to the election of Commander-in-Chief or something else?

COMRADE CURTIS: I am speaking upon that question and wish to express what we desire. You will be satisfied when I am done. That question was officially brought before the committee on pensions, and they could not give it consideration, they claimed. Now what *we*, of New York, want in this Encampment, is that there shall be such an expression upon that question that our action cannot be misunderstood; that it shall not be equivocal, that we shall not go out and discuss as we did yesterday, or as some did, as to whether we meant this thing or meant that; but let this Encampment say whether they are in favor of the per diem bill or are not. Let us elect a man to the commandership who will appoint a committee that will follow and absolutely represent the sentiment of this Encampment, and if it shall be a man who is in favor, and he ought to be in favor of this per diem measure, a man whose personal activity, efficiency and energy shall be used in promoting this object, we will have realized our chief desire. The eleven hundred thousand men who still survive from this war are not helpless when they stand as a unit and we ought so to stand. And the great state of New York has no compliment to seek, no honor to acquire,

has no distinction to ask from this Encampment, nothing that she would regard so acceptable as would be a positive and direct assertion of the wishes of this Encampment in favor of that measure which she unanimously supports.

In furtherance of that spirit of acquiescence in the views of the majority, displayed yesterday in selecting the place for our next Encampment, when the choice was plainly indicated, Milwaukee was settled by a unanimous vote. So let us act to-day in selecting our Commander-in-Chief. When you shall know from the candidates, or their representatives, how they stand on this pension question, take the comrade who will go furthest and serve the best in securing the desired end, and for that Comrade I pledge you the forty odd votes of New York. That is the sentiment New York wishes to have expressed to you, and her delegation will go back to their constituents saying they did not seek the promotion of one of their number but did seek to have the views and wishes expressed in their last Encampment, adopted by the G. A. R. When you shall indicate the comrade in this Encampment to whom your minds are tending, I will, for New York, second his nomination and advise that his election be made by acclamation.

COMRADE TANNER, of New York:

Comrades of the Encampment: For a moment I am on my feet in relation to this matter and the direction to be taken by this convention. I have never in my life failed to take any responsibility which has seemed to be necessary to be taken in order that the greatest good might come to the greatest number, and therefore I rise to say what will be news to most of the members of this Encampment, that your national pension committee, while instructed by a large majority of the last convention, to stand for the dependent pension bill, found themselves confronted by an emergency on the 10th of May last, when in the absence of our chairman, com-

rade Merrill, of Massachusetts, I had the honor to stand as the spokesman of your committee before the committee of invalid pensions of the House of Representatives; and the chairman of that committee put the question to me direct: How we would treat, how we would receive the enactment of a service pension law; and with one glance at the members of that committee who were with me, I told him that as the years were advancing and legislation seemed to be so mighty slow for the benefit of the soldier, I had to say and assumed the responsibility of saying that any pension bill under the name of a service pension that took account of service, would receive the unanimous or almost unanimous vote of the Encampment. I came into this convention to-day proposing to take the floor at a later period and say to you that if our comrades who, it seems to me, made the mistake of standing for what we know as the eight dollar bill, which made no difference between sixty days and four year service, will just come away from that and come upon the platform of another bill that is now before Congress, which is a per diem bill and which goes on the basis that it is beneath the dignity of this Nation and that it is due to the soldier who is entitled to any pension at all that he shall have eight dollars a month, we can all join; and the voice that will ring through the halls of Congress and will sweep over this country will show that the Grand Army is not divided on this question.

One word further; if Comrade Curtis' interview there was prior to the 10th of May last they did not tell him the truth when they told him that we were not prepared to accept that.

(Calls were made for Comrade Warner.)

COMRADE WAGNER:

Commander-in-Chief: I rise to second a nomination for Commander-in-Chief, which is the business before this Encampment at this time and in which

I had determined not to interfere except by vote; but after the exhibition just made upon that platform I, as a Grand Army man and a member of the committee on pensions feel it to be my duty to rise and second the nomination of one of the candidates now before you. A cry was made for Warner. I trust that Warner has sufficient self respect to remain where he is, seated with his delegation. With my 22 years experience as a member of this National Encampment and as a past Commander-in-Chief, honored beyond measure by this Encampment, I blush for past Commanders-in-Chief at what we have heard and seen to-day. This is not a question of pensions, of service pensions or disability pensions or any other kind of pensions, and any man or any comrade who desires to be honored with the office of Commander-in-Chief, makes a mistake when he plays that as a trump card for the purpose of influencing votes. When this question of pension comes to be discussed we are all ready to take a hand at it, but do not endeavor to kick up a cloud of dust and appeal to the prejudices and feelings of this Encampment upon a question not now before it, for the purpose of securing votes for any particular candidate for Commander-in-Chief.

Now Commander-in-Chief I rise to second the nomination of comrade Warner, of Missouri. I am sure as the representative of the Department of Pennsylvania, not at their request, not by their direction, but I know their feelings and I know them better now than I did fifteen minutes ago, we are in favor of selecting Comrade Warner as the Commander-in-Chief during the current year, because we believe him to be a man thoroughly competent and qualified for the place, because we know him to be an active, earnest member of the Grand Army for a generation past, and a man who will respect the feelings and hopes of this convention in a way that we have reason to fear would not be the case should some others who are nomi-

nated for that place be selected. Comrade Warner has been with us for years and years. He knows what is proper and right, not only among soldiers but in this Encampment, and at the proper time and in the proper place he will speak upon this pension question as upon all other questions as he has done in days gone by. I do not know what his views are. I care not what his views are. He, in the opinion of the one addressing you now, and I believe in the opinion of the delegation from Pennsylvania, is the best man for the place, and let us elect him.

COMRADE SEXTON, of Illinois: On behalf of the solid and united delegation of Illinois I rise to second the nomination of Comrade Warner. Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner has expressed the sentiments of the comrades from Illinois, and all I need to do is to affirm his utterances as ours.

COMRADE CURTIS, of New York:

Commander-in-Chief: I rise in my place to a question of privilege. My comrade from Pennsylvania has misunderstood me, I think, or he would not have sought to place me before my comrades as being in the field and seeking to obtain votes for any purpose.

COMRADE WAGNER: I take it all back. The comrade has misunderstood himself.

COMRADE CURTIS: Having withdrawn from the canvas—

COMRADE WAGNER: But you did not.

COMRADE CURTIS: Having withdrawn from the canvas, the votes of New York are still in favor of this question of pensions, and we will be glad to endorse the name that will be regarded by the Encampment as the most suitable one.

COMRADE WAGNER: I rise to a question of privilege. I simply say if Comrade Curtis had done as we all supposed he was about to do, withdraw, my speech would not have been made, but he has not withdrawn until this moment.

COMRADE FEIGHAN, of Kansas: In behalf of the twenty-two thousand members of the Grand Army of the State of Kansas, who instructed me and the other delegates who came to this encampment, to support a service pension resolution, I rise to second the nomination of Comrade Warner, of Missouri. I wish to say in seconding that nomination, that he is a soldier entirely worthy of this honor. He has been a Grand Army man from the infancy of the order and one of its staunchest and noblest supporters.

COMRADE WOOLSON, of Iowa:

Commander-in-Chief: On behalf of the united voice of Iowa I rise to second at their request, the nomination of Comrade Warner, of Missouri.

COMRADE GIBSON, of California.

Commander-in-Chief: As much, sir, as have California people, and especially the soldiers from the Pacific coast, been devoted to our comrade and commander, T. H. Goodman, whose name I had the honor to present to this Encampment yesterday, under the circumstances, knowing, in the first place, that it was not his wish that his name should be presented—because, like the Father of his country, he is a modest as well as a meritorious man—and as much as we desired to have the honor of one term of that office, notwithstanding all that has been done, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made, notwithstanding the devotion of his friends of the delegation from California, under the circumstances, sir, I deem it proper to withdraw his name, and to second the nomination of Comrade Warner.

COMRADE CHASE, of Indiana.

Commander-in-Chief: On behalf of the Department of Indiana, I desire to second the nomination of Comrade Warner.

COMRADE ALLEN, of Dakota.

Commander-in-Chief: In behalf of the delegation from Dakota, I rise to second the nomination of Comrade Warner. Dakota is earnest for all pension bills that have been asked or any that may be asked, but we feel that while we are friendly to New York we are not disposed that this convention should be affected in electing a Commander-in-Chief by a vote upon legislation. We are in favor of Comrade Warner, because, knowing him, we know his competency, we know his fitness, and we believe in the justness of his promotion to the place which his friends are asking for him. We therefore cheerfully, with pleasure, and with one earnest and solid vote second the nomination of Comrade Warner for Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE GARDNER, of Michigan.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Michigan came here, as was stated yesterday, instructed by the department of that commonwealth to vote for one of her own honored sons. We stand by all that was said yesterday as to him. We think we have a little the best man that has been mentioned for the place. But Comrade Warner is in a tight place, and the sympathy of Michigan goes out to him, and we propose, much as we love our Comrade Duffield—he is a young man and he can wait—to go over and help elect Comrade Warner. Michigan seconds the nomination of Comrade Warner.

COMRADE MERRILL, of Massachusetts.

Commander-in-Chief: Massachusetts seconds the nomination of Comrade Warner.

COMRADE LINEHAN, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Without consulting with the members of my own department, but acting in accordance with the impulse of my own heart and the sentiments I have heard expressed here to-day, I beg to withdraw from the contest, and second the nomination of Comrade Warner.

COMRADE CURTIS, of New York.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: That point having been reached which I indicated, I move you that the Adjutant-General be instructed to cast one ballot for Comrade Warner for Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE WAGNER, Past Commander-in-Chief.

I have not a copy of the rules and regulations, but I think I know them by heart upon this question. If you will ask the Adjutant-General to read them you will find (unless they have been changed since our last meeting) that they say that the election shall be by ballot unless by unanimous consent a ballot be dispensed with.

COMRADE MANDERSON, of Nebraska.

Commander-in-Chief: I think there is no difficulty about the parliamentary position, for, as suggested by Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania, unanimous consent wipes out all rules and all precedents. And I rise, sir, for the purpose of asking unanimous consent that the Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic cast the ballot for Comrade Warner, of Missouri, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year.

Commander-in-Chief: It may not be unfitting that, coming as I do from a neighboring state, I should say a word or two with reference to this motion, and in regard to the unanimous desire that this comrade should go to the head of our battalion. It is unnecessary for me or any other man to say one word of Comrade Warner as a soldier, when Sherman is here to say that Warner was one of the best. It is unnecessary for me to say one word of Warner as a Grand Army man, when you who have attended the numerous Encampments of this order know of his labors. But I wish, sir, to say a word in regard to him in another respect. It has been my pleasure to watch his career in the halls of Congress, and I want to say that in season and out of season he has been active on the subject of

pension legislation. I ask unanimous consent that the rules be suspended, and that the Adjutant-General be requested to cast the vote of the Encampment for Comrade Warner, of Missouri, for Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year.

The motion prevailed, and Adjutant-General Fish cast the vote of the Encampment for Comrade William Warner, who was declared elected Commander-in-Chief.

On motion of Comrade O'Neill, of Ohio, a committee of three was appointed to escort Commander-in-Chief Warner to the platform. The Chair appointed Comrades Sherman, Manderson and Curtis. Upon reaching the platform, Comrade Sherman said:

COMRADE SHERMAN:

Comrades of the National Encampment: I, in obedience to your call, have brought your newly elected Commander-in-Chief upon the stand. I know him to be a manly man, a splendid type of the soldier and gentleman. I have seen him in almost every attitude from the soldier up to the member of Congress and I think you have done yourselves honor in electing him your Commander-in-Chief. I take off my hat to him, and now present him to you as your Commander-in-Chief. Do not forget your old calling. Submit to orders. Do gracefully that which you are appointed to do, each in your own sphere; and you need not fear him in the matter of pensions. That is for Congress; but all the influence which brain and intellect can bring to bear upon that Congress he will give, that the old soldier and his friends and family dependents, all shall have the reward which you were promised. I now take great pleasure in introducing to you, in person, your new Commander-in-Chief, whom I nominated three years ago and have stood by ever since.

COMRADE WARNER:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: There is a time I apprehend in every man's life when words seem as an idle

mockery in attempting to express either his emotions of gratitude, of sorrow or of joy. I say to you now comrades that whatever honor I may have received in my life, I deem that I have received the greatest at your hands this day. It is not my purpose nor is it the time or place to make a speech, but standing in the presence of these the survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic, from 1861 to 1865, and in the presence of that grand soldier Comrade Sherman, I feel that I have been honored beyond measure.

Comrades, with a firm resolve to do all that I can "to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphans," I assume the trust that you have placed in my hands, I take the banner of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is the banner of the Union, a banner every star of which reflects your heroism, and upon every stripe of which is written your glorious achievements in the cause of human liberty, I take this banner realizing the magnitude of the trust. As to the question of pensions that has been discussed, let me say whatever my opinion may be I will sink, I will obey the commands of this Encampment and do all in my power to carry out its will. My preferences and my judgment shall be sunk. I am your servant and will attempt to serve you to the best of my ability.

Comrades, again permit me to thank you, and at our next Encampment at Milwaukee I hope that I may be able to return to you your banner, without one stain or blot upon it, as it is handed into my hands; and if then you shall be pleased to accord me your commendations and say "well done, good and faithful servant," it will be the richest legacy possible for me to leave to my children. Again I thank you.

COMRADE LINEHAN, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, on behalf of the *Ohio State Journal*, presented to the Encampment a beautiful floral design, in the semblance of a

Grand Army badge. On motion of Comrade Chase, of Indiana, the Encampment returned thanks to the donors.

The presiding officer announced that nominations for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief were now in order.

COMRADE O'NEALL, of Ohio:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: The delegates from the state of Ohio, trusting that you are all glad that you came to Columbus to hold this your twenty-second National Encampment, have entrusted me with the duty of presenting to you the name of a distinguished comrade living in this city, a member of McCoy Post, of this city, a soldier with a record of which we are all proud, and an honored citizen of Ohio, Col. Moses H. Neil, as a candidate for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. I need not take your time to speak of his record. All I need say is that Comrade Neil is a Grand Army man and Comrade in all that that word means, and his services of that kind which causes him to put his hand into his pocket and divide his last cent with his comrades. I name Comrade Moses H. Neil, of Columbus, as a candidate for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE CLARKSON, of Nebraska: As a member of the National Executive Committee of the Council of Administration for the past year, I desire in behalf of the state of Nebraska to say just one word in seconding the nomination of Comrade Neil, of Columbus, for the high office of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. About the 8th of last December, as a member of that committee, I was in this city making arrangements for the holding of this Encampment; and at that time Comrade Neil was first and foremost in the pledges of the comrades of this city and of the citizens of this magnificent city, for our entertainment; and knowing well and thoroughly the pledges made upon that occasion, I am free to say that not only have these pledges been fulfilled but they have been more than doubly fulfilled, and I trust that this Encampment will honor Comrade Neil with an election by acclamation

COMRADE BARNUM, of New York: On behalf of the forty votes in this Encampment from the Empire state of New York, and as a proof that we are here not for selfish purposes but for the common good of our noble organization, and that we stand united in this Encampment, not a very common thing in the past, and that we feel all aglow with a just pride in the magnificent reception that not alone the capital city of the Buckeye state, but the entire state of Ohio has shown us in opening up her magnificent hospitality to the Grand Army of the Republic, New York desires to second this nomination, and if it shall meet with the concurrence of others it is our desire that the compliment shall be paid of a unanimous election of Comrade Neil, and we move that the Adjutant General be instructed to cast one ballot for the office of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, upon which shall be written the name of the choice of the Ohio delegation, Comrade Neil.

The nomination of Comrade Neil was also seconded by Comrade VanOsdol on behalf of the Department of Indiana, and by Comrade Sexton on behalf of the Department of Illinois, and he was declared elected by acclamation.

The Adjutant-General read a communication from James Allison, president of the Centennial of the Ohio Valley and Central States, at Cincinnati, cordially inviting the Encampment to be present at the Exposition on Friday, which day had been designated as "Army and Navy Veterans' Day." The communication was on motion received with thanks and placed on file.

Mrs. Belle T. Bagley, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer and Mrs. Sarah A. C. Plummer, constituting a committee on behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps, were admitted to the Encampment, a recess being taken for ten minutes.

Mrs. Bagley read the following communication:

Commander-in-Chief Rea, and Comrades of the 22nd National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic: By the

appointment of the President of the 6th National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, now assembled in this city, and at the request of the Commander-in-Chief, Gen'l John P. Rea, we appear on the floor of this Encampment to return the greetings which your committee so gracefully extended to our National organization. In the performance of this pleasing and agreeable duty, we come to assure you of our lasting fealty and unswerving allegiance to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Nor would we fail at this time to express our appreciation of the continued and cordial recognition which you have given our work since its inception. When the National Association was effected at Denver, Col., in 1883, you gave it noble sanction and blessed it in its birth. And each successive year has our National Convention been stimulated to increased work, by the inspiring approbation that we have received at your hands.

Heartily have you signified your gratitude for all our efforts to share in assuming the duties and responsibilities that you owe to each other by the ties of your sacred fraternity; a fraternity that was born of fellowship in the camp, in the hospital, on the march, in the battle or in the loathsome prison pens.

It is unnecessary to picture what would have been the condition of the soldiers of the republic had treason conquered the armies of loyalty. From what might have been, I turn to the more pleasing reality of a nation saved, loyalty victorious, treason dethroned and writhing in its own downfall, and the brave defenders of our nation assembled in this grand Encampment in the capital of the Buckeye state, which gave as her offering for loyalty 200,000 of her noblest sons to battle for the cause which you here to-day so grandly represent. The Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the most exalted and praiseworthy organization of soldiers born of woman, comes to you to-day

with greetings of honor for you, the chivalry of America. We bear you greetings for your loyalty to manhood, the pride of woman's heart.

We come to you with greetings for your devotion to comradeship, sanctified by the service, yes, how often by the blood, of men who were our fathers, husbands, lovers, sons or brothers.

We come to you bearing the individual and united greetings of 63,000 of America's patriotic daughters, who to-day stand in one solid phalanx to aid you in all measures designed to advance Grand Army interests.

We bring special greetings to our Commander-in-Chief in recognition of the loyal and soldierly sympathy which he throughout this administration has manifested toward the Woman's Relief Corps of the Nation.

And especially does our honored National President, Mrs. Emma S. Hampton, through this committee, acknowledge profoundest gratitude for his faithful co-operation and eminently wise counsels in the consideration and assisting in the adjustment of complicated questions and issues which have been so successfully met during the year now closing. We hail with eagerness and solemnity the annual return of our Memorial Day duties, the performance of which is peculiarly and sacredly in accord with woman's heart.

It has been and will be more extensively throughout the several departments the special concern of the Woman's Relief Corps to provide the joys of Christmas tide for the children of our veterans, who are the wards of State and County Homes.

We are zealously in favor of and will persistently and continuously work in every way that is womanly for the pensioning of those women of the war, army nurses and diet kitchen managers. Again, we reaffirm our professions and pledges to you who rank as the noblest soldier organization on the earth; realizing that the mission of

our order will enlarge and the demands of our work become more imperative as the veterans of the war advance toward decrepitude.

And, finally, we declare ourselves enlisted in this cause of holy charity so long as a veteran of the Union army, or his widow or his orphan, shall need the helping hand of woman.

MRS. BAGLEY: No eloquence ever came from paper, and we ask one minute of you in which I may introduce Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer, who was elected by the Legislature of Iowa sanitary agent for that commonwealth in the beginning of the war, and through whose hands hundreds of thousands of dollars passed. She was a personal friend of General Grant, of President Lincoln and of Secretary Stanton, who assisted her in every way possible to carry out her work.

COMRADE TANNER, of New York:

Commander-in-Chief: She was the first woman who took a cow to the hospital for the boys. Let us give her three cheers.

Three cheers for Mrs. Wittenmeyer were given by the Encampment.

MRS. ANNA WITTENMYER:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Grand Army: I am reminded that I have only two minutes in which to address you, and I will use the time to the best of my ability. I remember, being in this august presence, that you represent the grandest army that ever marched to the music of fife and drum, and the highest compliment that I have ever been able to give to this army is that it was such a clean army, and led by such clean, pure, true men, that a woman could walk through the camps and in the hospitals and a little child would not have been safer in its mother's arms. I remember this hour that I stand before the grandest charity organization that the world has ever known anything about I

have been a student of the charities of the world, and I know nothing that compares with your magnificent giving. That giving is in entire accord with the divine pattern given by the Master, not to let the right hand know what the left hand doeth. I come to you representing the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army. Our giving is not so large as yours. We are only five years old remember. But we have within our ranks in good standing—we do not report any others—63,214 women, and every woman who wears our badge is loyal to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to the work in which you are engaged. Our charities are very small as compared with yours, but though we are only five years old our charities this year reached the sum of \$83,299. We have three conditions of membership. I give you these conditions of membership that your hearts may be assured that we never betray your interests. The first condition is respectability. We want our women to be white-handed, and that is our aim. I need not say more, than to remind you that in close companionship with us are noble women who shine in literary and social circles throughout this country. I have only time to mention a few whose names are familiar to you. Lucy Webb Hayes, Mrs. John A. Logan, Clara Barton, Mrs. Kate C. Sherwood.

Another condition of membership is loyalty. No woman that ever lifted her little finger to help on the rebellion or gave sympathy to that cause can pass through our doors. We do not accredit her even if she says she has changed her views. She who comes into our order must carry a loyal and a generous heart.

There is one other condition that to us is very easy, and that is the condition of secrecy. We stifle the old slander that a woman cannot keep a secret. That slander has been cropping up for these thousands of years, and it is left for the Woman's Relief Corps to settle it forever.

It was thought by some that we women would get into difficulty and trouble with the Grand Army. Well, you never saw a better humored set of women in the world. We do not all agree, to be sure. We are strong in our opinions, and we express them. But, comrades, the Woman's Relief Corps settled the biggest commotion that ever could come up in an organization.

I want to say that we are pledged to you in the most sacred manner to help in everything that we can. Our doors are open to loyal women in all sections to come to the meetings. Our doors will be open for the years to come. We will be growing larger and stronger, and I pledge you in the name of the Society that we will go on with our grand work until the last needy veteran is helped, until the last orphan child is aided; and we will still go on and teach our children to revere these institutions and to stand for the principles for which you fought—one Republic on this continent, and the Stars and Stripes floating over us all.

After the recess, the Encampment resumed its session with Comrade Linehan, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, in the chair.

COMRADE McDONALD, of Indiana:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I feel very kindly to the men whom I served with in Western Virginia for more than three and a half years. You have elected your commander from Missouri, your senior commander from Ohio. Last year we gave the junior commandership to New Hampshire, and now I ask you on the part of the loyal men of West Virginia, and on the part of the prisoners that served in Libby Prison, that you give the next honor to that noble old patriot, Robert S. Northcott,—a man that we all love, a man that never feared to march when he got the orders. I do hope that you will remember the old man of the Alleghanies.

COMRADE HARTSHORN, of New Jersey:

On behalf of a department that has never been recognized in any way, shape or form, a department that has in the past year increased its organization seven hundred per cent., I have the honor and pleasure to recommend a comrade who has twice been a member of your council of administration, and has always acceptably performed his duties. I nominate Bishop W. Mains.

COMRADE WYMAN, of Montana:

Commander-in-Chief: Believing that the smaller departments that have had no representation in the leadership should take their share, I present to you to-day the name of P. T. Woodfin, of Virginia. So far as I know, Virginia has hitherto had no representation in the list of National officers.

COMRADE NEIL, the newly-elected Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, was here introduced to the Encampment, and said:

Comrades: During the war and since the war they have tried very hard to down the cavalry service, but I want you to distinctly understand that we are not of the stripe to be downed. We propose to go to the front, and to convince you that we do go to the front we last year placed in nomination a cavalryman who has done noble service in the field, grand service, and you elected him as your Commander-in-Chief. I had the honor of being associated with him in that service, and I assure you that you never placed a better man in that highest office within your gift than Comrade Rea.

I did not come here this morning to make you any speech. I know full well the magnitude of the business that you have before you. I merely wish to thank you from the very bottom of my heart for the honor that you have placed upon me to-day, and I give you my word that I will endeavor, to the best of my ability, to perform my duties to your entire satisfaction. I thank you, comrades.

COMRADE BEAN, of Illinois:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I rise, under the instruction of our entire delegation, to put in nomination for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Comrade J. L. Bennett, whom most of the officers of this Encampment know. Mr. Bennett hails from Illinois and from Chicago—about the biggest city of its size on the earth! Our comrade was rejected three or four times before he could get anybody to accept him, but when he did get into the service he was soon promoted to a captaincy. He has been our stenographer for a long time, and most of the officers of this convention know him well. He is inspired in his work for the Grand Army by the same spirit that always inspires Illinoisans—all of you know what that has been. Illinois has given us some of the best spirits of the age, and one of that class of men is Comrade Bennett. I sincerely hope that he will be complimented by an election to the office of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE STEWART, of Pennsylvania:

Commander-in-Chief: I rise to second the nomination of Comrade Mains. I will not dwell upon his record, but will simply say that if this Encampment establishes as a standard for the office of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, spotless honor, high character and unswerving loyalty to both the Grand Army of the Republic and to the Union, no better man can be selected than Comrade Mains, of New Jersey.

COMRADE GARD, of California: California desires to second the nomination of Comrade Mains, of New Jersey.

COMRADE REYNOLDS, of Kentucky: Kentucky desires to second the nomination of Comrade Woodfin, of Virginia.

COMRADE GREGORY, of Massachusetts:

Commander-in-Chief: I am a sailor, and as I told my comrades night before last, the great trouble or reason why the sailor never has recognition in the Grand Army

of the Republic is because he is too modest to ask for it. The soldiers are in so large a majority that they forget us if we do not make our wants known. The deed is done, we mention it, and the word comes back, "Why didn't you say so before? Why didn't you tell us what you wanted, and you should have had it." Now, sir, I have listened to the eloquence here that has nominated men from all over the country. Missouri takes the Commander-in-Chief by acclamation; Ohio takes the Senior Vice by acclamation; but poor Jack is left out in the cold. Now I stand here to put in a special plea for the sailors of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is so long since we had a regular position among the national officers that we have all forgotten it. Go back to the years 1861 to 1865, soldier friends, and let me tell you that not one of you in an army, in a division, in a regiment, in a company even, but that some man in that company knew and felt the welcome of a sailor, at Hatteras, at Port Royal, at New Orleans, at Mobile, on the Mississippi at Vicksburg, at Randolph, at Fort Henry, at Donelson, at Pittsburg Landing—God knows where the army would have been at Pittsburg Landing but for Jack!

Now, comrades, I stand here to ask you to recognize us in equity and in justice. I ask you to elect by acclamation for the position of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Joseph Hadfield.

COMRADE NORTHCOTT:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I find that there are so many better comrades than myself here, and I am a little ancient to be a *Junior* Vice Commander, anyway, that I withdraw my name in favor of every other man that has been nominated.

COMRADE TANNER, of New York:

Commander-in-Chief: I simply desire to say to this convention that the department delegation of New York seconds the nomination of Comrade Mains, of New Jersey.

COMRADE FEIGHAN, of Kansas:

Commander-in-Chief: Kansas seconds the nomination of the comrade from the navy.

COMRADE GARDNER, of Michigan: In behalf of the solid Michigan delegation I second the nomination of the sailor candidate.

COMRADE BENNETT, of Illinois:

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief: I rise to a question of privilege. I desire to thank my comrades of Illinois, who by their unanimous voice requested me to become a candidate for the office of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief. But I felt when the selection of Commander-in-Chief and Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief had been concluded that it was improper for Illinois to ask for the position of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief. I was persuaded, however, not to decide that question for myself, but to leave it to the Encampment. I am satisfied as to what the position of the Encampment is, and it is my own opinion that the territorial question has much to do in these elections. I desire to withdraw my name as a candidate.

COMRADE POSEGATE, of Missouri:

Commander-in-Chief: I come here from a state that is to-day much more indebted to the sailor than any other state in the Union, because our borders lie on the banks of two great rivers, the father of waters, the Mississippi, and the grandfather of waters, the great Missouri. I rise, sir, to second the nomination, in behalf of the great state of Missouri, of this sailor boy.

COMRADE GRIFFITH, of New York:

Commander-in-Chief: In behalf of a considerable portion of the delegation of New York, we do not wish to oppose this sailor from our state, and I can assure the Encampment that a large proportion of the delegation from New York will heartily vote for the sailor boy.

COMRADE SEXTON, of Illinois:

Commander-in-Chief: I am instructed by the delegation

from the great prairie state of Illinois to second the nomination of our Union Jack.

COMRADE WOODFIN: Thanking the comrades who have presented me for the office of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, I desire to withdraw, and to pledge our delegation for Union Jack.

Several other delegations seconded the nomination of comrade Hadfield.

The name of Comrade Mains, of New Jersey, was withdrawn.

COMRADE WEYMOUTH, of Massachusetts:

Commander-in-Chief: In order to expedite business, I move that the rules be suspended, and that the Adjutant-General be instructed to cast the vote of the Encampment for Comrade Joseph Hadfield for the office of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

The motion prevailed, and Adjutant General Fish cast the vote of the Encampment for Comrade Joseph Hadfield, who was declared elected Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE WAGNER, Past Commander-in-Chief:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: It may be well at this time to dispose of the order of business fixed for eleven o'clock. It will not take much of the time of the Encampment, and I know that we shall have during these exercises perfect order and quiet, as we have had for the past two days when any business has been before the Encampment.

At the meeting of the National Encampment held at St. Louis one year ago a committee was appointed, as has been the custom for many years past, to put into some tangible shape the feelings entertained by the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic towards the retiring Commander-in-Chief. This has been the custom for many years, and some begin to think that it is simply and merely a matter of custom. But the appointment of

such a committee a year ago was one of peculiar significance, one embodying fully and fairly the feelings that all entertained for the comrade to whom it was your desire to present in some tangible form the expression of your feelings.

The comrade labored during his administration under peculiar difficulties. In his efforts to represent fairly and honestly the purposes of our organization, to impress upon the people of the country at large the principles of our organization and the purposes for which we were established, he encountered opposition that those who had preceded him in this high office had never encountered; and the Grand Army of the Republic loved Comrade Fairchild, the retiring Commander-in-Chief, for the enemies he had made—enemies that he had made because he was our representative, because he embodied in himself principles, and expressed those principles fully and earnestly and fearlessly, for which this Grand Army of the Republic stands sponsor; and hence when I was honored with the appointment of chairman of this committee, after conference with the comrades associated with me, we determined that there should be a departure from former precedent, and that we should do something that would present to future generations the linaments of this comrade, that when he passed from the scene of action there would be left a memento and an heirloom in the Fairchild family standing as an expression of our feelings of good will and regard toward our comrade in the shape of a portrait, which it is my privilege and duty to present to him at this time

Now, Comrade Fairchild, speaking for the four hundred thousand members of this Grand Army, I say to you that the linaments drawn upon this canvas are impressed upon our hearts. We love you because you are a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. We love you because when this country was in need of men you were

among those who rallied to her defense. We love you because when this Grand Army of the Republic was formed you were one of its earliest members, you were one of its earliest officers, and from the days of 1861 to the days of 1888, daily and hourly and continuously has your heart beat responsively to the music of the Union, and have your services been given in our behalf.

Accept in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic this portrait of yourself. Hand it over to your family. Let it remain as an expression of our regard and esteem toward you and towards them; and, as for so many years you have gone in and out before us as a member of this Grand Army of the Republic, God grant that for many years to come you will be with us upon these occasions.

COMRADE FAIRCHILD:

Comrade Wagner and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: For the third time in my life I stand before comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic with my heart so full of emotions of gratitude and affection that my tongue fails of utterance. When my comrades in Wisconsin honored me with the office of Department Commander, I thought it was the highest honor that had ever come to me, although the people of Wisconsin had given me all they had to give, time and again, in a political way; and when the National Encampment at San Francisco honored me with the high office of Commander-in-Chief I knew that there was no other honor on earth higher for me. If, during my year of administration I met your approval and the approval of the four hundred thousand composing our order, I can ask no greater honor on this earth. That I gave my whole heart to the service of the Grand Army, whether as private or as an officer, I think I need not say; and that I shall give my whole heart to the service of the Grand Army of the Republic so far as I have physical and mental ability to do so I hardly need to say to you. I shall take this memento to

my home and deliver it to my dear wife and my dear children; and when I am gone and my children gather around it, it will not be simply a portrait of their father, but it will be a legacy from the Grand Army of the Republic; and I hope that the children and childrens' children to the latest generation may keep it, not in love only of the man himself, but in love and admiration for the men who compose the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Chairman I thank you for the kind words you have expressed, and if my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic sympathize with them I am most happy. We have, my dear friends, arrived almost at the top. Another year or two climbing a little higher and we shall have reached the top of the ladder and as we go down let us go down hand in hand and heart to heart.

The inscription upon the portrait is as follows:

“Presented to Comrade Lucius Fairchild, Past Commander-in-Chief, by the Grand Army of the Republic, at the 22nd Annual Session of the National Encampment, as a token of their esteem and regard. September 12, 1888.”

COMRADE HADFIELD, the newly elected Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief was introduced to the Encampment and spoke as follows:

Comrades of the Grand Army: Time is too precious and life is too short to stand here talking. I do not suppose you would be very much interested in anything that I could tell you about myself, but you will all be very much interested in what I can say about you. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for the honor you have conferred on me in electing me Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief. I am with you all the time and I will be with you every time you want me.

The Committee on Revision of the Ritual, through

Comrade Stewart of Pennsylvania, presented the following report:

Your Committee appointed in accordance with the action of the last National Encampment, and announced in General Orders, to revise and simplify the ritual, beg leave to report the following as the result of their labor. In this connection the Committee beg leave to acknowledge the interest manifested in the work on the part of A. C. Monroe, A. Adj. Genl. Dept. of Mass., the Dept. of Colorado, Post 5 Department of Illinois, Henry C. Parry Department of Penn., A. D. Webster, Adjutant Ransom Post Department of Missouri, T. L. Johnson, Adjutant Naval Association, and W. C. Magner, Chaplain of the Department of Illinois.

We have also carefully considered the diagram work of Comrade C. G. Hampton, Department of Michigan, and which was heartily commended by the last National Encampment. The Committee however found it inexpedient to use any portion of it. If, however, it should be deemed advisable to retain the ritual in its present form, we would not hesitate to recommend its use.

THOMAS J. STEWART, Dept. Penn.

GEORGE S. EVANS, Mass.

GEORGE B. SQUIRES, New York.

The proposed revision was read to the Encampment, and at the conclusion of its reading, the Encampment adjourned until 2 o'clock.

2 P. M.

Comrade Given of Iowa presented the report of the committee on the address of the Commander-in-Chief, and on motion of Comrade Sexton of Illinois, it was adopted.

The report is as follows:

To the Twenty-second Encampment, G. A. R.:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the annual address of the Commander-in-Chief, respectfully submit the following report:

The Commander-in-Chief's address, though brief and concise, treats so fully upon all subjects requiring mention as to leave nothing to be added.

The subjects mentioned are so forcibly and ably discussed, and the recommendations made so manifestly proper, that the address should have the unanimous approval of the Encampment.

The patriotic sentiments so eloquently expressed, the deserved words of praise to the people of Ohio, and the expression of thanks for the generous hospitality we are enjoying will find a ready response from the members of this Encampment.

We congratulate the G. A. R. upon the eminently successful administration of its affairs by Commander-in-Chief John P. Rea, and recommend that the Council of Administration procure, and in the name and on behalf of the members of the G. A. R., present to Commander Rea a suitable testimonial of their hearty appreciation and cordial approval of his administration. His efforts for the advancement of the G. A. R. have been ceaseless and untiring, prompted by no other motive than to place the organization in the position of that of the grandest in history.

The suggestions of the Commander-in-Chief, pointing to the fact that ere long "the tender ceremonies of Memorial Day will be performed by others or not at all," in the judgment of your Committee emphasize the propriety of carrying out the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief for the appointment of a committee to report to the next Encampment a plan defining and establishing our relations with the Sons of Veterans.

The recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in reference to the gift of the Grant cottage meets with the hearty approval of your Committee.

JOSIAH GIVEN,
L. G. RUTHERFORD,
THEO. W. BEAN,
FRED E. SMITH,
C. G. EDWARDS,
Committee.

COMRADE GRAY, of Wisconsin, presented the report of the committee on the report of the Adjutant-General, which was adopted.

The report is as follows:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1888.

To the 22nd National Encampment, G. A. R.

The committee to which was referred the report of the Adjutant-General respectfully submit:

The increase in membership of the Order is gratifying.

The total number, 385,966, borne upon the rolls March 31, 1888, is, measured by the experience tables of life insurance experts, one-half of the survivors of the war of the rebellion.

The discussion of "Reports" and "Consolidated Returns" is recommended to the careful attention of every one of the forty Assistant Adjutants-General.

The recommendation that supplemental reports be abandoned seems to the Committee wise and timely. In the infancy of the order such reports might have been helpful; but they have long since ceased to have any important meaning and it is to be hoped that the last clause of Sec. 2, Art. 2, Chap. 5, R. & R., will never again be put in force by

“National Headquarters.” The committee desire to emphasize what is said concerning “Headquarters Furniture and Records.” The practice of allowing the property and records of our Order to follow the Commander-in-Chief around the country is wasteful, unbusiness-like and should cease.

We call the attention of each Dept. Commander to the necessity of preparing and certifying to National Headquarters the roster of their successors in office.

In conclusion, after careful consideration of the report of the Adjt.-General, the Committee recommend its adoption, and commend Adjt. Gen. Fish for the clear and concise manner in which he has set forth the work of his office during the past prosperous year.

E. B. GRAY,
JOHN CAMERON.
JOSIAH HOLBROOK.
O. H. COULTER.
WM. TODD.

COMRADE ALLEN, of Dakota :

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: By the unanimous sentiment of the delegation from the modest empire of Dakota, covering as it does more territory than two of the small states of New York and Pennsylvania, we desire to present to you a candidate for Chaplain-in-Chief, who took his gun and in the ranks followed the army from the commencement to the finish of the great struggle. We present to you one who is as finished, as eloquent, as perfectly fitted to do the work of this Encampment as any man who has ever worn the blue, one who has been as true in the field as he will be true in the performance of his duty here. We have been rejected in various deliberative of bodies in this country, and we come before this body asking that, while we have been rejected heretofore, you will, with that unanimous sentiment which you have indicated to-day, allow us in far-off Dakota to come in and pray for your salvation and future prosperity. In our modesty we have almost feared to move that the Adjutant-General be allowed to cast a vote at this Encampment, but if there are no objections, which we hope there will not be, allow me to move that the Adjutant-General

be directed to cast a vote of this Encampment for Rev. S. G. Updyke, of Dakota, for Chaplain-in-Chief.

COMRADE BROWNING, of Colorado:

Commander-in-Chief: We desire to present to this Encampment the name of a comrade who has resided in our territory and afterwards in our state for a long number of years. We come from the far West. We come from a department that is as large as all the New England States, New York, Ohio and Kentucky altogether. Let me say to you that from our northern posts to our southern posts there is a distance of thirteen hundred miles. Let me say further that it has required a journey of six hundred and fifty miles to install posts of that department. We come here from the mines and ranches with our posts widely separated, and we need all the encouragement that we can obtain from this Encampment, to make the comrades in that department feel that they are cared for, fostered and protected by this body.

We desire to present for the office of Chaplain-in-Chief a comrade who entered the service at the beginning of the war and remained until the last shot was fired; one who has been a most active member of this organization since 1866, who has devoted largely of his time and means to the welfare of the order. We make no pretensions to any claim upon you, but we do ask this Encampment to give us this office that we may go home and say that this department though not large in numbers, is enthusiastic so far as the principles of the order are concerned. I regret that I cannot imitate the eloquent talk of my comrade, but we are interested in this matter and we appeal to you with all the earnestness and all the sincerity with which comrades can appeal to one another, and we ask you for this office for our department. I have the honor and pleasure, representing every delegate from Colorado upon this floor, to place in nomination Comrade John A. Lennon, of Colorado, for Chaplain-in-Chief.

COMRADE HILLIS, of Kentucky: I will not annoy the Encampment with a long speech. The Department of Kentucky for the first time asks this Encampment to give it this position. I am here on the part of our delegation to present to the Encampment the name of a candidate from Kentucky. I will not undertake to make a speech. We, in Kentucky, are just getting our heads above water and we can assure you that the comrade we present is able and efficient and will be an honor and credit to the National Encampment. We name Rev. W. H. Childers.

Comrades from Washington Territory, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin seconded the nomination of Comrade Updyke.

Comrades Powers, of Kansas, and McKillip, of Maryland, seconded the nomination of Comrade Childers.

Comrades Low, of New York, and Lincoln, of the Potomac, seconded the nomination of Comrade Lennon.

The nominations being declared closed, the chair appointed Comrade Donohue, the Surgeon-General, and Comrade Bennett, of Illinois, tellers to collect the ballots for Chaplain-in-Chief.

Nominations of candidates for Surgeon-General being in order, the following candidates were put in nomination:

R. M. DEWITT, of Iowa.

R. J. HENRY, of Maryland.

The name of Comrade Henry was withdrawn, and on motion the Adjutant-General cast the ballot of the Encampment for R. M. DeWitt, of Iowa, as Surgeon-General for the ensuing year, and Comrade DeWitt was declared elected.

Comrade Harper, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, presented the report of that Committee, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Your Committee on Rules and Regulations have carefully considered the matters referred to them, and report as follows:

I. The proposition from the Department of the Potomac to amend

the first section of Article 2, Chapter 3, by adding "And that departments, at their discretion, be authorized to restore honors lost by Past Post Commanders."

We recommend its adoption.

On motion the report of the Committee was adopted.

II. The Department of Iowa submits a resolution suggesting that a change be made in the existing law relating to the election of Department Councils of Administration, but as no amendment to the rules and regulations embodying the suggestion has been submitted, we report that there is nothing for us to recommend, or for the Encampment to act upon.

On motion the report of the Committee was adopted.

III. By the Department of Tennessee and Georgia: To insert in Article 4, Chapter 1, the word "voluntarily" before the words "borne arms."

We recommend that it be not adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the Committee was agreed to.

By the Department of Massachusetts: To amend paragraph 3, Sec. 1, Art. 2, Chap. 4, by inserting after the word "Posts" the following: "Except that they shall have no vote unless they are officers or past officers of the National Encampment." This proposition leaves past department commanders members of the National Encampment, but deprives them of the right to vote. We report adversely.

On motion the report was adopted.

Department of Missouri: To amend the same paragraph so as to read as follows: "Of such past department commanders, not exceeding three from each department, who has served for a full term of one year, or who, having been elected to fill a vacancy, shall have served to the end of the term, so long as they remain in good standing in their several posts and are elected by their several departments to represent them."

This proposition contemplates that while past department commanders shall cease to be members of the National Encampment, each department may elect not exceeding three past department commanders, as members, in addition to the proper officers and representatives. We report adversely.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

By the Department of Wisconsin: To amend Article 12, Chap. 5, by changing the word "shall" to "may" so as to read "A relief fund may be established," &c. We recommend its adoption.

On motion the report was concurred in.

By the same Department: To amend Section 4, Art. 1, Chap. 5, third line from the close of the paragraph, by inserting after the word "application" and before the word "to" the words "with any post." Whilst the committee are not unanimous on the proposition, the majority believe that its adoption would encourage the return of dropped members, and therefore report favorably.

COMRADE GRIFFITH, of New York, moved to non-concur in the report of the committee, and the motion prevailed.

COMRADE J. R. MULLIKIN, of the Department of New Jersey, submits a proposition to change the manual relating to courts martial, so that the minimum number of comrades detailed to compose such courts, shall be increased from five to seven. It also proposes to change the phraeseology in unimportant particulars. The reason urged for the principal change suggested is that as the manual further provides that the court cannot proceed with business unless five members are present, it is in the power of the post commander to prevent the punishment of a comrade by detailing at least one member of a court who would purposely absent himself from its meetings. The committee do not feel it necessary to inquire whether this reason be well founded or not. We do not however, think that the proposed change would be wise, as the increase in the number of comrades necessary for a court martial, might be found to be a greater obstacle in the disciplining of members than past experience has shown the existing rule to have been. The committee are of the opinion that the desired result can be accomplished by a simpler change than the one proposed; that is, by making a majority of the detail competent to organize the court and proceed with its business. We therefore recommend that under the title "proceedings of the court," first paragraph the words "five are" be stricken out and "a majority of the members be" inserted.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

The tellers on the ballot for Chaplain-in-Chief reported as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.....	468
Necessary to choice.....	235
Comrade Updyke.....	260
Comrade Childers.....	134
Comrade Lennon.....	65
Comrade Scott.....	9

Comrade Updyke was declared elected.

Comrade Clark, of Ohio, presented the report of the special committee on the report of the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Chaplain-in-Chief and Surgeon-General, which report was as follows:

Your Committee have the honor to report as follows:

The report of the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Linehan, shows that he has been faithful to the trust reposed in him, the number of departments, reunions and other meetings that he has attended during the year indicating that he has given nearly all of his time to the interests of the Grand Army.

The report of the Chaplain-in-Chief, Comrade Anderson, shows that he has labored faithfully to increase the efficiency of the work under his supervision. We recommend that the part of his report asking for recognition of sailors in the burial ritual be referred to the Committee on Ritual. We also recommend that the portion of the report referring to a form for report of Memorial Day services be referred to the incoming Council of Administration.

The report of the Surgeon-General indicates that the offices of Post Surgeon and of Medical Director are no longer sinecures in most Departments, and the Committee heartily approve and commend the efforts of the Surgeon-General to increase the efficiency of the medical department.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES T. CLARK, Chairman,

CHARLES W. FILER,

MARK J. KELLY,

ALONZO WILLIAMS,

S. E. FAUNCE,

Committee.

COMRADE BLUE, of Kansas, moved that the Encampment now take up the report of the committee on resolutions, and the motion was adopted.

COMRADE REINOEHL, of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the Committee, presented the majority and minority reports of the committee upon resolutions on the subject of pensions, prefacing the reading of the reports by the following remarks:

A number of recommendations were referred to the committee on resolutions, relating to pensions. I will not take the time to mention them. All these matters were referred to a sub-committee which made a report which was adopted by the majority of the committee on resolutions. The minority of the committee on resolutions will also present a report, setting forth their views on this pension matter. The two will be read now and will then be before the Encampment.

The majority and minority reports are as follows:

Your Committee respectfully present the following as their report:

I. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Encampment that the time has come when the soldiers and sailors of the war for the preservation of the Union should receive the substantial and merited recognition of this government, by granting them service pensions in accordance with established usage, and further

II. *Resolved*, That this Encampment favors the presentation of a bill to Congress which will give to every soldier, sailor and marine who served in the Army or Navy of the United States between April 1861 and July 1865, for the period of sixty days or more, a service pension of eight dollars per month, and to all who served a period exceeding eight hundred days, an additional amount of one cent per day for each day's service exceeding that period.

III. Your Committee also earnestly advocate the passage of a bill lacing the widows of Union soldiers, sailors and marines on the pension list without regard to the time of the service or the cause of the soldier's death.

IV. And your Committee further report that we do not withdraw our repeated approval of the bill now before congress, which was proposed and endorsed by the National Pension Committee of the Grand Army, known as the disability pension bill.

SAM'L M. WEALE,
 WARNER MILLER,
 R. W. BLUE,
 D. N. FOSTER,
 JACOB GRAY,
 JNO. S. WOOLSON,
 A. L. CONGER,
 FRANK SEAMAN,
 ORRIN A. REYNOLDS,
 JAMES H. PURDY,
 SAM'L W. K. ALLEN.

The minority of the Committee on Resolutions present the following as their report:

Resolved, That we renew our approval of the bill now before congress, which was proposed and endorsed by the National Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and favor its passage in behalf of our needy and deserving comrades.

A. C. REINOEHL, Chairman,
 JOHN ATKINSON, Secretary.

Comrade Barnum, of New York, moved to substitute the minority report for the majority report, and Comrade Bennett, of Indiana, moved the previous question. The

main question was ordered and the motion of Comrade Barnum was lost—ayes, 99; noes, 366.

Comrade O'Donnell, of Illinois, moved that the report of the majority of the committee be adopted and the motion prevailed—ayes, 446; noes, 22.

COMRADE WAGNER, of Pennsylvania: I desire to give notice that I shall avail myself of my constitutional privilege of entering my reasons for my vote upon the record.

The reasons offered by Comrade Wagner were as follows:

I vote no upon the adoption of the report of the majority of the Committee on Resolutions *in re* pensions, because I believe that by asking for pensions for men not disabled we shall fail to secure the passage by congress of acts granting pensions to those suffering from disabilities—asking too much, we shall receive nothing.

COMRADE AVERY, of Illinois:

Commander-in-Chief: Minorities have some rights. I believe the vote of this Encampment ought to be unanimous for the recommendation of this committee. The only reason why I voted in the negative was as a protest against gag law. I believe that to be the sentiment of almost if not every one that voted with me. I wanted some means to make this unanimous. I believe it can be done, and I move that the vote endorsing the majority report of this committee be made unanimous.

The question being put the presiding officer announced that the vote was not unanimous.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was continued:

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Encampment endorse the objects and purposes of the order of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and hereby give to that order the official recognition of the Grand Army of the Republic, and recommend that comrades aid and encourage the institution of camps of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

On motion the report was adopted.

Your Committee beg leave to recommend that the following bill be transmitted by the Adjutant-General to the Committee on Pensions, to be hereafter appointed, with instructions that every honorable means be used to secure its passage by congress.

AN ACT FOR THE PROPER RECOGNITION AND PROTECTION OF HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled:

That the provisions of Sec. 1754, Revised Statutes of the United States, shall be so amended as to include all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, whether discharged for wounds or otherwise, when found competent and otherwise qualified, anything in the so called civil service law or other statute to the contrary notwithstanding. It being the intention of this law that it shall be made mandatory upon all persons holding official position in the civil service of the United States to prefer soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the United States in all appointments made by them.

Sec. 2. That any person holding a civil office under the laws of the United States having the power of appointments, who shall wilfully violate the provisions of this act, shall upon conviction thereof by any United States Court, of competent jurisdiction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or forfeit and be deprived of his said office or both, according to the discretion of the court."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The committee also reported back without recommendation a petition from the order of the Daughters of Veterans, asking that that body be recognized by the Encampment as an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

The committee also reported back the following resolution without recommendation, stating that no papers accompanied the same.

Resolved, That this department (Michigan) requests the National Encampment to restore to the position of Past Department Commander in this Department, Comrade William Humphrey, of Post No. 45, who was Commander of this Department in 1869.

The committee recommend that five hundred dollars be appropriated for the relief of comrades in Florida, to be paid out under the direction of the Department Commander; and the recommendation was concurred in.

The following communication accompanied the report of the committee:

Owing to the existence of that dread disease, yellow fever, in Jack-

sonville and other cities of Florida, wherein many of our comrades with their families reside, and from personal knowledge of the situation, I am constrained to report that numerous families are now down with the fever, and in consequence thereof many of them are in need of immediate aid or relief. I would therefore ask that this matter be referred to the Committee on Resolutions of this Encampment for their consideration and action, and reported back to this convention to the end that some proper consideration be granted our comrades in need; to those as it were in a land of strangers and out of reach of friends and comrades that would otherwise exist in their own native states.

WM. JAMES, Dept. Commander, State of Florida.

Upon the following resolutions offered by Comrade Bane, of Illinois, the Committee recommended that no action be taken, and the recommendation was concurred in.

WHEREAS, the late war against the Union was but the outgrowth of a well known opposition to the efforts of our colonial fathers to bring forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are born equal; and,

WHEREAS, this opposition grew and strengthened for many years, at times alarming and threatening the country with nullification, insurrection and rebellion, until its deluded followers made actual war against the Nation; and,

WHEREAS, the children of these fathers, the lovers and saviours of this Union and its Constitution, have conquered and forever vanquished all opposition to these sacred doctrines of liberty bequeathed by our fathers, crystallized in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the recent public rejoicings over the lost cause, the pompous display of rebel flags and the erection of monuments of honor and glory to men whose only distinction in life arises from their teachings and fighting against these great doctrines of our fathers, are full of evil and directly tend to discredit the great victory of the Union soldiers, and discourage love of country, and should be discountenanced by all lovers of National unity.

Upon the following resolution offered by Comrade Bane, of Illinois, the Committee recommended that no action be taken, and the recommendation was concurred in.

WHEREAS, The treasury of the United States is now too full for utterance, and whereas the executive of the nation has officially proclaimed that the surplus is becoming a great and serious public danger, therefore

Resolved, That the present surplusage in our treasury makes this

a most opportune and fitting time for the enriched country to refund to the soldier and sailor the loss they sustained from the depreciated currency in which they were paid for their services and sacrifices in the late war for the Union; and that the soldier and sailor be put upon an equal footing with the Nation's bankers and bondholders.

Resolved, 2nd, That as a further remedy for the relief of our overflowing treasury, this encampment of old soldiers is in favor of an equitable service pension for every honorably discharged Union soldier and sailor.

Resolved, 3rd, That as a further relief from the danger of an overflowing treasury this Encampment of old soldiers recommend the passage of a law by congress justly equalizing the bounties which the nation has voted to the Union soldier and sailor.

The Committee on Resolutions reported back a communication from the Department of the Potomac embodying a proposition that Congress appropriate a sum of money for the erection of a Memorial Hall in Washington, and recommended that no action be taken at this time. The recommendation was concurred in.

The committee also further reported as follows, and the report was adopted:

Resolution from the Department of Kentucky: ?

Resolved, That in future parades of the G. A. R., at its National Encampments, the Department that travels the greatest distance shall be the first in line, and the others follow in the order of the distance travelled.

In lieu of the foregoing the committee recommends that hereafter on all parades at National Encampment the department in which the National Encampment is held, shall occupy the left of the line our other departments shall march on the right of the line, according to seniority.

The committee recommended that the matter of the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers in National Cemeteries in the South, be referred to the Council of Administration, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The papers accompanying the report on this subject are as follows:

WHEREAS, By a resolution adopted at the last Annual Encampment of the Department of Pennsylvania, the delegates elected were requested to urge upon the National Encampment the propriety of

taking such action as will secure a proper observance of Memorial Day at all National cemeteries, where such observances are not otherwise provided for; therefore,

Resolved, By the 22d National Encampment, duly assembled, that the Commander-in Chief be authorized to procure the necessary number of suitable flags to mark every known and unknown grave in the said national cemeteries, and that said flags be forwarded to the superintendents in charge thereof, at least thirty days prior to Memorial Day of each year, and that, upon failure of State Departments volunteering to perform the established ceremonials of the order, at such cemeteries on each Memorial Day, the Commander-in-Chief may designate, by order or otherwise, details from the several Departments, to perform that sacred duty.

THEO. W. BEAN,

General Zook Post No. 11, Dept. Pa.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA, }
 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
 OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, }
 KNOXVILLE, TENN., June 6, 1888. }

Daniel Fish, Adjutant-General:

COMRADE—I have the honor to forward the annexed resolution adopted at the fourth Encampment of this department, held at Athens, Tenn., April 26, 1888.

Yours, in F. C. & L.

FRANK SEAMAN, A. A. G.

WHEREAS, There are now within the boundaries of this department about eighty-five thousand graves, containing as many known or unknown heroes who fell while fighting for the preservation of the Union of this country, and,

WHEREAS, The numerical strength of the Grand Army within this department is insufficient, and their financial condition such as to prevent them from properly decorating, on Memorial Day, the last resting place of these comrades, their friends and kindred being too far from here to aid us in this work; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the National Encampment to make such an appropriation of its funds as will enable us to do proper honor to the memory of our departed comrades.

*List of National Cemeteries, Showing the Number of Interments
in Each, June 30, 1888.*

NAME.	SUPERINTENDENT.	INTERMENTS.		
		Known.	Unk'wn.	Total.
Alexandria, La.....	R. C. Taylor.....	520	789	1,309
Alexandria, Va.....	J. V. Davis.....	3,401	123	3,524
Andersonville, Ga.....	G. M. Bryant.....	12,779	923	13,702
Annapolis, Md.....	Lyman B. May...	2,288	204	2,492
Antietam, Md.....	George Hess.....	2,855	1,829	4,684
Arlington, Va.....	J. A. Commerford.	11,905	4,349	16,254
Ball's Bluff, Va.....	Not classified....	1	24	25
Barrancas, Fla.....	Thomas Shea....	843	711	1,554
Baton Rouge, La.....	John F. Carl.....	2,485	532	3,017
Battle Ground, D. C..	E. Rittenhouse...	43	.....	43
Beaufort, S. C.....	George W. Ford..	4,758	4,513	9,271
Beverly, N. J.....	Peter Wynne....	157	7	164
Brownsville, Tex....	John J. Smith....	1,443	1,379	2,822
Camp Butler, Ill.....	Edw. Harbinson..	1,008	354	1,362
Camp Nelson, Ky.....	S. S. Cole.....	2,455	1,189	3,644
Cave Hill, Ky.....	John Bryson.....	3,354	583	3,937
Challmette, La.....	Ed. M. Main.....	6,863	5,734	12,597
Chattanooga, Tenn...	John Trindle....	8,038	4,963	13,001
City Point, Va.....	Geo. A. Dichtl...	3,719	1,439	5,158
Cold Harbor, Va.....	T. H. Savage.....	672	1,286	1,958
Corinth, Miss.....	Jas. M. Dickey...	1,782	3,937	5,719
Crown Hill, Ind.....	Not Classified....	680	.....	712
Culpepper, Va.....	R. Y. Patterson..	456	912	1,368
Custer Battlefield, M. T.	Not Classified....	261	.....	261
Cypress Hills, N. Y....	Noble Warwick..	4,438	366	4,804
Danville, Ky.....	Not Classified....	349	8	357
Danville, Va.....	James H. Smith..	1,175	153	1,328
Fayetteville, Ark....	Alphonso Pettit..	438	776	1,214
Finn's Point, N. J....	John Lann.....	106	2,539	2,645
Florence, S. C.....	Wm. J. Elgie.....	206	2,799	3,005
Fort Doneison, Tenn..	A. Hyde.....	158	511	669
Fort Gibson, I. T....	Wm. M. Jones....	233	2,212	2,445
Fort Harrison, Va....	D. M. Bryan....	242	575	817
Fort Leavenworth, Ks.	Wm. Dillon.....	1,161	1,060	2,221
Fort McPherson, Neb.	Benj. F. Baker...	258	293	551
Fort Scott, Kas.....	Frank Barrows...	429	161	590
Fort Smith, Ark.....	R. G. Bulgin....	741	1,150	1,891
Fredericksburg, Va....	A. J. Birdsall....	2,488	12,785	15,273
Gettysburg, Pa.....	W. D. Holtzworth	1,974	1,611	3,585
Glendale, Va.....	F. H. Osbourne..	236	961	1,197
Grafton, Va.....	M. M. Jeffreys...	634	620	1,254
Hampton, Va.....	T. D. McAlpine..	5,531	493	6,024
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	Martin Burke....	8,717	2,906	11,623
Jefferson City, Mo....	G. S. Ferguson...	475	334	809
Keokuk, Ia.....	Clayton Hart....	624	33	657
Knoxville, Tenn.....	Jas. McCauley...	2,109	1,046	3,155
Lebanon, Ky.....	John Ridgley....	592	277	869

List of National Cemeteries, Showing the Number of Interments in Each, June 30, 1888.—Continued.

NAME.	SUPERINTENDENT.	INTERMENTS.		
		Known.	Unk'wn.	Total.
Lexington, Ky.....	Not Classified....	840	112	952
Little Rock, Ark.....	Ed. Laubenspeck.	3,303	2,354	5,657
Louden Park, Md.....	Thos. J. Brown..	1,900	208	2,108
Marietta, Ga.....	W. A. Donaldson..	7,195	2,963	10,158
Memphis, Tenn.....	C. P. Rogers.....	5,163	8,818	13,981
Mexico City, Mexico..	W. M. Edgar.....	386	750	1,136
Mill Springs, Ky.....	Jn. Delacroy.....	346	366	712
Mobile, Ala.....	Lucien B. Gould..	764	113	877
Mound City, Ill.....	T. A. Fitzpatrick.	2,473	2,762	5,235
Nashville, Tenn.....	Fredr'k Schmidt.	11,832	4,701	16,533
Natchez, Miss.....	Chas. Fitchett..	308	2,780	3,088
New Albany, Ind.....	Thos. Kremenz..	2,152	676	2,828
New Berne, N. C.....	Wm. O'Brien....	2,185	1,091	3,276
Philadelphia, Pa.....	Fred. Kauffman..	1,969	223	2,192
Pittsburg Land'g, Tenn	L. S. Doolittle..	1,234	2,362	3,596
Poplar Grove, Va.....	Henry C. Lacy...	2,198	4,001	6,199
Port Hudson, La.....	Geo. A. DeSanno.	588	3,239	3,827
Quincy, Ill.....	Not Classified....	167	55	222
Raleigh, N. C.....	David L. Schively	626	571	1,197
Richmond, Va.....	Dana Allen.....	842	5,700	6,542
Rock Island, Ill.....	Not Classified....	288	20	308
Salisbury, N. C.....	James Burke....	97	12,035	12,132
San Antonio, Texas...	August Miller....	707	225	932
San Francisco, Cal....	H. V. Richit....	291	11	302
Seven Pines, Va.....	Patrick Hart....	150	1,220	1,370
Soldiers' Home, D. C..	Mathias Glynn..	5,398	288	5,686
Springfield, Mo.....	Peter McKenna..	874	734	1,608
St. Augustine, Fla....	Not Classified....	1,470	.....	1,470
Staunton, Va.....	James Browning.	234	523	757
Stone River, Tenn.....	Thos. Frame.....	3,811	2,334	6,145
Vicksburg, Miss.....	T. D. Godman....	3,899	12,716	16,615
Wilmington, N. C.....	E. L. Grant.....	713	1,577	2,290
Winchester, Va.....	Andrew B. Drum.	2,098	2,382	4,480
Woodlawn (Elmira)N.Y.	Not Classified....	3,068	7	3,075
Yorktown, Va.....	Thos. Ridge.....	748	1,435	2,183
		176,397	148,833	325,230

Of these interments about 9,300 are those of Confederates, being mainly in the National Cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finn's Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks and Woodlawn.

The following resolution, reported by the committee, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That with pride and heartfelt pleasure we place upon record our grateful appreciation of the hearty welcome and most generous hospitality extended to this Encampment and to the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic, by the citizens of Columbus and by State and Department officials, who have frœely opened to us the hospitable homes of this beautiful city, allowed us to take entire possession of their city, their capitol and their State, and whose unceasing efforts and boundless liberality have combined to make this the most successful, as it is the most numerously attended, National Encampment our order has yet held.

Comrade Hazard, of Pennsylvania, moved that the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Ritual, be referred back to that committee, to make such verbal alteration in the revision, as reported, as may be approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and that the report be adopted, and the revised ritual go into effect on the first day of January, 1889.

Comrade Hayes moved, as a substitute, that the further consideration of the report of the Committee on the Revision of the Ritual be postponed until the next meeting of the National Encampment, and that each member be furnished with a printed copy sixty days before its assemblage.

The motion failed to receive a second, and Comrade Hazard's motion was adopted.

Comrade Downs, of New Mexico, moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of General Sheridan. The motion prevailed, and the following named comrades were appointed: F. Downs, New Mexico; Louis Wagner, Past Commander-in-Chief, and Warner Miller, of New York.

On motion, the chairman of each department delegation was instructed to hand in the name of a candidate for member of the Council of Administration.

The Encampment adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Third Day.

The Encampment opened at 9:30 a. m., Comrade Cole, senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, in the chair.

The report of the Council of Administration was presented, as follows:

To the Twenty-Second National Encampment:

The Council of Administration respectfully submits the following report:

The Council met immediately after the adjournment of the twenty-first Encampment, at Exposition Hall, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30th, 1887. The Commander-in-Chief was authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of seven. The sum of \$2,000 was appropriated for the traveling expenses of the Commander-in-Chief, \$2,000 for salary of the Adjutant-General, and \$1,200 for the salary of the Quartermaster-General.

The sum of \$300 was appropriated for a testimonial to the retiring Commander-in-Chief.

The sum of \$150 was appropriated in accordance with the vote of the Encampment, so much of the same as may be necessary, to be expended in the purchase of tickets and subsistence for A. J. Judkin.

The matter of the proposed conveyance of Mount McGregor cottage, was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee, consisting of McClelland of Penn., Wilson of Ill., Deitz of Ohio, Newman of Iowa, Clarkson of Neb., Ginty of Wis., and Drake of Minn., with Commander-in-Chief Rea, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Cole, Adjt.-Gen. Fish, Q. M. Gen. Taylor, Inspt.-Gen. Hedges, met at the Neil House, Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 8th, 1887. The sum of fifty dollars per month was appropriated for the salary of stenographer and type-writer in the Adjutant-General's office.

A communication having been received from the Hon. George W. Williams of Mass., urging that the Grand Army of the Republic take official action to commend a bill before congress appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for a monument to testify national appreciation of the service of colored soldiers in the war of the rebellion, the committee, after thoughtful consideration, adopted the following: While, as a committee, we fully appreciate the laudable purpose of the bill, and should be gratified to witness such deserved tribute to the colored soldiers, still, as a fraternity, the passage of a *pension bill*

by the Congress of the United States, to relieve our suffering comrades is our *first* desire, and the unalterable purpose in the exercise of our influence as an order. And fearing the endorsement of the proposed bill would tend to weaken our influence, and possibly jeopardize the passage of such pension bill, therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to take action as requested by said Hon. George W. Williams, whose praiseworthy purpose we appreciate.

The bond of the Quartermaster-General was fixed at ten thousand dollars and of the Adjutant-General at one thousand dollars. The sum of one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as should prove necessary, was appropriated to bind and preserve the proceedings of National and Department Encampments and other printed matter, in the discretion of the Adjutant-General.

The price to Departments, of the membership badge ribbon, was fixed at four dollars and fifty cents apiece, and the Quartermaster-General was authorized to prescribe the price, to Departments, of the new official badge ribbon.

The bill of E. B. Gray, for expenses incurred in editing the proceedings of the twenty-first Encampment, amounting to one hundred and forty-seven dollars and twelve cents, was allowed and ordered paid.

The Quartermaster-General was authorized to contract, in his discretion, for a quantity of rank straps. A proposition was received from Past Commander-in-Chief Beath, to sell to the National Encampment, for the sum of \$450.00 the complete plates and all his interest in the Grand Army Blue Book. The proposition was accepted, and the price of the book to departments was fixed at seventy-five cents per copy; the same to be printed and issued to the departments in the same manner as other supplies.

The committee adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The 20th Annual Encampment adopted a resolution looking to a fitting memorial to our lamented comrade, Gen. U. S. Grant, and,

WHEREAS, There is in the treasury, eight thousand ninety-five dollars and twelve cents collected for that purpose, and,

WHEREAS, The 22d Encampment instructed the continuance of such committee,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that the sum which the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic ought to expend for the erection of the proposed Grant memorial, should not exceed \$30,000, and that such memorial should be characterized by simplicity and durability, rather than by size or cost.

Resolved, That the necessary expenses of the Memorial Committee incurred in completing the fund be audited and paid.

The National Council of Administration met in the Metropolitan Opera House, Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 12th, 1888, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Cole presiding. Vacancies by resignation were filled

by election as follows: Geo. W. Hunter, Rhode Island; C. C. Bennett, Minnesota. On motion the action of the Executive Committee to date was approved.

The subject of the location of National Headquarters for a term of years at some central point having been referred to this Council, we we beg leave to report that we deem it inadvisable to make such recommendation at this time.

The matter of the proposed transfer of the Mt. McGregor Cottage to the Grand Army of the Republic is fully set forth in the report of the Judge Advocate-General, to which the attention of the Encampment is respectfully called.

In accordance with instructions from the 21st National Encampment, the Council of Administration have had prepared a certificate of membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. The designer is to copy-right the design in the name of the Commander-in-Chief, the Grand Army of the Republic to own the same, together with all plates necessary for its production. A bond is to be executed to the proper officers by the designer to furnish the certificates to the Quartermaster-General, and to no one else, in quantities required, at twenty-five cents per copy. In our judgment the certificate, in workmanship and design is all that could be desired, and one that every comrade will be proud to own.

On motion the Commander-in-Chief was authorized to employ an official stenographer for the 22d National Encampment.

The bill of the Commander-in-Chief for expenses to the 22d National Encampment of \$400 was allowed and ordered paid.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 12, 1888.

To the National Council of Administration:

The committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Quartermaster-General, report that they have performed that duty, and, after carefully examining the same, in connection with the vouchers, find it to be correct.

The books of that officer were closed August 31, 1887, and show a balance in his hands of..... \$12,601.88

The receipts during the year just closed were—

From sale of supplies.....	\$27,031.47	
“ per capita.....	8,138.08	
“ amount transferred from Pensacola fund, by resolution of last Encampment....	1,501.95	
“ interest on investment.....	640.00	
“ interest on deposit.....	225.63	
“ charter fees.....	40.00	37,577.13
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$50,179.01

The payments during the year have been—

Salary of Adjutant-General.....	\$1,833.32	
“ “ Quartermaster-General	1,200.00	
“ “ Type-writer	550.00	
“ “ Judge-Advocate-General Taintor	300.00	
“ “ Inspector-General Hunter.....	300.00	
	<hr/>	\$4,183.32
Rent of National Headquarters.....	452.00	
“ “ room for storage of supplies.....	60.00	
	<hr/>	512.00
Reporting proceedings of 21st Encampment....	200.00	
Printing “ “	1,675.00	
Freight, &c., on “ “	503.35	
	<hr/>	\$2,378.35
Printing and Stationery		1,040.98
Postage, telegrams, &c., Adj.-Gen's office.....	427.59	
“ “ Q. M. “ “	474.90	
	<hr/>	902.49
Traveling expenses—		
Commander-in-Chief Fairchild (balance).....	200.17	
“ “ Rea	1,600.00	
Jr. V. C.-in-C. Linehan	188.58	
Surgeon-Gen. Everett.....	66.50	
Judge-Adv.-Gen. Taintor	79.00	
“ “ Veazey.....	31.62	
Ins.-Gen. Hunter	276.50	
Adjt.-Gen. Gray	65.95	
“ Fish	77.80	
Q. M. Gen	131.80	
Asst. Adjt.-Gen	28.00	
Pension Committee	974.32	
Executive Committee	446.40	
Ritual Committee.....	71.75	
	<hr/>	4,238.39
Judge Adv.-Gen. Taintor, engrossing records..	50.00	
Plates and copy-right of Blue Book.....	450.00	
Testimonial to Commander-in Chief Fairchild..	356.00	
Logan portrait for journal.....	130.00	
	<hr/>	\$986
Sundries.....		1,767.74
Purchase of supplies.....		20,930.50
	<hr/>	
Total.....		\$ 35,953.77
Leaving balance on hand August 31st, 1888....		\$14,225.24

The following abstract shows how the financial affairs compare with those of the preceding year:

	1887.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sales of supplies.....	\$32,723.59	\$27,031.47		\$5,692.12
Per capita.....	15,849.55	8,138.08		7,711.47
Interest.....	549.00	665.63	\$116.63	
Pensacola fund.....		1,501.95	1,501.95	
Charter fees.....		40.00	40.00	
Total.....	\$49,122.14	\$37,377.13	\$1,658.58	\$13,403.59
Net decrease in receipts.....				\$11,745 01
	1887.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salaries.....	\$3,783.66	\$4,183.32	\$399.66	
Traveling expenses.....	2,942.34	4,238.39	1,296.05	
Sundries.....	7,941.09	6,601.56		\$1,339.53
Supplies.....	24,090.30	20,930.50		3,159.80
Total.....	\$38,757.39	\$35,953.77	\$1,695.71	\$4,499.33
Net decrease.....				\$2,803.62

The committee call attention to a very large decrease in the receipts for the year in the sales of supplies and per capita. Although the balance on hand shows an increase of \$1,623.36 over that of the preceding year, it does not exist in fact, as it consists almost entirely of the \$1,501.95 transferred from the Pensacola fund. Practically the National Encampment has reached the time when, with existing legislation, its expenditures exhaust its receipts, and, with the diminution in the receipts from sales of supplies shown by the present reports, it becomes a question whether the expenses will not, in a very short time, entirely absorb the balance on hand and the amount invested in government securities.

The committee feel that had the effect of the proposition to reduce the per capita, which prevailed last year, been even partially appreciated, the reduction would probably not have been made, certainly not to the extent it was. Very soon the principal, if not the only source of income, will be from per capita, and, as the years go on it will be necessary to largely increase it. It would have been better for the future of the National Encampment had the reduction not been made.

The committee are of the opinion that, in view of the future necessities of the National Encampment, some system should be adopted for the protection of its financial affairs; they therefore report the following resolutions for recommendation to the Encampment for adoption:

Resolved, That the per capita tax be restored to one cent a quarter.

Resolved, That all propositions affecting the financial affairs of the National Encampment be first referred to the National Council of Administration.

COMRADE BENNETT, of Illinois:

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief: I move that the report be accepted and adopted, except so much thereof as refers to the per capita tax. When the rest is disposed of and the decks are cleared, I will tell, if necessary, why I object to that portion.

The report was adopted with the exception named.

It was moved that the resolution recommended by the Council of Administration as to per capita tax be adopted.

COMRADE BENNETT:

Commander-in-Chief: I hope I shall have the attention of the Encampment this morning, and that those who were anxious to get away from the city and hurry through the business of the Encampment have all gone home, and that those who remain will try to bring this session to a close in a seemly manner. We have never yet—and I speak from an experience of eight or ten years—finished the business of the Encampment in less than three days, and often far into the night of the third. Now let us take proper time to consider this proposition.

Last year I made a motion to decrease the per capita tax payable to the National Encampment from four cents to two cents a year. The report of the Quartermaster-General for this year shows the assets--and if you have it in your hands I would like you to turn to the eighth division, then refer to the report of the Quartermaster-General for last year. The report for last year shows on hand as the total assets—and, mind you, I am not speaking of anything but total assets, representing cash—\$33,838.24. The report for this year shows total assets, \$37,979.95—a gain to the National Encampment of over \$4,000. \$1,501.95 of that gain comes from converging the Pensacola relief fund into the National Encampment treasury, but the net gain of the income of the National Encampment over the expenditures is over \$2,600. Now, comrades, in the face of a gain of over \$2,600, and in

view of the terrible evils of which we have read of a vast surplus in the treasury, I desire to ask this National Encampment whether we are to make the per capita tax double what it was last year?

SEVERAL COMRADES: No, no.

COMRADE BENNETT: The per capita tax, if increased from two to four cents would create an additional revenue for the coming year of nearly \$7,000, and the estimate of the Council of Administration is that the decrease in revenue by reason of the reduction of the per capita tax was over \$7,000 for this year. Now, comrades, in the light of this reduction, at our Department Encampment last winter we went carefully over the whole schedule of supplies, and we arranged the prices of supplies and our per capita tax and salaries entirely upon the basis that, instead of paying to the National Encampment, with thirty thousand members, \$1,200 a year, we would pay to the National Encampment only \$600 a year. Now comrades, do you want to know how the figures were arrived at in the Council of Administration? I will tell you in as few words as possible. The gain of cash on hand, excluding the Pensacola fund entirely, the absolute gain of cash on hand this year is \$123. There are several large departments that have not paid their per capita tax for the last quarter. The amount due from departments for supplies is \$1,957.43. The Quartermaster-General has more supplies on hand at this time than he had last year. Last year he had on hand supplies to the amount of about \$500, I believe, and this year he has on hand supplies to the amount of \$1,300. So that he has in his hands an excess of supplies on hand over what he had last year of about \$800. Figuring them all together I make the net gain to the National Encampment of \$2,834. Now, do you know how much the National Encampment has in its treasury? \$20,000 worth of United States bonds, and \$14,000 in absolute cash—which I think ought to be put into United States bonds or some

security drawing interest. That makes \$34,000. In addition to that \$3,000 due from Departments, making the total assets of the National Encampment \$37,000. And we are asked by this report to increase the revenues of the National Encampment to the extent of \$7,000 a year. Figure it for yourselves, comrades. Two cents on 350,000 men. I submit, in all reason, that we ought not to increase this tax.

COMRADE TAYLOR, Q. M. G.:

Commander-in-Chief: Comrade Bennet says that the money on hand ought to be invested and draw interest. I want to say that it does draw interest.

COMRADE HARPER, of Pennsylvania. The apparent increase, as shown by Comrade Bennett, is one that is arrived at by book-keeping, and not by actual facts. It is in the balances, in one account and another, to the account of the Quartermaster-General every year. The Council of Administration deemed it to be the most practical way to present to you the actual financial results as they appear. The Grand Army is now in the period of its greatest prosperity. The time will speedily come when the income from supplies will be reduced to a mere minimum. The large income from that source is owing to the continued increase in membership. You are all aware of the fact that that increase is now diminishing, and it will only be a few years until it will be reduced to a minimum, or cease entirely, and there will be no income derived from that source at all; the National Encampment will then be compelled to resort to a heavy assessment in the shape of a per capita tax. The Council of Administration believed that the organization, now, in the days of its greatest prosperity, would be able to contribute a little more than is actually necessary for its present purposes, to help maintain the Grand Army of the Republic in the days of its decrepitude, and they appeal to the National

Encampment to provide the means to perpetuate this organization to the last possible moment.

A COMRADE. I would like to ask the comrade who just spoke, how long, in his judgment, it would take the National Encampment to use up all the surplus they now have, at the present rate of per capita tax?

COMRADE HARPER:

Commander-in-Chief: That is a subject that I have not figured out myself, but I don't think it would last for ten years.

THE COMRADE. Then, if it will last ten years, suppose we keep on on that basis. I don't take a great deal of stock in taxing the present for the future. I am one of the few—or many—who do not believe that taxation is a blessing, but believe the lower the tax the better; besides, the fact is that the Grand Army is increasing at present.

COMRADE HORN, of Kentucky: I heartily endorse the remarks of Comrade Bennett. I am opposed to the accumulation of a large sum of money in the hands of the officers of the National Encampment. I have noticed that as the fund is increased the salaries of the national officers have also increased. I noticed, yesterday, that, for the first time in the history of this organization, a resolution was introduced appropriating \$300 for the Judge Advocate-General, and I have no doubt but what some comrades are present with resolutions to be introduced of a similar character. As the fund increases the Council of Administration increases the salaries of our officers.

COMRADE HARPER: No, it does not.

THE COMRADE: It has been increasing steadily for the last half dozen years.

COMRADE HARPER: The National Encampment has done that itself.

THE COMRADE: We have now \$20,000 on hand. Wait until that is used up, or at least one-half of it, and as the

membership of the Grand Army decreases, and the need of supplies is practically done away with, the salaries of officers can be decreased in proportion, and the time will come when these comrades will be willing to serve without salary.

COMRADE O'DONNELL, (?) of Illinois:

Commander-in-Chief: I agree with my comrade from Indiana that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and that the time will come, perhaps, when the per capita tax will have to be increased. But it will not come, if the report made by some officer of this Encampment is correct, that there are now eleven hundred thousand survivors of the war of the rebellion who served in the Union army, of which we have, at the very largest estimate, only four hundred thousand enrolled in the ranks of the Grand Army. If we use due diligence we have yet ten years of increase before us, on the basis of the increase during the past ten years, notwithstanding the fact that every insurance company figures out that we are losing at the rate of a brigade a year by the command of the chief mustering officer—Death. The time will come, perhaps, when we will increase the per capita tax, but, in my judgment, that time has not yet arrived. I think we can go on for five years, at least, before it will be necessary to increase the per capita tax, and, therefore, I support the motion of my comrade, Bennett, that this part of the report be not adopted.

On motion of Comrade Wishit, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution was lost.

The report of the committee on the report of the Judge Advocate-General was submitted, as follows:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 13.

To the 22d National Encampment G. A. R.

COMRADES: Your Committee on the Report of the Judge Advocate-General submit that we have carefully considered the able, comprehensive, and carefully-prepared report of Comrade Veazey, and commend it in its every detail. The nine opinions are models of legal exactness, direct and forcible. We recommend their adoption.

We further recommend that the matter of the Mt. McGregor Cottage be referred to the incoming Commander-in-Chief, the Department Commander of the Department of New York, and Comrade W. G. Veazey of the Department of Vermont.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. L.

R. B. BROWN,
L. E. GRIFFITH,
S. E. FAUNCE,
J. H. GOULDING,
W. N. EATON.

On motion the report was adopted.

The report of the committee on the report of the Quartermaster-General was submitted, as follows:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, September 13, 1888.

To the 22nd National Encampment:

Your committee, to whom the report of the Quartermaster-General was referred, beg leave to report.

We have carefully examined the report and note the gratifying increase in the cash balance, notwithstanding the reduction in the per capita tax.

We would commend the zeal and fidelity with which Comrade Taylor has discharged the arduous duties of his office.

We find that there is due from Departments \$1,910.63. This should not be. We would recommend the rigid enforcement of the rule requiring that all requisitions shall be accompanied with cash.

All of which is respectively submitted in F., C. & L.,

E. C. MILLIKEN,
THEODORE F. LANG,
ELLIOTT S. MILLER,
J. N. TERRILL.

On motion the report was adopted.

The report of the committee on the report of the Inspector-General was submitted, as follows:

Your committee to whom was referred the report of the Inspector-General, have the honor to recommend that the report be received and that the recommendations therein contained, be adopted by this Encampment.

T. G. LAWLER, Illinois,
C. H. HUBBARD, California,
E. HENRY JENKS, Rhode Island,
I. N. WALKER, Indiana.

Committee.

The report was adopted.

COMRADE FAIRCHILD, Past Commander-in-Chief:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: I have a communication to present to the Encampment. It is the report of a committee of the Department of Wisconsin upon school histories. I simply desire to call your attention to it as a most-valuable document. It presents some truths that are shameful. I don't know whether many of you have read the report or not. It is a searching and valuable paper, giving information that every loyal citizen in this land ought to have at his tongue's end.

On motion of Comrade Hazard, of Pennsylvania, the report was ordered to be printed with the proceedings of the Encampment, and is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN, G. A. R. }
MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 1, 1888. }

In conformity with the instructions of the twenty-second Encampment, Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, held February 15th and 16th, 1888, we respectfully call your attention to the following report of a Committee on School Histories, and the resolutions accompanying it.

On this important question we, in behalf of the Department of Wisconsin, respectfully ask the co-operation of the patriotic citizens of all sections of our common country.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
E. B. GRAY,
PHIL CHEEK, JR.,
E. L. SHORES,
JOHN MEEHAN,
Committee.

REPORT.

SCHOOL HISTORIES.

Comrade John Hancock, of Madison, from the Committee on School Histories, appointed at the last Encampment, presented the following report:

To the Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic:

You committee have had under advisement the matter of school histories, submitted to them at the last Encampment, and beg to report that they have given the subject all the consideration they could consistently with their daily duties.

They have examined a number of school histories now in use in the North, and find that they all alike signally fail to comprehend the causes that resulted in the war of the rebellion; they conclude that the histories at the present time used in our common schools were

compiled for the purpose of a national system of education, South as well as North, and in doing this the efforts to be impartial and non-sectional have in many instances gone beyond the bounds of reason; but that possibly might be overlooked if the Southern section of our country would accept them, or embody their substance in the histories compiled, published and used there; when in our histories every latitude is given to the South, even to the extent that a student after finishing the study is unable to comprehend the differences between the two sections that resulted in the war, and is left unable to comprehend which was right and which wrong; indeed to discover that even there was a right or wrong side to that struggle for the preservation of the Union; after going to that extreme, evidently to secure their adoption and use in the South, and avoid the charge of being partisan or sectional, still these histories are spurned and refused a recognition there except to a limited extent.

Your committee procured several different histories now used in the common schools of the South, and after their perusal they were no longer in doubt as to the reasons for this refusal. It was found what was suspected to be true that the Southern histories all equally agree upon one point—that is, in teaching a thoroughly studied, rank, partisan system of sectional education.

The criticisms our own histories have undergone are based upon good and sufficient ground and are worthy of notice; yet in the mind of your committee they sink into insignificance compared to what is deemed of so much more importance, and to which your attention is now most respectfully called, and we ask that the matter be recognized and given that consideration which the importance and magnitude of the subject demands.

While it is impossible, in the space allowed a report of this nature, to make extended quotations, sufficient will be given at least to draw your attention to the subject and lay the foundation for a more extended research.

SAMPLES FROM SOUTHERN HISTORIES.

The first of these Southern histories that we shall notice is a South Carolina history, entitled "Davidson's School History of South Carolina," published at Columbia, S. C., by one W. J. Duffie, copyrighted in 1869:

Chapter 195: "The cause of secession, which was the cause of the war, was very much the same thing that caused nullification in 1832. Congress kept passing laws which it had no right to pass according to the constitution."

Chapter 196: "Whatever may have been the cause that brought the state to that decision, South Carolina did decide to withdraw from the Union of the states. She had a right to do this; that is, if the States rights party of the South was correct in its doctrine."

Chapter 197: * * * "On the 20th of December, 1860, the ordi-

nance of secession was passed. By this act South Carolina ceased to be a state in the Union, and became again a separate and sovereign state, as she was before the ratifying of the constitution, seventy-two years previous."

Chapter 201: "From this time—the fall of Fort Sumter—South Carolina went vigorously to work to raise troops to defend the new government formed in the South known as the Confederate States of America, against the threatened invasion of the United States."

The next Southern history bears on its title page, "By J. S. Blackburn, Principal of Potomac Academy, Alexandria, Va., and W. N. McDonald, A. M., Principal of the Male High School, Louisville, Kentucky, Twelfth Edition. Revised":

"THE SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

Page 394-5: "South Carolina was the first to act. On the 20th of December, 1860, a convention assembled in Charleston declared that 'the Union before existing between South Carolina and other states, under the name of the United States of America, was dissolved.' In justification of this measure it was alleged that the property, lives and liberty of the citizens were threatened by the aggressive aspect of the incoming administration.

"In 1832 this party was divided, some believing that a state had a right while in the Union to nullify an act of congress, whereas others held that no state had that right, but that any state had a right to withdraw from the Union as from a compact. In 1860 there was no such division because the question was not about nullifying, but about secession; and all held that any state had the right to secede."

"It was further asserted that the right of secession was a necessary part of that sovereignty * * * which had never been for a moment surrendered to the federal government." Again: "To Washington agents were sent, formally announcing the action of the sovereign states and asking for a peaceful settlement of difficulties."

"ACTION OF VIRGINIA."

Page 399: "Several of the border states, which, till then had remained inactive, watching the course of events, were by the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln forced to act." * * * "Virginia, it was urged, had done enough for peace. Her efforts thus far had only excited the reproaches of her friends and the contempt of her enemies. The president had forced a sword into her hands, and it was her duty to draw it in defense of states rights."

Page 404: Col. Ellsworth is styled a "famous rough" and circus rider of Chicago, while for Jackson, his slayer, "at the South tears were shed for him, and he was ranked among the patriotic martyrs of history."

Page 427: "The second year of the war now commenced; it found each section preparing with terrible earnestness for the conflict. The

South was straining every nerve to resist the Northern multitudes; her congress passed a law conscribing all men under thirty-five years of age. To fill her armies the North had a better and more successful mode, she offered immense bounties and high pay. Induced by these, thousands of European mercenaries enlisted. The South had nothing but her gallant children to put in the field and thus she was condemned to stake her most precious jewels against the trash of Europe."

REBEL TEACHINGS.

The next Southern history that comes to our notice is one written by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. His prominence in our national councils, his desertion and abandonment of the national government for the vice-presidency of the Confederate States is well known to you all; he belonged to the same school of politicians as Jefferson, Hayne and Calhoun. From his better knowledge of this Southern State rights heresy, he develops it more fully in his School history perhaps than the other histories we have referred to.

After the close of the war he very industriously bent his best energies to warping history in support of this State rights heresy, and in 1867 he published his views in an elaborate work of two volumes of 800 pages each, entitled "War Between the States," wherein he advocates State sovereignty and vindicates secession. In that work, Vol. II, pages 651-2, he says:

"The cause which was lost at Appomatox Court House * * * was only the maintainance of this principle by arms—it was not the principle itself that they abandoned. They only abandoned their attempt to maintain it by physical force."

Again, page 667:

"The Confederates so far from being branded with the epithet of 'rebels' and 'traitors' will be honored as self-sacrificing patriots, and their heroes and martyrs in history will take places by the side of Washington, Hampden and Sydney."

That publication was emphatically the great work of his life, but not content to rest his fame on this high-sounding panegyric to treason—a work only for matured minds—he leaves another legacy, and that a common school history to the children of the South, that it may become a part of their school system, and insists upon their continuing to indoctrinate their youth with this monstrous heresy.

Page 429 of his school history, Mr. Stephens says:

"They held that under the constitution of 1787 * * * the sovereignty of the several states was still reserved by the parties respectively, and that with it the right of eminent domain was retained by each within its limits. That the federal authorities had no rightful military jurisdiction over the soil upon which Fort Sumpter was erected except by the consent of the state of South Carolina * * *

and when South Carolina had reassumed her sovereign jurisdiction over her entire territory, the possession of this fort * * * justly belonged to her; that they had the right legally and morally to claim and take possession of it, and that any attempt by force to resist the exercise of this right by any other power was an act of war * * * Mr. Lincoln's call for troops; therefore, was met by the government at Montgomery by a similar call for volunteers to repel aggressions."

These limited quotations but faintly reflect the volumes; it is impossible to give you anything like a fair idea of the latitude taken in these Southern school histories; that can be realized only by giving each volume an attentive reading.

STATE RIGHTS.

This term "State rights" that bears so conspicuous a place in these Southern histories means simply state sovereignty—i. e., placing the sovereignty of the state above the Union—the right of any one state to nullify an act of congress or at its will peaceably to secede from the Union; an interpretation put upon the constitution by Thomas Jefferson while vice-president of the United States under the elder Adams and the leader of the opposition to the then administration, and further, an avowed candidate for the presidency; this interpretation was first by him embodied in the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-9; he wrote the resolutions with the distinct understanding that their authorship should be and remain a profound secret; which secrecy was faithfully maintained for upwards of twenty years, until he acknowledged their authorship in a letter to J. Cabel Breckenridge, December 11, 1821.

The legislature of Virginia had the same year passed a series of resolutions similar to those of Kentucky, but not so radical, drawn by Mr. Madison, but inspired by Mr. Jefferson.

These resolutions were sent by the legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia to the different states for their consideration. Ten of the states condemned the heresy in pronounced language. One state was reported at the time to have "kicked them under the table." The balance of the states did not deign to even notice them. That was this heresy's first reception—a stinging rebuke that should have been sufficient to cause it forever to hide its hydra head. Notwithstanding it was persisted in and made a part of the educational system of the South. From it Hayne and Calhoun drew their inspiration during the nullification period of 1830-2, and from that time it was "systematically and pertinaciously" pursued until it culminated in 1860-1 in the war of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON'S ALARM AND FORESIGHT.

At the time of the passage of these resolutions, 1798, Washington was in retirement; but ever watchful of the interests of the people, he viewed this doctrine with great apprehension and alarm, and with

prophetic vision he forecast the consequences of this doctrine when in a letter to Patrick Henry, remarkable in its tone, he pleadingly urged him to announce himself a candidate for the House of Delegates in his own state and there stand as a bulwark against this heresy. He said: "If this doctrine was systematically and pertinaciously pursued it must eventually dissolve the Union or produce coercion."

Mr. Henry had been an invalid for two years, but he responded to Washington's appeal by leaving his sick bed, announced himself a candidate and at the polls he addressed the people as follows:

"The state had quitted the sphere in which she had been placed by the constitution, and, in daring to pronounce upon the validity of federal laws, had gone out of her jurisdiction in a manner not warranted by any authority, and in the highest degree alarming to every considerate man; that such opposition on the part of the state to the acts of the general government must beget their enforcement by military power."

Thus those two great and good men predicted in relation to this abominable doctrine. How truly the clash of arms on Virginia's soil in 1861 verified these predictions!

Your committee can go no farther in this direction, but repeat that these Southern school histories to which we have referred teach the same identical doctrine, more radical and partisan than before the war; as they now proclaim the righteousness of their cause, vindicate state sovereignty and secession, and any school history that teaches anything different finds but little encouragement in that section.

CONCLUSION.

These Southern histories do not fail to make known their side of this question. They are full of it. There is no disguise on their part. What we deem treason is there made respectable. While our histories on the same subject are comparatively silent, indeed are so lamentably deficient upon this question that it were far better to discard all history of our country during the epoch of 1860-5 than to admit them to our schools as now compiled.

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

It is indeed time to cease toying with treason for policy, and to cease illustrating rebels as heroes, as is the case in some of our own school histories. It is not reviving sectional issues or animosities to advocate that this matter be dealt with strictly in accordance with the true facts of history.

Our government is not just to its people; we are not just to our sons and daughters unless we demand that in our school histories space sufficient to elucidate this monstrous heresy.

It is time that a broad, comprehensive, constitutional, Union-loving patriotism should be taught in our common schools. We have had one epoch of supineness and apathy upon this question, and the re-

sult was that Wisconsin had to send 80,000 of her best citizens to the field, of whom 12,000 never returned.

While it may be useless to criticize this Southern method, as under our present lack of a national system of education we have no remedy except so far as we can influence public opinion in the South by an expression of our sentiment, we should not fail or be deterred from doing our duty. The variance of the two systems should be the strongest incentive to educate our own children in that sturdy loyalty that places the Union above the state, that teaches that sovereignty is in the people of the United States, not in the people of a single state, and that nullification and secession are treason. And we would appeal to the ex-soldiers of the Confederacy, whose bravery on many a well-fought field we can amply attest, having honestly surrendered as they did, and professing to love the Union as they now do, urging that they use their influence against the doctrine of state rights, which was the chief cause of our sad fraternal strife, and which, if continued to be taught, may again be the cause of another civil war.

Comrades: You know of it, the badges you wear upon your breasts, which entitle you to a seat in this Encampment, evidence that you met and throttled this heresy on the battle fields of your country; and now it is in your hands to resolve whether or not you will, so far as your influence extends, see to it that your children are supplied with a school history from which they can learn the reasons why their fathers went forth to battle for the unity of the states, for the constitution and for the supremacy of law.

JNO. HANCOCK,
A. O. WRIGHT,
H. C. CURTIS.

The reading of the report was interrupted by frequent demonstrations of approval of the report of the committee, and of disapproval of the sentiments embodied in the histories used in the schools of the South.

On motion of Comrade Watrous, of Milwaukee, amended by Comrade John Meehan, of Darlington, the report was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

In connection with the report, Comrade Hancock offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Assistant Adjutant-General of this Department is hereby instructed to send a copy of the report of the Committee on School Histories to the several Department Headquarters, asking their co-operation.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this Encampment whose duty it shall be to see to it that the said report is brought properly to the attention of the National Encampment at its next session; and

Resolved, That a copy of the report be sent also to each of the various Teachers' Associations throughout the country, requesting

their co-operation; and that said committee report their doings to the next Encampment.

The following committee was appointed, pursuant to such resolutions: Lucius Fairchild, Madison; E. B. Gray, Milwaukee; Philip Cheek, Jr., Baraboo; E. L. Shores, Ashland; John Meehan, Darlington.

Official, from the Records.

E. B. GRAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General,
Department of Wisconsin.

A resolution was offered that the Judge Advocate-General be allowed \$300. It was moved that the same be referred to the Council of Administration, which motion did not prevail and the resolution was adopted.

It was moved by Comrade Beath, of Pennsylvania, that the Judge-Advocate-General and the Inspector-General shall hereafter each receive the sum of \$300 for their services.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Downs, from the committee to draft resolutions upon the death of Comrade Sheridan, submitted the resolutions appearing on page 226, which on motion of Comrade Hazard of Pennsylvania, were adopted by a rising vote and ordered printed in the journal opposite a portrait of the General.*

The following comrades were elected members of the National Council of Administration :

Arkansas.....	Lafayette Gregg.....	Fayetteville
California.....	Geo. E. Gard.....	Los Angeles
Colorado.....	Charles F. Harkinson.....	Denver
Connecticut.....	Henry N. Fanton.....	Danbury
Dakota.....	E. Smith.....	Grand Forks
Delaware.....	James Harkness.....	Pleasant Hill
Florida.....	S. W. Fox.....	Jacksonville
Illinois.....	John J. Healey.....	Chicago
Indiana.....	Allen H. Dougall.....	Fort Wayne
Idaho.....	W. T. Riley.....	Harley
Iowa.....	H. N. Picknell.....	Des Moines
Kansas.....	George K. Spencer.....	Gove City

*The accompanying portrait is a faithful re-production of a late photograph by C. Parker of Washington.

Kentucky.....	Daniel O'Riley.....	Litchfield
Louisiana and Miss..	J. M. Lawler	New Orleans
Maine.....	Charles D. Jones.....	Rockland
Massachusetts.....	E. B. Macy.....	Fitchburg
Maryland.....	William A. McKellip.....	Westminster
Michigan.....	R. A. Alger	Detroit
Minnesota.....	Lewis Maish.....	Minneapolis
Missouri	Ira K. Alderman.....	Maryville, Nodaway Co
Montana.....	Pierce Hoopes.....	Livingston
Nebraska.....	T. S. Clarkson.....	Omaha
New Hampshire.....	Wm. S. Pillsbury.....	Derry Depot
New Jersey.....	J. F. Lovett.....	Trenton
New Mexico.....	James H. Purdy.....	Santa Fe
New York.....	Charles A. Orr.....	Buffalo
Ohio.....	T. M. Sechler.....(180 E. Fifth St.)	Cincinnati
Oregon.....	R. M. McMasters.....	Portland
Pennsylvania.....	William McClelland.....	Pittsburg
Potomac.....	Amos J. Gunning.....	Washington
Rhode Island.....	Henry C. Luther.....	Providence
Tenn. and Georgia...	Frank Seaman.....	Knoxville
Texas.....	H. W. Nye.....	Fort Worth
Utah.....	James F. Bradley.....	Salt Lake
Vermont.....	Fred E. Smith.....	Montpelier
Virginia.....	Henry B. Nichols.....	Norfolk
Washington Ter.....	A. P. Curry.....	Spokane Falls
West Virginia.....	I. H. Duval.....	Wellsburg
Wisconsin.....	George C. Ginty.....	Chippewa Falls

On motion the Commander-in-Chief elect was authorized to insert the name of a comrade from Arizona as a member of the Council of Administration.

Comrade Gray moved that the Service Book be submitted to the Committee on Revision of the Ritual with instructions to report any desired changes to the next Encampment.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Downs of New Mexico called attention to the fact that return tickets were required to be stamped at Columbus immediately prior to departure for home, and said that this worked great hardship upon comrades from the West who desired to visit friends away from Columbus and who could not return to Columbus to get the ticket stamped, except at considerable inconvenience and expense.

Other comrades from the West stated similar causes of complaint, and on motion, a committee consisting of Comrades S. H. Hurst, David Lanning, and John W. Chapman, was appointed to confer with the railway officers upon the subject.

COMRADE TODD of New York:

Commander-in-Chief:—Yesterday a resolution was introduced recognizing the order of the Sons of Veterans. In my opinion, through some inadvertance, an omission was made in the wording of the resolution. The resolution which I think you adopted unanimously, and did right in so doing,—I voted for it myself—recognized the order of the Sons of Veterans. Among the specifications of the resolution, was one recommending that this Encampment encourage the formation of Camps of the Sons of Veterans. I wish to ask unanimous consent to the introduction of this resolution:

Resolved, That this Encampment encourages the formation of *Posts* as well as Camps of Sons of Veterans.

Objection being made the resolution was declared out of order.

The following resolution was offered by Comrade Cresy of Dakota and was passed by unanimous consent.

Resolved, That we are everlastingly obliged to the newspapers of Columbus for the very accurate and comprehensive reports which they have given of the proceedings of the Grand Army, and for their courteous treatment of this Encampment and of all our visiting comrades.

Comrade Beath, Past-Commander-in-Chief offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Council of Administration be and is authorized and directed to insist upon definite contracts for transportation rates to the Twenty-third 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 reasonable contracts for railroad and hotel fares 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 FISH, the Adjutant-General: I want to say to you as having had something to do with the arrangements here, that while it is well enough to pass this resolution just as it is, giving to the Council of Administration power to change the place of meeting, if necessary, that that part of it which directs the executive committee to make definite contracts in time to enable the locality to make proper preparations for the entertainment of the Encampment, is utterly impracticable. We were here in December last endeavoring to perfect arrangements for this assembly. It was necessary that the citizens of Columbus should know, early, at what time the Encampment was to be held, but it was utterly idle at that time to talk to railroad companies about rates. The best we could do was to get the positive assurance of the local management that they would see to hotel accommodations and charges, and that they would do everything possible to get the best transportation rates and facilities. That we did, and that I think is the best that can be done in any case; so do not hope too much from this resolution, although I think it ought to be passed.

COMRADE COSGROVE, of Washington Territory:

Commander-in-Chief: I think if that resolution was amended like this, that each department would discourage the attendance of all except delegates, it would bring them to time; but the resolution as it stands would be simply worthless and would not reach anything next year, and would not benefit us at all. I move to amend by adding the following:

Resolved, Further, that unless the railroad companies now furnish the required relief to comrades, then the various departments will discourage the attendance of all except members of the National Encampment.

The amendment prevailed and the resolutions were adopted.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Woman's Relief Corps, submitted the following oral report which was received and adopted.

Commander-in-Chief: Your committee appointed to convey the greetings of this Encampment to the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, now in session, respectfully report that we visited said Convention, and were most cordially received by the officers and members thereof. We expressed to them the congratulations of this Encampment upon the success and prosperity of their order, our high appreciation of the noble work they are doing for the relief of the destitute and distressed wards of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the hope that they will continue their work of charity with the same zeal as in the past.

COMRADE HURST of Ohio: I rise to a question of privilege. For a year past the people of Columbus have with united heart and hand, been working for the success and advancement of this great Encampment. I want to say as to their success in providing accommodations, that to my personal knowledge last night and the night before and the night before that, every night this week, from ten to twenty-five thousand beds and cots, prepared especially for the visitors to this city, have been unoccupied; and in view of these labors and of the provision that has been made by the people of Columbus for this Encampment, I wish to read to you an extract from the *Cincinnati Commercial* of to-day to show you how we are treated and to ask of you a condemnation thereof. Speaking of the citizens of Columbus and of their preparation, and entertainment of this Encampment, the editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial* says: "They have succeeded in gathering an enormous mass of people there, with insufficient accommodations, and the scenes of horror around Columbus for several days have reminded old soldiers of the Andersonville prison pens." I move that it is the sense of this Encampment that that editorial is unqualifiedly, basely and wholly a lie.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Comrade Long of New York moved that a handsomely bound copy of the proceedings of this Encampment be presented to the widow of General Sheridan; and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Gould of Pennsylvania moved that the Encampment now proceed to the installation of the officers elect and the motion prevailed.

The officers of the Encampment were installed by Past Commander-in-Chief, Robert B. Beath.

Past Commander-in-Chief Rea introduced the newly elected Commander-in-Chief in the following terms:

Comrades: It has been a matter of deepest regret that my physical condition has so largely deprived me of the privilege of presiding over your deliberations. It has been painful to remain silent, a mere spectator of your proceedings; but I feel partly compensated by the fact that I now have voice sufficient to present to you my successor, Commander-in-Chief William Warner, than whom there is no manlier man, no truer-hearted comrade, in all the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. You have chosen wisely. With him at the helm your prosperity and honor for the coming year are assured. Comrades, Commander-in-Chief Warner.

The Commander-in-Chief responded as follows:

Commander Rea and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: In taking the obligation of the order in your presence as one of your officers, I am no more and, I hope, no less a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic than I have been for many years. To say what I shall do would be idle. It may be all summed up, Comrades, in this: that every instruction, every resolution passed by this body, which can alone speak authoritatively for the four hundred thousand comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, I will try faithfully and honestly to execute, and to that end devote all the energy and ability I may possess. You have heard a report from the comrades

from Vermont—a report that I hope we will hear in the near future from every state of the Union—“that there is not an old soldier or sailor within the borders of the state of Vermont who has an honorable discharge who is not a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, or else has sent a reasonable excuse for his name not appearing on its rolls.” It ought to be that when an old soldier is not a member of the Grand Army of the Republic the question should be asked what is the matter with his record, that he is debarred from being a member of this order? I recognize this fact, that there is no tie outside of those of the family so close as the ties of comradeship that unite us one to another. One comrade may have one way of expressing it and another another, but it pervades the breast of every true soldier of the Union army. They were ties, Comrades, that were formed in a time that tried men’s souls. We should strengthen those ties of fraternity and charity that we carried with us to our homes when we resumed the duties of citizens, which we had temporarily laid aside to go forth as the American volunteers. Let us make them living, vital principles in all our hearts.

Comrades, I will not detain you with a speech. I wish to say that for the kind complimentary words that have been spoken by the retiring Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, that my highest ambition shall be that I may successfully follow in his footsteps, as he has trodden in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors in the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and if, at the end of my term, I can come to you with a record as clean and as pure as his, with the order in as strong and prosperous condition as he turns it over to me, I shall feel that my labors have not been in vain. You have by resolution expressed your gratitude to the good people of Columbus. You could not have done less. I was surprised at what was read this morning from a newspaper. I know of no better way of illustrating the hospitality of the citizens of

Columbus, to show that they not only opened their doors to us, but their hearts also, than to tell a circumstance that was narrated to me this morning. A comrade said: "While I and a few other comrades were waiting for the column to move we were tired and wanted to sit down, and as we did not see any other place we got up on the steps of a private residence. It was an elegant house and we thought we had a good deal of cheek to get up there and sit down without invitation, but we did it. After sitting there awhile a lady came out, and we supposed, of course, that she was going to say something not very complimentary; but she introduced herself as the lady of the house and kindly informed us that lunch was waiting on the table, and she invited us in to partake of it." That incident is characteristic of the welcome we have received from this people. I have attended a few National Encampments. There are always some that think they are neglected, but I have never seen the arrangements more complete and the comrades more contented than at this.

Comrades, when you go to the state of Wisconsin at the next National Encampment, and you shall see there the genial face of your old Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Fairchild, my earnest hope is that you shall be as well pleased with your reception there as we are with ours here. Every man, woman and child in that state is the friend of the old veteran, and they will give you a hearty welcome.

Comrades, I have said enough. I now assume the duties of the office, realizing the responsibility devolving upon me. What is the further pleasure of the Encampment?

COMRADE HARPER, of Pennsylvania.

Commander-in-Chief: I desire to have unanimous consent to introduce a resolution that I think has been forgotten; that is, that the Quartermaster-General be authorized to furnish the new ritual, free of cost, in exchange

for rituals now in use, and that it be done through Assistant Quartermasters-General of Departments.

The resolution was adopted.

The Commander-in-Chief announced the following staff Officers, and they were duly installed:

Eugene F. Weigel, Blair Post No. 1, Department of Missouri, Adjutant-General.

John Taylor, Post 51, Department of Pennsylvania, Quartermaster-General.

George S. Evans, William H. Smart Post, No. 30, Department of Massachusetts, Inspector-General.

The Encampment then closed in due form.

Daniel Fish

Adjutant-General,

WHEREAS: *Since the meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic held one year ago our Comrade, Philip H. Sheridan, General of the United States Army, has passed over the river of death to the great beyond.*

RESOLVED: *That with sincere sorrow we mourn the loss of one of the brave defenders of this nation, whose brilliant achievements in arms, whose heroic courage in the hour of peril, and whose untiring devotion to his country's service have challenged the admiration of the world and placed his name among the foremost of the illustrious soldiers of history.*

RESOLVED: *That in the life of our late comrade-in-arms we recognize that type of manhood which characterizes the man born and reared under our free institutions; the citizen blending with the soldier and lofty patriotism so guiding and moulding ambition that it is formidable only to the country's foes.*

RESOLVED: *That we extend our deepest sympathy to the sorrowing family in this their hour of grief and assure them that while we mourn with them the loss of the loving husband and tender father, we will ever cherish with pride the memory of Philip H. Sheridan, the model Comrade and Soldier.*



ENG^d BY J. L. PHILLIPS, N.Y.

Phil. H. Sheridan

Unofficial Proceedings.

The arrangement made by the people of Columbus for the reception and entertainment of the immense assemblage of comrades and their friends were wonderfully complete and effective. Preparations were inaugurated as early as Oct. 4th, 1887. On Dec. 7th a general committee was formed, with Col. A. G. Patton as chairman, and on Jan. 17th, 1888, its first meeting was held. Sixteen sub-committees were formed as follows: Finance; Parades, Camp fires, &c.; Reception; Decoration; Music; Printing; Badges; Camps and Barracks; Illumination; Women's Relief Corps; Hotels, Boarding and Lodging; Halls and Headquarters; Registration; Transportation; Horses and Carriages, and Press. An elaborate programme for each day, from Monday to Friday inclusive, was framed and carried out with remarkable success. Every evening was made memorable by general camp-fires and receptions under the auspices of the General Council, at which eloquence, and music and enthusiasm prevailed abundantly. Meetings of Soldier and Auxiliary Societies and regimental and brigade re-unions, were interspersed throughout the week and were thronged with veterans from every quarter of the Union.

The arrangements for accommodating the crowds in hotels, private houses, and camps, were admirable. Food and lodgings were abundant and sanitary and police regulations adequate and complete. Fortunately the weather was unexceptionable throughout the week, contributing very largely to the comfort of all concerned.

The general parade on Tuesday was a significant and memorable pageant. The number in line is variously estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000 men; but whatever

the number, it certainly surpassed any previous display of the order. It was composed of 18 divisions, all under the command of Col. Patton, and so perfect were all the arrangements that there was scarcely a break in the march from beginning to close. About five hours were occupied in passing the reviewing stand. The smiling skies and refreshing air, the gaily decorated streets, the floods of music, the cheering crowds, the tattered and discolored battle flags, the waving banners, and the steady tread of the uniformed and joyous host, formed a scene thrilling and inspiring beyond the power of words to express.

In all the details of preparation, reception and entertainment the citizens and comrades of Columbus deserve, and have, the sincerest thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The following named gentlemen constituted the "General Council," each, with the exception of the Chairman and Secretary, being the chairman of one of the sixteen sub-committees:

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

COL. A. G. PATTON, Chairman;

C. D. FIRESTONE,	ALFRED E. LEE,
Vice-Chairman;	Secretary;
D. S. GRAY,	GILBERT C. HOOVER,
A. D. RODGERS,	THEO. H. BUTLER,
CHARLES T. CLARK,	JOHN G. MITCHELL,
N. B. ABBOTT,	HENRY C. LONNIS,
CARL N. BANCROFT,	MOSES H. NEIL,
DAVID LANNING,	R. M. ROWND,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	ANDREW SCHWARZ,
W. D. BRICKELL.	

Orders and Circulars.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
MINNEAPOLIS. MINN., October 8, 1887. }

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 1. }

I. At the twenty-first annual session of the National Encampment held at St. Louis, September 28th, 29th and 30th, the following comrades were elected to the offices designated:

Commander-in-Chief:

JOHN P. REA, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief:

NELSON COLE, St. Louis, Missouri.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief:

JOHN C. LINEHAN, Penacook, N. H.

Surgeon-General:

FLORENCE DONOHUE, Washington D. C.

Chaplain-in-Chief:

EDWARD ANDERSON, Norwalk, Connecticut.

II The following appointments are announced, the comrades designated having entered upon the duties of their respective positions:

Adjutant-General: DANIEL FISH, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Quartermaster-General: JOHN TAYLOR, 218 Walnut St., Phil.

Judge Advocate-General: WHEELOCK G. VEAZEY, Rutland, Vt.

Additional staff appointments will be announced in further Orders, together with the names of the elected members of the National Council of Administration.

III. Headquarters are established at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where all communications for the Commander-in-Chief, or Adjutant-General should be addressed.

IV. In order that the Roll of the twenty-first National Encampment may be completed, Assistant Adjutants-General are requested to forward to Comrade E. B. Gray, Madison, Wis., immediately, a list of the comrades duly accredited as members of that body from their respective Departments, designating each by his proper title and indicating by a star (*) those actually in attendance.

By Command of JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief.*

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
 MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., October 25, 1887. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 2. }

I. The following additional Staff appointments have been made:

Inspector-General:

IRA M. HEDGES, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Assistant Adjutant-General:

ROBERT STRATTON, Minneapolis, Minn.

Senior Aide-de-Camp:

REESE R. HENDERSON, Minneapolis, Minn.

II. The following named Comrades will constitute the Pension Committee for the current year:

George S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass. Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa. James Tanner, Brooklyn, N. Y. John S. Kountz, Toledo, Ohio. John W. Burst, Sycamore, Ill.

III. The members of the National Council of Administration chosen at the St. Louis Encampment are as follows. Errors in names or places, if any, should be promptly reported, together with city addresses where necessary:

Arkansas.....	William G. Akers	Little Rock.
California.....	A. W. Barrett	Los Angeles.
Colorado.....	Cecil A. Deane	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Morgan G. Bulkeley.....	Hartford.
Dakota.....	B. F. Campbell.....	Sioux Falls.
Delaware.....	George W. King.....	Wilmington.
Florida.....	William James.....	Jacksonville.
Gulf.....	Henry Schorten.....	Baton Rouge.
Illinois.....	R. F. Wilson.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	Irvin Robbins.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	George A. Newman.....	Cedar Falls.
Kansas.....	J. D. Barker.....	Girard.
Kentucky.....	M. Minton.....	Louisville.
Maine.....	F. A. Motley.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	L. L. Stockbridge.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Benjamin S. Lovell.....	E. Weymouth.
Michigan.....	Russell A. Alger.....	Detroit.
Minnesota.....	James H. Drake.....	St. Paul.
Missouri.....	Charles G. Burton.....	Nevada.
Montana.....	Peter R. Dolman.....	Butte.
Nebraska.....	T. S. Clarkson.....	Omaha.
New Hampshire.....	Geo. E. Hodgdon.....	Portsmouth.
New Jersey.....	Bishop W. Maius.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	James H. Purdy.....	Santa Fe.
New York.....	Jacob Scheider.....	New York.
Ohio.....	Fred C. Deitz.....	Zanesville.
Oregon.....	O. Summers.....	Portland.
Pennsylvania.....	William McClelland.....	Pittsburgh.

Potomac	John C. S. Burger.....	Washington.
Rhode Island.....	Thomas W. Coy.....	Westerly.
Tennessee and Georgia.	W. J. Ramage.....	Knoxville.
Texas.....	George H. Knight.....	Dallas.
Utah.....	T. C. Bailey.....	Salt Lake.
Vermont.....	Charles E. Graves.....	Bennington.
Virginia.....	John B. H. Goff..	(Hampton)Soldiers' Home.
Washington Territory .	Charles M. Holton	North Yokima.
West Virginia.....	Robert S. Northcott.....	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	George C. Ginty.....	Chippewa Falls.

IV. The Executive Committee of the Council of Administration is announced as follows:

William McClelland, Pittsburgh, Pa. Robert F. Wilson, Chicago, Ill. Fred C. Deitz, Zanesville, O. George A. Newman, Cedar Falls, Ia. Thaddeus S. Clarkson, Omaha, Neb. James H. Drake, St. Paul, Minn. George C. Ginty, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

V. Certain changes in the Rules and Regulations, effected by vote of the 21st National Encampment, are hereby promulgated for the information of comrades:

1. Amending Chapter 5, Article 1, Section 2, by adding at the close of the section:

"*Provided* that any comrades who have been refused a charter for a Post by a Department Commander, may appeal to the Commander-in-Chief, and he, with the approval of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, is empowered to order the Department Commander to issue the charter."

2. Incorporating the flag ribbon of the membership badge as part of official badges:

Add, in Section 3, Article 9, Chapter 5, Rules and Regulations, after "1873," in the fourth line, the words "as amended by the National Encampment at St. Louis, Sept. 30, 1887."

In the description of official badges (see page 34, Rules and Regulations) strike out the word "plain" in the second line of the second paragraph. And in lieu of the third paragraph insert: "That the ribbon be one and one-half inches in length in the clear, and one and one-fourth inches in width, to be composed of the flag, as on membership badges, with a border of one-quarter of an inch on each side, the borders to be in color, for National officers buff, for Department officers cherry red and for Post officers light blue."

Strike out on page 35: "the flag ribbon of the membership badge is not to be used on official badges."

3. Providing that posts composed of members who served in the Naval or Marine service of the United States may use the term "*Shipmates*" instead of *Comrades* where they deem the same appropriate.

VI. The term "service" in Section 5, Article 4, Chapter 5, Rules and Regulations, under which comrades in the pension and other

civil departments of the Government service, on duty at a distance from their posts, have claimed exemption from the provisions of this article relative to the non-payment of dues, has been defined by resolution of the National Encampment to mean only those in the Naval, Military or Marine service and on duty at a distance from the posts of which they are members.

VII. The following was adopted:

“*Resolved*, That the members of the Grand Army of the Republic are strictly forbidden to use the badge of the order or the letters G. A. R. as a sign or advertisement for any private business whatsoever. Comrades will govern themselves accordingly.

By command of JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief*.

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., December 15, 1887, }
GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3. }

I. By the action of the twenty-first National Encampment a permanent committee of five was created, charged with the duty of cooperating with a similar committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in the erection of a monument at Washington, to the memory of our late illustrious Comrade, John A. Logan. The following named comrades are accordingly assigned to duty as members of such committee:

Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.; H. H. Thomas, Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Tyler, Calverton, Md.; John A. Reynolds, Rochester, N. Y.; William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.

II. The following named comrades will constitute the “Grant Memorial Committee” created by the action of the twentieth National Encampment.

GRANT MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

Arkansas	Thomas Roles.....	Fort Smith
California	W. R. Smedberg.....	San Francisco
Colorado	A. J. Sampson.....	Denver
Connecticut	Amos D. Allen.....	Norwich
Dakota.....	C. S. Palmer.....	Sioux Falls
Delaware.....	John Wainright.....	Wilmington
Florida.....	James A. Pine.....	Eustis
Gulf.....	E. V. Hitch.....	New Orleans
Illinois.....	W. W. Berry.....	Quincy
Indiana.....	David N. Foster.....	Fort Wayne
Iowa.....	W. R. Manning.....	Newton
Kansas.....	A. B. Campbell.....	Topeka
Kentucky.....	James C. Michie.....	Covington

Maine.....	Selden Connor.....	Augusta
Massachusetts.....	George S. Evans.....	Cambridgeport
Maryland.....	W. E. W. Ross.....	Baltimore
Michigan.....	Oscar F. Lochhead.....	Flint
Minnesota.....	E. C. Babb.....	Minneapolis
Missouri.....	A. G. Peterson.....	St. Louis
Montana.....	Wilber F. Sanders.....	Helena
Nebraska.....	Sam. B. Jones.....	Omaha
New Hampshire.....	Timothy W. Challis.....	Manchester
New Jersey.....	Henry M. Nevius.....	Red Bank
New Mexico.....	J. J. Fitzgerald.....	Las Vegas
New York.....	John Palmer.....	Albany
Ohio.....	H. P. Lloyd.....	Cincinnati
Oregon.....	F. H. Lamb.....	Portland
Pennsylvania.....	Robert B. Beath.....	Philadelphia
Potomac.....	S. S. Burdett.....	Washington D. C
Rhode Island.....	Chas. R. Brayton.....	Providence
Tennessee & Georgia.....	Albert E. Sholes.....	Augusta Ga
Texas.....	O. T. Lyon.....	Sherman
Utah.....	F. M. Bishop.....	Salt Lake City
Vermont.....	Geo. W. Hooker.....	Brattleboro
Virginia.....	Edgar Allan.....	Richmond
Washington Ter.....	Chas. M. Holton.....	North Yokima
West Virginia.....	W. H. H. Flick.....	Martinsburg
Wisconsin.....	Henry G. Rogers.....	Milwaukee

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. S. BURDETT, Chairman.

Robert B. Beath.	David N. Foster.	George S. Evans.
C. S. Palmer.	Henry M. Nevius.	John Palmer.
A. G. Peterson.		H. P. Lloyd

III. The following appointments on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are announced;

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP.

ARKANSAS.

R. E. Jackson.....	Hot Springs
Fred I. Dean.....	Fort Smith

CALIFORNIA.

E. Boulon.....	Los Angeles
James Kip.....	San Francisco
H. H. Boyce.....	Los Angeles
B. Armbrust.....	Virginia City, Nev
C. H. Hubbard.....	Sacramento
P. P. Chamberlain.....	Red Wood City
A. L. Gartley.....	Martinez

COLORADO.

Joseph W. Fisher.....	Cheyenne, Wy T
E. W. Burton.....	Gunnison
Geo. W. Morrin.....	Colorado Springs
A. J. Sampson.....	Denver

CONNECTICUT.

Harry L. Beach.....	Hartford
Levi Dixon.....	Stamford
Patrick Marr.....	New Britain
Thomas Boudren.....	Bridgeport
J. W. Winch.....	Washapaug

DAKOTA.

S. H. Jumper.....	Aberdeen
S. K. McGinnis.....	Jamestown
John B. Dennis.....	Yankton

DELAWARE.

Charles F. Zerby.....	Wilmington
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FLORIDA.

George W. Lewton.....	Altamonte
Edwin Hedden.....	Orlando

ILLINOIS.

A. L. Chetlain.....	Chicago
James H. Healy.....	Chicago
Joseph L. Danenhower.....	Chicago
E. C. Cook.....	St. Charles
Joseph S. Buck.....	Freeport
William H. Monroe.....	Woodstock
E. H. Osborn.....	Quincy
Geo. E. Roper.....	Rockford
W. H. Watson.....	Aurora
Robert Mann Woods.....	Joliet
James H. Rea.....	Chicago
James G. Everest.....	Chicago
H. B. Brooks.....	Chicago
John M. Hamilton.....	Chicago
John H. Senseman.....	Olney
E. S. Watts.....	Chicago
C. H. Tebbetts.....	Chicago
Charles F. Webb.....	Bloomington
Henry S. Dietrich.....	Chicago
Alfred Wilson.....	South Chicago
Louis Krughoff.....	Nashville
M. F. Ellsworth.....	Nunda
James A. Sexton.....	Chicago
William Hill.....	Chicago
George M. Farnham.....	Chicago
Geo. F. McNight.....	Chicago

INDIANA.

Elmer Crockett.....	South Bend
J. O. Beard.....	Indianapolis
A. D. Shaw.....	Indianapolis
A. J. McCutcheon.....	Evansville
Geo. H. Pennington.....	New Albany
James R. Henry.....	Albion
S. T. Ward.....	Albion
C. C. Schreeder.....	Huntingburgh
W. W. Woods.....	Wabash
John W. Hayden.....	Fort Wayne
Amos R. Walter.....	Fort Wayne
John C. Hibbetts.....	Lawrenceberg
Charles A. White.....	Danville
William Emery Brown.....	Valparaiso
Thos. A. Gilmore.....	Goshen
Nate C. Welsh.....	South Whitley

IOWA.

Buren R. Sherman.....	Waterloo
John S. Woolson.....	Mt. Pleasant
C. H. Smith.....	Mt. Pleasant
F. W. Harwood.....	Cedar Rapids
A. H. Gillett.....	Mt. Vernon
Richard Root.....	Keokuk
W. H. Stiles.....	Guthrie Center
Charles G. Culver.....	Sioux City
J. M. Alexander.....	Sidney
W. A. Wareham.....	Plymouth
John F. Consigny.....	Audubon
Josiah Given.....	Des Moines
John H. Campbell.....	Des Moines
H. M. Pickell.....	Des Moines
John F. Merry.....	Manchester
G. W. Blake.....	Chariton
Lyman J. Adair.....	Anamosa
E. A. Guilbert.....	Dubuque
Jerome Burbank.....	Allison
E. R. Hutchins.....	Des Moines
Thomas D. McElroy.....	Marshalltown

KANSAS.

John Colins.....	Horton
Theo Wiseman.....	Lawrence
Hugh H. Siverd.....	Winfield
J. N. Harrison.....	Ottawa
A. McGregor.....	Topeka
Thos J. Jackson.....	Newton
Wm. C. Whitney.....	Cawker City

E. B. Baldwin.....	Oswego
H. D. Heiserman.....	Wichita
Clark Gray.....	Larned

KENTUCKY.

S. G. Hillis.....	Concord
E. A. H. Reyland.....	Newport
Joseph K. Dixon.....	Paintsville

MAINE.

Hannibal Hamlin.....	Bangor
David R. Wylie.....	Bath
Charles E. Moulton.....	Auburn
John D. Anderson.....	Gray
David P. Field.....	Lewiston
Holman S. Melcher.....	Portland
William W. Ulmer.....	Rockland
Geo. M. Seiders.....	Portland

MARYLAND.

George F. Wheeler.....	Baltimore
William T. Lindsay.....	Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS.

John H. O'Donnell.....	South Boston
D. H. L. Gleason.....	Natick
Henry P. Oakman.....	Neponset
Warren O. Hawley.....	Otis
George A. Woodbury.....	Beverly
Asa L. Kneeland.....	Worcester
John C. Driscoll.....	East Cambridge
George Perkins.....	Woburn
Alva J. Wilson.....	Brighton
J. B. Brewster.....	Plymouth
Sidney Sibley.....	Fitchburg

MICHIGAN.

William L. Stoughton.....	Sturgis
William L. Ryan.....	Muskegon
Don J. Leathers.....	Grand Rapids
William A. Gavett.....	Grand Rapids
Henry Spaulding.....	Hartford
C. P. Leshner.....	Lansing
E. F. Coon.....	Shelby
A. F. Whelan.....	Hillsdale
August Goebel.....	Detroit
Henry Lever.....	Newaygo
Geo. W. Burkhart.....	Detroit
C. L. Eaton.....	Mattewan

MINNESOTA.

L. A. Grant.....	Minneapolis
Martin J. Severance.....	Mankato

Wm. H. Houlton.....	Elk River
Geo. W. Grant.....	Minneapolis
C. C. Whitney.....	Marshall
E. A. Tyler.....	Duluth
Frank Billings.....	Winona
H. M. Blaisdell.....	Fairmont
M. L. Vining.....	Fergus Falls
M. H. Sessions.....	Minneapolis
A. Barto.....	Sauk Centre
Thomas Montgomery.....	St. Peter
Lucius F. Hubbard.....	Red Wing
John H. Murphy.....	St. Paul
A. H. Reed.....	Glencoe
J. W. Bishop.....	St. Paul
L. M. Lange.....	Worthington
William M. Campbell.....	Litchfield
R. L. Moore.....	Spring Valley
J. W. George.....	Minneapolis
Jasper N. Searles.....	Stillwater
J. J. McCurdy.....	St. Paul
J. P. McClelland.....	Mankato
Ben. F. Zarracher.....	Crookston
Wm. H. Dixon.....	St. Paul

MISSOURI.

Charles Emery.....	Golden City
Joseph H. Turner.....	Carrollton
C. W. Whitehead.....	Kansas City
Elisha B. Hamilton.....	Kansas City
D. C. Coleman.....	St. Louis
Louis Grund.....	St. Louis
N. S. Richardson.....	Macon
John M. Armstrong.....	St. Joseph
William B. Myers.....	Carthage
Thos. J. Stone.....	St. Louis

MONTANA.

Robert E. Fisk.....	Helena
Geo. W. Shaw.....	Helena
Pierce Hoopes.....	Livingston

NEBRASKA.

T. F. Powers.....	Chandron
Sol. Draper.....	Niobrara
C. E. Burmester.....	Omaha
J. O. West.....	Grand Island

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Daniel Hall.....	Dover
Albert L. Hall.....	Newport
Hiram F. Gerrish.....	Concord
Samuel L. Wellington.....	Lancaster

NEW JERSEY.

Phil. E. Tufts.....	Rahway
O. F. Gifford.....	Newark
T. J. Armstrong.....	Jersey City
Henry Nichols.....	Newark
R. G. Hann.....	Camden
Charles E. Merritt.....	Mt. Holly
W. H. H. Stryker.....	Paterson
George A. Bowne.....	Middleton
A. C. Smith.....	Camden
E. Lockle.....	Jersey City
James Rankin.....	Jersey City
J. R. Mullikin.....	Newark
J. Madison Drake.....	Elizabeth

NEW MEXICO.

Hiram Crampton.....	Santa Fe
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NEW YORK.

J. C. Neusheler.....	Rome
Lewis I. West.....	New York
Charles E. Gantz.....	Albany
John H. Cook.....	33 W. 23d st., New York
Benj. F. Page.....	Troy
George A. Price.....	376 Fulton st., Brooklyn
Philo H. Backus.....	Albany
Samuel S. Wood.....	Equitable Bldg., New York
Robert S. Heilferty.....	1840 9th av., New York
William Hennessey.....	Brooklyn
Jacob Cohen.....	New York
Joseph Stewart.....	New York
Joseph S. Cavendy.....	Brooklyn
E. C. Read.....	Greene
Harrison Clark.....	Norwich
Edward R. Duffy.....	New York
M. H. Leman.....	Staten Island
Thomas S. Timpson.....	New York
H. B. Meigs.....	Malone

OHIO.

Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Fremont
Fenton Bagley.....	Zanesville
E. H. A. Snowwhite.....	Nat'l Military Home
James DeWolf.....	Columbus
Frank G. Mitchell.....	Springfield
H. E. Vick.....	Alliance
John O. McGowan.....	Youngstown
Robert D. McCarter.....	Columbus
Pierce Folkerth.....	Camden
Nathan B. Teeter.....	Pleasant Hill

Wallace Stahle.....	Crestline
James Barnett.....	Cleveland
John W. Watkins.....	Delaware
J. B. Jewett.....	Lima
James E. Campbell.....	Hamilton
A. J. Williams.....	Cleveland
C. C. Royce.....	Troy
S. M. Hewitt.....	Cincinnati
D. W. Todd.....	Urbana
John K. Duke.....	Portsmouth
William Corlett.....	Toledo
Thomas G. Herron.....	Cincinnati
A. A. Bartlett.....	Akron
William J. White.....	Springfield
J. B. Wallace.....	Milford
William L. Curry.....	Marysville
G. C. Barnes.....	Cleveland
David Lanning.....	Columbus

OREGON.

Z. T. Wright.....	Portland
O. M. Dodson.....	Baker City

PENNSYLVANIA.

D. McM. Gregg.....	Reading
A. C. Reinhoehl.....	Lancaster

POTOMAC.

James H. Bradford.....	Washington, D. C.
Chas. H. Shorter.....	Washington, D. C.
Watson W. Eldridge.....	Washington, D. C.
John Cameron.....	Washington, D. C.

RHODE ISLAND.

Wm. A. Harris.....	Providence
Lorenzo Traver.....	Providence
Leon Franklin.....	Central Falls

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

William S. Marshall.....	Chattanooga, Tenn
W. M. Scott.....	Atlanta, Ga
James Chamberlain.....	Nashville, Tenn
Charles A. Beckert.....	Cullman, Ga
John F. Spence.....	Athens, Tenn
C. W. Norwood.....	Chattanooga, Tenn

UTAH.

Eli H. Murray.....	Salt Lake City
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VERMONT.

Dennis E. May.....	St. Johnsbury
Lewis W. Fisher.....	St. Johnsbury
Joseph Frost.....	Bennington
Wm. M. Naramore.....	Bakersfield

VIRGINIA.

Wm. H. Appenzeller Portsmouth

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Eugene A. Routhe Spokane Falls

WEST VIRGINIA.

Alex. C. Moore Clarksburg

Geo. J. Walker Jackson Court House

Geo. W. Harrison Piedmont

Lewis A. Martin Charleston

WISCONSIN.

Geo. I. Robinson Milwaukee

H. B. Harshaw Oshkosh

Geo. S. Race Portage City

E. Q. Thomas Eau Claire

Newton Peters Milwaukee

W. W. Jones Madison

Geo. A. Ludington Neillsville

James R. Spencer Waukesha

Additional staff appointments will be announced in subsequent orders.

Comrades who do not desire to serve in the capacity mentioned will please advise the Adjutant-General at once. In order that commissions may be properly prepared, errors in names or addresses should be promptly reported.

By command of JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief.*

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 10, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

I. The following named comrades, having been nominated as Assistant Inspectors-General, are hereby appointed as such and are directed to report for instructions, as promptly as possible, to Inspector-General Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, New York:

Arkansas A. S. Fowler Little Rock.
Arizona D. F. Hart Flagstaff.
California E. A. Dakin San Francisco.
Colorado .. S. McClanathan Denver.
Connecticut Sanford E. Chaffee Birmingham.
Dakota S. H. Jumper Aberdeen.
Delaware Peter B. Ayars Wilmington.
Florida Jacob Gumbinger Jacksonville.
Gulf York A. Woodward New Orleans.
Illinois George O. Spooner Batavia.

Indiana.....	David Paul Leibhardt.....	Milton.
Iowa.....	W. J. Johnson.....	Montezuma.
Kansas.....	W. B. Shockley.....	Fort Scott.
Kentucky.....	T. E. Livesey.....	Covington.
Maine.....	Geo. H. Abbott.....	Portland.
Massachusetts.....	Thos. H. Haskell.....	Charlestown.
Maryland.....	Theodore A. Worrell.....	Northeast.
Michigan.....	Henry H. Aplin.....	Bay City.
Minnesota.....	R. H. Branton.....	Minneapolis.
Missouri.....	Jno. N. Coudery (117 N. 3d st)	St. Louis.
Montana.....	G. O. Eaton.....	Gardiner.
Nebraska.....	W. D. Wildman.....	Culbertson.
New Hampshire.....	James E. Saunders.....	Petersborough.
New Jersey.....	Charles B. Parsons.....	Red Bank.
New Mexico.....		
New York.....	Charles Appleby. (67 Wall st)	New York City.
Ohio.....	E. J. Pocock.....	Columbus.
Oregon.....	E. B. McElroy.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Thomas F. Maloney.....	Harrisburg.
Potomac.....	Hanse H. Smith.....	Wash'gton, D. C.
Rhode Island.....	Samuel C. Waldron.....	E. Providence.
Tennessee and Georgia.....	H. C. Whitaker.....	New M'k't, Tenn.
Texas.....	J. C. DeGress.....	Austin.
Utah.....	J. E. Hudson.....	Ogden.
Vermont.....	A. A. Smith.....	West Randolph.
Virginia.....	Richard Bond.....	Fortress Monroe.
Washington Territory.....	A. J. Smith.....	Ft. Walla Walla.
West Virginia.....	Joseph A. Arkle.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	Earl M. Rogers.....	Viroqua.

II. The practice of one annual inspection, made under the supervision of the Inspector-General and extending to December 31st, is now established by the action of successive National Encampments. This does not interfere with such inspections as the Commanders of the several departments may deem advisable, but it is essential that department and post officers should co-operate with the Inspector-General and his assistants, to the end that the general inspection which they are required to make may be accurate and complete.

III. The action of the 21st National Encampment directs that, whenever practicable, the inspection of a post shall be made by a comrade not a member of such post. Also that Department Inspectors on duty at the end of the 4th quarter shall complete their inspections and forward a duplicate of their consolidated reports to the Inspector-General before being relieved. In order to secure uniformity in reports, it is recommended that new blanks be procured by requisition on the Quartermaster-General, through Department Headquarters.

IV. A general Inspection will be made in January and February, 1888, covering the period ending, Dec. 31st. The form hereto appended adopted by the 21st National Encampment, will be observed. Reports will be made to the Department Inspectors as promptly as possible and not later in any case than March 15. Consolidated reports must be in the hands of the Inspector-General by the 1st day of May.

V. Assistant Inspectors-General will, in February and March, inspect the offices of the various staff officers in their respective departments and report the results thereof to the Inspector-General. Further instructions will be given when necessary by the Inspector-General, to whom all correspondence and reports relating to the inspection should be addressed.

By command of JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief.*

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General.*

FORM OF INSPECTION.

The Inspecting Officer, having previously notified the Post Commander of the time when he intends to visit the post for the purpose of inspection, shall present himself at the place of meeting previous to the opening of the post, in order that the P. C. may call the post to order, receive the Inspector, and after this has been done, open the post in regular form.

The form of reception shall be as follows: The P. C. shall call the post to order, see that all things are ready for the Inspector, and caution the comrades to pay strict attention to the business before them. He shall then cause the I. O. to be informed of his readiness to receive him. The I. O. shall announce to the I. G. his name, rank in the G. A. R., and the purpose of his visit. The I. G. shall then address the O. G. thus: "O. G. Comrade (name), (Department or Assistant) Inspector is in waiting at the outpost." The O. G. will repeat this to the O. D., who shall announce it to the P. C., who will instruct the O. D. to retire to the outpost and examine the I. O.

The O. D. having retired, the P. C. shall call up the post, when the officers shall take position one pace in front of their respective stations, and he shall command them to draw swords. The Guard shall be paraded under command of the O. G., forming on the side of the hall to the left of the P. C., the left of the line toward the S. V. C.

The O. D. having tested the I. O., as prescribed in the ritual, shall report the report as follows:

"Commander, Comrade (name) is waiting at the outpost, whom I find to be the regularly accredited I. O. for this post."

P. C.: "You will return to the outpost and present the I. O."

The O. D. will retire to the outpost and escort the I. O. to the center of the hall, and halting in rear of the altar, will say:

"Commander, I have the honor to present Comrade (name) (Department or Assistant) Inspector, who is here for the purpose of inspecting this post."

P. C.: "Post, present arms." Officers will salute with swords, comrades by raising the right hand to visor of cap, guard with muskets. The I. O. will return the salute, and the P. C. will order, "Carry arms."

P. C.: Comrade, as the representative of our Department Commander, and as a comrade of the G. A. R., we extend to you a soldier's welcome, and trust that your stay with us may be agreeable and instructive. The O. D. will escort the I. O. to a seat upon my right." The P. C. will then seat the post, dismiss the guard, and order the officers to retire to the outpost, and will proceed to open the post as provided in the Ritual, and follow the regular line of business therein prescribed. If no recruit is present to be mustered a substitute shall be provided for the muster-in service. [The I. O. shall satisfy himself that all present are members of the order in regular standing. For this purpose he may require the National password of all present.] After the muster-in service, the I. O. will proceed to examine the books of the Adjutant and Quartermaster, and ask such questions of the P. C. as may be necessary to complete his report to headquarters. [The P. C. may declare a recess while this is being done.] The P. C. shall then complete the regular business, which being disposed of, he shall invite the I. O. to address the post. The I. O. shall then offer such suggestions as may seem to be for the best interests of the post and of the order.

The I. O. may then retire, or remain with the post until it has closed. If he wishes to retire he will signify his intention to the P. C., who will call up the post. [Officers shall step one pace in front of their stations, and draw swords when ordered by the P. C.] The I. O. shall take his position in rear of the altar, and the P. C. shall say:

"Comrade (name), (Assistant or Department) Inspector, we thank you for your kind advice and hope to profit thereby. You will assure the Department Commander of our intention to do all in our power for the good of the order. The O. D. will escort the I. O. to the outpost. Post, present arms."

The salute having been returned, the P. C. will say: "Carry arms," and the I. O. will be escorted by the O. D. to the outpost.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., February 20, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 5. }

I. The Grand Army BLUE BOOK will hereafter be issued to departments upon requisitions made upon the Quartermaster-General, the price to departments being fixed at 75 cents per copy. Every post should have for ready reference a copy of this useful compendium of the Rules and Regulations of the order and of the decision thereunder.

II. Many inquiries for addresses of ex-soldiers are sent to these headquarters with the apparent expectation that publicity will be given to them through general orders. This method has been found so unsatisfactory in practice that it has been abandoned. The admirable system devised by the U. S. Pension Bureau and known as the "Army and Navy Survivors' Division," affords the best means for obtaining such information, and should be resorted to in all cases. Inquiries should be addressed:

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,
A. and N. Surv. Div.,
Washington, D. C.

Should this resource fail, any of the numerous Grand Army periodicals will cheerfully publish such requests.

III. Occasionally comrades and posts are deceived and defrauded by imposters representing themselves to be ex-soldiers in need of assistance. Several such cases have been reported to these headquarters with the request that they be published for the information of the order. As but one side of the story is thus represented there is manifest danger that injustice may be done by complying with these requests. It is thought that with ordinary care comrades may protect themselves from imposition in these cases and that the security afforded by such publication will not justify the hazard of branding as a fraud a possibly worthy and unfortunate comrade-in-arms. A list is kept of persons so reported and information concerning them will be supplied upon application to the Adjutant-General.

IV. The appointment of William M. Berger as Assistant Inspector-General for the Department of New Mexico, which was announced in general orders No. 4, c. s., is hereby revoked, it having transpired that through a misapprehension on the part of the appointee his membership in the order ceased in December last. The vacancy thus occasioned will be filled in subsequent orders.

V. Blanks are herewith transmitted upon which the outgoing Department Commanders and Assistant Adjutants-General are requested to certify the names and addresses of the Representatives and Alternates to the 22d National Encampment, and of such past and present Department and National officers as are entitled to seats in that body from their respective departments. This should be done with great care, and as promptly as possible after Department Encampments are held. A duplicate should be retained to be presented at the meeting of the National Encampment.

VI. The Commander-in-Chief desires to call attention to the forthcoming history of the Grand Army of the Republic upon which Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath is engaged. This work has the cordial endorsement of the supreme authority of the order, the report of the committee on the address of Commander-in-Chief Fairchild having been unanimously adopted by the 21st National Encampment. It was thereby truthfully declared that Comrade

Beath "possesses the knowledge and ability necessary to complete such a work, and a devotion to the Grand Army that will make it as perfect as it is possible to make it." Comrades having in their possession facts or documents pertaining to the formation and early history of departments, which do not appear in the printed journals, are urged to forward the same at once to Comrade Beath at 741 W. 40th St., Philadelphia, for his use. Papers so forwarded will be returned or will be filed as a part of the permanent records of the National Encampment, as the senders may direct.

VII. The following additional appointments on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby published:

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP.

ARIZONA.	
Thomas Hughes.....	Tucson
COLORADO.	
Alexander Gullett.....	Gunnison, Col
John C. Kennedy.....	Denver, Col
Cyrus Adrian Brooks.....	Evanston, Wy. T
DAKOTA.	
Chas. T. Clement.....	Fargo
Geo. A. Johnston.....	Mitchell
J. H. Miller.....	Wahpeton
FLORIDA.	
John M. Hawks.....	Hawks Park
GULF.	
Christian Schmalz.....	New Orleans, La
ILLINOIS.	
R. E. Reede.....	Andalusia
Fred S. Capron.....	South Evanston
Cassius C. Jones.....	Rockford
Fred Kurth.....	Chicago
Chas. Bent.....	Morrison
Robert B. Hoover.....	Springfield
Thomas W. Cole.....	Rockford
T. R. Weaver.....	Mattoon
L. B. Coupland.....	Chicago
INDIANA.	
John W. Hays.....	Albion
Wm. M. Carr.....	Angola
IOWA.	
C. C. Carpenter.....	Fort Dodge
KANSAS.	
B. B. Eggleston.....	Wichita
Leland J. Webb.....	Topeka
F. Vogl.....	Junction City

KENTUCKY.

C. B. Owens.....	Somerset
S. D. Van Pelt.....	Danville
C. W. Erdman.....	Louisville
Americus Whedon.....	Louisville

MASSACHUSETTS.

Peter D. Smith.....	Andover
Chas. G. Davis.....	Boston
Geo. F. Hollis.....	Arlington
William Field.....	Franklin
A. M. Dudley.....	Salem

MICHIGAN.

Wm. Bierbower.....	Newaygo
E. S. Dickinson.....	Gaylord
M. M. Andrews.....	Bay City

MINNESOTA.

George S. Canfield.....	Brainerd
Asa Dailey.....	Duluth
W. C. Lincoln.....	Fergus Falls
D. R. Shockey.....	Minneapolis

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

W. H. D. Cochrane.....	Nashua
R. O. Farrand.....	Penacook

NEW MEXICO.

Wm. H. Whiteman.....	Albuquerque
Jack Crawford.....	San Marcail

NEW YORK.

David H. Wintress.....	Brooklyn
James B. Lee.....	New York City
Chas. L. Gunn.....	New York City
George Pfitzer.....	New York City
Gustave Newman.....	New York City
Warner Miller.....	Herkimer
Charles Brickwedel.....	New York City
Wm. J. Kent.....	New York City
Geo. J. Wenck.....	New York City
L. H. Essex.....	Brooklyn
James Ritchie.....	Brooklyn
Jas. Bryan.....	New York City
W. Vredenburgh.....	New York City
F. Lopez de Queralta.....	New York City
A. McD. Shoemaker.....	Albany
Wm. Butler.....	New York City
James Turnbull.....	New York City
C. H. Lutjens.....	New York City
Hudson G. Wolfe.....	New York City
Wm. F. Pfeil.....	Troy

Henry C. Carr	Albany
John W. Jacobus	New York City
John P. Humphreys	New York City
W. C. Yorke	New York City
Wm. P. Walton	New York City
Jas. E. Phinney	Kingston
Alonzo T. Decker	New York City
Lucius A. Furney	Long Island
A. F. Lawson	Brooklyn
D. U. Quick	Brooklyn
Geo. A. Kent	Binghamton
H. L. Knight	New York City
Wm. Peterkin	New York City
A. Pollock	Nyack
C. E. Minard	Syracuse
D. W. Gilbert	New York City
H. Lochmueller	New York City
C. A. Ford	Binghamton
S. C. Harris	Troy
James Otis	New York City

OHIO.

Orange Sells	Hilliard
John Conwell	Cadiz
Chas. H. Jones	Waynesburgh

PENNSYLVANIA.

William A. Stone	Allegheny
Theodore F. Turner	West Chester
Daniel McGown	Philadelphia
Taylor H. Hopkins	Pittsburgh
Henry C. Grittenger	Lebanon
B. Frank Wright	Smethport
John M. Krauth	Gettysburgh
Ham S. Thomas	Philadelphia
L. W. Lord	Equinunk
I. Fletcher Conrad	Philadelphia
Edwin Walton	Philadelphia
John K. Barbour	Pittsburgh
John R. Oursler	Latrobe
John P. Taylor	Reedsville
James R. Patton	Huntington
Wm. T. Fulton	Oxford

POTOMAC.

Frank A. Butts	Washington D. C
John H. Stine	Washington D. C
John McElroy	Washington D. C

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

Luke Havey	Knoxville
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TEXAS.

Laurens Brainard Fish.....Tyler

WISCONSIN.

Gilbert M. Woodward.....La Crosse
 E. I. Kidd.....Millville
 O. B. Thomas.....Prairie du Chien
 Fred L. Phillips.....Madison
 F. W. Byers.....Monroe
 H. J. Huntington.....Green Bay
 S. R. Bell.....Milwaukee
 R. N. Roberts.....Waupaca
 J. V. Quarles.....Racine
 J. W. Bruce.....Merrill

In order that commissions may be properly engrossed and addressed, errors in names or addresses should be reported.

By Command of JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief.*

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY REPUBLIC, }
 MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 3, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 6. }

I. Paragraph I of General Orders No. 3, c. s., announcing the appointment of a committee of five to co-operate with a committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in the erection of a monument to General Logan, is hereby rescinded. An accidental omission in the Journal of the 21st National Encampment created the impression that the committee raised by that body for the purpose indicated had not been named. It has since transpired that such committee was appointed at the time by Commander-in-Chief Fairchild though the records fail to disclose the fact. The comrades constituting the committee so named are: R. A. Alger, Detroit, Mich. Hannibal Hamlin, Bangor, Me. James A. Beaver, Harrisburg, Pa. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ill. H. H. Thomas, Chicago, Ill. They will proceed to perform the pleasant duty to which they were thus assigned. The Commander-in-Chief earnestly hopes that their work will not be retarded by this misapprehension and urges that the undertaking be now forwarded with the utmost energy. The American volunteer soldier can in no way contribute more to his own honor than by honoring the memory of his comrade-in-arms, the ideal volunteer soldier and patriot, John A. Logan.

II. By the adoption of the report of the committee on the report of the Inspector-General the 21st National Encampment provided for the appointment of a special committee to revise and simplify the ritual. The committee thus created will consist of Comrades Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown, Pa.; George B. Squires, Brooklyn, N. Y., and George S. Evans, Cambridgeport, Mass.

III. The territories of Idaho and Arizona were severally created Provisional Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic by special orders emanating from these headquarters during the administration of Comrade Fairchild. They have since been organized as permanent Departments pursuant to the Rules and Regulations and will hereafter be known and recognized as such.

IV. D. F. Hart, of Flagstaff, is hereby appointed Assistant Inspector-General for the Department of Arizona.

V. The following additional appointments on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief have been made:

TO BE AIDES-DE-CAMP.

CONNECTICUT.

Walter Pearce.....Hartford
 John F. Simmons.....West Winsted
 J. S. Anderson.....Stonington
 James N. Coe.....New Haven
 William Spittle.....Torrington

ILLINOIS.

Phillip Gunlock.....Chicago
 Theo. Ewert.....Springfield
 O. H. Oldroyd.....Springfield
 C. F. Fairbanks.....Chicago

MICHIGAN.

E. P. Gibbs.....Grand Haven
 M. H. Bumphrey.....Three Rivers
 Chas. L. Gunn.....Muskegan
 C. G. Hampton.....Detroit

MINNESOTA.

Isaac E. West.....Duluth
 Joseph W. Burch.....Owatonna

MISSOURI.

John W. Mass.....St. Louis
 F. C. Jones.....Kansas City

NEW YORK.

J. D. Wilkinson.....Plattsburgh
 Alexander Newburger.....New York City
 E. C. English.....Corning
 Thomas McKean.....Brooklyn
 Albert P. Stewart.....New York City
 Leroy S. Oatman.....Buffalo

OHIO.

A. C. Cummins.....Mansfield
 W. W. Edge.....Troy
 John Holmes Groyer.....Springfield

POTOMAC.

Joseph H. Jochum.....	Washington
Thomas J. Reigart.....	Washington
Wm. F. Morse.....	Washington
Calvin Farnsworth.....	Washington

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. H. Martin.....	Chester
-------------------	---------

VERMONT.

E. H. Trick.....	Burlington
Barney Cannon, Jr.....	Bellows Falls
E. N. Peck.....	Burlington
Geo. H. Bond.....	Brattleborough

VI. Attention is urgently called to the subjoined communication from the Commissioner of Pensions. The value of the Army and Navy Survivors' Division of the Pension Bureau, which is largely a creation of the Grand Army of the Republic, is inestimable in many ways. The mere fact that it contains the name and a brief history of so large a number of our comrades, permanently filed and admirably arranged for reference, is alone sufficient to command the cooperation of every member of the order. But its immediate practical value as an aid in the prosecution of pension claims is well illustrated by the fact that during the year ending June 30th, 1887, more than 28,000 lists of addresses of officers and comrades were furnished from the records of the division. All members of the order are enjoined to heed the suggestions of the Commissioner and to assist to the utmost of their ability in completing this beneficent undertaking. Department Commanders are requested to aid in this work.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1888. }

JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.*:

SIR—The records of the Army and Navy Survivors' Division are not yet considered complete. There are many posts of the G. A. R. that have never forwarded service cards, and returns from these posts would be valuable additions. It would also be esteemed a favor if the officers of posts would make quarterly statements to the Pension Bureau of all changes that occur upon their rosters, such as deaths, transfers, names of recruits, etc. This information would be of material aid in keeping the record verified, and it is hoped that greater attention will in future be paid to such details.

During the past year greater efforts have been made to establish files of miscellaneous organizations, and it would be esteemed a further favor if the Post Adjutants in making service cards would be careful to note if any of the members served in the Mississippi Marine Brigade, Elliott's Ram Fleet, or U. S. Signal Corps, or were on detached service in Quartermaster's Department, Commissary Department, Ambulance Corps, Pioneer Corps, or at any time during their

service acted as pontoniers, orderlies or clerks at headquarters, nurses or hospital stewards. In giving names of any comrades who served in the Navy, the name of each vessel on which they served should be given, also the date of service on each.

In addition to the regular Department cards, which will be forwarded to any post upon application made for same to Commissioner of Pensions, penalty cards are always on hand to be distributed to comrades who are not members of the G. A. R. These cards bear on the face an official frank which insures their return through the mails free of postage.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BLACK, *Commissioner.*

By command of JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief.*

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 16, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

May 30th, 1888, will mark the twentieth annual recurrence of Memorial Day, a day set apart, by the people of a renewed and perpetuated Union, in remembrance of those who, in life, offered all in defense of the national integrity and honor. Although originally instituted by the Grand Army of the Republic as a means of strengthening and preserving the fraternal ties incident to our union of purpose and effort in a noble cause, the beautiful ceremonial born of our comradeship has been so widely adopted by the loyal hearts of the land that Memorial Day has become a great national festival, in which tender memories and patriotic purposes rule the hour.

The spirit and customs of our order impose upon all comrades the duty of participating in the public recognition of the day. So far as practicable the usual avocations will be suspended, and the occasion marked by some appropriate observance. Though legally a holiday in many departments, it is to be jealously guarded from all appearance of merry-making, and from all forms of frivolous or undignified behavior. Let it not be forgotten that our comrades dead were earnest, manly men, who voluntarily faced death for a cause worthy of the sacrifice.

Wherever practicable posts are directed to attend divine worship in bodies on the Sabbath preceding Memorial Day. The clergy are invited to facilitate such attendance, and to so order the services of the day as to promote general public interest in the coming anniversary. Let all known graves of the men who fought for the Union on land or sea, be marked by the pure blossoms of spring, which in all tongues, speak the language of gratitude and love. Let the people be assembled for special memorial services where eloquence and song shall unite to teach and exemplify the duties and rewards of patriot-

ism; and so may "the better angels of our nature" touching "the tender chords of memory which stretch from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land," so swell the chorus of the Union that no discord shall ever again mar its glorious harmonies.

By command of John P. Rea, *Commander-in-Chief*.

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. }
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 9, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 8. }

I. That part of the Indian Territory which is embraced in the Choctaw, Cherokee and Chickasaw Nations is hereby detached from the Department of Texas and added to the Department of Arkansas for all Grand Army purposes, which arrangement will date from May 1st, 1888. All posts heretofore organized within the territory herein specified, will report to the Commander of the Department of Arkansas, and will be subject to the jurisdiction of that Department.

II. On the recommendation of Surgeon-General Florence Donohue, Post Surgeons are directed to transmit at once to the Medical Directors of their respective departments a brief statement of the number of destitute ex-soldiers treated by them during the quarter ending March 31, 1888, together with the sources from which money was procured to pay for medicines and surgical appliances. These statements should embrace also the number of patients treated who were members of the families of ex-soldiers, names being in all cases omitted. Medical Directors will consolidate these statements, and informally report the same to the Surgeon-General, adding the results of their own services of like character. The Surgeon-General, to whom the subject was remitted by the action of the last National Encampment, is of the opinion that it is not advisable to resume the system of formal and detailed reports, once tried but latterly abandoned. In his judgment the duties of the Medical Department should consist chiefly in searching out such comrades as are unable to pay for needed medical and surgical treatment, and causing the same to be promptly and fully supplied. He is especially desirous that the work thus done should be promptly reported, to the end that a proper showing may be made in his annual report. The Commander-in-Chief heartily concurs in these suggestions, and directs that they be duly observed. Similar reports will be made at the close of the second quarter.

III. Attention is called to the rule which requires that all proposed changes in the Rules and Regulations should be communicated to Headquarters in time to admit of their being submitted to the members of the National Encampment at least thirty days before the

meeting of that body. The date of meeting has been fixed for September 12, 1888. Propositions for changes should be in the hands of the Adjutant-General not later than August first.

IV. Upon the request of the Department Encampment and officers of the Department of the Gulf, the territory included therein will be designated hereafter as the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi.

V. By request of the National Association of Naval Veterans, notice is hereby given that a reunion of the survivors of the Union Navy will be held at Columbus during the session of the National Encampment. Particulars as to time and place of meeting, rates, etc., will be furnished on application to William Simmons, Secretary, care Naval Post No. 400, Philadelphia.

VI. The following additional appointments upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby announced to take effect from May 1. Corrections in names, if any, and city addresses, where required, should be promptly furnished to Headquarters.

TO BE AIDES-DE CAMP.

CALIFORNIA.

J. W. McCullough.....Auburn
Harvey D. Talcott.....San Francisco

DAKOTA.

Edward S. GodfreyFt. Yates

ILLINOIS.

John S. SmithFarmington
Orrin C. TowneRockford

IOWA.

F. H. LoringOskaloosa
I. K. Powers.....Avoca
G. I. ConsignyCedar Rapids
John L. Mathews.....Newton
P. S. Bannister.....Clinton
L. M. Langstaff.....Dubuque

KANSAS.

Chas. Fletcher.....Emporia
A. B. Arment.....Winfield
Clinton Keeler.....Emporia
A. J. Smith, Nat'l Home,.....Leavenworth
J. R. McNary.....North Topeka
W. N. Bower.....Scottsville
H. M. Shepherd.....Manhattan
Richard M. Jones.....Neodosha
T. M. Carroll.....Paola
D. B. Long.....Ellsworth
L. Armsby.....Council Grove

MARYLAND.

Joseph C. Hill.....	Baltimore
E. Y. Goldsborough	Frederick
Joseph E. Sweet	Baltimore
Charles N. Winner	Hagerstown
William E. Griffith	Cumberland
John H. Mitten.....	Westminster
Noah Underwood.....	Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS.

E. K. P.,	New Bedford
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MICHIGAN.

A. T. Bliss.....	Saginaw
Geo. J. Crowell.....	Chelsea
Wm. E. Thorp	Hart
Seymour Howell	Adrian

MINNESOTA.

V. H. Harris	Litchfield
R. S. Miles.....	Glencoe

NEW YORK.

Samuel Collins.....	616 Broadway, New York City
J. K. Hood.....	Delhi
George N. Shelton.....	Brooklyn
James Finnegan.....	Newburgh
Fred. M. Patrick.....	New York City
P. T. Hubbard.....	Brooklyn
Charles G. Curtis.....	Brooklyn
George A. Cantine.....	Rome
Reuben Riley.....	Brooklyn
Walter Matheson.....	Brooklyn
J. S. Palmer.....	Fulton
E. F. Richardson.....	New York City
Thomas H. C. Kinkaid.....	Brooklyn

OHIO.

B. N. Lindsey.....	Steubenville
Lot Wright.....	Lebanon

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. B. Keller.....	Johnstown
Fred J. Cotton.....	Philadelphia
Harry I. Yohn.....	Philadelphia
B. F. Laughlin.....	Marion
A. F. Crane.....	Erie
Wm. H. Lanius.....	York
James B. Forrest.....	Lewisburgh
E. S. Neiman.....	Morristown
W. W. Brown.....	Bradford
Thos. D. Yeager.....	Washington, D. C.

POTOMAC.

George E. Lemon..... Washington, D. C

RHODE ISLAND.

Gorham Dennis..... 489 High St., Providence

TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.

Thomas F. Gleason..... Savannah, Ga

Chris Bathman..... Chattanooga

VERMONT.

Geo. W. Bolton..... Montpelier

A. T. Woodward..... Rutland

C. M. Russell..... Wilmington

WISCONSIN.

A. H. Hollister..... Madison

By command of JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief.*

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
 MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 16, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 9. }

In view of the period of great political excitement upon which the country is now entering, the Commander-in-Chief deems it his duty to call the attention of all comrades to the following extract from the Rules and Regulations:

“No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall, *in any manner*, use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made.” Art. XI, Chap. 5.

The continued prosperity and usefulness of our fraternity depends upon the avoidance of even a suspicion that it can be used by any person or in any locality for any partisan purpose whatever. The members of the organization, as citizens of their country, have all the rights and are subject to all the duties of citizenship. They have, and should have, their political convictions and party affiliations and their right to advocate and proclaim them and to differ in regard to them as they do, is in no wise questioned; but fidelity to the principles of the organization and a due regard for its efficiency and welfare, urgently demand that any and every violation of the letter or spirit of the above cited rule should be studiously avoided and promptly condemned. Comrades are reminded that the uniform of the order should not be worn at any political gathering and they are admonished to discountenance the use of all political badges or devices in any way calculated to associate the Grand Army of the Republic with any political party or candidate. To the end that the fraternal ties which now unite us may not be impaired by partisan

contentions, this warning is promulgated and Commanders of departments and posts are directed to supplement the same by all proper methods.

By command of JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief*.

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 26, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

I. The Twenty-second National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will convene at the Metropolitan Opera House, Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1888, and will continue in session until its business is completed. The parade, which promises to be the most imposing exhibition of the strength of the order ever witnessed, will take place on Tuesday, the 11th of September. Further announcement will be made of the meeting of the Council of Administration and of other matters of interest to comrades.

The Commander-in-Chief and staff will leave Minneapolis on Saturday, September 8th, at six o'clock, p. m., proceeding to Chicago by special train over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and thence, without change of cars, by the Pan Handle route to Columbus. The Departments of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Dakota will rendezvous at Minneapolis in time to accompany National Headquarters throughout the journey. Abundant accommodations will be provided; and all comrades who can conveniently join this party are most cordially invited to do so.

The fare from Minneapolis to Columbus has been fixed at one cent a mile each way, making the round trip fare from Minneapolis and St. Paul but \$14.30. The same rate has been made by the Central Traffic Association, covering the territory between Chicago and Pittsburg. It is confidently believed that the Western Passenger Association will also adopt the one cent fare, thereby extending its benefits over the entire region between Chicago and the Missouri river points. Indeed, terms not less favorable are likely to prevail generally.

All comrades desirous of joining the Headquarters party will do well to correspond with Comrade W. H. Dixon, Aide-de-Camp, 162 E. Third street, St. Paul, who will assign sleeping-car accommodations and furnish all desired information.

II. Department Chaplains are requested to report to the Chaplain-in-Chief as promptly and fully as possible, concerning the observance of Memorial Day in their several departments, so that the information thus furnished may be available in the preparation of his annual report. The number of posts participating in Memorial Day exer-

cises, the character of such exercises, the charitable work of the order and all other facts appertaining to the duties of the office should be compiled and forwarded at once in form convenient for use and preservation.

III. The necessity for promptly closing up the business of the year is apparent. The returns of every post in the organization for the quarter ending June 30th, should have been long ago in the hands of the Assistant Adjutant-General. It is upon these returns that the reports of all National officers must be based. There have been substantial gains in many departments, and it is greatly to be deplored that these may be cancelled, wholly or partially, by "losses from delinquent reports." Department Commanders have been directed to forward consolidated returns by August 1st, which is necessary in order to prepare for the work of the Encampment. Every Post Commander, therefore, whose reports are now delinquent, is directed to prepare and forward the same at once.

By command of JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief.*

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC }
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 7, 1888. }

CIRCULAR }
No. 1. }

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

By resolution of the 17th Annual Encampment copies of all proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations are required to be furnished to each member of the Encampment at least thirty days prior to the date of meeting. A two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting of the Encampment is required to alter or amend the Rules and Regulations or the Ritual. (Art. 15, Chap. 5, R. & R.)

The following changes have been proposed:

I. BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC.—To amend the 1st Section of Article 2, Chapter 3, by adding: "And that Departments, at their discretion, be authorized to restore honors lost by Past Post Commanders."

II. BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IOWA.—"Resolved, as the sense of this Encampment, that Article 5, Rules and Regulations, should be so amended as to provide for the election of a part of the Council of Administration each year, and for part holding over; as, for instance, two to be elected for one year and three in each even numbered year; that this subject be presented to the attention of the National Encampment."

III. BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA.—To amend Article 4, Chapter 1, by inserting the word "voluntarily" before the words "borne arms" in the last line of said Article.

IV. BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.—To amend Paragraph Third, Section 1, Art. 2, Chap. 4, by inserting after the word

"posts" the following: "except that they shall have no vote unless they are officers or past officers of the National Encampment."

V. BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.—To amend the same paragraph so as to read as follows: "Of such Past Department Commanders, not exceeding three from each department, who have served for a full term of one year, or who, having been elected to fill a vacancy, shall have served to the end of the term, so long as they remain in good standing in their several posts and are elected by their several departments to represent them."

VI. BY THE DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN.—To amend Article 12, Chapter 5, by changing the word "shall" to "may" so as to read "a relief fund * * * may be established," &c.

VII. BY THE SAME DEPARTMENT.—To amend Section 4, Article 4, Chapter 5, third line from the close of the paragraph, by inserting after the word "application" and before the word "to" the words "*with any post*".

JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Official:

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. }
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN, August 8, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 11. }

Again, by the death of a distinguished and beloved Comrade, the Grand Army of the Republic is called upon to recognize the immence and power of the unconquerable enemy. After a struggle maintained with characteristic gallantry through a period of nearly three months, General Philip Henry Sheridan, commanding the armies of the United States, and a member of George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Department of Illinois, died at Nonquitt, Mass., on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 10:20 o'clock, p. m.. He was the youngest of the leaders who achieved high fame in the war for the Union, and has doubtless fallen thus early, as so many of his comrades have fallen, because of the impairment of vital forces consequent upon arduous services in the field. During the year ending March 31st, 1888, four thousand four hundred and thirty-three comrades have been reported as lost by death. With constantly accelerating speed the death roll lengthens, and soon only "the few, the immortal names," will remain to mark the events in which we participated. Among these the name of Sheridan will be conspicuous to the end. No captain of modern times combined so many of the elements of an ideal soldier. His personal magnetism and bravery, which made him the idol of his troops, were fully equaled by the tactical and strategic skill which has commanded the plaudits of military critics throughout the world. Though always brilliant, he was never reckless. In the very frenzy of battle he held fast to the science of war, and never, even in the ecstasy of victory, did he forget the dispositions which might make the victory more effective and complete. He was as modest and generous as he was gallant and heroic. Not one of his fellow soldiers, whether

subordinate or superior, ever faltered in his confidence and love; for the tremendous energy with which he fought the nation's battles, was tempered by the most delicate consideration for the rights and feelings of his comrades. He died, as he lived, with his country's honors thick upon him, and crowned with the love of the men who stood with him in the days of trial. To his bereaved wife and children the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic extend the sympathy of fellow mourners. May the God of Mercy walk with them in this hour of their bereavement.

In token of the love and respect due to the memory of the dead General, let the colors at National and Department Headquarters be draped, and the customary badge of mourning be worn, for forty days from this date.

By command of JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief*.

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., September 1, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 12. }

The office of the Adjutant-General, at Minneapolis, will be closed at noon on Saturday, September 8th, and National Headquarters will be established in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, State Capitol building, Columbus, Ohio, on Monday morning, September 10th, 1888.

Assistant Adjutants-General are directed to report as soon as practicable after their arrival at Columbus to Comrade Charles J. Bartleson, who is hereby assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Executive Committee of the Council of Administration will meet Monday evening, September 10th, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Representatives' Chamber. A full meeting of the National Council of Administration will be held at the same place Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The National Encampment will convene on Wednesday, September 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Metropolitan Opera House, on High street, two squares south from the Capitol.

The annual parade will occur on Tuesday, the 11th, the marching column forming in season to move promptly at 10 o'clock. The Commander-in-Chief has no directions to give to Aides-de-Camp, except that they will be expected to conform to such arrangements, if any, as may be promulgated for their guidance by the local General Council or Commander of the parade.

As heretofore announced National Headquarters will leave Minneapolis for Columbus on Saturday, September 8th, at 6 o'clock P. M., via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

By command of JOHN P. REA, *Commander-in-Chief*.

DANIEL FISH, *Adjutant-General*.

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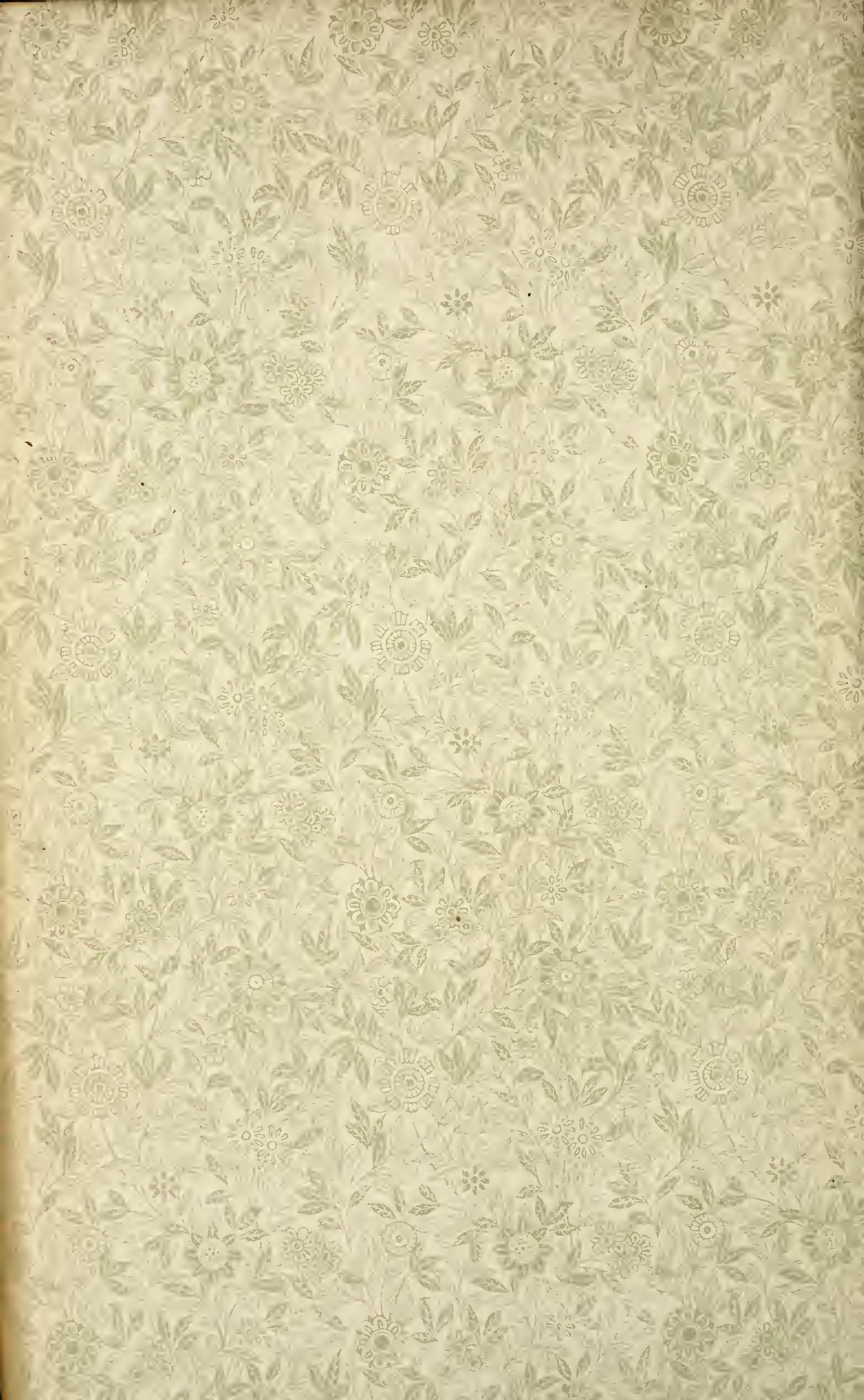
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