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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
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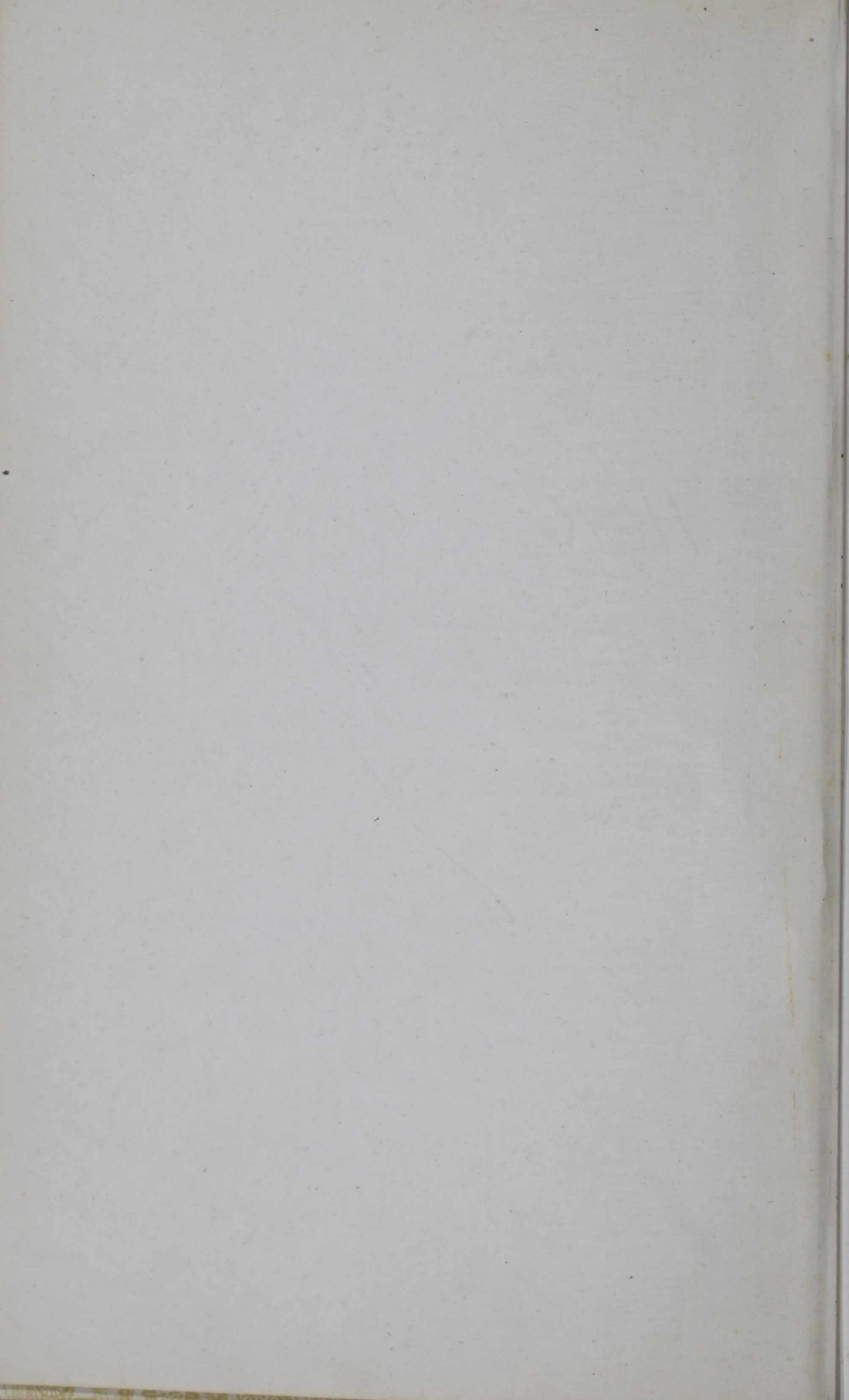
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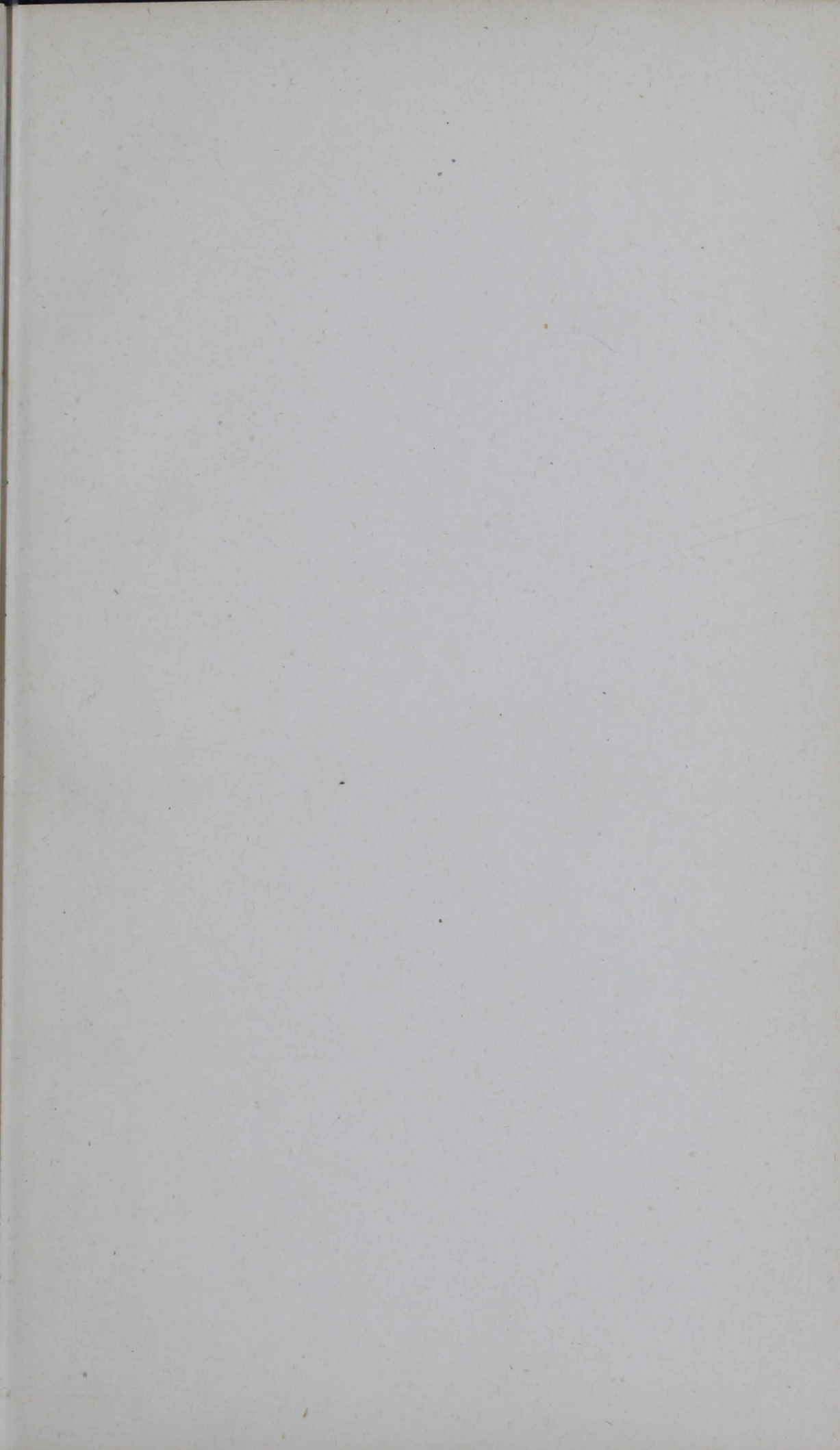
G.A.R. 1891. *Journal of the Twenty-fifth National Encampment (Silver Anniversary), Grand Army of the Republic, Detroit, Michigan. August 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1891. The Tuttle Company, Printers, Rutland Vermont. 412p.*

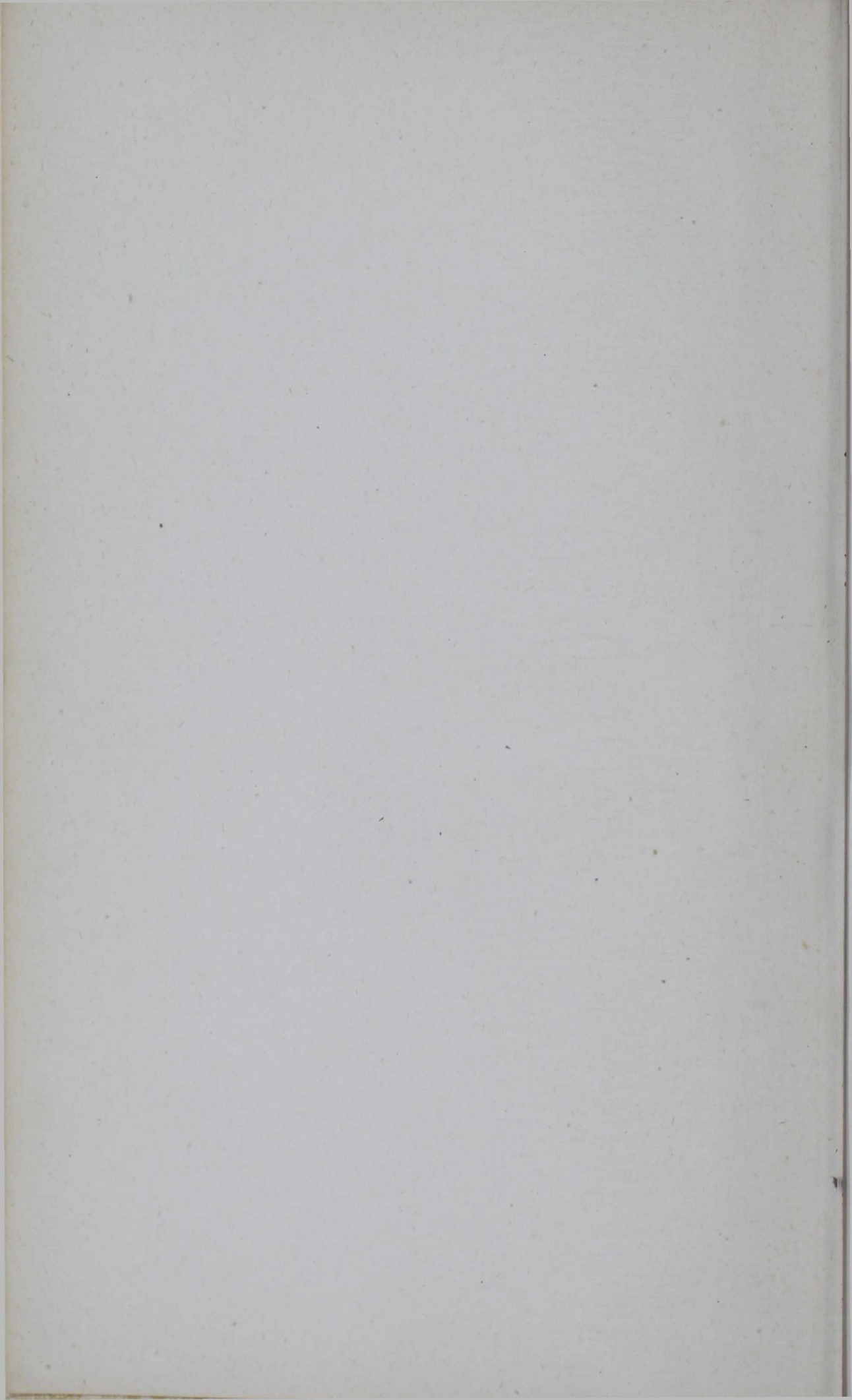
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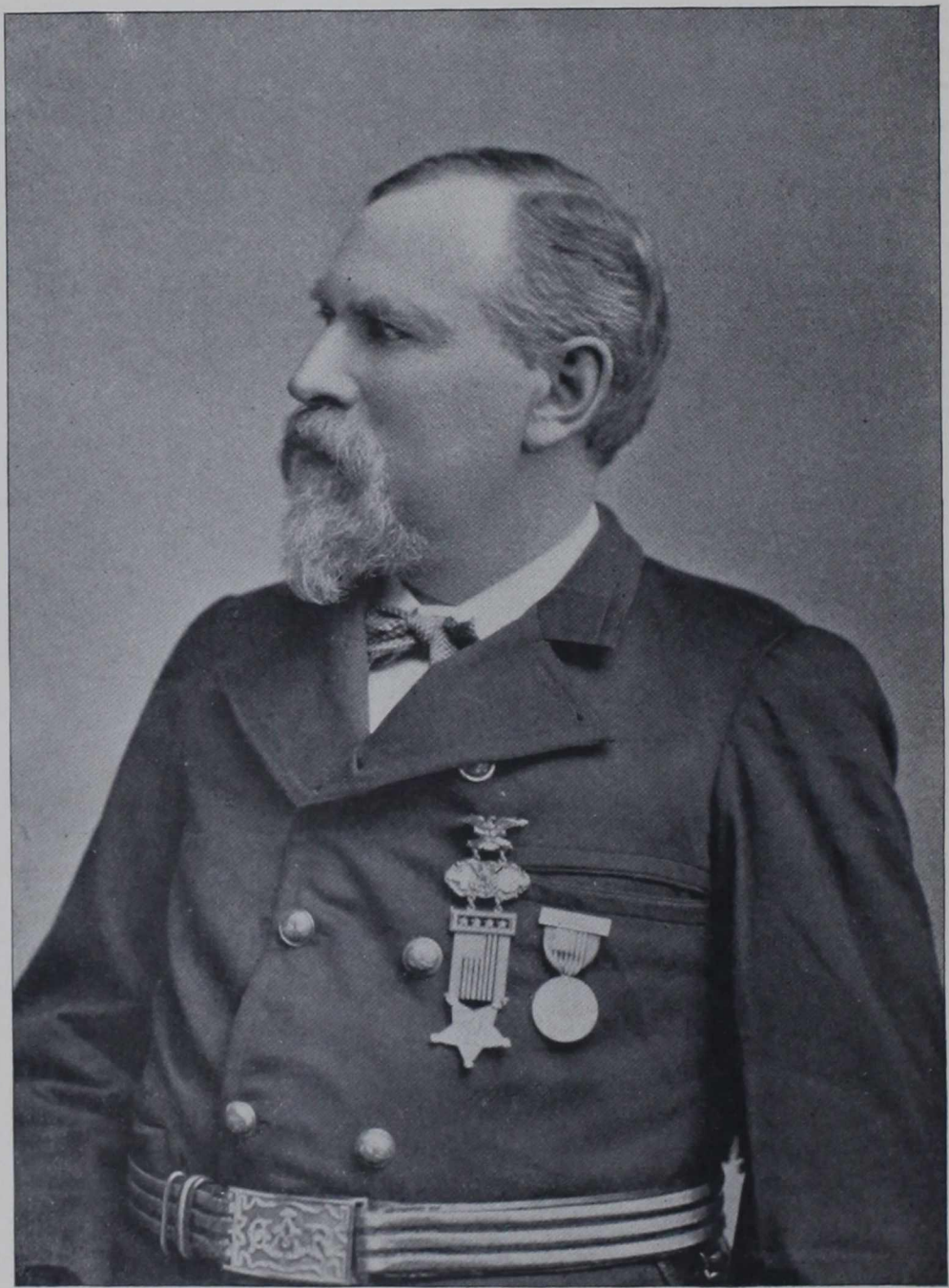
January 30th 1894











M. G. Wray

JOURNAL

— OF THE —

TWENTY-FIFTH

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT,

(SILVER ANNIVERSARY)

Grand Army of the Republic,

DETROIT, MICH.,

August 5th, 6th and 7th, 1891.



RUTLAND, VT.:
THE TUTTLE COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1891.

JOURNAL

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OF THE
TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT,
(SILVER ANNIVERSARY)
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

MORNING SESSION.—First Day.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at Beecher Hall in Detroit, Michigan, on August 5, 1891, at 10:30 A. M.

Comrade Thomas Griffin, Fairbanks Post No. 17, Department of Michigan, acted as Officer of the Day.

Comrade T. F. Payne of the same Post acted as Officer of the Guard.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrades, the hour has arrived for the convening of the Twenty-Fifth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. You will now come to order.

I desire to extend an invitation to Comrade Hayes of Ohio, Comrade Oglesby of Illinois, Comrade Hovey of Indiana, Comrade Thayer of Nebraska and the Past Commanders-in-Chief, to take seats on the platform.

In the absence of the Chaplain-in-Chief, the Encampment was opened with prayer by Comrade T. J. Ferrill, Past Chaplain of the Department of Missouri.

PRAYER.

We thank Thee, Oh blessed Father, for all the blessings with which Thou hast crowned and guarded our pathway. In the hour of danger Thou didst protect us and care for our interests and watch over us for good, and in the trying hours through which we have been called upon to pass, the hand of God hath gently held us, and we are brought to behold this beautiful morning; and as we enter into this service we would pray for a continuation of Thy loving kindness and parental care toward us. Be Thou with us, Oh Thou great Jehovah, lead us by Thy holy spirit and direct us at all times, and may we feel every hour that we live that the Lord is guiding us. Let Thy blessing rest upon this encampment. We pray for the officers. May they be kept by Thee, and as Thou hast cared for them in the past, be thou with them this morning. We pray for all the members of the encampment. Take care of their lives and interests. Be 'round about them so long as they live. May the shield of the Almighty defend them, and may heavenly honors around them cluster. We pray Thy blessings upon all our comrades. The Lord be with them. Some of them today are in-doors, never to go out again. May there be light in their dwellings. May the heavenly watchers be all about their pathway, and may the loving hand of the blessed Christ brush away the tear of sorrow. Remember any that are sorrowing, Oh Lord, this morning. Take care of them and minister to their necessities. We pray Thy blessings here this morning. Bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, and his legally constituted counsellors. The Lord be with him and them and direct them and bless our country, bless our entire country, the grandest country God ever gave to any people. Oh Lord, perpetuate our happiness and our freedom and liberty until time shall be no more.

Hear us in our imperfect appeal; guide us by Thy counsel; keep us near Thy great loving heart, and when the battle of life is fought bring us to view the captain and general of our salvation in that city whose maker and builder is God, and Thy name shall have all the praise forever and ever, Amen.

COMRADE CLARKSON of Nebraska: Commander-in-Chief—A year ago when, with others from my adopted State, representing eighty thousand old soldiers in the State of Nebraska, I deposited my ballot for Wheelock G. Veazey for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, one of the grandest positions that can be bestowed upon any man in this country, I felt that we were honoring you, sir. After a year's experience I have found that you were honoring us. One of the first, and I believe the very first, of your official duties was performed at my most urgent solicitation when I invited you to come out to Nebraska and see the boys who could not come to Boston to see you. And your very first official visit was to Nebraska; and you expected, as you told me, to see four or five hundred of the old boys gathering together on that broad prairie. But as you stood upon the platform and saw them around you, I remember well your words. "Why," you said, "this is astonishing. You have have got them here by the acre;" and they were there to greet you, sir. And in the fullness of their hearts, in their great love for the organization, they have deputed me to hand you this little emblem of your office. (An ivory gavel.) Comrade Veazey, the purity and the solidity of the ivory of which it is made is indicative of the purity and singleness of purpose with which you have administered the affairs of your office for the past year. The ring of the silver with which it is banded is indicative of the ring of that magnificent voice of yours in upholding the justice of the cause in which we are enlisted. My Comrade, wield it and let its every touch be to you an inspiration to more and more faithfulness in our great cause. Take it.

To you, my Comrades of the Encampment, in the fullness of their hearts they have sent this little token right here.

(Picture of Lincoln framed with flowers.) And they have asked me to say to you that while they cannot be here with you in person, they are here in spirit; their hearts are with you, and they send you this simple little token of their love and affection.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrade, I know you will allow me to be brief in my reply, and I will simply say to you, and I wish to extend it also to all the Comrades of the Department, that I thank you and them for this emblem which you have put in my hands as a token of hearty good will, and I promise you, as I promise the comrades here, that I will use it with fairness and endeavor to do so with justice. In behalf of this Encampment, also, I will return thanks for this other present to us.

COMRADE DUFFIELD of Michigan: Commander-in-Chief—You, sir, as the representative of this Encampment, have been presented with a very ornamental gavel in a very ornamental speech. I present you, sir, on behalf of the citizens of Detroit, with a business gavel.

One hundred and thirty years ago what is now this city was an Indian settlement. Nearly all that was Detroit is embraced in the excavation that you see on Fort street for the new public building. This gavel is cut from the flag-staff of the old fort, the old stockade, the stockade which Pontiac attempted to capture, and out of which he was kept by our ancestors.

I know, sir, that you need use with this Encampment no authority. We all love you, sir. We will all obey you. We all love the Order and the rules of the Order; but if any outsider should come in, use the Pontiac gavel for business.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrade, I return my sincere thanks for this token that you have presented me for use on this occasion. After what we have seen for the past two days here, we should know that anything that comes from Detroit is for business purposes.

The roll of officers was called by the Adjutant General and all were found present.

The Committee on Credentials submitted the following report:

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5, 1891.

Your committee would respectfully report that they have examined the roll as prepared by the Adjutant General, and have checked those present, and with the corrections made recommend that the same be adopted as the roll of this Encampment.

J. H. GOULDING,
A. D. READE,
J. H. THACHER,
THOS. B. RODGERS, } Committee.

On motion of Comrade Prentiss of Rhode Island, the calling of the roll of members was dispensed with and the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted.

The roll of the Encampment is as follows, those present being marked with an asterisk*, and those deceased with an obelisk †:

Those marked with a * were present.

<i>Commander-in-Chief,</i>	. . . . .	*Wheelock G. Veazey, Rutland, Vt.
† <i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,</i>	. . . . .	Richard F. Tobin, So. Boston, Mass.
‡ <i>Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,</i>	. . . . .	*George H. Innis, So. Boston, Mass.
<i>Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,</i>	. . . . .	*George B. Creamer, Baltimore, Md.
<i>Surgeon-General,</i>	. . . . .	*Benj. F. Stevenson, Visalia, Ky.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief,</i>	. . . . .	*Myron W. Reed, Denver, Col.
<i>Adjutant-General,</i>	. . . . .	*Joseph H. Goulding, Rutland, Vt.
<i>Quartermaster-General,</i>	. . . . .	*John Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.
<i>Inspector-General,</i>	. . . . .	*John W. Burst, Chicago, Ill.
<i>Judge-Advocate-General,</i>	. . . . .	*William Lochren, Min'apolis, Minn.
<i>Assistant Adjutant General,</i>	. . . . .	*L. S. Emery, Washington, D. C.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

ALABAMA,	. . . . .	C. D. Reamer,	. . . . .	Fort Payne.
ARIZONA,	. . . . .	W. J. Murphy,	. . . . .	Phoenix.
ARKANSAS,	. . . . .	Henry C. Caldwell,	. . . . .	Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA,	. . . . .	*Magnus Tait,	. . . . .	Los Gatos.
COLORADO AND WYOMING,	. . . . .	*J. B. Cooke,	. . . . .	Greeley.
CONNECTICUT,	. . . . .	*Nathan Esterbrook, Jr.	. . . . .	New Haven.
DELAWARE,	. . . . .	*Richard McClelland,	. . . . .	Wilmington.
FLORIDA,	. . . . .	*Thos. S. Wilmarth,	. . . . .	Jacksonville.
GEORGIA,	. . . . .	*Thos. F. Gleason,	. . . . .	Savannah.
IDAHO,	. . . . .	*Geo. L. Shoup,	. . . . .	Boise City.
ILLINOIS,	. . . . .	*H. S. Deitrich,	. . . . .	Chicago.
INDIANA,	. . . . .	*Wm. H. Armstrong,	. . . . .	Indianapolis.
IOWA,	. . . . .	*Levi B. Raymond,	. . . . .	Hampton.
KANSAS,	. . . . .	*O. H. Coulter,	. . . . .	Topeka.

† Died in office, November 22, 1890.

‡ Elected April 7, 1891, to fill vacancy.

NOTES.—The figures at the end of each Department list show the number reported in good standing December 31, 1890, according to which the apportionment of Representatives is made. See Article 2, chapter iv, page 18, R. & R. The figures after the name of each Department indicate its number in the order of seniority as per list, on last pages of roll.

This Roll of the 25th National Encampment is intended to include (besides the National Officers, National Council of Administration, Representatives and Alternates), the names of all Past Commanders-in-Chief, Past Vice-Commanders-in-Chief, and Past Department Commanders, who are now members of the National Encampment, or who were such members at the time of their decease: the latter being marked thus †.

J. H. Goulding,

Adjutant-General.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.—Continued.

KENTUCKY,	*W. T. Jack,	Louisville.
LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI,	*C. H. Shute,	New Orleans.
MAINE,	*Thos. G. Libby,	Vinal Haven.
MARYLAND,	*Frank Nolen,	Baltimore.
MASSACHUSETTS,	J. Payson Bradley,	South Boston.
MICHIGAN,	*F. D. Newberry,	Coldwater.
MINNESOTA,	*J. H. Mullen,	St. Paul.
MISSOURI,	*Jas. R. Milner,	Springfield.
MONTANA,	*R. C. Wallace,	Helena.
NEBRASKA,	*Joseph D. Miles,	Schuyler.
NEW HAMPSHIRE,	*Reuben T. Leavitt,	Pittsfield.
NEW JERSEY,	*Chas. F. Kirker,	Paterson.
NEW MEXICO,	Jas. H. Purdy,	Santa Fe.
NEW YORK,	*R. F. Knapp,	Saratoga Springs.
NORTH DAKOTA,	*John D. Black,	Valley City.
OHIO,	*R. H. Cochran,	Toledo.
OKLAHOMA,		
OREGON,	E. W. Allen,	Portland.
PENNSYLVANIA,	*Wm. McClelland,	Pittsburgh.
POTOMAC,	*Geo. H. French,	Washington.
RHODE ISLAND,	*Henry C. Luther,	Providence.
SOUTH DAKOTA,	*C. S. Blodgett,	Kimball.
TENNESSEE,	*Walton W. French,	Chattanooga.
TEXAS,	J. M. Steere,	Dallas.
UTAH,	F. P. Addleman,	Salt Lake.
VERMONT,	*E. T. Woodward,	Rutland.
VIRGINIA,	*Jas. E. Fuller,	Norfolk.
WASHINGTON AND ALASKA,	Geo. H. Boardman,	Tacoma.
WEST VIRGINIA,	*Chas. E. Anderson,	Weston.
WISCONSIN,	*O. W. Carlson,	Milwaukee.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Those deceased marked with an obelisk. (†)

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

† B. F. Stephenson (Provisional) [died Aug. 30, 1871]	1866
† S. A. Hurlbut, Illinois, [died Mar. 27, 1882],	1866-67
† John A. Logan, Illinois, [died Dec. 26, 1886],	1868-9-70
† Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island, [died Sept. 13, 1881]	1871-72
† Charles Devens, Massachusetts, [died Jan. 7, 1891],	1873-74
† John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania, [died Oct. 17, 1889],	1875-76
John C. Robinson, Binghamton, N. Y.,	1877-78
† William Earnshaw, Ohio, [died July 17, 1885],	1879

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.—Continued.

*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.,	1880
*George 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
*John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.,	1887
*William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.,	1888
*Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.,	1889

PAST SENIOR VICE-COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

† Joshua T. Owen, Pennsylvania, [died Nov. 7, 1887],	1868
Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis., (Commander-in-Chief, 1886)	1869-70
Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa., (Commander-in-Chief, 1880)	1871-72
*Edward Jardine, New York, N. Y.,	1874
*Joseph S. Reynolds, Chicago, Ill.,	1875-76
Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, R. I.,	1877
Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Neb., (Commander-in-Chief, 1882)	1878
*John Palmer, Albany, N. Y.,	1879
*Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, Ill.,	1880
Charles L. Young, Toledo, O.,	1881
W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Md.,	1882
William Warner, Kansas City, Mo., (Commander-in-Chief, 1888)	1883
John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn., (Commander-in-Chief, 1887)	1884
Selden Connor, Augusta, Me.,	1885
S. W. Backus, Santa Barbara, Cal.,	1886
*Nelson Cole, St. Louis, Mo.,	1887
Moses H. Neil, Columbus, O.,	1888
*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.,	1889

PAST JUNIOR VICE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.,	1868-69
Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa., (S. Vice Commander-in-Chief, 1871)	1870
*J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, O.,	1871-72
*Ed. Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wis.,	1873
Guy T. Gould, Chicago, Ill.,	1874
*C. J. Buckbee, New Haven, Conn.,	1875-76
† William Earnshaw, Ohio, (Commander-in-Chief, 1879)	1877
Herbert E. Hill, Somerville, Mass.,	1878
*H. Dingman, Washington, D. C.,	1879
† George Bowers, New Hampshire, [died Feb. 14, 1884],	1880

† Deceased.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.—Continued.

*C. V. R. Pond, Coldwater, Mich.,	1881
I. S. Bangs, Waterville, Me.,	1882
†W. H. Holmes, California, [died March 26, 1889]	1883
*Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, Conn.,	1884
John R. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.,	1885
*Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va.,	1886
*John C. Linehan, Penacook, N. H.,	1887
*Joseph Hadfield, New York City, N. Y.,	1888
J. F. Lovett, Trenton, N. J.,	1889

† Deceased.

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DEPARTMENTS.

The figures within the brackets [] show the number of each Department in order of permanent organization. The figures below each Department indicate the number of members in good standing Dec. 31, 1890.

ALABAMA. [42]

Organized March 12, 1889.

Commander,	*Seymour Bullock, Mobile.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*A. B. Hayes, Cullman.
Junior Vice-Commander,	C. W. Buckley, Montgomery.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*W. J. Pender, Birmingham.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

*G. L. Werth (at large), Montgomery. A. W. Fulghum (at large), Birmingham.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*F. G. Sheppard, Birmingham, 1889. *W. H. Hunter, Birmingham, 1890.

(332)

ARIZONA. [40]

Organized January 17, 1888.

Commander,	Ed Schwartz, Phoenix.
Senior Vice-Commander,	J. W. Dorrington, Yuma.
Junior Vice-Commander,	J. R. Lockett, Jr., Flagstaff.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	C. D. Belden, Phoenix.

ARIZONA.—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

*John Gray (at large), Phoenix.

George W. Saunders (at large), Tucson.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*A. L. Grow, Tombstone, 1888.

A. B. Sampson, Tucson, 1889.

*Geo. F. Coats, Phoenix, 1890.

(295)

ARKANSAS. [31]

Organized July 11, 1883.

Commander,	. . . . .	*Wm. H. H. Clayton, Fort Smith.
Senior Vice-Commander,	. . . . .	*J. S. Parker, Paragould.
Junior Vice-Commander,	. . . . .	*Geo. Nichols, Helena.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	. . . . .	*S. K. Robinson, Fort Smith.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Ira A. Church (at large), Texarkana.	Lee Clow (at large), Little Rock.
*Charles M. Green, Harrison.	L. B. Gamble, Paris.
*Cos Altenberge, Little Rock.	Daniel Williams, Little Rock.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Stephen Wheeler, Fort Smith, 1883-4.	Thomas Boles, Fort Smith, 1887.
Chas. C. Waters, Little Rock, 1886.	*S. K. Robinson, Fort Smith, 1888.
A. S. Fowler, Little Rock, 1890.	
(2002)	

CALIFORNIA. [10]

Organized February 21, 1868.

Commander,	. . . . .	*W. H. L. Barnes, San Francisco.
Senior Vice-Commander,	. . . . .	J. F. Cunningham, Santa Cruz.
Junior Vice-Commander,	. . . . .	W. H. Ennis, Sacramento.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	. . . . .	*T. C. Masteller, San Francisco.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Jesse B. Fuller (at large), Marysville.	John T. Cutting (at large), San Francisco.
*N. D'Oyly, San Jose.	H. M. Van Arman, Oakland.
*T. K. Stateler, San Francisco.	

CALIFORNIA.—Continued.

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| *C. A. Fuller, San Jose. | W. R. Parnell, San Francisco. |
| *J. B. Lauck, San Francisco. | S. M. Carr, San Francisco. |
| *C. A. Macomber, San Francisco. | L. Howell, San Francisco. |
| Geo. C. Thaxter, Carson City, Nev. | *B. F. Giddings, San Francisco. |
| | W. C. Alberger, Oakland. |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

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| W. H. Aiken, Wright's Station, 1873-4. | J. M. Davis, San Francisco, 1884. |
| E. Carlson, San Francisco, 1875. | *R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, 1885. |
| S. W. Backus, San Francisco, 1877. | *W. R. Smedberg, San Francisco, 1886. |
| † S. P. Ford, 1878-9. | Edw. S. Salomon, San Francisco, 1887. |
| C. Mason Kinne, San Francisco, 1880-1. | T. H. Goodman, San Francisco, 1888. |
| W. A. Robinson, San Francisco, 1882. | Geo. E. Gard, Los Angeles, 1889. |
| † James W. Staples, 1883. | *A. J. Buckles, Fairfield, 1890. |

(6181)

COLORADO AND WYOMING. [21]

Organized as Department of the Mountains, December 11, 1879. Name changed to Colorado, July 31, 1882.

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Commander, | *Geo. W. Cook, Denver, Col. |
| Senior Vice-Commander, | *W. McCarty, Rawlins, Wyo. |
| Junior Vice-Commander, | *H. A. Billow, Lamar, Col. |
| Assistant Adjutant-General, | *Philip Trounstine, Denver, Col. |

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| *W. S. Decker (at large) Denver, Col. | C. A. Coolidge (at large), Rock Sps., Wyo. |
| *J. D. Dillenback, Denver, Col. | Ed. P. Pitkin, Denver, Col. |
| *O. Remick, Colorado Springs. | J. H. Morse, Colorado City. |
| *C. W. Cowell, Denver, Col. | M. E. Smith, Denver, Col. |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

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| F. J. Bancroft, Denver, Col., 1881. | George Ady, Denver, Colorado, 1886. |
| J. W. Donnellan, Laramie City, Wyo., 1882. | Henry Bowman, Idaho Springs, Col., 1887. |
| E. K. Stimson, Denver, Col., 1883. | John W. Browning, Denver, Col., 1888. |
| *B. L. Carr, Longmont, Col., 1884. | T. M. Fisher, Cheyenne, Wyo., 1889. |
| *A. V. Bohn, Leadville, Col., 1885. | Delos L. Holden, Pueblo, 1890. |

(2940)

† Deceased.

CONNECTICUT. [6]

Organized April 11, 1867.

Commander,	*Henry N. Fanton, Danbury.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*Benijah E. Smith, Willimantic.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Wilbur F. Rogers, Meriden.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Jno. H. Thacher, Hartford.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Frank W. Mix (at large), New Britain.	*Wm. E. Quigley (at large), Waterbury.
*Franklin Ball, Bristol,	Henry M. Durfey, Norwich.
*John E. Clark, New Haven.	Chas. B. Foster, New Haven.
*David Sunderland, Pawcatuck.	Samuel H. Seward, Putnam.
*Thomas B. Brooks, Unionville,	J. B. Baldwin, Willimantic.
*Sanford E. Chaffee, Birmingham.	J. W. Buckingham, Milford.
Davis E. Lane, Hartford.	Hamlet F. Roberts, Hartford.
*A. J. Kitchen, Simsbury.	J. R. Sloane, Meriden.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Edward Harland, Norwich, 1867.	*Alfred B. Beers, Bridgeport, 1881.
† Theo. G. Ellis, 1868-9.	*Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, 1882.
† Wm. H. Malloy, 1870-1.	*Isaac B. Hyatt, Meriden, 1883.
*L. A. Dickinson, Hartford, 1872-3.	† Wm. Berry, 1884.
*Chas. J. Buckbee, New Haven, 1874-5.	*Frank D. Sloat, New Haven, 1885.
*Wm. E. Disbrow, Bridgeport, 1876-7.	*Jno. T. Crary, Norwich, 1886.
† Frank G. Otis, 1878.	*Henry E. Taintor, Hartford, 1887.
† Chas. E. Fowler, 1878-9.	Sam'l B. Horne, St. Thomas, W. I., 1888.
*Geo. S. Smith, Norwich, 1880.	*Wm. H. Pierpont, New Haven, 1889.
	*Jno. C. Broatch, Middletown, 1890.

(6946)

DELAWARE. [23]

Re-organized January 14, 1881.

Commander,	*A. J. Woodman, Wilmington.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*A. M. Hizar, New Castle.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Isaac H. Fisher, Wilmington.
Assistant Adjutant General,	*John B. Stradley, Wilmington.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Geo. W. King (at large), Wilmington.	Edwd. H. Gregg (at large,) Phila., Pa.
*Albert T. Hyatt, Wilmington.	E. G. Shortledge, Wilmington.

† Deceased.

DELAWARE.—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

† Wm. S. McNair, 1881.	Jno. M. Dunn, Wilmington, 1886.
*Jno. Wainwright, Wilmington, 1882.	*J. E. Mowbray, Dover, 1887.
*Daniel Ross, Wilmington, 1883.	*R. G. Buckingham, Pleas't Hill, 1888.
*C. M. Carey, Camden, 1884.	*Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, 1889.
*J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington, 1885.	*Samuel Lewis, Wilmington, 1890.

(1328)

FLORIDA. [36]

Organized June 19, 1884.

Commander,	*John H. Welsh, Welshton.
Senior Vice-Commander,	T. W. Bruce, St. Augustine.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Chas. F. Avery, Palatka.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	Sam'l W. Fox, Jacksonville.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

John T. Talbot (at large), Jacksonville. *D. L. Way (at large), Sanford.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*T. S. Wilmarth, Jacksonville, 1885.	*Wm. James, Jacksonville, 1888.
*G. H. Norton, Eustis, 1886.	J. W. V. R. Plummer, Key West, 1889
*E. W. Henck, Longwood, 1887.	Fred. S. Goodrich, Wash., D. C., 1890

(414)

GEORGIA. [41]

Organized January 25, 1889.

Commander,	*Albert E. Sholes, Augusta.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*James O. Ladd, Charleston, S. C.
Junior Vice-Commander,	I. D. Crawford, Macon.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Alfred Guiton, Augusta.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*W. M. Scott (at large), Atlanta, Ga. *Henry Burns (at large), Macon.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Jno. R. Lewis, Atlanta, 1889.	David Porter, Savannah, 1890.
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(432)

† Deceased.

IDAHO. [39]

Organized January 11, 1888.

Commander,	*Judson Spofford, Boise City.
Senior Vice Commander,	. . . . .	E. H. Jeanjaquet, Salmon City.
Junior Vice-Commander,	. . . . .	*T. D. Bellinger, Hailey.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	. . . . .	*Norman H. Camp, Boise City.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

*Carlos E. Bolton (at large), Hailey. Geo. A. Manning (at large), Post Falls.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

W. H. Nye, Boise, 1887-8.	*A. S. Senter, Shoshone, 1889.
	*Wm. T. Riley, Hailey, 1890.
	(454)

ILLINOIS. [1]

Organized July 12, 1866.

Commander,	. . . . .	*Horace S. Clark, Mattoon.
Senior Vice-Commander,	. . . . .	*I. H. Pike, Bloomington.
Junior Vice-Commander,	. . . . .	*S. G. Burdick, Centralia.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	. . . . .	*P. L. McKinnie, Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Richard J. Oglesby (at large), Decatur.	J. H. Tarbell, Chicago.
*M. H. Wagar, Chicago.	J. W. King, Tuscola.
*J. S. Varley, Chicago.	R. B. Lemmon, Norris City.
*James O'Donnell, Chicago.	M. C. Clark, Princeton.
*Ed. Kirk, Jr., Englewood.	W. C. Ridgeway, Mt. Carmel.
*C. B. Loop, Belvidere.	*James Bottom, Sparta.
*Chauncey Pettibone, Polo.	*Peter Jackson, Carthage.
*Charles Bent, Morrison.	*W. H. Rose, Chicago.
*P. C. Hayes, Morris.	John N. Gwin, Effingham.
*W. H. Sims, Gibson City.	*W. J. Stephens, Chicago.
*A. L. Schimpff, Peoria.	John W. Grosbeck, Harvard.
J. M. Turnbull, Kirkwood.	Lem Adams, Greenville.
*M. D. Massie, New Canton.	G. H. Palmer, Winchester.
*James A. Connolly, Springfield.	L. A. Baker, Wilmington.
*J. M. Clokey, Decatur.	R. J. Hanna, Kankakee.
*George Dillon, Danville.	G. M. Armstrong, Canton.

ILLINOIS.—Continued.

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| *J. T. Golden, Marshall. | J. B. Stanger, Chicago. |
| *W. P. Buck, Moweaqua. | C. M. Kingman, Delevan. |
| *Joseph Fuess, Belleville. | E. T. Lee, Monticello. |
| *E. W. Jones, Vernon. | Charles E. Sinclair, Chicago. |
| *Robert B. Stinson, Anna. | T. S. Rogers, Downers Grove. |
| *A. D. Reade, Evanston. | W. J. Hemstreet, Chicago. |
| *J. L. Bennett, Chicago. | W. H. Schmitt, Rock Island. |
| *R. M. Woods, Joliet. | W. W. Bean, Streator. |
| John I. Rinaker, Carlinville. | S. L. Swinney, Bement. |
| *C. H. Cassell, Quincy. | M. A. Norton, Rockford. |
| *J. F. Harrel, Aurora. | A. J. Cheney, Oak Park. |
| *Smith D. Atkins, Freeport. | W. H. Norris, Carlyle. |
| *George S. Durfee, Decatur. | B. F. Marsh, Warsaw. |
| *Horace Chapin, Springfield. | D. E. Munger, Princeton. |
| *Martin Conrad, Chicago. | J. E. Thorpe, Rochelle. |
| *L. S. Lambert, Galesburg. | Enoch Brady, Ridge Farm. |
| John Wood, Cairo. | D. S. Hecker, Galesburg. |
| *James M. Taylor, Taylorville. | J. J. Cox, Virden. |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

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|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| † B. F. Stephenson, 1866. | *S. A. Harper, Elmwood, 1883. |
| Guy T. Gould, Chicago, 1873. | *L. T. Dickason, Danville, 1884. |
| † H. Hilliard, 1874-5-6. | *W. W. Berry, Quincy, 1885. |
| *J. S. Reynolds, Chicago, 1877. | *P. S. Post, Galesburg, 1886. |
| *T. B. Coulter, Aurora, 1878. | *A. C. Sweetser, Bloomington, 1887. |
| *Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, 1879-80. | *Jas. A. Sexton, Chicago, 1888. |
| *J. W. Burst, Sycamore, 1881. | *J. S. Martin, Salem, 1889. |
| *Thos. G. Lawler, Rockford, 1882. | *Wm. L. Distin, Quincy, 1890. |

(32641)

INDIANA. [20]

Organized Nov. 22, 1866 ; re-organized Oct. 3, 1879.

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|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Commander, | *I. N. Walker, Indianapolis. |
| Senior Vice-Commander, | *Marine D. Tackett, Greensburg. |
| Junior Vice-Commander, | *John W. Elam, Valparaiso. |
| Assistant Adjutant-General, | *Irvin Robbins, Indianapolis. |

Deceased†

(2)

INDIANA.—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*Alvin P. Hovey (at large), Indianapolis.
 *H. A. Mattison, Evansville.
 *J. E. Walton, Kolean.
 *Wm. M. Guy, Washington.
 *J. W. Edmonson, New Albany.
 *Hugh Espy, Rising Sun.
 *George F. O'Byrne, Brookville.
 *John V. Hadley, Danville.
 *James R. Henry, Gosport.
 *John W. Hill, Spartansburg.
 *W. F. Medsker, Cambridge City.
 George C. Webster, Indianapolis.
 D. W. Pierson, Acton.
 *George W. Galvin, Indianapolis.
 *James T. Johnston, Rockville.
 *Wm. T. Crawford, Sullivan.
 *J. B. Cheadle, Frankfort.
 *J. M. Little, Cicero.
 T. A. Robinson, Monticello.
 *John A. Maxwell, Delphi.
 *Wm. J. Vigus, Wabash.
 *Jacob J. Todd, Bluffton.
 *James E. Graham, Fort Wayne.
 *W. G. Gardner, Ligonier.
 *Edward Molloy, Laporte.
 *Wm. Peddycord, Nappanee.

ALTERNATES.

*M. C. Rankin (at large), Terre Haute.
 H. P. Chambers, Princeton.
 Wm. Houghton, Loogootee.
 W. H. Pickler, Orleans.
 B. H. Robinson, Jeffersonville.
 C. P. Richardson, Madison.
 John Y. Hitt, Greensburg.
 *David Wilson, Martinsville.
 David E. Beem, Spencer.
 U. D. Cole, Rushville.
 John E. Keys, Knightstown.
 *J. A. C. F. Myers, Indianapolis.
 Omer Boardman, Broad Ripple.
 W. H. H. Rock, Charlottesville.
 H. R. Tinsley, Crawfordsville.
 B. F. Havens, Terre Haute.
 T. L. Wykes, Kokomo.
 C. G. Hadley, Tipton.
 J. G. Hill, Rochester.
 C. P. Post, Lowell.
 B. M. Cobb, Huntington.
 Daniel Strause, North Manchester.
 J. H. Brown, Monroeville.
 C. S. Stoy, Butler.
 William Pegg, Goshen.
 George Lightcap, North Judson.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Robert S. Foster, Indianapolis, 1868. *Edwin Nicar, South Bend, 1884.
 *Oliver M. Wilson, Ark. City, Kan., 1869. *David N. Foster, Fort Wayne, 1885.
 † Lewis Humphries, 1870. *Thos. W. Bennett, Richmond, 1886.
 † Jonathan B. Hager, 1879. *Ira J. Chase, Danville, 1887.
 *W. W. Dudley, Washington, D. C., 1881. *Argus D. Vanosdol, Madison, 1888.
 *Jas. R. Carnahan, Indianapolis, 1882-3. *Chas. M. Travis, Crawfordsville, 1889.
 *Gil. R. Stormont, Princeton, 1890.

(25173)

 † Deceased.

INDIAN TERRITORY. [45]

Organized July 3, 1891.

Commander,	Edward Calkins, So. McAlester.
Senior Vice-Commander,	James H. Bowman, Oak Lodge.
Junior Vice-Commander,	S. D. Haney, Poteau.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	Wm. St. Clair, McAlester.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

James H. Bowman (at large), Oak Lodge.	Wm. St. Clair (at large), McAlester.
*R. W. Hill, Muskogee.	

(265)

IOWA. [19]

Organized Sept. 26, 1866; re-organized Jan. 23, 1879.

Commander,	*Chas. L. Davidson, Hull.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*L. C. Blanchard, Oskaloosa.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*John G. Broyn, Marshalltown.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Chas. L. Longley, Cedar Rapids.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

C. L. Longley (at large), Cedar Rapids.	Josiah Given (at large), Des Moines.
*E. J. Rizer, Ft. Madison.	*W. C. Steinmetz, Burlington.
*D. R. Hornbaker, Farmington.	L. B. Power, Medeapolis.
*J. D. Fegan, Clinton.	J. B. Allen, Iowa City.
*S. E. Walcott, Davenport.	S. C. Dunn, Muscatine.
*H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls.	H. M. Doren, New Providence.
*D. B. Henderson, Dubuque.	Jerome Burbank, Allison.
*C. H. Talmadge, West Union.	H. I. Smith, Mason City.
*Milo L. Sherman, Fredericksburg.	H. B. Shaw, Nora Springs.
*H. M. Day, Marion.	Geo. W. Davis, Lisbon.
*S. J. Dutton, Oskaloosa.	Daniel Anderson, Albia.
†J. W. Johnston, Thornburgh.	T. J. Hall, Ottumwa.
*E. B. Clary, Dallas Center.	J. J. Moore, Des Moines.
*T. J. Doane, Des Moines.	*C. H. Dickey, Maxwell.
*J. D. Brown, Leon.	Wm. Cobb, Bedford.
*Wm. H. Harrison, Shenandoah.	W. B. Webster, Clarinda.
*A. H. Livingston, Missouri Valley.	E. A. Boies, Missouri Valley.
*H. F. Andrews, Audubon.	C. W. Neill, Stewart.
*Thos. Bowman, Boone.	J. Smith, Manson.
*S. D. McUumber, Jr., Calliope.	C. F. Albright, Primghar.
*J. A. Bunn, Correctionville.	Wm. Chase, Milford.

† Deceased.

IOWA.--Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

J. C. Parrott, Keokuk, 1874-5.	E. G. Miller, Waterloo, 1884.
A. A. Perkins, Burlington, 1877-8.	*W. R. Manning, Newton, 1885.
H. E. Griswold, Atlantic, 1879.	*W. A. McHenry, Denison, 1886.
W. F. Conrad, Des Moines, 1880.	J. M. Tuttle, Des Moines, 1887.
P. V. Carey, Des Moines, 1881.	E. A. Consigny, Avoca, 1888.
Geo. B. Hogin, Pasadena, Cal., 1882.	*Chas. H. Smith, Mt. Pleasant, 1889.
Jno. B. Cooke, Chicago, Ill., 1883.	Mason P. Mills, Cedar Rapids, 1890.

(20324)

KANSAS. [22]

Organized December 7, 1866 ; re-organized March 16, 1880.

Commander,	*T. McCarthy, Larned.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*A. R. Green, Lecompton.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Geo. K. Spencer, Manhattan.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*A. B. Campbell, Larned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

W. B. Shockley (at large), Leavenworth.	*B. Kelly (at large), Topeka.
*W. A. Johnson, Garnett.	A. W. Benson, Ottawa.
*W. S. Tilton, Osborne.	F. M. Warner, Alma.
†B. B. Eggleston, Wichita.	*O. S. Joslin, Salina.
A. M. Russell, Valley Falls.	*D. W. Edwards, Severance.
J. N. Campbell, Severance.	*G. F. Nealey, Lansing.
†P. Washburn, Ottawa.	Allen Buckner, Kansas City.
J. P. Hines, Paola.	*Geo. Pond, Fort Scott.
*Geo. W. McKay, Howard.	S. M. Pierson, Cherry Vale.
*C. C. Kincaid, Cherry Vale.	T. Blakesley, Neodesha.
J. B. Johnson, Topeka.	*W. W. Smith, Topeka.
W. A. Morgan, Cottonwood Falls.	*G. W. Camp, Peabody.
*D. C. Milner, Manhattan.	John McPherson, Blue Rapids.
*D. C. Chipman, Minneapolis.	J. W. Waterman, Delphos.
E. D. York, Atwood.	*Ben. Fagan, Ellsworth.
J. H. Downing, Hays City.	*G. B. Crandall, Jewell City.
*J. R. Swigart, Hutchinson.	A. C. Schermerhorn, Great Bend.
*W. A. Ogden, Ness City.	A. P. Henninger, Santa Fe.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†John A. Martin, 1867.	*Homer W. Pond, Fort Scott, 1884.
*W. S. Jenkins, Leavenworth, 1872-5.	*Milton Stewart, Wichita, 1885.
*John Guthrie, Topeka, 1876-7.	C. J. McDivitt, Santa Paula, Cal. 1886.

†Deceased.

KANSAS.—Continued.

- *J. H. Gilpatrick, Leavenworth, 1877-8. T. H. Soward, Guthrie, Ok., 1887.
 *J. C. Walkinshaw, Leavenworth, 1879-82. *J. W. Feighan, Spokane Falls, Wash., 1888.
 *Thos. J. Anderson, Topeka, 1883. *Henry Booth, Larned, 1889.
 *Ira T. Collins, Sabetha, 1890.
 (18427)

KENTUCKY. [27]

Re-organized January 16, 1883.

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Commander, | *S. G. Hillis, Concord. |
| Senior Vice-Commander, | T. E. Livezey, Covington. |
| Junior Vice-Commander, | *Albert Scott, Louisville. |
| Assistant Adjutant-General, | *A. S. Cole, Fearis. |

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| E. H. Hobson (at large), Greensburg. | A. T. Wood (at large), Mt. Sterling. |
| *P. W. Hager, Louisville. | *W. Harlan, Harrodsburgh. |
| *J. H. Browning, Louisville. | *Den O'Riley, Litchfield. |
| *Edw. A. Richey, Lancaster. | C. C. Vaughn, Russellville. |
| *J. W. Hammond, Louisville. | H. C. Truman, Fordsville. |
| D. J. Burchett, Louisville. | H. K. Milward, Lexington. |
| *Sam'l McKee, Louisville. | John Forbes, Louisville. |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

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|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| J. C. Michie, Covington, 1883. | *Wm. Bowman, Tollesboro, 1887. |
| *W. H. Harton, Newport, 1884. | *O. A. Reynolds, Covington, 1888. |
| G. W. Northup, Louisville, 1885. | Vincent Boering, London, 1889. |
| T. S. Morris, Somerset, 1886. | *M. Minton, Louisville, 1890. |
- (5789)

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. [35]

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

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Commander, | *Geo. T. Hodges, Duluth, Minn. |
| Senior Vice-Commander, | *Frederic Speed, Vicksburg, Miss. |
| Junior Vice-Commander, | John H. Roberts, Jennings, La. |
| Assistant Adjutant-General, | *Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans, La. |

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

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| *Chas. S. Rice (at large), New Orleans, La. | *Henry Heidenhain (at large), New Orleans, La. |
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LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Wm. Roy, Knowgales, Ariz., 1884. A. S. Badger, New Orleans, La., 1886.
 J. W. Scully, Atlanta, Ga., 1885. *A. S. Graham, New Orleans, La., 1887.
 (1051)

MAINE. [9]

Organized January 10, 1868.

Commander,	*Samuel L. Miller, Waldoboro.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*Franklin Adams, Brunswick.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Geo. W. Reynolds, Waterville.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Edwin C. Milliken, Portland.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Frederick Robie (at large), Gorham.
 *J. P. Cilley, Rockland.
 *J. E. Ashe, Auburn.
 *Aug. W. McCausland, Gardiner.
 *Wainwright Cushing, Foxcroft.
 *A. R. Lincoln, Dennysville,
 †Hannibal Hamlin.
 *S. H. Gammon, Portland.
 *Seth T. Snipe, Bath.
 *A. E. Nickerson, Swanville.
 *A. J. Crockett, Rockland.

ALTERNATES.

Charles B. Rounds (at large), Calais
 William S. Dunn, Portland.
 *John E. Rand, Cornish.
 E. M. Robinson, Phillips.
 Sewall H. Bagley, Lewiston.
 J. C. Chilcott, Ellsworth.
 J. W. Black, Searsport.
 †H. E. Sellers, Bangor.
 A. B. Sumner, Lubec.
 *Fred S. Walls, Vinalhaven.
 W. H. Holston, Cumberland Mills.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

*Geo. L. Beal, Augusta, 1868-9.	Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor, 1882.
Chas. P. Mattocks, Portland, 1870-71.	Elijah M. Shaw, Nashua, N. H., 1883.
Daniel White, Boston, Mass., 1872-3.	Benj. Williams, Rockland, 1884.
Selden Connor, Portland, 1874-5.	Jas. A. Hall, Columbus, O., 1885.
*Nelson Howard, Lewiston, 1876.	Sam'l W. Lane, Augusta, 1886.
†John D. Myrick, 1877.	Richard K. Gatley, Portland, 1887.
*Augustus C. Hamlin, Bangor, 1878.	*Horace H. Burbank, Saco, 1888.
†Winsor B. Smith, 1879.	Franklin M. Drew, Lewiston, 1889.
Isaac S. Bangs, Waterville, 1880.	John D. Anderson, Togus, 1890.

(9676)

† Deceased.

MARYLAND. [16]

Organized January 8, 1868 ; re-organized June 9, 1876.

Commander,	*Joseph C. Hill, Baltimore.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*Thos. H. Coburn, Easton.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Edward Schilling, Cumberland, Md.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Hugh A. Maughlin, Baltimore.

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES.

Chas. L. Marburg (at large), Baltimore.	*A. J. Crockett (at large), Baltimore
*James T. Wesley, Baltimore.	*Alex M. Briscoe, Baltimore.
*Benjamin F. Clark, Baltimore.	Jethro T. McCullough, Rising Sun.
*William J. Klug, Baltimore.	*Geo. W. Harig, Baltimore.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

† Andrew W. Denison, 1867-9.	Jno. H. Suter, Baltimore, 1883.
*E. Y. Goldsborough, Frederick, 1870.	*Frank M. Smith, Baltimore, 1884.
Edwin T. Daneker, Baltimore, 1871.	Jno. W. Horn, Cheltenham, 1885.
Adam E. King, Baltimore, 1872.	*Geo. W. F. Vernon, Baltimore, 1886.
† E. B. Tyler, 1876-8.	† Henry P. Underhill, 1887.
Wm. E. Griffith, Cumberland, 1879.	*Theo. F. Lang, Baltimore, 1888.
Wm. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, 1880-1.	*Geo. F. Wheeler, Fredericksburg, Va., 1889.
Graham Dukehart, Baltimore, 1882.	*Geo. R. Graham, Baltimore, 1890.

(2522)

MASSACHUSETTS. [7]

Organized May 7, 1867.

Commander,	*Arthur A. Smith, Griswoldville.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*Jas. K. Churchill, Worcester.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Eli W. Hall, Lynn.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Hubert O. Moore, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Charles H. Pinkham (at large), Worcester.	Wm. F. Draper (at large), Hopedale.
*Frederick Hammond, Allston.	*J. E. Bates, Whitman.
*D. H. L. Gleason, Natick.	*Geo. W. Smith, Dalton.
	*B. Read Wales, Dorchester.

† Deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Continued.

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| *Chas. H. Hill, Hudson. | *Fred T. Hawley, Malden. |
| *George E. Dean, Taunton. | *M. J. Conry, Cambridge. |
| *Albert C. Andrews, Gloucester. | *S. C. Frost, Arlington. |
| Edward T. Chapman, New Bedford. | *R. M. Spinney, Medford. |
| L. Edward Jenkins, East Boston. | Henry N. Spring, Leominster. |
| *John J. Warden, Boston. | Augustus Lovejoy, Ayer. |
| George J. Bailey, Hyde Park. | *John W. Fairbanks, Westboro. |
| *John E. Killian, Roxbury. | *James Frey, Lynn. |
| A. J. Hough, North Adams. | George M. Fiske, Newton. |
| *E. S. Horton, Attleboro. | J. W. Haynes, Danvers. |
| Wm. R. Rowell, Methuen. | George A. Reed, Saxonville. |
| *John Andrews, Somerville. | C. B. Dennison, Greenfield. |
| *John M. Deane, Fall River. | Frank D. Tripp, Cottage City. |
| *L. B. Parkhurst, Northampton. | West D. Eldredge, Beverly. |
| *Joseph W. Hill, Charlestown. | Lorenzo Harris, Orange. |
| *Amos Stillman, Salem. | C. O. Stone, Charlestown. |
| Fred L. Trow, Brockton. | James F. Meech, Lynn. |
| A. A. Putnam, Uxbridge. | F. B. Turner, Brookline. |
| Albro G. Bean, Chelsea. | Chas. T. Gile, North Attleboro. |
| *John Best, Stoneham. | L. L. Bullard, Revere. |
| *Geo. B. White, Boston. | Chas. R. Packard, West Bridgewater. |
| J. L. Knight, Springfield. | |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

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| *A. S. Cushman, New York City, 1866-8. | † John A. Hawes, 1880. |
| *A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester, 1869. | *Geo. W. Creasey, Newburyport, 1881. |
| *Francis A. Osborn, Boston, 1870. | † Geo. H. Patch, 1882. |
| † James L. Bates, 1871. | *Geo. S. Evans, Cambridgeport, 1883. |
| *Wm. Cogswell, Salem, 1872. | *Jno. D. Billings, Cambridgeport, 1884. |
| † A. B. Underwood, 1873. | *Jno. W. Hersey, Springfield, 1885. |
| *Jno. W. Kimball, Fitchburg, 1874. | † Richard F. Tobin, 1886. |
| *Geo. S. Merrill, Lawrence, 1875. | *Chas. D. Nash, Whitman, 1887. |
| Horace B. Sargent, Santa Monica, Cal., 1876-8. | *Myron P. Walker, Belchertown, 1888. |
| *Jno. G. B. Adams, Lynn, 1879. | *Geo. H. Innis, South Boston, 1890. |
| *Geo. L. Goodale, Medford, 1889. | |

(23592)

†Deceased.

MICHIGAN. [18]

Organized May 6, 1868 ; re-organized January 22, 1879.

Commander,	*C. L. Eaton, Paw Paw.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*C. L. Brundage, Muskegon.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*W. H. Marston, Grand Rapids.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*K. W. Noyes, Paw Paw.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*E. B. Fenton (at large), Detroit.	*R. R. Pealer (at large), Three Rivers.
*A. L. Patrick, Detroit.	Chas. Cowan, Ovid.
*H. S. Dean, Ann Arbor.	A. C. Washburn, South Lyon.
*S. M. Hamilton, Adrian.	R. E. Whipple, Evart.
*G. H. Sherman, Battle Creek.	C. W. Owen, Coldwater.
*G. B. Blair, Eaton Rapids.	Byron B. Bowman, Bad Axe.
*W. H. Miller, Berrien Springs.	Henry Ball, Dundee.
*Z. Aldrich, Cassopolis.	J. A. Conklin, Frankfort.
*E. M. Allen, Portland.	R. H. Halsted, Concord.
*S. W. Baxter, Grand Rapids.	James Haivland, Minden City
Geo. P. Sanford, Lansing.	Joseph Greer, Ithaca.
*B. T. O. Clark, Brighton.	W. A. Newton, Fife Lake.
*M. L. Skillman, Mt. Clemens.	J. H. Powell, Evart.
*A. J. Snook, Hadley.	J. Ahrens, Saginaw.
*A. J. Patterson, Owosso.	E. A. Dickinson, Midland City.
*T. N. Stevens, Stanton.	W. D. Moody, Big Rapids,
*D. C. Wickham, Hart.	W. H. Safford, Farwell.
*J. W. Morley, Kalkaska.	F. H. Rogers, Detroit.
*James VanKleeck, Bay City.	Chas. F. Sears, Rockford.
*J. H. Bourns, Vassar.	E. C. Reed, Hubbardston.
*Lorin Roberts, Traverse City.	P. D. Miller, Schoolcraft.
*L. P. Judson, Benzonia	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Wm. Humphrey, Adrian, 1869.	*Chas. D. Long, Detroit, 1885.
*C. V. R. Pond, Coldwater, 1878-9.	*Jno. Northwood, New Lothrop, 1886.
*A. T. McReynolds, Grand Rapids, 1880.	L. G. Rutherford, Grand Rapids, 1887.
*Byron R. Pierce, Grand Rapids, 1881-2.	*Washington Gardner, Albion, 1888.
*Oscar A. Janes, Hillsdale, 1883.	*Michael Brown, Big Rapids, 1889.
Rush J. Shank, Lansing, 1884.	*Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, 1890.

MINNESOTA. [24]

Organized August 14, 1867 ; re-organized August 17, 1881.

Commander,	*C. D. Parker, St. Paul.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*L. M. Lange, Marshall.
Junior Vice-Commander,	John D. Smith, Minneapolis.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Joe L. Brigham, St. Paul.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*W. N. Campbell (at large), Litchfield.	G. C. Whitcomb (at large), Minneap.
*C. R. Blair, Rochester.	C. F. Greening, Grand Meadow
*A. W. White, Albert Lea.	T. E. Hills, Heron Lake.
*J. E. Doak, Slayton.	A. D. Cram, Mankato.
*Ell Torrence, Minneapolis.	D. F. Kelly, Northfield.
*C. A. Clement, Detroit.	M. K. Sullivan, Hastings.
*J. J. Dorr, Faribault.	*James Allen, St. Paul.
*Perry Starkweather, St. Paul.	C. H. Taylor, Minneapolis.
*L. W. Collins, St. Paul.	W. P. Spaulding, Brainard.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*H. G. Hicks, Minneapolis, 1868.	*R. A. Becker, St. Paul, 1884.
*H. A. Castle, St. Paul, 1872-4.	Wm. Thomas, Mankato, 1885.
Adam Marty, Stillwater, 1881.	*L. L. Wheelock, Owatonna, 1886.
*Jno. P. Rea, Minneapolis, 1882.	*J. H. Ege, Minneapolis, 1887.
*E. C. Babb, Minneapolis, 1883.	A. Barto, Sauk Center, 1889.
	*James Compton, Fergus Falls, 1890.
	(8201)

MISSOURI. [25]

Organized May 16, 1867 ; re-organized April 22, 1882.

Commander,	*Geo. W. Martin, Brookfield.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*Louis Grund, St Louis.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*John W. Scott, Moberly.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Thos. B. Rodgers, St. Louis.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

A. J. Smith (at large), St. Louis.	A. W. Mullins (at large), Linneus.
John McNeil, St. Louis.	*M. F. Strock, Brashear.
*E. J. Smith, Sedalia.	*Madison Miller, St. Louis.
*H. C. Weaver, Kansas City.	Daniel Glock, St. Louis.
*W. H. Park, Springfield.	James A. Watkins, Clarence.

MISSOURI.—Continued.

*P. V. Wise, St. Joseph.	John M. Heinecke, Kansas City.
*T. J. Ferrill, Louisiana.	*Jacob M. Gruen, St. Louis.
*G. W. Travis, Cape Girardeau.	*W. H. Mengel, California.
*Louis Benecke, Brunswick.	H. K. S. Robinson, Mound City.
*J. L. Briggs, Joplin.	Joseph L. Fant, Warrenton.
*James C. Broadwell, St. Louis.	B. Zick, Pleasant Hill.
*D. B. Veazey, Hillsboro.	W. S. Snow, Wakenda.
*John T. Clarke, Jefferson City.	Jacob Rensimer, Marceline.
*John P. Platt, Kingston.	G. C. Rose, Commerce.
*R. A. Collier, Trenton.	Thos. Lang, Farmington.
R. D. Cramer, Memphis.	John P. Kivits, St. Louis.
*Alvin Haynie, Clinton.	Ferd. Muench, New Haven.
*J. S. Rogers, Cameron.	David W. Pollock, Powersville.
*N. W. Taylor, St. Louis.	Francis Baltzer, Bethel.
*G. J. Roote, Mansfield.	L. D. Immei, Washington.
B. Knoepfel, Hannibal.	Josiah Stanley, Climax Springs.
*F. M. Marshall, Norborne.	J. W. Floyd, Higbee.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Wm. Warner, Kansas City, 1882-3.	† E. E. Kimball, 1887.
*W. F. Chamberlain, Hannibal, 1884.	Hiram Smith, Jr., Cameron, 1888.
*Nelson Cole, St. Louis, 1885-6.	*Jno. E. Phelps, Springfield, 1889.
*Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, 1890.	

(21028)

MONTANA. [37]

Organized March 10, 1885.

Commander,	Harry C. Kessler, Butte.
Senior Vice-Commander,	John L. Sloane, Missoula.
Junior Vice-Commander,	John C. Duff, Fort Benton.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	L. F. Wyman, Butte.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*A. O. Simons (at large), Helena.	Geo. W. Armstrong (at large), Great Falls.
*Lester S. Willson, Bozeman.	T. C. Davidson, Anaconda.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

T. P. Fuller, Helena, 1885.	*Junius G. Sanders, Helena, 1888.
Chas. S. Warren, Butte, 1886.	Jas. E. Calloway, Virginia City, 1889.
Eli C. Waters, Billings, 1887.	Ed. F. Ferris, Bozeman, 1890.

(689)

† Deceased.

NEBRASKA. [17]

Re-organized June 17, 1877.

Commander,	*Jos. Teeter, Lincoln.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*J. T. Thompson, Fairbury.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Joel Hull, Minden.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*J. W. Bowen, Lincoln.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*J. N. Kountz (at large), Palisade.
 *J. Ehrhardt, Stanton.
 *O. H. Phillips, Beatrice.
 *A. H. Bowen, Hastings.
 *Benj. Smith, Juniata.
 H. H. Benson, Omaha.
 *W. B. Roby, Haigler.
 *Chas. E. Burmester, Omaha.
 *J. H. Culver, Milford.

ALTERNATES.

Simeon Bloom (at large), Omaha.
 Perry A. Lyons, Ft. Omaha.
 *L. D. Richards, Fremont.
 J. C. Stanley, Holdredge.
 T. J. DeKalb, Daykin.
 B. F. Dffenbocker, Hay Springs.
 J. M. Coleman, Neligh.
 D. F. Canfield, Rising City.
 J. W. Livernighouse, Grand Island.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, 1876-7.	*A. V. Cole, Juniata, 1885.
R. H. Wilbur, Omaha, 1878.	*J. M. Thayer, Lincoln, 1886.
† James W. Savage, 1879-80.	*H. C. Russell, Schuyler, 1887.
*S. J. Alexander, Lincoln, 1881-2.	*W. C. Henry, Grand Island, 1888.
*H. E. Palmer, Plattsmouth, 1884.	*S. H. Morrison, Nebraska City, 1889.
*T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, 1890.	

(8137)

NEW HAMPSHIRE. [12]

Organized July 30, 1868.

Commander,	*Everett B. Huse, Enfield.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*Daniel Hall, Dover.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Abner J. Sanborn, Manchester.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*James Minot, Concord.

REPRESENTATIVES,

*W. W. H. Greenwood (at large), Peterborough.
 *Miner G. Frye, Derry Depot.
 *Benj. R. Wheeler, Salem.
 *Daniel H. Reed, Fitzwilliam.
 *Augustus P. Horne, Manchester.
 *Levi B. Laney, East Weare.

ALTERNATES.

Charles E. Bartlett (at large), Derry Depot.
 Charles H. Foss, Tilton,
 John W. Locke, Seabrook.
 Joseph R. Curtis, Portsmouth.
 John Chandler, Plymouth.
 John B. Cooper, Newport.

† Deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

† William R. Patten, 1868.	† Geo. Bowers, 1879-80.
Daniel J. Vaughan, Portsmouth, 1869.	Martin A. Haynes, Lake Village, 1881-2.
Jas. E. Larkin, Everett, Mass., 1870.	*John C. Linehan, Penacook, 1883-4.
Augustus H. Bixby, Francestown, 1871.	Marcus M. Collis, Portsmouth, 1885.
Wm. H. Trickey, South New Market, 1872.	Geo. Farr, Littleton, 1886.
† Timothy W. Challis, 1873-4.	Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton, 1887.
*Alvin S. Eaton, Nashua, 1875.	† A. B. Thompson, 1888.
*Chas. J. Richards, Chicago, Ill., 1876-7-8.	Jas. F. Grimes, Hillsboro Bridge, 1889
Thomas Cogswell, Gilmanton Iron Works, 1890.	
	(5127)

NEW JERSEY. [8]

Organized December 10, 1867.

Commander,	*James R. Mullikin, Newark.
Senior Vice-Commander,	Joseph L. Franklin, Woodbury.
Junior Vice-Commander.	*Jacob White, Paterson.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Flavel W. Sullivan, Newark.

REPRESENTATIVES.

A. S. Hill (at large), Trenton.
 *George Martin, Camden.
 *J. W. Kinsey, Camden.
 *Fred Bluem, Jersey City.
 *W. H. Smith, Manasquan.
 *D. M. Price, Hackettstown.
 *Louis A. Piaget, Paterson.
 *Alfred Atkins, Elizabeth.
 *A. T. Connett, Flemington.

ALTERNATES.

G. P. Robinson (at large), Jersey City.
 Benj. Murphy, Jersey City.
 Charles H. Walker, Trenton.
 *Edward F. Brainard, Newark.
 John T. Whittier, New Brunswick.
 J. R. Miller, Paterson.
 Henry S. White, Red Bank.
 A. D. Blanchett, Morristown.
 John Vreeland, Bayonne.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

William Ward, Newark, 1869-70.	Chas. H. Houghton, Metuchen, 1881.
† Richard H. Lee, 1871-2.	*Geo. B. Fielder, Jersey City, 1883.
*Chas. Burrows, Rutherford, 1874-5.	*Henry M. Nevius, Red Bank, 1884-5.
*E. W. Davis, Newark, 1876.	*Frank O. Cole, Jersey City, 1886.
† John Mueller, 1877-8.	J. L. Wheeler, Red Bank, 1887.
Samuel Hufty, Camden, 1879.	E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park, 1888.
Geo. W. Gile, Philadelphia, Pa., 1880.	*W. B. E. Miller, Camden, 1889.
A. M. Matthews, Orange, 1890.	
	(7732)

† Deceased.

NEW MEXICO. [32]

Re-organized July 14, 1883.

Commander,	*Albert J. Fountain, Las Cruces.
Senior Vice-Commander,	Byron A. Knowles, Deming.
Junior Vice-Commander,	Thomas Murphy, Hillsboro.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	W. A. Rankin, Albuquerque.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

*Philip Mothersill (at large), Engle. Richard Hudson (at large), Silver City.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

† Henry M. Atkinson, 1883.	*John Y. Hewitt, White Oaks, 1887.
E. W. Winkoop, Santa Fe, 1884.	Francis Downs, Santa Fe, 1888.
J. J. Fitzgerald, Chihuahua, Mex., 1885.	Lee H. Rudisille, White Oaks, 1889.
*Elias S. Stover, Albuquerque, 1886.	A. M. Whitcomb, Albuquerque, 1890.

(299)

NEW YORK. [5]

Organized April 3, 1867.

Commander,	*Charles H. Freeman, Corning.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*Edward J. Deevey, Albany.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Edward A. Dubey, Brooklyn.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*W. W. Bennett, Albany.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

Warner Miller (at large), Herkimer.	*C. Hull Grant (at large), Brooklyn.
*John Parks, Medina.	*D. C. Sherwood, Corning.
*Alfred Lyth, Buffalo.	*Fred Cossum, Auburn.
*L. E. Worden, Hoosick Falls.	*James A. Tappan, Brooklyn.
*Andrew Davidson, Cooperstown.	*John S. Koster, Leyden Station.
*William Engle, New York City.	*Joseph Humphreys, New York City.
*N. W. Day, New York City.	Albert J. Adams, New York City.
*Daniel Simmons, Caton.	Elijah Hallet, Canisteo.
*James S. Graham, Rochester.	H. L. Hunt, Brooklyn.
H. F. Tarbox, Batavia.	Fred. Mather, Cold Spring Harbor.
*G. M. Brink, Kingston.	David S. Brown, New York City.
*C. S. Thorp, New York City.	H. D. Ellsworth, Canton.

† Deceased.

NEW YORK.—Continued.

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| *James Owens, New York City. | W. H. Bright, Utica. |
| *Stephen J. Burrows, Brooklyn. | James D. Bell, Brooklyn. |
| *A. H. De Graff, Amsterdam. | A. T. Decker, New York City. |
| *John C. Shotts, Yonkers. | J. W. Corning, Palmyra. |
| *George H. Blackman, Wellsville. | F. C. Chamberlain, Canandaigua. |
| *Jonathan Herrick, Esperance. | Charles H. Mills, Mt. Morris. |
| *Philip S. Biglin, New York City. | M. H. Whalen, New York City. |
| *Theodore Feldstein, New York City. | G. J. Collins, Brooklyn. |
| *Charles A. Shaw, Brooklyn. | Bernard Mullins, Port Richmond. |
| H. M. Mould, Keeseville. | H. W. Bell, Greenbush. |
| *John E. Jones, Albany. | A. D. Daily, Brockport. |
| *D. W. Hill, Binghamton. | William Ramage, Auburn. |
| *N. Grumbach, Syracuse. | John C. Mullins, Brooklyn. |
| A. M. Underhill, New York City. | Alexander Newburger, New Yk. City. |
| *Dennis Sullivan, New York City. | J. J. Perkins, Schuylerville. |
| *M. C. Shattuck, Brooklyn. | C. M. Hyatt, Albany. |
| *M. J. Cummings, Brooklyn. | Doctor Tarbell, Ithaca. |
| *J. H. Kent, Utica. | John F. Randolph, Penn Yan. |
| *Jonathan Beers, Elmira. | John Little, Brooklyn. |
| *J. W. Chatman, Buffalo. | E. B. Black, Whitney's Point. |
| *Henry L. Russ, Phœnix. | David H. King, Fort Edward. |
| *John W. Jacobus, New York City. | Albert E. Fling, Brooklyn. |
| William Rohling, New York City. | Benj. L. Avery, Geneva. |
| *David W. Lee, Brooklyn. | Frank Tallman, Auburn. |
| *Emil C. Walter, Brooklyn. | H. W. Carpenter, Oneida. |

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

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| *G. W. Dustin, Brushton. | Thomas Hunter, Sterling Center. |
| *S. S. Ballou, Dalton. | Harro Schacht, New York City. |
| *L. E. Griffith, Troy. | Samuel Truesdell, New York City. |
| C. E. Hawkins, Antwerp. | Winfield S. Newman, Hornellsville. |
| *W. E. Slocum, Middle Village. | John Norton, Flatbush. |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

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| *Daniel E. Sickles, New York City, 1868-9. | *L. Coe Young, Macon, Ga., 1880. |
| Jno. C. Robinson, Binghamton, 1870. | † Abram Merritt, 1881. |
| *Henry A. Barnum, New York City, 1871-2. | *Jas. S. Fraser, New York City, 1882. |
| *Stephen P. Corliss, Albany, 1873. | *Jno. A. Reynolds, Rochester, 1883. |
| *Jno. Palmer, Albany, 1875. | *Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, 1884. |
| *Jas. Tanner, Washington, D. C., 1876-7. | *Jos. I. Sayles, Rome, 1886. |
| *Wm. F. Rogers, Bath, 1878. | *Geo. H. Treadwell, Albany, 1887. |
| † James McQuade, 1879. | N. Martin Curtis, Ogdensburg, 1888. |
| | Harrison Clark, Norwich, 1889. |
| | Floyd Clarkson, New York City, 1890. |

(40865)

† Deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA. [43]

Organized April 23, 1890.

Commander,	Wm. A. Bentley, Bismarck.
Senior Vice-Commander,	S. G. Roberts, Fargo.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*John D. Black, Valley City.
Assistant Adjutant-General.	John Bowen, Bismarck.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

W. A. Power, Leonard.
*W. H. Brown, Grand Forks.

B. H. Webster, Pembina.
*R. M. Davis, Lisbon.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Harrison Allen, Fargo, 1889.

Geo. B. Winship, Grand Forks, 1890.
(731)

OHIO. [4]

Organized January 30, 1867.

Commander,	*A. M. Warner, Cincinnati.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*John Pearce, Steubenville.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Thos. W. Prentiss, Leipsic.
Assistant Adjutant General,	*W. B. Folger, Cincinnati.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Rutherford B. Hayes (at large), Fre- mont.	*David R. Austin, (at large), Toledo
*C. A. Santmeyer, Carthage.	Wm. Maescher, Cincinnati.
*W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati.	Eugene M. Ward, Cincinnati.
*J. T. Penny, Harrison.	Thos. Morgan, Norwood.
*W. D. Innes, Cincinnati.	M. A. McGuire, Cincinnati.
*E. O. Thomas, Dayton.	H. H. Sage, Dayton.
*L. L. Speigh, Troy.	L. R. Smith, Brookville.
*S. W. Bishop, Greenville.	H. P. Neal, Sidney.
*J. J. Hollingsworth, St. Marys.	W. H. Ganger, Woodington.
*W. C. Tingle, Columbus Grove.	W. M. Yost, Mt. Blanchard.
*Wm. Harmon, Attica.	O. S. Campbell, Crestline.
*Geo. W. Deatrick, Defiance.	Geo. W. Myers, Bryan.
*Sol. Zarbaugh, Holgate.	Henry M. Lawson, Payne.
*C. M. Galloway, Xenia.	F. Hypes, Boston.
*Jas. McMullin, Lebanon.	T. D. Bishop, Middletown.
*W. W. Wilson, Urbana.	S. W. Durringer, London.
	B. F. Harris, West Liberty.

OHIO.—Continued.

*O. W. Bartholomew, Springfield.	Albert H. Brown, Mt. Gilead.
*E. H. Hyatt, Delaware.	Geo. Waters, Dunkirk.
*W. W. Snodgrass, Kenton.	W. F. Thompson, East Toledo.
*J. M. Hall, Toledo.	Geo. W. Vrooman, Toledo.
*H. G. Neubert, Toledo.	Jno. T. Jones, Portsmouth.
*Carl Huber, Portsmouth.	Jno. S. Thomas, Thurman.
*S. D. Morgan, Colton.	Henry H. Maddox, Hillsboro.
*C. C. Nichols, Wilmington.	Sam'l F. Walker, Georgetown.
*Jno. T. Raper, Chillicothe.	R. W. Leavitt, Somerset.
*H. L. Whitehead, Columbus.	C. N. Bancroft, Columbus.
*E. Taylor, Worthington.	Jno. C. Biggs, Elyria.
*Geo. C. McConnell, Sullivan.	J. W. Ferree, Pavonia.
*Jno. W. Rexford, Norwalk.	J. W. Donley, Marietta.
*R. H. Brewster, Pomeroy.	E. W. Kennedy, McConnellsville.
*J. W. Merrill, Barlow.	W. A. Lovett, Newark.
*Jno. M. Crompton, Coshocton.	Sam'l Slade, Port Washington.
*Sam'l H. John, Zanesville.	Jno. Conwell, Cadiz.
*G. S. Wellons, Barnesville.	W. L. Mosely, Caldwell.
*Roseman Gardner, Steubenville.	R. A. Pinn, Massillon.
*J. B. Essig, Carrolton.	J. G. Beatty, Columbiana.
*J. S. Clemmer, Salem.	Philo Bearce, Ravenna.
*T. S. Winship, Conneaut.	B. F. Ray, Burton.
*J. R. Lachman, Warren.	*J. H. Myers, Wooster.
*E. F. Taggart, Akron.	O. H. McDowell, Medina.
John T. Hobbs, Cleveland.	Nathan Strauss, Cleveland.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*J. M. Carrington, Cleveland.	E. W. Elliott, Olmstead Falls.
*J. F. Bealman, Cleveland.	A. C. Thompson, Portsmouth.
*W. H. Enochs, Ironton.	Jas. Foster, Omega.
*Chas. Townsend, Athens.	Jno. L. Dull, Weston.
*W. H. Handy, Wauseon.	H. C. Price, New Madison.
*J. W. Stillwell, Troy.	C. P. Landon, Westerville.
*T. T. Dill, Mansfield.	L. T. Soule, Newton Falls.
*I. F. Mack, Sandusky.	J. E. Wilcox, Maumee.
*F. G. Mitchell, Springfield.	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

† Thos. L. Young, 1867.	*John S. Kountz, Toledo, 1881.
*J. Warren Keifer, Springfield, 1868-70.	*Charles T. Clark, Columbus, 1882-3.

† Deceased.

(3)

OHIO.—Continued.

† Wm. C. Bunts, 1871-2.	H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati, 1884.
A. C. Voris, Akron, 1875.	*R. B. Brown, Zanesville, 1885.
† Wm. Earnshaw, 1876-7.	*Arthur L. Conger, Akron, 1886.
*James H. Seymour, Akron, 1878.	† Daniel C. Putnam, 1887.
† James B. Steedman, 1879.	*Joseph W. O'Neill, Lebanon, 1888.
*David W. Thomas, Akron, 1880.	*S. H. Hurst, Chillicothe, 1889.
	*P. H. Dowling, Toledo, 1890.
	(49011)

OKLAHOMA. [44]

Organized August 7, 1890.

Commander,	G. A. Colton, Kingfisher, Ok.
Senior Vice-Commander,	O. H. Hill, Oklahoma City, Ok.
Junior Vice-Commander,	B. W. Hall, Frisco, Ok.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	J. E. Burns, Kingfisher, Ok.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

John P. Jones (at large), Hennessey, Ok.	Frank McMasters (at large), Oklahoma City, Ok.
*G. D. Munger, Oklahoma City, Ok.	J. R. Wallace, Guthrie, Ok.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDER.

C. M. Barnes, Guthrie, Ok., 1890.
(340)

OREGON. [26]

Re-organized September 28, 1882.

Commander,	Owen Summers, Portland.
Senior Vice-Commander,	Chas. S. Wright, Astoria.
Junior Vice-Commander,	C. P. Holloway, Huntington.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	R. S. Greenleaf, Portland.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*J. F. Ellis (at large) Forest Grove.	*B. B. Tuttle (at large), Portland
R. A. Frame, Portland.	F. K. Arnold, Portland.
*J. C. Cooper, McMinnville.	Geo. Williams, Salem.

† Deceased.

OREGON.—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

N. S. Pierce, Portland, 1882.	M. L. Olmstead, Baker City, 1887.
G. E. Caukin, Portland, 1883.	A. E. Borthwick, Portland, 1888.
F. J. Babcock, Salem, 1884.	E. B. McElroy, Salem, 1889.
F. H. Lamb, San Francisco, Cal., 1885-6.	Jas. E. Varney, The Dallas, 1890
	(1905)

PENNSYLVANIA. [3]

Organized January 16, 1867.

Commander,	*George G. Boyer, Harrisburg.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*Jno. F. Mackie, Philadelphia.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*T. A. Morrison, Smethport.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*S. P. Town, Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*James McCormick (at large), Philadelphia.	*J. W. Curry (at large), Altoona.
*E. L. Schroeder, York.	*Geo. W. Adams, Harrisburg.
*Miles W. Irwin, Lewisburg.	D. W. Crouse, Selinsgrove.
*Wm. Sweeley, Williamsport.	*W. L. Hershey, Columbia.
*Alfred Darte, Wilkesbarre.	Wm. H. Houck, Reading.
*Wm. Emsley, Philadelphia.	Geo. D. Reavely, Wesleyville.
*Rev. N. F. Stahl, Scranton.	W. H. Turner, Westchester.
*A. C. Koser, Mechanicsburg.	A. L. Hazelton, Bradford.
*Thos. G. Sample, Allegheny.	J. S. Leisenring, Altoona.
*A. P. Burchfield, Allegheny.	A. M. Carline, Braddock.
*J. H. Oursler, Latrobe.	S. T. Henderson, Houtzdale.
*C. H. Fasnacht, Lancaster.	D. P. Salmon, Lock Haven.
*James F. Morrison, Philadelphia.	J. S. Smith, Lancaster.
*W. F. Hambright, Lancaster.	John W. Rife, Middletown.
*A. L. Hazen, Newcastle.	J. M. Sutman, Monongahela City.
	H. C. Sayers, Waynesburg.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*C. M. Derickson, Mercer.	C. R. Shepler, Pittsburg.
*S. C. Stevenson, Scottdale.	James Wren, Boyerstown.
*H. O. C. Oehmler, Allegheny.	Wm. Dwyer, Oil City.
*Geo. S. Shattuck, Meadville.	Theo. L. Christ, Lemont.
*W. W. Brown, Bradford.	J. L. Graham, Saltsburg.
*Wm. Mulkie, Corry.	Nathan Wilson, Downington.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Continued.

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| *S. W. Hill, Pittsburg. | B. F. Miller, Muncy. |
| *H. H. Cummins, Tideout. | D. C. Titman, Auburn 4 Corners. |
| *W. A. Ruddach, Norristown. | W. Van Gaskin, Shamokin. |
| S. A. Losch, Schuylkill Haven. | Thos. M. Fee, Connellsville. |
| *B. E. Swan, Franklin. | J. F. Eltonhead, Pottstown. |
| *G. S. Fulmer, Pittsburg. | W. H. Whisel, Everett. |
| Jno. P. Nicholson, Philadelphia. | G. F. Black, Safe Harbor. |
| *B. F. Laughlin, Marion. | Wm. Ryan, Philadelphia. |
| *W. H. McAllister, Erie. | Richard Righter, Philadelphia. |
| *John C. Sias, Pittsburg. | A. S. Schropp, Bethlehem. |
| *W. J. Harshaw, Grove City. | Wm. M. Jordan, Mount Pleasant. |
| *H. J. Chandler, Rochester. | James Atkinson, Homestead. |
| *J. N. Stoever, Chester. | Matthew Ryan, Philadelphia. |
| *J. L. Rolshouse, Etna. | Wm. B. Bird, Shamokin. |
| *A. M. Breckenridge, So. Oil City. | David Howells, Kane. |
| *W. H. Redheffer, Philadelphia. | Ralph Buckley, Media. |
| *Henry Meyers, Philadelphia. | L. C. Fosnot, Watsontown. |
| *Edward Abel, Pittsburg. | G. B. Agnew, Bellwood. |
| *W. R. Wooters, Philadelphia. | Sam'l Jones, Philadelphia. |
| *W. F. Hoffner, Philadelphia. | Jno. Brunner, Easton. |
| *Thos. Fording, Pittsburg. | J. J. Baxter, Erie. |
| *X. S. Rees, Pittsburg. | James M. McKee, Pittsburg. |
| *Thos. G. Hall, Philadelphia. | J. C. Thomas, Pittsburg. |
| *Joseph T. Beeson, Philadelphia. | Jos. Penrose, Pleasantville. |
| W. C. Chapman, Carlisle. | |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

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|--|---|
| *Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, 1866-7. | *John Taylor, Philadelphia, 1881. |
| *A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, 1868. | *J. M. Vanderslice, Philadelphia, 1882. |
| *O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia, 1869. | E. S. Osborne, Wilkesbarre, 1883. |
| *R. B. Beath, Philadelphia, 1873. | *F. H. Dyer, Detroit, Mich., 1884. |
| † A. Wilson Norris, 1874. | *Austin Curtin, Huntingdon, 1885. |
| *W. W. Tyson, Erie, 1875. | *J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, 1886. |
| *Jas. W. Latta, Philadelphia, 1876. | † Samuel Harper, 1887. |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| *S. Irwin Givin, Philadelphia, 1877. | *Frank J. Magee, Wrightsville, 1888. |
| *Chas. T. Hull, Athens, 1878. | *Thos. J. Stewart, Norristown, 1889. |
| *Geo. L. Brown, Frackville, 1879. | *J. F. Denniston, Pittsburg, 1890. |
| *C. W. Hazzard, Monongahela City, 1880. | |

(43820.)

† Deceased.

POTOMAC. [14]

Organized February 13, 1869.

Commander,	*James M. Pipes, Washington, D. C.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*Andrew F. Dinstmore, Washington.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Alva S. Taber, Washington.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*John P. Church, Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Arthur Hendricks (at large), Wash- ington.	Willis B. Pomeroy (at large), Wash- ington.
*L. S. Emery, Washington.	Wm. Geo. Hall, Washington.
*N. D. Adams, Washington.	George Wagner, Washington.
*Robert Johnson, Washington.	Samuel M. Gordon, Washington.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

† Timothy Lubey, 1870-72.	*William Gibson, Washington, 1881.
*Frank H. Sprague, Washington, 1873-4.	*Sam'l S. Burdett, Washington, 1882-3.
*Benj. F. Hawkes, Washington, 1876.	D. S. Alexander, Buffalo, N. Y., 1884.
*A. H. G. Richardson, Washington, 1877.	Newton M. Brooks, Washington, 1885.
*Geo. E. Corson, Washington, 1878.	*Jerome B. Burke, Washington, 1886-7.
*Harrison Dingman, Washington, 1879.	*Chas. P. Lincoln, Washington, 1888.
*Chas. C. Royce, Chico, California, 1880.	*William S. Odell, Washington, 1889
*M. Emmet Urell, Washington, D. C., 1890.	
(3205)	

RHODE ISLAND. [11]

Organized March 24, 1868.

Commander,	*Benj. H. Child, Providence.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*David S. Ray, East Providence.
Junior Vice-Commander,	*Geo. T. Cranston, Wickford.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Edmund F. Prentiss, Providence.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Chas. O. Ballou (at large), Provi- dence.	William O. Thatcher (at large), Woonsocket.
*Geo. B. Willis, Providence.	*George Edward Allen, Providence.
*William Hamilton, Newport.	Charles E. Sweet, East Greenwich.
Joseph B. Holmes, River Point.	Ezra Dixon, River Point.

† Deceased.

RHODE ISLAND.—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

† Ambrose E. Burnside, 1868.	Chas. C. Gray, Providence, 1880.
Horatio Rogers, Providence, 1869.	† William H. P. Steere, 1881.
Chas. R. Brayton, Providence, 1870-1.	Henry F. Jenks, Pawtucket, 1882.
Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, 1872-3.	Philip S. Chase, Providence, 1883.
Edwin Metcalf, Providence, 1874.	*Andrew K. McMahon, Newport, 1884.
Edwin C. Pomroy, Providence, 1875.	Eugene A. Cory, Boston, 1885.
Chas. H. Williams, Providence, 1876.	*Theo. A. Barton, Providence, 1886.
Henry J. Spooner, Providence, 1877.	Benj. L. Hall, Providence, 1887.
Fred. A. Arnold, Providence, 1878.	Gideon Spencer, Providence, 1888.
*Henry R. Barker, Providence, 1879.	Alonzo Williams, Providence, 1889.
	*Benj. F. Davis, Pawtucket, 1890.
	(2921)

SOUTH DAKOTA. [29]

Organized February 27, 1883.

Commander,	*C. S. Palmer, Sioux Falls.
Senior Vice Commander,	*James B. Hoyt, Aberdeen.
Junior Vice-Commander,	Chas. E. Houston, Armour.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	W. D. Stites, Sioux Falls.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*John L. Jolley (at large), Vermillion.	J. W. Granger (at large), Webster
*E. E. Clough, Yankton.	H. A. Humphrey, Faulkton.
*W. F. La Follette, Chamberlain.	J. L. Carlisle, Aberdeen.
*Geo. W. Snow, Springfield.	P. P. Peck, Sioux Falls.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

† Thos. S. Free, 1882-4.	*S. F. Hammond, W. Superior, Wis., 1888.
Wm. V. Lucas, Hot Springs, 1885-6.	*Geo. A. Silsby, Mitchell, 1889.
	*E. T. Langley, Huron, 1890.
	(2783)

TENNESSEE. [34]

Organized February 26, 1884.

Commander,	*Andrew J. Gahagan, Chattanooga.
Senior Vice-Commander,	Thomas H. Reeves, Jonesboro.
Junior Vice-Commander,	Daniel Ellis, Elizabethtown.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Halbert B. Case, Chattanooga.

† Deceased.

TENNESSEE.—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*W. J. Smith (at large) Memphis.
 *S. O. Merrill, Nashville.
 *W. H. Nelson, Johnson City,
 A. Cantwell, Johnson City.
 *W. E. F. Milburn, Greenville.

ALTERNATES.

H. W. Veazey (at large), Harriman.
 *E. S. Nixon, Chattanooga.
 Chris Bathman, Chattanooga.
 S. N. Williams, Huntingdon.
 W. A. Gage, Knoxville.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

† Edward S. Jones, 1884-5.	Wm. Rule, Knoxville, 1888.
*E. E. Winters, Macon, Ga., 1886.	*Augustus H. Pettibone, Greenville, 1889.
*W. J. Ramage, Knoxville, 1887.	*Charles F. Muller, Chattanooga, 1890.

(3697)

TEXAS. [38]

Organized March 25, 1885.

Commander,	*M. W. Mann, Dallas.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*John W. Parks, Marshall.
Junior Vice-Commander,	E. Ketchum, Galveston.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*J. C. Bigger, Dallas.

REPRESENTATIVES.

*R. P. Sargent (at large), Galveston.
 *H. Webb, Gainesville.

ALTERNATES.

L. C. Leeds, Dallas.
 W. B. Worsham, Henrietta.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*W. D. Wylie, Dallas, 1885.	John C. De Gress, Austin, 1888
O. T. Lyon, Sherman, 1886.	*A. G. Malloy, El Paso, 1889.
W. H. Sinclair, Galveston, 1887.	A. K. Taylor, Houston, 1890.

(1165)

UTAH. [33]

Organized October 8, 1883.

Commander,	Frank Hoffman, Salt Lake City.
Senior Vice-Commander,	H. C. Wallace, Salt Lake City.
Junior Vice-Commander,	J. S. Langston, Salt Lake City.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	F. P. Addleman, Salt Lake City.

† Deceased.

UTAH.—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVE.

ALTERNATE.

J. W. Greenman^{*}(at large), Salt Lake City. E. T. Hulaniski (at large), Ogden.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Ransford Smith, Ogden, 1884.	Eli H. Murray, San Diego, Cal., 1887.
*H. C. Wardleigh, Ogden, 1885.	Nathan Kimball, Ogden, 1888.
*Elijah Sells, Salt Lake City, 1886.	Henry T. Snyder, Ogden, 1889.
Henry Page, Salt Lake City, 1890.	
(188)	

VERMONT. [13]

Organized October 23, 1868.

Commander,	*D. L. Morgan, Rutland.
Senior Vice-Commander,	*Geo. W. Doty, Morrisville.
Junior Vice-Commander,	H. A. Dudley, So. Londonderry.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	C. C. Kinsman, Rutland.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*A. E. Leavenworth, (at large) Castleton,	O. E. Adams (at large), Arlington.
*S. W. Parkhurst, St. Johnsbury.	A. Schelle, Montreal, P. Q.
*D. J. Safford, Morrisville.	O. Meacham, Brandon.
*John Lombard, Ludlow.	R. T. Johnson, West Concord.
*C. T. S. Pierce, Vergennes.	J. S. Drennan, Hardwick.
M. J. Leach, Wolcott.	*J. E. Eldredge, Warren.
*A. O. Gates, Morrisville.	E. McIntyre, Danby.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

† Geo. P. Foster, 1868-9.	*A. B. Valentine, Bennington, 1882-3.
*W. W. Henry, Burlington, 1870-1.	C. C. Kinsman, Rutland, 1884.
*W. G. Veazey, Rutland, 1872-3.	Wm. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, 1885.
Stephen Thomas, Montpelier, 1874-5.	Geo. T. Childs, St. Albans, 1886.
*T. S. Peck, Burlington, 1876-7.	P. D. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury, 1887.
*J. H. Goulding, Rutland, 1878-9.	*H. E. Taylor, Brattleboro, 1888.
Geo. W. Hooker, Brattleboro, 1880-81.	A. S. Tracy, Middlebury, 1889.
*Z. M. Mansur, Island Pond, 1890.	

(5473)

† Deceased.

VIRGINIA. [15]

Organized July 27, 1871.

Commander,	*H. B. Nichols, Norfolk.
Senior Vice-Commander,	Wm. P. Sands, National Home, D. V. S., Elizabeth City Co.
Junior Vice-Commander,	J. C. Brewster, Raleigh, N. C.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	*Wm. N. Eaton, Portsmouth.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*D. R. Wilson (at large), Richmond.	Wm. Washington (at large), Norfolk.
*C. F. Wolf, Fort Monroe.	Rufus Jones, Newport News.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Hazlitt Carlisle, Portsmouth, 1871-2.	† W. H. King, 1881.
S. B. Kenney, Windsor, N. C., 1873.	P. T. Woodfin, Nat. Home, D. V. S., Elizabeth City Co., 1882-3.
*Wm. N. Eaton, Portsmouth, 1874.	*B. C. Cook, Attica, Kan., 1884.
† Wm. H. Appenzeller, 1875-6.	*H. de B Clay, Newport News, 1885-6.
*Wm. Ryder, Portsmouth, 1877.	*Jno. W. Woodman, Portsmouth, 1887-8.
† R. G. Staples, 1878.	† R. P. Wheeler, 1889.
*Richard Bond, Fort Monroe, 1879.	N. J. Smith, Richmond, 1890.

(1388)

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA. [30]

Organized June 20, 1883.

Commander,	*D. G. Lovell, Tacoma.
Senior Vice-Commander,	T. L. Brown, Ellenburgh.
Junior Vice-Commander,	P. W. Gallup, Port Angeles.
Assistant Adjutant-General.	*Frank Clendenen, Tacoma.
REPRESENTATIVES.	ALTERNATES.
*John P. Hoyt (at large), Seattle.	Joseph F. Sinclair (at large), Ballard.
Frank Johnson, Spokane Falls.	W. D. Close, Kalama.
*Geo. N. Alexander, Seattle.	J. E. Gandy, Spokane.
*C. T. Patterson, Tacoma.	*E. B. Wise, Goldendale.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*A. M. Brooks, Seattle, 1885.	J. W. Sprague, Tacoma, 1888.
*Chas. M. Holton, No. Yakima, 1886.	S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, 1889.
A. P. Curry, Spokane Falls, 1887.	M. M. Holmes, Seattle, 1890.

(2512)

† Deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA. [28]

Organized September 12, 1868 ; re-organized February 20, 1883.

Commander,	. . . . .	*Isaac F. Duval, Wellsburg.
Senior Vice Commander,	. . . . .	*Chas. E. Anderson, Weston.
Junior Vice Commander,	. . . . .	Anthony Smith, Wick.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	. . . . .	*Geo. B. Crawford, Wellsburg.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*C. W. Hart (at large), Buckhannon.	*J. F. Stone (at large), Ravenswood.
*T. G. Field Parkersburg.	J. M. Chidester, Brandonville.
*R. S. Northcott, Clarksburg.	W. W. McHenry, Parkersburg.
T. C. Miller, Fairmont.	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

W. H. H. Flick, Martinsburg, 1880-4.	*Lee Haymond, Clarksburg, 1887.
*C. B. Smith, Parkersburg, 1885.	R. E. Fleming, Fairmont, 1888.
† John Carlin, 1886.	S. S. Hazen, Parkersburg, 1889.
G. W. Taggart, Parkersburg, 1886.	*Geo. J. Walker, Jackson C. H., 1890.

(2971)

WISCONSIN. [2]

Organized September, 1866.

Commander,	. . . . .	*W. H. Upham, Marshfield.
Senior Vice-Commander,	. . . . .	*J. N. Ruby, Oshkosh.
Junior Vice-Commander,	. . . . .	*A. H. DeGroof, Misha Mokwa.
Assistant Adjutant-General,	. . . . .	*E. B. Gray, Marshfield.

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*D. J. Brothers (at large), Kaukauna.	J. W. Baldock (at large), Stockbridge.
W. A. Knilans, Whitewater.	*George Dibble, Evansville.
*W. H. Bennett, Mineral Point.	*John O'Connell, Madison.
*Henry A. Valentin, Milwaukee.	Peter Barth, Milwaukee.
*E. M. Bartlett, Eau Claire	O. A. Hegg, Whitehall.
*H. R. Allen, Merrill.	Henry Smith, Antigo.
*H. A. Sheldon, Burlington.	O. L. Ray, Lake Mills.
*John Ross, Pewaukee.	C. W. Rehfeld, Horicon.
*J. B. Johnson, Milwaukee.	R. B. Smith, Madison.

† Deceased.

WISCONSIN.—Continued.

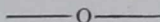
*A. A. Claffin, Green Bay.	E. Westenhagen, Milwaukee.
*J. M. Baer, Appleton.	Geo. D. Breed, Chilton.
*F. A. Copeland, La Crosse.	O. F. Chase, Oshkosh.
H. S. Vaughn, Platteville.	J. T. Hanson, Mauston.
*Frank E. Pease, Menomonie.	J. W. Telford, Neillsville.
*A. J. Smith, Amherst.	W. W. Townsend, Clintonville.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

*Jas. K. Proudfit, Kansas City, Ks., 1866.	G. J. Thomas, Howard, Neb., 80-81.
H. A. Starr, Milwaukee, 1867.	H. M. Enos, Waukesha, 1882.
*J. M. Rusk, Washington, D. C., 1868.	*Phil. Cheek, Jr., Baraboo, 1883-4.
T. S. Allen, Oshkosh, 1869-70.	† James Davidson, 1885.
*Edw. Ferguson, Milwaukee, 1871-2.	H. P. Fischer, Milwaukee, 1886.
† A. J. McCoy, 1873.	*Lucius Fairchild, Madison, 1886.
G.A. Hannaford, Pocatello, Idaho, 1874-5.	*M. Griffin, Eau Claire, 1887.
Jno. Hancock, City Point, 1876.	*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, 1888-9.
*H. G. Rogers, Milwaukee, 1877.	*L. Ferguson, Brandon, 1889.
F. S. Hammond, Ashton, Dak., 1878.	*Benj. F. Bryant, La Crosse, 1890.

(13775)

† Deceased.



DEPARTMENTS IN ORDER OF SENIORITY.

ACCORDING TO DATES OF PERMANENT ORGANIZATION AS HERETOFORE
ANNOUNCED.

NO.	DEPARTMENT.	ORGANIZED.
1.	Illinois.....	.....July 12, 1866
2.	Wisconsin.....	.....September, 1866
3.	Pennsylvania.....	.....January 16, 1867
4.	Ohio.....	.....January 30, 1867
5.	New York.....	.....April 3, 1867
6.	Connecticut.....	.....April 11, 1867
7.	Massachusetts.....	.....May 7, 1867
8.	New Jersey.....	.....December 10, 1867
9.	Maine.....	.....January 10, 1868
10.	California.....	.....February 21, 1868
11.	Rhode Island.....	.....March 24, 1868
12.	New Hampshire.....	.....July 30, 1868
13.	Vermont.....	.....October 23, 1868

NO.	DEPARTMENT.	ORGANIZED.
14.	Potomac.....	February 13, 1869
15.	Virginia.....	July 27, 1871
16.	Maryland, (Re-organized)	June 9, 1876
17.	Nebraska, "	June 11, 1877
18.	Michigan, "	January 22, 1879
19.	Iowa, "	January 23, 1879
20.	Indiana, "	October 3, 1879
21.	* Colorado and Wyoming.....	December 11, 1879
22.	Kansas, (Re-organized).....	March 16, 1880
23.	Delaware, "	January 14, 1881
24.	Minnesota, "	August 17, 1881
25.	Missouri, "	April 22, 1882
26.	Oregon, "	September 28, 1882
27.	Kentucky, "	January 16, 1883
28.	West Virginia "	February 20, 1883
29.	† South Dakota	March 20, 1883
30.	Washington and Alaska.....	June 20, 1883
31.	Arkansas.....	July 11, 1883
32.	New Mexico, (Re-organized).....	July 14, 1883
33.	Utah.....	October 8, 1883
34.	Tennessee.....	February 26, 1884
35.	‡ Louisiana and Mississippi.....	May 15, 1848
36.	Florida.....	June 19, 1884
37.	Montana.....	March 10, 1885
38.	Texas.. ..	March 25, 1885
39.	Idaho.....	January 11, 1888
40.	Arizona.....	January 17, 1888
41.	Georgia.....	January 25, 1889
42.	Alabama.....	March 12, 1889
43.	North Dakota.....	April 23, 1890
44.	Oklahoma.....	August 7, 1890
45.	Indian Territory.....	July 3, 1891

* As Department of the Mountains; name changed to Colorado July 31, 1882; name changed to Colorado and Wyoming, August 28, 1889.

† As Department of Dakota; name changed to South Dakota, April 11, 1890.

‡ As Department of the Gulf, name changed to La. and Miss. June 13, 1888.

The Commander-in-Chief presented his address as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Comrades:—

This is the silver anniversary of a birth, not of a wedding. The wedding occurred when the bridegrooms, the youth of the land, enlisted in its defence. Abraham Lincoln celebrated the marriage nuptials. Columbia was the bride. Her vesture was the nation's flag. The pledge to re-establish that flag over the domain of Secessia was the price of her hand. When the pledge was grandly redeemed through bloody strife, through suffering and death, and after the victors had placed on the brow of the bride a new diadem whose gems were honor, valor, fame, liberty untainted with slavery, a country reunited and free, the fruit of that marriage was the Grand Army of the Republic, an offspring worthy of its royal parentage.

The date of the birth was April 6th, 1866. The observance of this silver anniversary began on the sixth day of April of this year. In every town and city in all this broad country where Posts existed, the Comrades assembled in open meetings which the public attended in throngs beyond the capacity of the largest halls, and all at the same hour united in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the great blessings He had vouchsafed to our country and to the men who had fought its battles, and had since labored faithfully on the lines of good citizenship and had cultivated the Christian and Patriotic principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

The Pulpit and Press of the country, attracted by this unique, widespread, solemn service, were eloquent in recognition of the veterans not only as preservers of the Republic in battle but as conservators of it in peace; not

only as servants of the public in every grade of official position, but as builders of cities and States; not only as cultivators of the soil but as directors of the colossal enterprises which now fill the country.

The man must be blind indeed who has failed to see in recent years, as time has impelled our column towards the river which all mankind must cross, that the G. A. R., as it has become better known, has been constantly marching to a higher plane in the estimation of the people generally, as well as of the veterans of the war; that the latter are seeking membership in greater numbers; that the spirit of true comradeship is continually taking a deeper hold in the hearts of Comrades and that time has not diminished but quickened their pride of their service, not quenched but intensified the ardor of their love of the flag and all it represents, not dulled but enlivened the soldierly spirit which they exhibited in the old heroic days. Any charge to the contrary is an insult to the veterans as a class and as individuals.

The year now coming to a close has been one of marked prosperity in our order, but we have been saddened often by the roll of the muffled drum. A brilliant eulogist of one of our recently deceased comrades said: "The soldiers of the Union are falling now, under the dread artillery of Time almost as fast as they fell in 1862 and '63 and '64. To that fatal fire we are powerless to reply. Against that foe our once trusty muskets are dumb. The sharpest sword is without point or edge to the viewless forms which beset us in front and flank and rear. Over those grim barricades we well know we shall never carry one solitary bayonet. On them no hand shall ever plant a hostile flag. The soldiers of these once victorious hosts must advance and still advance,

without pause or possibility of retreat, until the last survivor shall throw up his arms in mortal agony and the Grand Army of the Union shall have perished from the earth."

In our official circle, Richard F. Tobin, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the bright, cheery, genial, gentle Comrade, the favorite in Grand Army circles, the ideal sailor-soldier, was the first to answer the summons to join the advance guard on the other shore.

Then quickly followed the Past Commander-in-Chief, Charles Devens, who installed the present National officers at the 24th Encampment at Boston. While he lived he was easily the foremost Comrade in eloquence. Now that death has sealed his lips, his noble utterances seem like inspiration. In them he will live not only in our hearts but throughout the ages to come in the hearts of all men who love liberty and seek to lift themselves to the loftiest manhood and who are ready, as he was, to make the last sacrifice for the preservation and maintenance of good government. The inspired orator never dies.

The period for the display of colors draped with the badges of mourning in honor of Comrade Devens had scarcely passed before both the retired General of the army and Admiral of the navy, Sherman and Porter, died on succeeding days. Both were Comrades of the G. A. R. They had been through their long careers in their country's service even to the end of life as close in their friendship as they had been devoted as patriots and distinguished as commanders. The great Admiral had often said, "I love the G. A. R. and all its Comrades next to my country." The great General had testified his appreciation of our order by his never-failing presence at every National Encamp-

ment for many years. His vacant seat should never be occupied. It cannot be filled. He was the first Comrade in whose honor every Post of the Grand Army between the place of his death and the place of his burial stood in line to salute the sacred remains as they were transported across the country for more than a thousand miles.

Now within the month another, ex-Vice-President Hamlin, whom the Republic trusted and honored, whom the comrades loved, and who faithfully stood at the great Lincoln's elbow through the four fierce years of his administration, has joined his chief on the battlements of heaven. These splendid leaders have not gone alone; a numerous guard of comrades (soldiers, sailors and marines) of every grade have gone with them.

As their death is a reminder of the brevity of time left to us to complete life's work, so their noble lives will be our inspiration to emulate their bright example.

Comrades whom the world calls dead! We say not farewell, but we hail and salute you, not as fallen, but as risen Comrades.

CO-OPERATION OF WOMEN.

The female support of our order, both in character and magnitude, is too familiar to require explanation. They bring supplies to the relief fund, and aid most effectually in bringing recruits into the Post; they greatly assist the Posts in their entertainments; they sustain them nobly in the observance of Memorial Day; they are invaluable when sickness and death invade the household of the comrade. They are indeed our auxiliary and are entitled to our gratitude.

SONS OF VETERANS.

This organization received special recognition at the 23d National Encampment. I have endeavored to give it cordial support on this account, and also because I believe in its present and prospective usefulness. It has had a rapid growth within the past year; more than 30,000 have been mustered since June 30, 1890. Thirty-two States and Territories have been organized as Divisions, with more than twenty-five hundred subordinate Camps.

The Sons of Veterans claim no rights, privileges or benefits for themselves except the privilege of assisting the Grand Army of the Republic in all its work. Surely no one ought to withhold support of an organization of this character, much less the veterans themselves. In the Department of Georgia alone, this year, ten thousand graves of our dead comrades were decorated with flags and flowers purchased by the Sons of Veterans, and they assisted in observing Memorial Day throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Sons of Veterans are now united and harmonious, having but one organization, one banner and one determination, and that is to prove themselves worthy of their sires and to become worthy citizens of a common country, saved and preserved by their fathers. Remember, "they are our boys, and to them we must soon commit our trust."

I desire to express my gratitude for their assistance of the G. A. R. the past year, and for their courtesies to myself and the other Comrades of the National Staff.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

The present administration encountered the same disturbances in the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi that had troubled my predecessors. The difficulties there had existed ever since Posts 9 to 17, inclusive, of that Department were chartered and organized. This was in 1889. The charge has always been from different sources that the organization of these Posts was so tainted with irregularities as to be utterly destructive of their legal existence. Our Rules and Regulations provide a plain procedure for a Department to pursue in order to test the validity of such charges. As the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi has never, so far as I am informed, resorted to that procedure, I have held, in dealing with those Posts, that they must be regarded as having a legal existence until otherwise regularly adjudicated.

Prior to 1889 the Comrades of the then existing Posts were nearly all, and perhaps wholly, composed of white men. The Comrades of the new Posts were wholly, or nearly so, colored men. The Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, prior to its last Department Encampment, acting through its Council of Administration, took action which practically set those Posts out of the order. I held and announced that such action was unwarranted by the Rules and Regulations, and the same has since been rescinded, but I understand that the Department still refuses to recognize those Posts. An application was made to National Headquarters, nearly a year ago, from that Department to create a second one covering the same territory as the present department. There being no authority conferred on the Commander-in-Chief to do this, the application was denied

on the legal point, without passing on the merits, the Judge Advocate-General and Executive Committee of the National Council concurring therein. Other communications continued to reach Headquarters from various sources to the effect that the condition of our Order in the Department was in bad plight, and that its utter destruction was imminent. I therefore ordered a careful inspection by the Inspector-General. This was done; but further charges and countercharges and facts continued to reach me, and I ordered a second inspection, and detailed Comrade Austin of Ohio to accompany and assist the Inspector-General therein. This second inspection was made early in June of this year and a report thereof is on file.

I have reason to believe that Comrades Burst and Austin made a most careful investigation of all matters in that Department. Their recommendation in brief is that this Encampment authorize the creation of a separate Department, covering the same territory as several of the existing Departments in the South. This is supported by memorials addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, by Posts 9, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17, being six of the Posts in the Department whose membership is composed of colored Comrades. Protests against such action have come from comrades of several Posts and these are on file.

From various sources of information that have been accessible to me, I believe that a large majority of both white and colored Comrades in the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi are strong in the conviction that it would be for the best interests of all individually and of their Posts and of the Order to have a separate Department in Louisiana and some of the other Gulf States, made up of such Posts as may apply to come

into it, and having concurrent jurisdiction with the Departments already established in such States; concurrent in respect to the chartering and mustering of Posts, but each Department having exclusive jurisdiction over the Posts which it may receive.

My best judgment, after a year of painstaking investigation, is that it would be wise to confer the authority upon my successor to create such a department. He may neither find it necessary nor think it best to exercise the power, if conferred. I am sure he will see objections to it, but he may also find it the best and perhaps the only shield for the full protection of the colored Comrades. I trust I need not say that no difference has obtained at National Headquarters in recognition and treatment of Posts or Comrades, whether white or colored.

When the Department refused to receive reports or dues from any of these Posts, I have allowed them to be sent directly to the Adjutant-General, to be held until opportunity was afforded for full investigation upon hearing and adjustment of the differences in the Department. I think those Posts should have the full benefit of such reports and dues as though they had been received regularly by the Department.

This presentation of the situation in that Department is meagre, and is intended to be only sufficient to bring the subject to the attention of the Encampment.

I have no policy to urge other than such as will be for the best interests of the Order and at the same time protect the rights of all Comrades. It cannot be expected that any plan will meet the approval of all the Comrades directly interested. I regard the subject as one of first importance, and invoke your deliberate consideration and best judgment in its disposition.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The official reports show that our Order, during the year now closing, has liberally met the demand upon the relief fund. The amount paid from the fund alone is \$234,169.69. It is estimated that nearly or quite as much more has been paid by individual Comrades, and not appearing in official reports. In addition, the amount paid for the relief of distressed Comrades by the Woman's Relief Corps, during the same period, as officially reported, and not including cases of personal aid not so appearing, is \$152,710.80. Reports have not reached me from other auxiliary organizations, such as Sons of Veterans, Ladies of the G. A. R., etc. The figures given above show a large increase over the amount of any previous year.

It will be seen in the Adjutant-General's report that the total amount of relief paid out by the Grand Army of the Republic, not including payments by auxiliary bodies, since 1870, is more than \$2,200,000. If these figures were doubled I doubt if they would exceed the total amount of charitable contributions from sources above alluded to, to ex-soldiers and their families, while in temporary need and distress. I do not think this was the work of a band of mercenaries.

These figures suggest what may be the demands upon the order in the future; and in this connection it must be kept in mind that the Grand Army of the Republic is made up mainly of those who constituted the rank and file of our armies; men of moderate means, manual laborers, the same class that has always been the chief dependence of nations in great national crises. The years of their service were practically a total loss of so much time,

and of the opportunity which the business prosperity of those years afforded to others to better their condition. Their dependence for livelihood since has been labor, and this under the disadvantages which the business depressions that our country has encountered and which invariably follow the enormous waste and destruction of great wars. Under these circumstances life has been a hard struggle for the great mass of these most worthy men. While they cheerfully divide the loaf with a suffering Comrade, our organization should be careful to make the burden of it the lightest possible. The exaction of dues should be limited to actual necessities, and, if possible, to the ability of that class least able to pay. Their number is large. They were as good soldiers as those who have been more prosperous. The Post room is about their only social opportunity. To deprive them of it would be, indeed, a bitter disappointment. Our Rules and Regulations wisely prohibit enforced contributions for purposes outside the expressed objects of the Order. But an impression largely prevails that it is proper to ask the Comrades, through the official channels of the Order, for voluntary contributions for worthy objects, such as building monumental structures, purchasing historic grounds and buildings, establishment of eleemosynary institutions, supporting those already in existence, etc. I think not a month, scarcely a week, has passed during the year that applications of this nature have not come to me, and, I have no doubt, with the sincere belief, as expressed in the application, that to carry out the project would be the glory of my administration. If I have lost the glory, I feel that I have been just to the Comrades by declining every such application, except in the case of the Decatur Memorial Hall, wherein I acted pursuant to instructions of the last Na-

tional Encampment, and the project stands on exceptional grounds in all respects. The inquiry may be, What is the harm to ask for a voluntary contribution? None, if the Comrade is approached, not as a Comrade of the Order, through its official sources, but as an individual and outside of these sources. The official approval at National, Department and Post Headquarters in a measure destroys the voluntary element. The man who had that spirit which impelled him to be a soldier is embarrassed to say no to an appeal for a cause, good in itself, thus indorsed.

Comrades, let us tenaciously keep this grand Order within the strict limits of its objects, and thus within the ability of those worthy Comrades who would have to leave it if allowed to be used, directly or indirectly, for other ends.

MOUNT MC GREGOR COTTAGE.

There seems to have been some misapprehension in respect to the nature of the conveyance of Mount McGregor cottage, which was occupied by General Grant at the time of his death. The property was never conveyed to the Grand Army of the Republic. The conveyance was to a corporation chartered by the General Assembly of the State of New York, and it was expressed in the deed to be "in trust in behalf of the surviving comrades in arms of General Grant and the whole American people."

The design was to have the cottage and its contents preserved forever in precisely the condition it was in at the decease of our great Comrade, and be made accessible to the public under proper regulations. Two of the

five incorporators named in the act of incorporation were the Commander-in-Chief and the Department Commander of New York, and their successors in office. Unfortunately no provision was made by the donors for the care and maintenance of the property. This burden has fallen upon our organization for no reason whatever, except that there seemed to be nobody else to assume it. It is plainly an unjust burden. The expense is, including a keeper, about \$800 per year. The gift was practically to the nation, and the country should assume the burden of it. I therefore drew a bill to provide for its maintenance by the government and had it introduced in Congress at the last session and endeavored to get our Comrades in that body to assist in procuring its passage, but with some exceptions, among whom Comrade Cogswell was conspicuous, they saw insurmountable obstacles, and the bill was never even reported. All agreed, however, that the Grand Army ought not to pay this expense. The time will soon come when we cannot pay it; aye, when there will be no Grand Army of the Republic. I think we should now take action looking to a provision for the care of this cottage from other sources than our treasury, either by Congress, or, that again failing, by obtaining a subscription fund adequate from men of wealth, or, by charging a fee to visitors, who number yearly many thousands.

I still believe relief can be obtained from the government, because you will find that a resolution of this body, seconded by Department Encampments, will make the obstacles look smaller to Senators and Representatives, than they appeared when the appeal came from me individually and unaided. I recommend that action be taken in the premises by this Encampment.

DECATUR MEMORIAL HALL.

At the 24th National Encampment a proposition to erect a Memorial Hall at Decatur, Illinois, the birthplace of our order, was approved and the Commander-in-Chief was directed to appoint a committee to take action pursuant to the resolutions then adopted. This committee, consisting of Comrades Richard J. Oglesby of Illinois, George A. Marden of Massachusetts and Joseph W. O'Neill of Ohio, has rendered no report to me, but will report, as I understand, to this Encampment, and therein present at length what has been done by them and the Comrades and people of Decatur. I stated in Circular Letter No. 6 the great necessity that a depository for the records and all the material which constitutes the history of the Grand Army of the Republic should be speedily provided. The silver anniversary of the Order was splendidly observed at Decatur, and the committee and people of that city have pressed upon the Comrades the great propriety of testifying their appreciation and love of the Order by contributions for the erection of the proposed hall. I advise that the subject be taken up by this Encampment and action be taken in respect to this project already so well started and so far advanced.

PENSIONS.

The subject of pensions was taken up by the 51st Congress at its first session and, after patient investigation by the Pension Committees of both Houses, a bill was agreed upon, passed, and finally approved by the President on the 27th day of June, 1890. It is known as the disability bill. It repealed none of the previous enactments, but

was supplementary thereto. The last National Encampment passed resolutions thanking Congress and the President for this law, but favoring service pension legislation.

Before the assembling of the second session of the same Congress on the first Monday of December, 1890, I appointed the usual pension committee of five Comrades to present to Congress and the President the views of the National Encampment as expressed in said resolutions upon the policy of legislation that should be adopted. They consisted of Comrades R. W. Blue of Kansas, L. T. Dickason of Illinois, Alvin P. Hovey of Indiana, Warner Miller of New York and Selden Connor of Maine. The Chairman, Comrade Blue, came to Washington during the second session of the last Congress and, upon his invitation, I went with him to see the Commissioner of Pensions and the President to advise with them generally upon the subject of pension legislation. We also appeared before the joint committees of the House and Senate, and Comrade Blue vigorously presented to them the arguments in favor of a service pension. The committee listened patiently, but said that the whole subject had been exhaustively considered at the previous session with the result above stated, and that it would be impossible to obtain a reconsideration before the efficacy and operation of the last enactment had been tested. Under it, for some months past, pensions have been allowed at the rate of more than 1000 per day, and it is expected that this average will be maintained until the docket of applications is substantially cleared.

It would be out of place here for me to enter upon a discussion of the controverted question as to whether the policy of legislation adopted is the wisest and best. I

think that all agree that if the present enactment is not the wisest, it is liberal, and that the number who at first thought it too extravagant is rapidly diminishing as the provisions of the act become better understood. The comparative statement made by Comrade Tracy, the Secretary of the Navy, in a recent address, showing the amount paid for pensions and for interest on the bonded debt of the government between 1863 and 1892, and that the interest account exceeds the pension account, has been a great revelation.

I think that he, in that address, grandly expressed the general sense of the people when he said: "While I believe that we should not be carried away, even by a generous sentiment, to a liberality beyond our means, I for one cannot refuse my assent to the principle which our pension legislation has enacted into law, that no man who risked his life in defense of the Union should ever want for bread."

APPOINTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

The Federal law, Revised Statutes, Sec. 1754, limits preference to appointments to civil office, in the case of Union veterans, "to persons discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty." This utterly ignores the idea of *service* constituting any ground of preference. The statute, in letter and spirit, in this respect violates all public utterance and pledge from '61 to '65, and is contrary to the resolutions of all political parties since then. It is believed to be contrary to the understanding and intention of the Congress that passed it. It is an offense to the conscience of the American people.

It is wrong or else the people have been wrong for a quarter of a century.

I advise that this Encampment renew the effort of a year ago to procure an amendment of the Statutes to the effect that honorable service shall count for something in appointments, when all other things are equal.

DECISIONS.

The most important rulings made during the year are epitomized in the Adjutant-General's report; and the opinions of the Judge Advocate-General, upon which those rulings were based, are found in full in his able report.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

The only Department chartered the past year is that of the Indian Territory, in respect to which the facts are fully stated in the Adjutant-General's report.

MONUMENTS.

The facts in respect to the Grant, Sheridan and Logan monuments will appear in the reports of the several committees to whom the subject of these structures was referred.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The National Cemeteries are by law placed under the supervision of the War Department, and a Veteran Soldier has been appointed the Superintendent at each Cemetery. Many of the Cemeteries are situated in the South, where there are comparatively few Posts or Comrades of

the Grand Army. The observance of Memorial Day at these Cemeteries had heretofore been left to Comrades and the people generally who lived in the respective neighborhoods, but having no official functions.

At the last National Encampment resolutions were introduced bearing on the subject of Memorial Day observances at National Cemeteries. These were referred to the Council of Administration, and upon investigation by the Executive Committee thereof, it was found that the Quartermaster-General had, from year to year, paid out increasing amounts for flags, flowers, etc., for the decoration of the honored graves in those Cemeteries. There is no reason to suppose that the money thus sent was not appropriated as designed, but there were no reports or records to show the fact, and it appeared that the drafts upon the treasury for this purpose, judging from past experience, would soon get beyond its capacity to respond. The Committee, therefore, decided that it was unwise to make further appropriations for this object. Thereupon, that the decoration of these graves might not anywhere be neglected, and to insure an annual memorial observance in the cemeteries, I obtained an order from the Quartermaster-General of the U. S. Army, directing the Superintendents, wherever Grand Army Posts or other organizations in the vicinity omitted to seasonably provide for such decorations and observance, to assume charge thereof, solicit flowers and invite Comrades and religious societies and other organizations in the locality to participate in such ceremonies. This is a continuing order. The result this year was a universal observance at these cemeteries on a scale generally larger and more complete than has heretofore obtained, and this without expense to our Order, except as some

individual Posts voluntarily contributed funds as they have been in the habit of doing. The War Department has no authority to expend any part of the government appropriation for the maintenance of the cemeteries to this particular purpose, but I think Congress could be induced to confer such authority and provide the money, if solicited by this body. This, like the support of the McGregor Cottage, should be a burden of all the people and not of a part, and especially not of the soldier element alone.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The interest taken in the impressive ceremonies of Memorial Day, not only by Comrades but by all classes of people, increases from year to year.

There is no day so sacred, no observance so beautiful. It has of late changed somewhat in form of service. It is now the old soldier and the little child who bear the floral wreath to the grassy mound. The Veteran's son, in the strength of early manhood, is thrilled by the touching scene. All listen to the music that is both mournful and martial, to the inspiring words of the orator, the lofty thought of the poet; and all have taken a step upward. If the Grand Army of the Republic had never accomplished any other result than the establishment of Memorial Day, the people ought to be eternally grateful to the order.

Comrades, our Order has reached its high-water mark neither in numbers nor in glory and power. It often receives a stab, but every man who has attempted to stigmatize the Grand Army of the Republic has only succeeded in belittling himself. In cultivating Fraternity and Charity it works on the same lines with some other organizations. But there is another basic princi-

ple of our Order which is, in a sense at least, peculiar to it. It is that which impelled us to be soldiers. It is that to which the noblest ruler, the grandest man of all the Christian era, the martyred Lincoln, appealed when he confidently called for 75,000—300,000—500,000 more. It is that upon which true liberty and free government can only rest; it is the broad principle of loyalty.

Here we provoke criticism, and on the ground that there is no disloyalty now. True, no class or section is engaged in disloyal acts; but, as is well known, there are men here and there throughout the land who adhere to the pernicious doctrine that secession by a State is a right; and therefore resistance to attempted coercion is not disloyalty or rebellion. It is in this view that the Southern soldier calls himself a Confederate and not a rebel.

The iron heel of Andrew Jackson crushed the first threats of overt action based on this doctrine.

When, in the next instance, the threat was carried into effect it required the scourge of war and rivers of blood to suppress it. A third effort is not likely to appear again in the South, because it is not conceivable how the interests of that section can be so advantageously situated as they are within the Union. But the doctrine permeates the political literature of the country. The seed took deep root in the disciples of Calhoun and others, who labored to plant it. As our country extends its borders and sections become antagonistic in interest, who can say that another effort may not be made somewhere. So long as this danger exists, however remotely, the work of the G. A. R. is not finished.

We mean by loyalty that loyalty which denies the right of secession and recognizes the right of coercion to suppress secession. This was the solid ground upon which

the government stood, and the only one upon which it could stand, in the war; but at what a cost of sorrow and suffering, of treasure and blood. It is by united, organized power that great results are accomplished. No organization since the war has done so much for the country, especially in laying deep the foundations of future security, as the G. A. R. It appeals to every loyal hand that drew a blade or carried a musket. Therefore no Union soldier has done his full duty as a citizen unless he has given the Order the benefit of his comradeship in it.

In closing, I desire to renew the expression of gratitude which I made a year ago, for the great honor that you then conferred upon me. No one can know as well as I how far short I have fallen in the proper discharge of the great duties that belong to the Executive head of our Order. Whatever of success the administration has had is due to the faithfulness and efficiency of the National Staff. This is shown to some extent, but not wholly, in their excellent reports. The Aides-de-Camp have been utilized and made constant workers, and their reports, which would make volumes, contain a mass of fact and information that has been most useful already and will be valuable in the future. I am glad to acknowledge my great obligations to each and all of the officers associated with me in the administration. The courtesies from Department and Post officers and Comrades generally, all over the country, have made my visitations a delight and the official term a pleasure.

Having intended to wrong no one, and having received no affront from any, I say to one and all, from the deepest recesses of my heart, I thank you and God bless you.

On motion of Comrade Brown of Ohio, the reading of reports of other officers was dispensed with. They are as follows:

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 RUTLAND, VT., *August 1, 1891.* }

WHEELLOCK G. VEAZEY,

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

COMRADE : I have the honor to submit the following report of the Adjutant General's Department, Grand Army of the Republic, for the year of your administration, as follows:

When you assumed command at Boston, August 14, 1890, there were borne upon the rolls of the order, 44 Departments with 7,185 Posts and 397,941 Comrades in good standing. The consolidated Report of the Adjutant General for the period ending June 30, 1891, as far as the returns have been received, not all yet being in, shows in good standing: 45 Departments with 7,219 Posts and 398,270 Comrades in good standing. The sum expended in charity as reported for the year ending June 30, 1890, was \$217,957.54, relieving 21,634 persons; for the year ending June 30, 1891, \$234,169.69, a gain of \$16,212.15. The total number of deaths reported for the year ending June 30, 1890, was 5,479, for the year ending June 30, 1891, was 5,965, a gain of 486.

The following tables give detailed summaries of the reports for the successive quarters as specified therein, up to the 31st of December, 1890, when the semi-annual system took effect, the period ending June 30, 1891, being the first one so reported.

DEPARTMENTS.	June 30, 1890.		Sept. 30, 1890.		Dec. 31, 1890.		June 30, 1891.		Gains since June 30, '90		Losses since June 30, '90		Net gain since June 30, '90	
	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.
Alabama.....	10	302	10	332	11	334	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	8	300	8	295	9	293	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	67	1,749	50	1,611	77	2,200	10	451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	117	6,280	107	6,181	99	5,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado & Wyoming.....	71	2,663	67	2,940	65	2,901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	69	6,865	70	6,946	69	6,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	30	829	26	731	21	535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	14	2,095	56	1,882	95	2,769	81	674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	21	1,217	19	1,332	19	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	16	480	17	414	19	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	9	407	9	432	10	455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	17	429	19	454	19	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	591	32,355	592	32,568	600	32,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	524	25,400	523	25,173	523	24,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ind. Ter'y & Oklahoma.....	434	20,339	428	20,123	440	20,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	484	18,238	478	18,315	446	17,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	130	4,081	109	4,645	96	3,973	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	17	1,122	17	1,063	17	1,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana & Mississippi.....	158	9,584	159	9,666	161	9,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	201	22,460	203	23,458	206	23,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	42	2,338	44	2,352	38	2,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	373	20,810	362	20,158	339	19,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	165	7,556	145	7,096	173	7,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	426	20,317	428	20,732	443	20,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	18	662	18	675	15	626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	252	8,111	251	8,194	221	7,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	93	5,041	93	5,127	94	5,211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	112	7,629	113	7,707	115	7,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	12	340	12	309	11	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	636	39,770	638	40,688	631	40,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	712	46,440	725	46,119	736	45,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	50	1,698	46	1,774	52	2,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	598	44,379	598	44,390	594	43,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	13	3,136	14	3,240	14	3,312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potomac.....	21	2,814	23	2,982	25	2,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	78	3,469	79	3,605	87	3,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	42	807	36	1,165	48	1,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	3	161	3	188	3	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	105	5,272	109	5,391	110	5,487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	40	1,280	41	1,348	44	1,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	60	2,215	58	2,321	65	2,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington & Alaska.....	82	2,651	82	2,614	75	2,623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	264	13,811	264	13,775	270	13,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	7,185	397,941	7,138	400,554	7,219	398,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	7,185	397,941	7,138	400,554	7,219	398,270	231	7,670	197	7,341	34	7,341	320	

RECAPITULATION.

Members in good standing June 30, 1890.....	397,941
Gain by Muster	33,250
Gain by Transfer.....	7,821
Gain by Reinstatement.....	14,160
Gain from Delinquent Reports.....	16,108
	<hr/>
Total Gain.....	71,339
	<hr/>
Aggregate.....	469,280
Loss by Death.....	5,965
Loss by Honorable Discharge.....	1,982
Loss by Transfer.....	9,470
Loss by Suspension.....	33,209
Loss by Dishonorable Discharge.....	414
Loss by Delinquent Reports.....	19,970
	<hr/>
Total Loss.....	71,010
	<hr/>
Members in good standing June 30, 1891.....	398,270
Members remaining suspended.....	30,416
Members by Delinquent Reports.....	11,931
	<hr/>
Total in Suspension.....	42,347
	<hr/>
Total Members borne on Rolls June 30, 1891.....	440,617
Adding to this those out on transfer	4,751
who are, of course, still members of the Order, gives a	<hr/>
Total Membership of.....	445,368

*This is the membership appearing in the reports as rendered, but it is not the full membership by reason of the fact that the Reports for the six months ending June 30th, are not yet all received. It is expected that they will, however be received in time for correction of these tables in the printed Journal of the Encampment.

The reports for the period ending December 31st, being the basis of representation in the National Encampment, will show more accurately the total membership.

There should be at that time not far from 425,000 members reported in good standing, and possibly a much larger number.

*NOTE.—So far as received, the corrected reports have been used in readjusting the tables.

The Order showed a steady, healthy growth and increase up to and including December 31, 1890, the net gains to that time for the two remaining quarters of 1890 being 11,548 members.

The returns for the period received at the time of printing this report for June 30, 1891, exhibit an apparent net loss of 11,422, which is manifestly not a correct showing. Indeed, many of the Departments claim large gains, but the time has been too limited to get the reports from all Posts since the close of the semi-annual period.

The result of the working of the semi-annual system of reports adopted at Boston at the 24th National Encampment and going into effect December, 31st, 1890, has thus far in my judgment been demoralizing and has not in any way resulted in good to the order.

The advantage claimed for it was the lessening of the number of reports to be made. This in practice has not yet proved an advantage. The very fact of reporting once in three months keeps up the interest on the part of officers reporting, while the small sums required as per capita dues quarterly are very much more easily paid than are the semi-annual payments which of course are double in amount.

The disadvantage of not having the March reports for reference is felt by the present administration with peculiar force, as so much pressure has been brought to bear to get in the reports to June 30th for publication for this encampment, held ten days earlier than the 24th and about four weeks earlier than the 23d, that they are not in many cases probably a correct index of the true condition of the Posts and Departments.

MUSTERED OUT BY DEATH.

The number of deaths during the year just closed were as follows:

Quarter ending September 30th, 1890	1241
“ “ December 31st, 1890.....	1485
Six months ending June 30th, 1891	3239
Total Number.....	5965

This is the number as reported, the actual number being doubtless much greater.

EXPENDED IN CHARITY.

Year ending December 31, 1890.....	\$225,653 21
In the six months ending December 31, 1890.....	107,833 77
In the six months ending June 30, 1891.....	126,335 92
For the year ending June 30, 1891.....	234,169 69
From July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1891.....	2,221,704 24

TABLE OF PROGRESSION

SHOWING THE MEMBERSHIP IN GOOD STANDING OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, DURING EACH QUARTER IN THE LAST FOURTEEN YEARS.

QUARTERLY REPORTS.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
1st quarter, March 31.....	25,446	26,902	37,777	49,099	61,847	88,965	146,183
2d quarter, June 30.....	22,617	28,274	35,961	55,260	70,726	106,096	178,811
3d quarter, September 30	25,749	28,715	38,664	59,353	77,203	119,354	199,447
4th quarter, December 31	27,179	31,016	44,752	60,634	85,856	134,701	215,446
Total gains each year ..	280	3,837	13,736	15,882	25,222	48,845	80,745

QUARTERLY REPORTS.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
1st quarter, March 31.....	233,595	269,694	295,337	320,936	354,216	375,534	392,893
2d quarter, June 30.....	256,258	275,623	299,891	336,540	361,194	382,598	397,620
3d quarter, September 30..	274,323	284,351	308,838	341,213	362,857	385,546	400,554
4th quarter, December 31..	273,168	294,787	323,571	355,916	372,900	397,974	409,489
Total gains each year..	57,772	21,619	28,784	32,345	17,044	25,014	11,515

NOTE.—For the six years prior to 1837, the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic was almost at a standstill, comprising on the average less than 26,000 Comrades for each year.

NEW DEPARTMENTS.

The Department of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, upon request of the Posts therein, was divided by the Commander-in-Chief by Special Orders No. 10, dated Headquarters G. A. R., Adjutant-General's Office, Rutland, Vt., June 22d, 1891, into the Department of Oklahoma and the Provisional Department of Indian Territory, the same to take effect July 1st, 1891, and Comrade E. Calkins of So. McAlester, I. T., was appointed Provisional Commander of said Provisional Department. At a meeting of the Posts of said Provisional Department duly ordered and held at So. McAlester, I. T., July 3d, 1891, a permanent departmental organization was effected and Comrade Edward Calkins was elected Department Commander.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO POST OFFICERS.

The Adjutants and Quartermasters of Posts should be the best men possible to be obtained, fitness and ability to be the standard. Once broken in and doing well they should remain year after year. The Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster Sergeant respectively should be in training by assisting the Adjutant and Quartermaster, so as to succeed to the offices if capable, or serve in the absence of either. The delinquencies from which the whole Order suffers and which cut such a figure in the periodical statements and returns can almost invariably be traced to the failure on the part of Post Quartermasters to collect the dues each and every period, while the amount is small and easily paid by almost every Comrade. Once allowed to pass, it is soon impossible to collect what has become a comparatively large sum, and the worthy Comrade who never intended to forfeit his membership is dropped for non-payment of dues and lost to the Order.

DEPARTMENTS.

Departments do the best which have fixed Headquarters and the same Assistant Adjutant-General for a term of years. The responsibility of the condition of a Department rests largely on this officer. The growth and stability of the Order would be greatly promoted by permanent location of the office and longer tenure of the officer. Many large Departments have adopted this policy and it will help the smaller ones even more in proportion. The Adjutant-General's office and that of each Assistant Adjutant-General should be fixed like that of the Post Adjutant if the best results are to be obtained.

It may be out of place in a mere summary of official work, but permit me to state that in some Departments, the change in location of Assistant Adjutant-General and the resumption of business and communication with this office took about four weeks. This occurring all along from January to May causes gaps in correspondence hard to fill and suspension of the receipt of orders from the Commander-in-Chief

by the Posts, no matter how vital or important they may be, and works harm of all sorts.

This Order is not at its summit in point of members if some of the evils I have hinted at are remedied. It can and should be made to reach a membership of 600,000 or 700,000, but this must be done within five years if ever; before the death rate shall exceed any possible gains. I believe with work and proper organization it is quite possible, there being over 1,200,000 old soldiers now living.

The Department Encampments being held in so many different months from January to May makes the work and care much greater at Headquarters than if these Encampments were held say, all within two months and the changes incident thereto occurring at about the same time.

OFFICE WORK.

Orders and circulars issued.....	43
Copies distributed, including Decatur, Detroit and War Department matter sent these Headquarters for circulation, about....	650,000
Letters received and sent, including mimeograph circulars.....	11,000
Commissions issued.....	800
Special Orders issued.....	20

The labor attending the administration of the Adjutant-General's office cannot be expressed by giving the number of letters received or answered or the number of pieces of mail matter handled. From one cause or another, notably the death of a large number of our distinguished Comrades and other special matters voted and entailed upon us by preceding Encampments, the number of orders has increased, and as you held that all members of the National Encampment were entitled to receive a copy of all publications direct from this office, the number of each issue has also been somewhat increased over that of former years. This matter if properly distributed by all the Departments and carefully read by Post officers to the Comrades cannot but have made some impression for good upon them. I am led to believe, however, that in some Departments and many Posts, more or less negligence attends the distribution of matter from Headquarters. It is needless to say it is prepared with some care

and cost and should be promptly sent so as to reach in the end all the Comrades so they will know that this office is doing effectually the work for which it is maintained.

Needless expense sometimes results from hasty legislation. For instance, two years ago a new Ritual was voted. The next year the old Ritual was restored. This cost the Order in round numbers about three thousand dollars.

The legitimate needs of the Order are many and must be wisely and fully met for its highest success. The suggestion has come from many sources that the Order should soon begin to provide a sinking fund to meet the emergencies of old age with its diminishing membership and dues. This is worthy of consideration.

The migratory character of this office is necessarily fatal to any permanent accumulation of valuable books of reference, etc. I have, however, the present year secured a full set of the Volunteer Army Register, giving the muster-out roll of the commissioned officers of every Volunteer Regiment serving during the war of the Rebellion and have had them bound for preservation. I have also secured and had bound nearly all the Journals of the Department Encampments for 1888, 1889 and 1890, and have many of the paper copies of 1891. It has required not a little correspondence to effect this, and from several Departments no copies of their General Orders or other printed matter were received here until after repeated requests.

By direction of the Executive Committee I have arranged all the matter coming into my hands with a view to its being more easily transported, boxing each year's papers separately and labeling and numbering the boxes so that those not needed daily may be stored. I have also exchanged an old desk and typewriter for a new one upon very advantageous terms; have also purchased a mimeograph which has saved more than its cost in printing, and also enables the office to issue circular letters, etc., that it is sometimes not desirable to print.

ROLL OF ENCAMPMENT.

The Twenty-Fifth National Encampment will be composed as follows:

National Officers (all of whom were present),	10
*Members of the Council of Administration -	43
Past National Officers	38
Department Officers	177
Past Department Commanders	384
Representatives at large and apportioned . .	452
	<hr/>
Total	1,104

In this list all deceased members are noted and the date of decease of all Past National Officers given.

As above intimated the short time intervening between the close of the semi-annual period, June 30th, and this Encampment, renders it a work of great difficulty, practically impossible, to arrive at any exact knowledge of the true condition of the Order. Posts take a few days, sometimes weeks, and the Department officers must verify and consolidate the returns, taking at least a few days more, then the Adjutant General has to codify and print, so that as I have said the time is too short in which to accomplish what the Encampment has a right to expect. I would therefore suggest as one recommendation that the National Encampment be held not earlier than the 20th of August to enable this work to be more perfectly done.

But during this official year we have had other means of information than the periodical reports of Posts and Department officers, as called for by the Rules and Regulations. Early in your administration an order was prepared calling for monthly reports from all Aides appointed upon the staff, and specifying methods for the observations desired to be

*NOTE.—Vacancy—Oklahoma to be filled and this Encampment will elect the first member of the National Council of Administration for the Department of Indian Territory, when there will be forty-five.

(About 76 per cent of the entire roll was present at Detroit; largest recorded vote in the Encampment, 769.)

made by them. That feature has given these Headquarters a large amount of valuable information, grievances have been remedied, faults corrected, uniformity in work aided, weak Posts encouraged and a great amount of good done. Many of these staff officers have shown themselves industrious and zealous Comrades, willing to work for the Order and its interests, and these reports, coming as they have from all Departments, large and small, and being largely unbiased and impartial, as they were confidential in nature, have led me to believe that the Order is in a very vigorous state and may easily continue to be so if its members continue looking to the front and moving on in harmony.

Through the same media also we have been made aware of the great extent and enthusiasm attending the observance of the 25th anniversary of the founding of this Order and also of Memorial Day. Many of the former were very large in point of numbers attending, only limited by the capacity of the largest halls and churches in the country, and the exercises as reported fully rose to the dignity of the occasion. Your suggestion as to historical statements was heeded and a large amount of valuable matter has thereby been rescued from oblivion and will be preserved for others yet to come after us. The effect of the two anniversaries so closely following each other has been to put the whole people in very much closer touch with the Order, in my judgment, than ever before. At your suggestion I also procured and sent each Post a *fac-simile* copy of the original Charter given the first Post by Comrade Stephenson, and I believe I am justified in saying that no Order has a more striking relic of the period of its formation.

DECISIONS.

The following decisions, based upon opinions of the Judge Advocate-General, have been made the current year, viz. :—

I. Plurality of Departments. Under present regulations, several Departments cannot be formed having jurisdiction over the same State or Territory.

II. Honorable discharge removes the apparent stain of reported desertion.

III. Department Council of Administration may, for sufficient cause, change the place designated for the meeting of the next Department Encampment.

IV. Department Commander may establish new Posts, in his discretion. Adjoining Posts cannot question his exercise of this discretion.

V. Members of companies called into service by U. S. General Officers, on emergency, and dismissed when the emergency has passed, are not eligible.

VI. On Memorial Day, a Post may, in its discretion, halt on its way to or from a cemetery and attend a flag-raising or other ceremony of patriotic character.

VII. Honorable discharge removes the apparent stain of desertion.

VIII. Member of State Regiment is eligible, if the organization was called into active service and subject to orders of any U. S. General Officer.

IX. Compulsory muster into the Confederate army will not, alone, render one ineligible, if, before having performed military service of any kind, he escaped and joined the Union Army. But military service of any kind as a Confederate soldier, though compulsory, will disqualify.

X. A Past Post Commander, removing to another Department and joining Post there by transfer card, on removing back to his former Department and again joining Post there by transfer card, retaining at all times good standing in the order, does not lose his honors as Past Post Commander.

XI. A Chaplain, duly commissioned and serving with his regiment, but never mustered into nor discharged from the U. S. service, is not eligible.

XII. Members of companies called into service by U. S. General Officers on emergency, and dismissed when the emergency has passed, are not eligible.

XIII. Reinstatement of one dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, must, under the amended Regulation, be by ballot election, as in case of a recruit.

XIV. If a Comrade, on transfer card, is fully admitted by a Post without payment of admission fee, he becomes a member of the Post, and his name cannot be stricken from its rolls because of such omission.

XV. Election by single ballot of several persons for various offices. The ballots must designate for what office each person is voted for.

XVI. The Executive Committee, during the recess, properly exercises all the power of the National Council of Administration.

XVII. The Department of Kentucky was in a disorganized condition from 1874 to 1878; and a Comrade who in this interim made slight but futile attempts to organize it, with himself as Department Commander, is not entitled to rank as Past Department Commander.

XVIII. One dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues ceases to be a member of the order. To be reinstated he must, under the amended Regulation, pay the arrearages due his former Post; and be elected and pay admission fee as a recruit. But the admission fee is for the benefit of the Post; and if it admits him on payment of a less fee, the admission is valid.

XIX. One dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues is outside the order. If he applies for reinstatement, pays arrearages and admission fee, and is elected, he must present himself for obligation and muster within three months after notice of his election. Decision 24, Blue Book, Ed. 1891, page 76, 21-4, is overruled.

XX. A Chaplain duly commissioned and serving with his regiment, but never mustered into nor discharged from the U. S. service, is not eligible.

XXI. Sentence by court martial may be remitted by the Commander-in-Chief, on application, approved by intermediate authorities.

XXII. A Lieutenant of the U. S. Revenue Marine service is not eligible. The Regulation as to Eligibility admits of no constructive or equivalent service.

XXIII. Department Encampment may rescind vote entitling Past Post Commanders to seats.

XXIV. A Hospital Nurse is not eligible.

XXV. 1.—While the Commander-in-Chief will not, upon appeal, review the evidence, or revise the Sentence of a Department Court-Martial, he will examine its proceedings so far as to ascertain whether they are legal or void, and if void will annul them.

2.—A charge is futile, unless sustained by the facts and circumstances set forth in the specifications.

In reference to the matter of the return of the flag of the 75th Ohio Infantry, which was left in the hands of the Adjutant General to look after, I have corresponded through the Comrades at New Orleans with Mrs. Gen'l. H. T. Hays, who has had possession of the flag ever since it was captured at Gettysburg, and it has finally been turned over to Comrade Graham, Aide-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief to be brought to Detroit and delivered to the representatives of the regiment alluded to.

The Headquarters flag, which has been in use so many years, having been substantially worn out in the service, a new flag has been procured, pursuant to vote of the National Council, which is made in conformity with the regulations now existing, and will be used for the first time at the Silver Anniversary Encampment at Detroit.

Many Posts of the country are engaged in procuring a biographical sketch of each of their respective Comrades.

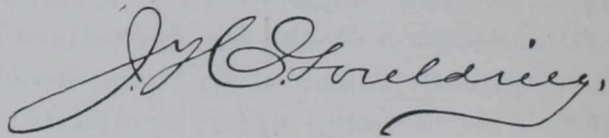
Such sketches will be a valuable acquisition, and the example which some Posts have set in this regard should become the rule throughout the Order.

To the Department officers, especially my brethren of the Adjutant General's Department, I wish to make the fullest acknowledgment for countless courtesies extended and for overlooking all faults of this office, but too well realized by me, though sometimes unavoidable. Few others can conceive of the Order as it is, or as it might be made to be, but to you, Comrades, one and all, I tender my sincere thanks for the great assistance you have rendered me in the discharge of my official duty.

Quartermaster General John Taylor, with whom I have have been in almost daily communication, I have ever found alive to the needs of the Order. Judge Advocate General Lochren and Inspector General Burst have been prompt and ready in matters referred to them by this office.

To you, Commander-in-Chief, with whom it has been my privilege to serve as Adjutant, as Asst. Adjutant General, as well as in this office, I can only say that each recurring period of service has made me the more sensible of the honor conferred upon me and of your high qualities as a Commander, Comrade and friend.

In F. C. and L.,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. C. Soreldice". The signature is written in dark ink and features a prominent, sweeping flourish at the end.

Adjutant-General.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

—o—

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
PHILADELPHIA, *July 25, 1891.*

J. H. GOULDING, *Adjutant General.*

COMRADE: I beg to submit abstracts and vouchers for receipts, expenditures, and issues made from August 1, 1890, to July 25, 1891.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

JOHN TAYLOR,

Quartermaster General.

ABSTRACTS SUBMITTED.

- I. Account Current.
- II. Per Capita Tax.
- 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.

DR.

Cash balance on hand August 1, 1890.....	\$9,445 81
Received from sale of supplies, as per abstract.....	20,404 48
“ “ per capita.....	8,368 95
“ “ interest on U. S. Bonds.....	640 00
“ “ “ deposits.....	160 55
“ “ sale of old carpets, A. G. O.....	21 00
“ “ “ “ typewriter, A. G. O.....	60 00
	<hr/>
Total to be accounted for.....	<u>\$39,100 79</u>

CR.

Expenditures, as per abstracts :	
Travelling expenses.....	\$4,573 44
Incidentals, postage, salaries, etc.....	14,593 03
	<hr/>
	\$19,166 47
Purchase of supplies.....	18,130 14
	<hr/>
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$37,296 61</u>
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	<u>\$1,804 18</u>

II.—Per Capita Tax received by John Taylor, Quartermaster General G. A. R., 1890 and 1891.

DEPARTMENTS.	2d Quarter, 1890.	3d Quarter, 1890.	4th Quarter, 1890.	Semi- Annual, 1891.	TOTAL.
Alabama		\$1 65	\$2 49	\$5 01	\$9 15
Arizona		1 49	2 97	3 85	8 31
Arkansas		8 06	15 02	33 00	56 08
California		31 67	46 36		78 03
Colorado and Wyoming		14 95	21 95	43 52	80 42
Connecticut		34 45	52 15	101 83	188 43
Dakota, North		2 77	6 32		9 09
Dakota, South		9 42	20 94		30 36
Delaware		6 66	9 96		16 62
Florida	\$1 70	1 73	3 11		6 54
Georgia		1 93	3 24	6 83	12 00
Illinois		162 84	244 80		407 64
Indiana		126 05	188 80	370 89	685 74
Iowa		100 62	152 43	302 61	555 66
Idaho		2 40	3 41		5 81
Indian Territory		3 17	4 54		7 71
Kansas		91 58	138 20		229 78
Kentucky	37 84	29 86	43 41	49 59	160 70
Louisiana and Mississippi		5 35	2 60	5 01	12 96
Maine		48 33	72 57	145 50	266 40
Massachusetts		117 29	176 94	356 72	650 95
Maryland		11 76	18 92	36 35	67 03
Minnesota		35 48	61 52	119 21	216 21
Michigan	102 55	100 79	155 57	289 20	648 11
Missouri	101 58	103 66	157 71		362 95
Montana		13 50	5 20		18 70
Nebraska		40 97	61 03		102 00
New Hampshire		25 64	38 46	78 17	142 27
New Jersey		38 54	57 99		96 53
New Mexico		1 55	2 25	4 38	8 18
New York		203 44	306 50	606 66	1116 60
Ohio		230 60	367 58		598 18
Oregon		9 29	14 51	30 78	54 58
Pennsylvania		221 95	328 53		550 48
Potomac		16 21	24 12	49 69	90 02
Rhode Island		14 91	21 91	42 84	79 66
Tennessee		18 03	27 74	55 79	101 56
Texas		4 98	8 74	19 58	33 30
Utah	85	85	1 40		3 10
Vermont		26 96	41 05		68 01
Virginia	6 49	6 44	10 41	21 33	44 67
Washington and Alaska	11 08	11 60	18 84		41 52
West Virginia		13 12	22 28	33 71	69 11
Wisconsin		68 83	103 32	205 65	377 80
Total	\$262 09	\$2021 37	\$3067 79	\$3017 70	\$8368 95

III.—Abstract of Sales made by John Taylor, Quartermaster General G. A. R., 1890 and 1891.

Departments.	Rituals, Sets.	Services.	Rules and Regulations.	Applications.	Leaves of Absence.	Transfers.	Discharges.	Charters.	Descriptive Books.	Badges.	Badge Ribbons.	Buttons.	Blue Books.	Odes.	Electrotypes.	Certificates.	Beath's Hist'y, Cloth.	Beath's Hist'y, Sheep.	Rank Straps.	Ribbon, Flag.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Form E.	Form F.	Form G.	Form H.	Value.	
Alabama.....										30											25	100	100	10	10	100	10	100	\$11 50	
Arizona.....				250	50		50		4			50		1						2	28	100	100	10	10			10 70		
Arkansas.....	30			750	300	200	100	22	20	300				400					122	110	700	700	10	10	10			240 27		
California.....		100		1500		300	50	10	10	950		1500	100	1000					414	587	1000	1000	50	50	1000			550	645 30	
Colorado and Wyoming.....				80	200	125	125	4	5	400		620	20				2		191	108	500	500						250	200 46	
Connecticut.....	10	40	100	1000	300	300	50			650	2	11000	25	11000			4		210	684	1000	1000				500	25	428 46		
Dakota, North.....	10	30	50	1000	100	1000	100			137 1/2		210	10						53	74	100	200	24	12	22	50	10	100	102 27	
Dakota, South.....	34	24	100	600	100	200	100			83		600							3	54	750	750	18	30	20	20		20	102 09	
Delaware.....		10		300		150		1	1	180		272	1	100					20	48		100	25	25				95 62		
Florida.....	3	7	60	50		50		4		103		70							54	50	100	100	25	25				100	60 67	
Georgia.....	5		100	150						54		25		7		2			33	66									44 77	
Illinois.....	127	225	1400	4500	700	1100	400	30	50	3200	3	5900	50	600	15		2		659	2793	3500	3500	150		100	2500		1000	2022 86	
Indiana.....		130	650	200	900	200	100	16	18	1525	2	3150	60	100					1	591	3000	3000	100	50	50	1200		600	876 35	
Iowa.....	25	100	800	1500	300	800	100		12	1450		4000	100	300					280	540	1500	1000	50	50				700	992 65	
Idaho.....	3		100	100	50			12		110		100		100					10	10	100	100	10	10	5			200	57 28	
Indian Territory.....	41	21	130	900	100	110	110	9	20	137		200		200		1			90	9	300	300	12	12	300	12	150	130 41		
Kansas.....	62	75	600	1000	600	1200	400	35	25	1650	8	2700	50	400					302	669	3200	3200	50	50	50	1000	50	500	1035 68	
Kentucky.....	13	43	100	1700	50	275	50	26	26	474		1205	13	500					91	114	1400	1300	45	20	10	900		400	324 45	
Louisiana and Mississippi.....			30							52		130		100			8		11	23	200	200	20	20				600	47 13	
Maine.....	4	12	200	1500	50	200	25	10	3	729		1800	17	200					22	399	1500	1500	10	22	20	1200		10	430 39	
Massachusetts.....	10	95	1700	5000	200	300	100		10	2175	3	3500	65	300			2			1472	1000	1000	50	50	50		20	600	1200 38	
Maryland.....	6	10	300	1005		150		2	6	300		550	10	200	2				49	100	200	200	10	20	10	200		100	188 30	
Minnesota.....	50	50	200	200	200	100	100	10	10	705		1700	20	100					355	380	500	500	10	12	10	500		200	520 00	
Michigan.....	10	80	500	3600	275	1100	150	25	6	1750	5	4200	70	100	10				520	1850	2200	2200	225	25	62	1000	50	1000	1214 63	
Missouri.....		50	500	6000	500	1000	200	30	30	1900		2825	50	500					10	350	3500	3000	150			1700		600	994 10	
Montana.....	12					100	100			50		172			18						500	500							44 62	
Nebraska.....	45	100	700	2000	300	500	100	29	20	775	1	1550	26	400			1		171	181	1000	1000	50	50		700		500	537 91	
New Hampshire.....	8	50	200	700		200	100	4		305		600	30						37	324	500	600		10	50	500		250	228 53	
New Jersey.....	2	30	150	2000	75	125	75	4	7	675	1	1100	31	100		16			178	346	400	400						200	413 85	
New Mexico.....	5	20		200	24			5		93		100									150	150	25	25				50	77 49	
New York.....	30	153	2320	6750	510	1150	335	37	30	3350	4	4850	150	800	5				461	1037	5200	5000	200		300		1000	1937 91		
Ohio.....	7	100	800		800	900	200	100		1650	2	4000	300		6				2	557	4600	4000	150	50	150	4000		300	1216 55	
Oregon.....	10	24	100	1500		100		8	12	555		550	25			2			37	250	650	750	10	10	10	200		200	300 12	
Pennsylvania.....		150	900	4000	300	900				2118	2	4000	100	800	11	50	6		511	1104	2800	2800	75	65	40	1000		1200	1343 87	
Potomac.....	6 1/2	11	300	1300	50			1		399		700	19	200					198	154	100	100	10	10	10	100		100	264 74	
Rhode Island.....		18	300		50	100	50		4	370		600	30	200					74		100	100	25	25				100	213 97	
Tennessee.....	14		225	1000	100	100				840	6										100	500	25	25					310 39	
Texas.....	12	28	100	1500	200			13	11	291		500	11	100	9				166	102									213 64	
Utah.....			100	100		20				53		50							36	108									37 28	
Vermont.....	18	41	600	300		200	25	6	9	550	1	700	54						243	176	900	900	25	25	300	25	300	382 98		
Virginia.....	11	9	90	500	35	35	10	2	272	10		400	6			12			77	159	612	800	8	6	12	100		200	166 25	
Washington and Alaska.....	20	17	150	2000				20		501	1	700	42						170	54	600	200	20	20	10	200		200	521 26	
West Virginia.....		15	100							180	1/3	460							43	25	300	300				25		200	107 38	
Wisconsin.....		37	300	1000	450	400	200		6	800	1	2700	22						2	180	600	500	80	30	30	100		100	574 10	
Woman's Relief Corps.....														75																56 25
Total.....	649 1/2	1935	15621	60715	6869	13490	3455	489	356	3264 1/3	405-6	61969	1644	6550	79	137	24		2	6185	45862	44650	1757	877	1263	19470	442	12626	\$20794 81	

V.—Abstract of Expenditures (other than Purchase of Supplies) made by John Taylor, Quartermaster General G. A. R., 1890 and 1891.

Date of Payment.	No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Trav'ling Expenses	Incident'ls.
1890.					
Aug.	7	Geo. H. Hopkins, Adj't. Gen'l.	Printing, etc., National Headquarters.		\$74 63
"	11	Bigelow, Kennard & Co.	Testimonial to Commander-in-Chief Warner.		480 00
"	14	John S. Kountz.	Traveling expenses to Boston (Pension Committee).	\$55 00	
"	14	James T. Sterling, A. Adj't. Gen'l.	" " to 24th National Encampment.	67 95	
"	14	Horace P. Porter, Surg. Gen'l.	" " " (Pension Committee).	80 00	
"	14	John W. Burst.	" " " " " "	70 00	
"	14	R. W. Blue.	" " " " " "	100 00	
"	14	James T. Sterling.	Services as Typewriter from Aug. 1 to 14, 1890.		22 96
"	14	Geo. H. Hopkins, Adj't. Gen'l.	Salary as Adj't. Gen'l. from Aug 1 to 14, 1890.		76 72
"	14	Barkdull Printing House.	Printing Judge Advocate General's Report.		83 50
"	15	Nelson Cole, C. of A.	Traveling expenses to 24th National Encampment.	66 50	
"	16	Frederick Speed.	Expenses as Judge Advo. Gen'l in Court-Martial, Dep't La., Miss.		95 35
"	16	A. G. Weissert, S. V. Cm. C.	Traveling expenses for year 1889-1890.	204 04	
"	16	Lucius Fairchild.	" " to Boston Encampment.	58 05	
"	16	L. E. Griffith, Insp. Gen'l.	" " " " " (Pension Committee).	80 00	
"	16	" "	" " " " " " "	44 00	
"	16	" "	" " " " " " "		300 00
"	16	" "	Salary as Inspector Gen'l year 1889-1890.		37 90
"	16	J. F. Lovett, J. V. Cm. C.	Printing, Stationery, etc., Inspector Gen'l Office.		
"	16	T. S. Clarkson.	Traveling expenses to Boston Encampment.	65 00	
"	16	A. D. Reade.	" " " " " C. of A.	76 75	
"	16	Benjamin Starr.	" " " " " " "	68 50	
"	16	O. H. Couiter.	" " " " " " "	67 00	
"	16	D. R. Austin, J. A. G.	" " " " " " "	90 80	
"	16	" "	" " " " " " "	74 00	
"	16	William McClelland.	Services as Judge Advocate Gen'l, year 1889-1890.		500 00
"	20	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.	Traveling expenses to Boston C. of A.	36 30	
"	31	The Press Company, Limited	Printing and Stationery, Adj't. Gen'l Office.		20 01
Sept.	27	Journal Newspaper Company	Advertising proposals for supplies.		2 20
"	29	The Williams Paper Co.	" " " " " " "		2 25
"	29	Tribune Association.	Wrapping paper for Q. M. G. O.		9 10
"	31	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.	Advertising proposals for supplies.		3 30
"	32	" "	Printing and Stationery, Adj't. Gen'l Office.		269 01

Oct.	1	J. B. Lippincott Company.....	33
"	6	John Taylor, Q. M. Gen'l.....	34
"	6	Insurance Co., State of Penna..	35
"	11	Geo. H. Hopkins, Adj't. Gen'l....	36
"	25	"	37
"	25	Bennett, Edward and Pettitt.....	38
"	27	James H. Emery.....	39
"	27	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.....	40
"	31	R. F. Knapp.....	41
Nov.	7	J. W. Burst.....	42
"	8	Geo. B. Creamer, J. V. C.	43
"	8	George H. French.....	44
"	8	R. H. Cochran.....	45
"	8	Chas. F. Kirker.....	46
"	8	Henry C. Luther.....	47
"	8	L. B. Raymond.....	48
"	8	John Taylor, Q. M. Gen'l.....	49
"	8	O. P. Clarke.....	50
"	15	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.	51
"	15	William McClelland, C. of A.....	52
"	20	Geo. B. Creamer, J. V. C.	53
"	26	Chas. N. Klein.....	54
"	28	Corliss, Macy & Co.....	55
"	29	Harris Manuf'g Co.....	56
"	29	J. C. Sprigg.....	57
"	29	Levi G. Kingsley.....	58
"	29	John Taylor, Q. M. Gen'l.	59
"	29	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.....	60
"	29	Chas. F. Kirker, C. of A.	61
Dec.	1	Boston Cab Co.....	62
"	1	E. B. Stillings & Co.....	63
"	2	Geo. W. Spayd.....	64
"	5	"	65
"	5	C. Moore & Co.....	66
"	18	Frederick Alford.....	67
"	29	J. Newman & Sons.....	68
"	29	T. & J. Sullivan.....	69
"	30	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.....	70
"	30	"	71
1891.		Town Printing Company.....	72
Jan.	20	"	73
"	20	J. H. Goulding, Adj't Gen'l.....	74
Feb.	31	George W. Spayd.....	75
"	2	O. P. Clarke.....	76
"	3	"	76

TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

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

Date of Payment.	No. of Voucher.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Traveling Expenses.	Incident'ls.
1891.					
Feb.	7	J. B. Lippincott Company	Printing Q. M. G. O.	\$	2 50
"	15	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.	Salary as Adj't. Gen'l., from Nov. 15, 1890, to Feb. 15, 1891.		500 00
"	78	Henry E. Taintor	Traveling expenses to Philadelphia, "Blue Book"	15 55	
"	18	J. W. Burst	" incurred in investigating department of La., Miss.	99 25	
"	18	R. W. Blue	" " to Washington, (Pension Com)	115 00	
"	24	The Richmond & Backus Co.	Printing report of 24th National Encampment.		2193 43
"	24	Geo. H. Hopkins	Editing, etc		174 00
"	28	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.	Printing, Stationery, etc., Adj't. Gen'l. Office.		493 08
"	84	E. B. Stillings & Co.	Packing and shipping rituals, rules and regulations.		155 38
March	2	O. P. Clarke	Services as custodian Grant Cottage, from June 16 to Feb. 16, 1891.		62 50
"	3	E. B. Stillings & Co.	Printing for Adj't. Gen'l. Office.		3 50
"	5	Burk & McFetridge.	Q. M. G. O.		7 50
"	6	Wagner & Taylor	Insuring supplies.		10 00
"	21	J. W. Burst	Traveling expenses attending Gen'l. Sherman funeral at St. Louis.	99 00	
"	28	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.	Printing, Stationery, Adj't. Gen'l. Office.		226 28
April	4	J. W. Burst, Insp. Gen'l.	Traveling expenses attending Michigan Encampment.	15 35	
"	4	O. P. Clarke	Services as custodian Grant Cottage, from Feb. 16 to March 16, 1891.		62 50
"	13	Henry C. Luther	Traveling expenses to Decatur, C. of A.	80 00	
"	94	Charles F. Kirker	" " " "	73 90	
"	95	Geo. H. French	" " " and Detroit.	67 50	
"	18	John Taylor, Q. M. Gen'l.	" " " " "	88 30	
"	18	J. W. Burst, Insp. Gen'l.	" " " " "	12 00	
"	21	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.	" " " " "	91 26	
"	21	Geo. B. Creamer, J. V. C.	" " " " "	93 50	
"	25	Burk & McFetridge.	Printing for Q. M. G. O.		7 50
"	25	C. Moore & Co.	Twine		4 50
"	25	O. P. Clarke	Services as custodian Grant Cottage, from March 16 to April 16, 1891.		62 50
"	28	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.	Printing, Stationery, Adj't. Gen'l. Office.		567 67
May	12	George W. Spayd	Packing Boxes for supplies.		3 75
"	12	J. B. Lippincott Company	Printing for Q. M. G. O.		2 50
"	16	J. O. Clarke & Sons.	Mailing tubes for Q. M. G. O.		2 00
"	17	O. P. Clarke	Services as custodian Grant Cottage, April 16, '91, to May 16, '91.		62 50
"	27	Bulkley, Ward & Co.	Wrapping paper for Q. M. G. O.		13 18
"	109	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.	Salary as Adj't. Gen'l. from February 15 to May 15, '91.		500 00
"	30	"	Printing and Stationery, etc., Adj't. Gen'l. O.		386 62
June	3	Geo. W. Spayd	Packing Boxes for Q. M. G. O.		4 25

June	11	John Taylor, Q. M. Gen'l.	Traveling expenses to Detroit.	40 00	
"	17	J. W. Hurst, Insp' Gen'l.	Traveling expenses incurred in investigating Department La., Miss.	140 00	
"	29	O. P. Clarke	Services as custodian Grant Cottage, from May 16 to June 16, 91.		62 50
"	29	E. B. Gray	Traveling expenses to Philadelphia (Seniority of Depts.)		1 25
July	1	Geo. W. Spayd.	Packing-boxes for Q. M. G. O.	95 30	
"	1	J. H. Goulding	Salary as Adj't. Gen'l from May 15, '91 to July 1, '91.		250 00
"	11	D. R. Austin	Traveling expenses to New Orleans and Chicago.	177 60	
"	11	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.	Printing and stationery, Adj't. Gen'l O.		737 09
"	17	Louis Wagner	Expenses incurred in meeting at Phila. on Com. on Seniority of Depts.		14 25
"	21	J. H. Goulding, Adj't. Gen'l.	Extra compensation as per vote of Ex-Com. of Nat. C. of A., April 7, 1891.		500 00
"	21		Balance salary for the term, 1890-1891.		250 00
"	21	W. G. Veazey, Com.-in-Chief.	Traveling expenses for the year 1890-1891.		60 00
"	24	Insurance Co., State of Penna.	Rent of room for one year for storing supplies.	1,419 34	
"	24	C. Moore & Co.	Twine for Q. M. G. O.		4 50
"	24	Town Printing Co.	Printing badge envelopes.		37 50
"	24	Jno. K. Davison	Alloy for badges.		53 02
"	25	Dennison & Brown.	Letter Heads for Q. M. G. O.		5 25
"	25	John Taylor, Q. M. Gen'l.	Salary as Q. M. Gen'l for year 1890-1891.		1,200 00
"	25	"	Postage, Telegrams, etc., for year 1890-1891.		157 60
"	25	"	Expressage on Supplies shipped for year 1890-1891.		411 43
"	25	O. P. Clarke	Services as custodian of Grant Cottage from June 16 to July 16, 1891.		62 50
"	25	J. B. Lippincott Company	Printing for Q. M. G. O.		6 40
"	25	J. K. Davison	Express on badges and buttons.		150 03
"	25	J. B. Lippincott Company	Wrapping, boxing and shipping blue books.		108 74
					\$14,593 03
				\$4,573 44	4,573 44
					\$19,166 47

VI.—Supply Accounts of Departments with National Headquarters.

Departments.	Bal. last Report.		Purchas's as per Abstract.	Amount Due.	Amount Paid.	Balances.	
	Dr.	Cr.				Dr.	Cr.
Alabama.....	\$27 65		\$11 50	\$39 15	\$39 15		
Arizona.....		\$0 10	10 70	10 60	10 80		\$0 20
Arkansas.....			240 27	240 27	240 27		
California.....			645 30	645 30	645 30		
Colorado.....			260 46	260 46	260 46		
Connecticut.....			428 46	428 46	428 46		
North Dakota.....			102 27	102 27	102 27		02
South Dakota.....	*136 43		102 09	238 52	238 64		12
Delaware.....			95 62	95 62	72 12	23 50	
Florida.....	35 09		60 67	95 76	64 87	30 89	
Georgia.....		5 32	44 77	39 45	42 28		2 83
Illinois.....			2022 86	2022 86	1651 98	370 88	
Indian Territory.....		46 26	130 41	84 15	84 15		
Indiana.....	185 05		876 35	1061 40	876 35	185 05	
Iowa.....			992 65	992 65	992 65		
Idaho.....	34 75		57 28	92 03	68 53	22 50	
Kansas.....		02	1035 68	1035 66	877 97	157 69	
Kentucky.....			324 45	524 45	324 56		11
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	365 60		47 13	412 73	19 33	393 40	
Maine.....		3 20	430 39	427 19	427 94		75
Massachusetts.....			1209 38	1209 32	1239 88		30 50
Maryland.....			188 30	188 30	188 30		
Minnesota.....		1 75	520 00	518 25	518 25		
Michigan.....	16 00		1214 63	1230 63	1230 61	02	
Missouri.....			994 10	994 10	1099 10		105 00
Montana.....		42	44 62	44 20	44 62		42
Nebraska.....		71 54	537 91	466 37	466 40		03
New Hampshire.....		45	228 53	228 08	228 38		
New Jersey.....			413 85	413 85	413 86		01
New Mexico.....			77 49	77 49	77 49		
New York.....	10 00		1937 91	1947 91	1947 91		
Ohio.....	70 56		1216 55	1287 11	1286 90	21	
Oregon.....		8 64	300 12	291 48	295 13		3 65
Pennsylvania.....			1343 87	1343 87	1384 67		40 80
Potomac.....		61	264 74	264 13	264 13		
Rhode Island.....			213 97	213 97	213 97		
Tennessee.....		24	310 39	310 15	312 64		2 49
Texas.....			213 64	213 64	213 64		
Utah.....			37 28	37 28	29 87	7 41	
Vermont.....	28 89		382 98	411 87	408 97	2 90	
Virginia.....		1 76	166 25	164 49	164 53		04
Washington and Alaska.....	40 55		321 26	301 81	130 85	230 96	
West Virginia.....	42 90		107 38	150 28	147 28	3 00	
Wisconsin.....		1 05	574 10	573 05	573 05		
Woman's Relief Corps.....			56 25	56 25	56 25		
Totals.....	\$993 47	\$141 36	\$20794 81	\$21646 92	\$20404 48	\$1429 41	\$186 97

* Dakota balance.

VII.—Report of Supplies received, issued, and remaining on hand, by John Taylor, Quartermaster General G. A. R., during 1890 and 1891.

	Rituals, Sets.	Services.	Rules and Regulations.	Applications.	Leaves of Absence.	Transfers.	Discharges.	Charters.	Descriptive Books.	Badges.	Badge Ribbon, Pieces.	Buttons.	Blue Books.	Odes.	Electrotypes.	Certificates.	Beath's History, Cloth.	Beath's History, Sheep.	Rank Straps.	Ribbons, Flag.	Form A.	Form B.	Form C.	Form D.	Form E.	Form F.	Form G.	Form H.		
On hand last report.....	77	669	2392	42919	4321	8065	6319	509	350	5625	56	255	598	32946	19460	23567	3049	1070	519	31800	9183	
Taken up.....	
Purchased as per abstract....	10250	2326	32025	60000	6315	6450	5850	500	554	32641	406	61969	9500	4904	75	500	24	2	7005	26950	86600	70000	3000	1500	1500	.....	.....	15000
Total to be accounted for.....	10327	2995	34417	102919	10636	14515	12199	1003	554	32991	406	61969	9500	10329	131	755	24	2	7603	59296	106060	93567	6049	2570	2019	31800	2000	24183		
Issued to Departments.....	649½	1935	15621	60715	6869	13490	3455	489	356	32641	406	61969	1644	6550	79	137	24	2	6185	16435	45862	44650	1757	877	1263	19470	442	12626		
Samples for printers.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
National Headquarters.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	11	2	2	2	12	12	2	3502	10	10	
Twenty-fourth National Encampment.....	5	400
Issued to Departments in exchange for old Rituals.....	7575
Old issue destroyed.....	77	2392
Total issued.....	8302½	1951	18423	60727	6881	13502	3467	491	366	32641	406	61969	1655	6562	79	137	24	2	6185	16435	45874	44662	1779	899	1275	22972	454	12638		
Balance on hand.....	2024½	1044	15994	42192	3755	1013	8702	518	188	350	.....	.....	845	3967	52	618	.....	.....	1418	42861	60186	48905	4270	1671	744	8828	1546	11545

VIII.—*Assets.*

Cash balance on hand		\$1,804 18
Due by Departments	\$1,429 41	
Less due by Departments	184 17	
		1,245 24
U. S. Bonds 1907, \$16,000 (Market value, $1\frac{17}{100}$).		18,720 00
Supplies		2,941 65
Total assets		\$24,711 07

IX.—Grant Monument Fund.

DEPARTMENTS.	Previously reported.	Received since Twenty-fourth Annual Encampment.	Total Contributions.
Alabama.....	\$ 3 60		\$ 3 60
Arizona.....			
Arkansas.....	23 70		23 70
California.....	430 10		430 10
Colorado and Wyoming.....	181 01		181 01
Connecticut.....	751 10		751 10
Dakota, North.....			
" South.....			
Dakota.....	124 52		124 52
Delaware.....	11 40		11 40
Florida.....	34 69		34 69
Georgia.....	6 75		6 75
Illinois.....	578 92		578 92
Indiana.....	638 69		638 69
Iowa.....	185 84		185 84
Idaho.....			
Indian Territory.....			
Kansas.....	147 28		147 28
Kentucky.....	19 05		19 05
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	29 20		29 20
Maine.....	170 00		170 00
Massachusetts.....	3 30		3 30
Maryland.....	198 70		198 70
Minnesota.....	571 05	11 75	582 80
Michigan.....	348 36		348 36
Missouri.....	920 33		920 33
Montana.....	43 25		43 25
Nebraska.....	195 60		195 60
New Hampshire.....	82 55		82 55
New Jersey.....	607 48		607 48
New Mexico.....	28 15		28 15
New York.....	475 68		475 68
Ohio.....	412 96		412 96
Oregon.....	58 35		58 35
Pennsylvania.....	2079 33		2079 33
Potomac.....	156 50		156 50
Rhode Island.....	241 85		241 85
Tennessee.....	5 85		5 85
Texas.....	37 15		37 15
Utah.....	59 85		59 85
Vermont.....	247 98		247 98
Virginia.....	19 35		19 35
Washington and Alaska.....	28 70		28 70
West Virginia.....	70 75		70 75
Wisconsin.....	339 75		339 75
Individual contributions.....	26 40		26 40
Interest on deposits.....	702 73	226 16	928 89
Woman's Relief Corps, F. M. Thomas Post, Department of Iowa.....	10 00		10 00
Total previously reported.....	\$11307 80		
Total since last report.....		\$ 237 91	
Total collections.....			\$11545 71
Expenditures previously reported.....			193 25
Balance to credit of fund.....			\$11352 46

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 CHICAGO, ILL., August 1, 1891. }

JOSEPH H. GOULDING,

Adjutant-General Grand Army of the Republic.

COMRADE: I herewith submit my report as Inspector General to the Commander-in-Chief and the 25th National Encampment.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Inspection of Departments during the past three years has not only failed to furnish us with reliable information regarding their condition, but has resulted in disappointment to all interested in thorough and efficient work. The cause for such unsatisfactory results may be attributed to the seemingly unnecessary changes of dates upon which inspections are ordered closed by the National Encampment.

For the year 1888, the annual inspection closed on the 31st day of December. Comrade Ira M. Hedges, then Inspector-General, recommended that the time for closing the annual inspection be June 30. The change was made.

Comrade Evans, Inspector-General, in 1889, said: "This change caused considerable friction in many Departments from the fact that they had been through a thorough inspection in the closing months of the previous year and that another inspection following so soon after the one just made, would incur unnecessary expense, while there would be no perceptible difference in the condition of Posts in so short a time."

The committee on report of Comrade Griffith, Inspector-General in 1890, recommended as follows: "The time of

making the inspections should be just prior to the close of the official year of the Posts, to wit: on or about the 15th day of December in each year." Recommendation adopted.

Realizing the impossibility of securing inspections and reports from Departments that had completed one inspection during the year, I conferred with the Commander-in-Chief, who issued the following order for inspection [see general order No. 5]:

I. An inspection will at once be made in all Departments of all Posts that were not inspected previous to the last National Encampment, so that Department Inspectors who have not done so may make a full report of every Post in their respective Departments to the Inspector-General.

II. Departments which rendered a full report, leaving no Post uninspected, will not be required to again inspect this year unless they have Posts in arrears for returns or dues.

This order was so plain and direct that neither Department or Post officers can find a reasonable excuse for failure to make such inspections and reports. I am compelled to say, that of the hundreds of officers affected by this order, but a small number have found it convenient to comply—consequently the standing of their Departments will not be changed by this report.

Experience should teach us that it is not well to change the date for completing annual inspections, unless it can be shown that conditions have so changed as to make the duty imperative. December being the last month of the fourth quarter, during which the business of all Departments is closed, Department and Post Inspectors having completed their work for the year and reported to the proper officers the result of their labors, ought to be accepted by the National Encampment as the correct time to close the inspection of Departments, and as the new Department officers are elected during the first months of each year, each administration standing upon its own record, I see no good reason why the work of Department and Post Inspections should not be completed at the close of the official life of each department administration.

As quite a number of Inspectors have asked that the date for closing the yearly inspection be changed again to June, I present the reasons given in favor of retaining permanently the date fixed by the 24th Annual Encampment, namely, "on or before the 15th day of December of each year."

Where Assistant Inspectors-General have been diligent in the performance of their duties (as defined in special order No. 7), making creditable and satisfactory reports, in many instances giving of their time and means more than they could well afford in order that the condition of their Departments may be known to all interested, I shall embody as near as practicable the complete report, as merited recognition of duty well performed.

ALABAMA.

G. L. Werth, Assistant Inspector-General, reports:

In compliance with special order No. 7, Headquarters G. A. R., Rutland, Vt., April 29th, 1891, I beg leave to report that I have made a thorough and careful inspection of the headquarters of the Department of Alabama, and am happy to say that the records of Assistant Adjutant-General W. J. Pender (who has filled that office ever since the organization of this Department in 1888), are kept in a neat and business-like manner, and posted up to date of inspection. His accounts and those of the Assistant Quartermaster-General are correct in every respect.

I find that the orders issued and received are carefully filed, numbers complete and handy for reference; those issued are sent regularly to headquarters G. A. R. and exchanged with other Departments. He has a complete file of the journal of the National Encampment since the organization of this Department, and also takes care of and files the journals of other Departments which he receives. The journal of this Department for 1889 and 1890 are on file in manuscript, as we have not had them printed. We hope, however, to be so situated hereafter, as to enable us to have our journals printed, the Department officers being very diligent in building up the order, although in this section there is very little material to draw upon and we are losing nearly as many members by death as we gain by muster in.

During the past year this Department has gained only one new Post, and with the exception of the two Posts at Birmingham and Fort Payne, which have been built up to a great extent by Northern people, the G. A. R. Posts in this Department are of necessity weak in membership, yet we feel that much good can be accomplished even by a small Post in the matter of relieving the wants and cares of comrades who apply for assistance, and in giving a respectable burial to those who are mustered out by death. I am unable to

give you the amount expended in this Department for charities, not having any data before me, but I can assure you that the comrades are alive to the interests of the order, ever keeping in mind its broad tenets, Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, standing ever ready to give a helping hand to a deserving comrade. I might add that Geo. A. Custer Post of Birmingham has, during the past year, erected in the cemetery there a tasty monument in memory of the comrades buried there, and a similar movement is about to be inaugurated by Wm. B. Woods Post of this city, because of the fact that about 25 Federal soldiers who died in camp at the close of the war are buried here.

I may be going beyond what is expected of me in my report to you, but I desire to say a few words which I think of vast importance to the small Posts of this and, I think, of other Southern Departments. It is often difficult, if not impossible, owing to the majority of the members living at distant points from their Posts, to get a quorum at the regular meetings, and the three or four who have come must leave without transacting any business. I would therefore recommend that the rules be so amended that three shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business in Posts having less than 25 members.

G. L. WERTH.

ARIZONA.

An inspection of Headquarters, Department of Arizona, by Assistant Inspector-General W. J. R. Schindler, shows the Department to be in first-class condition. The report states all the officers to be zealous in the discharge of their duty and the Department managed with strict regard to economy. The books and accounts are neatly and properly kept in a comprehensive manner. All orders received and issued are properly filed complete and handy for reference. Orders issued are sent regularly to National Headquarters and to other Departments.

A complete file of minutes of Department proceedings and of Annual Encampments is kept.

The rules pertaining to inspection of Posts are fully complied with. The Department officers render their services gratuitously, the Department being as yet too small to allow payment of salaries. The Department has no Soldiers' and Sailors' or Soldiers' Orphans' Home within the limits of its jurisdiction. Total number of Posts, 9; membership, 308; amount expended for relief, \$150.40.

ARKANSAS.

The report of the Department of Arkansas is furnished by A. G. Cunningham, Department Inspector. The Inspector states his inability to prepare a full report of the condition of the Department before the Encampment meets, but ventures to say, after a very careful examination of the report last submitted, that the Department still lives and is progressing admirably, considering the circumstances and difficulties under which it labors. The Department is surely deserving of a high degree of credit for the noble effort it has made toward securing a firm foothold in a state where the "ex-rebel element so largely prevails," presenting a bitter and almost overwhelming opposition. Furthermore, the Posts of the Department are widely separated and the means of communication exceedingly bad. The Inspector states the prospects of future prosperity to be all that can be desired.

Total number of Posts in Department, 84; number in good standing, 78; total amount reported as expended for charity, \$258.25; total membership, 2,166.

CALIFORNIA.

T. C. Masteller, Assistant Adjutant-General, writes under date of July 7:

Our inspection report will be forwarded as soon as completed. Our Department is not easily inspected, for the reason that Posts are so widely scattered, many of them in mountainous and almost inaccessible places. As soon as quarterly reports are received from Post Adjutants, I will forward synopsis. We have made some gain during the year. Inspector's report for 1890 gave 155 Posts, with a total membership of 6,163; expended for charity, \$2,857.75; prospects good; membership in Posts inspected to June 30, 5,996.

I regret my inability to present a complete report of the present condition of this most excellent Department.

COLORADO.

Membership, 2,830; expended for charity, \$3,779.05.

CONNECTICUT.

Assistant Inspector-General Thomas J. Gill reports:

In accordance with instructions to Assistant Inspectors-General, issued from Headquarters G. A. R., under special orders No. 7, I herewith submit my report:

On the 11th of May I visited the Headquarters of this Department, and the next day visited the Headquarters of the Assistant Quartermaster-General. I found the accounts, books and papers of all officers kept in excellent shape. All orders issued are regularly sent to National Headquarters and exchanged with other Departments; also found on file a complete copy of the proceedings for each year of the Annual Encampments of this Department. Owing to the change recently inaugurated of Posts reporting to Department Headquarters semi-annually, instead of quarterly, as heretofore, no reports as to standing, etc., of the different Posts have been received by these officers this year. My report will therefore only embrace the period for the year ending December 31, 1890. Number in good standing, 6,946.

The report of the Assistant Quartermaster-General shows as follows:

Cash on hand or on deposit December 31, 1890.....	\$2,413 54
Value of supplies and other property on hand.....	458 65
Total assets December 31, 1890.....	\$2,872 19

The report of the Department Inspector is comprehensive and full, but only covers the period for the year ending March 31, 1890. The following is a summary of his report:

Membership in good standing March 31, 1890.....	6,740
Total amount relief funds held by the several Posts.....	\$63,009 29
“ “ Post “ “ “ “	19,787 63
“ “ real estate owned “ “	12,757 47
“ “ other Post property held by the several Posts.....	26,651 98
Total assets owned in Department, March 31, 1890.....	\$122,206 37

He reports that Posts of this Department paid from their relief funds for charity for the year ending March 31, 1890, \$10,596.87.

The Chaplain is a very faithful and painstaking officer. He has been compiling in scrap book form the reports for several years of the ceremonies and services held on Memorial day in the various towns of this State, which, when we are all mustered out, will be valuable as a record of those occasions.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

On the 5th inst. I visited the Soldiers' Home in this State and found the institution one of which the Grand Army of this Department and the G. A. R. in general should feel proud. It is a beautiful place, covering an area of from 12 to 15 acres, and is situated in Noroton, Fairfield county, this State. It is supported by the State government. There are several buildings on the

grounds, consisting of the main building, new brick hospital, new chapel, a reading room, smoking room, a large and commodious laundry, a building for the heating apparatus of the institution, and one building where the more infirm and aged comrades are cared for. It will accommodate from 275 to 300. The average number present during the year ending March 30, 1891, was 221. The average for the same period of all names on the roll, present and absent, was 266. The average in April this year, present 223; present and absent 294. The number increases during the winter months, but falls off in the summer season. The Home was originally vested in trustees by Mr. Fitch, the original owner. When turned over to them by the will of the donor, the place was in bad condition. A few years since the trustees turned over the property to the State, since which time various amounts have been voted by the legislature for its improvement. Amounts appropriated are as follows :

For additions to and improvement of the main building	\$15,000 00
For new brick hospital and new chapel, about	28,000 00
For sewerage improvement, about	20,000 00
For new house for the superintendent	6,500 00
	\$69,500 00

It cost the State to feed the inmates for the year ending March 31, 1891, \$53,761.70, or an average cost per capita each day of from 25 to 30 cents. The food is in every respect good and plenty of it. They are also furnished with clothing, sufficient tobacco and all other necessaries, in fact everything they want but liquors. The superintendent, Dr. Byron W. Munson, is a Comrade and seems to be the right man in the right place. He is firm, but courteous and kind. His staff of assistants are all persons who take great interest in the wants and needs of the old soldiers and are all with one or two exceptions old veterans themselves.

DELAWARE.

Assistant Inspector-General Righter reports the Department much stronger and in a more prosperous condition than at time of making last report. Headquarters thoroughly inspected and found to be in order as required by the rules and regulations. The new officers thoroughly understand their duties and will strive to secure the best possible results from their efforts during the year. Last report shows 22 Posts, with a membership of 1,187. Expended for charity, \$887.25. Amount in relief fund, \$260.70. Prospects good.

FLORIDA.

The report of the Department of Florida states the total number of Posts to be 14, with a membership of 350.

The records and accounts are reported as neatly written up and systematically arranged. The amount of funds to the credit of the Department in the hands of the Assistant Quartermaster-General is \$407.56.

GEORGIA.

R. E. Mansfield, Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Georgia, says:

I have the honor to report that the laws, rules, regulations and orders are generally observed and carried out by the officers and members of the Department of Georgia, G. A. R. This Department, I am glad to say, is in a very satisfactory and flourishing condition; the officers alive to the interests of the order and the well-being of the comrades. Decoration day was generally observed in this Department, memorial services conducted at the several cemeteries by the various Posts in both states, Georgia and South Carolina.

Maj. Robert Anderson Post No. 7 and Chas. Devins No. 10 were assigned to Florence, S. C. David Hunter Post No. 9 and Robert Shaw No. 8 conducted the exercises at Beaufort, S. C. O. M. Mitchell Post No. 1, Blue Ridge No. 6, and J. B. Steadman No. 4, were assigned to Marietta, Ga. E. S. Jones Post No. 5, Augusta No. 2, and W. S. Hancock No. 3, had charge of the Andersonville cemetery.

The Department officers are working together zealously and harmoniously for one common purpose of cementing more firmly the ties of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty that bind together the hearts of every true comrade in our noble order.

S. F. B. Gillespie, Department Inspector, reports 10 Posts in good standing, with a membership of 360; expended for charity during the year \$169.05; total amount remaining in relief fund, \$96.40.

IDAHO.

Thomas J. Groome, Assistant Inspector-General, reports:

I herewith submit my report as Assistant Inspector-General of this Department. Would say that I have made as careful and thorough an inspection as circumstances would permit, and the results of that inspection you will find appended herewith. I found the books neatly and correctly kept, the officers prompt, courteous and painstaking.

The Department Inspector failed to make his inspection and at the urgent request of the then Department Commander, General W. T. Riley, I undertook to get an inspection of the Posts, prior to the meeting of the Depart-

ment Encampment at Boise City, April 28-29. This gave me less than one month, and as the Posts are widely distributed and many of them remote from railroad communication, I succeeded in getting returns from but 11 of the 19 Posts in the Department. These among other things show the following to be the condition of the 11 Posts :

Members in good standing.....	331
New Posts during the year.....	1
Relief fund now on hand.....	\$592 82
Value of property owned by Posts.....	\$4,641 90
Amount charged for muster in varies.....	\$2 00 to \$5 00
Quarterly dues.....	0 25 " \$1 50
Number of muskets owned by these.....	80
Number of Posts owning their own building.....	2

Efforts are now being made towards building others, and organizing Woman's Relief Corps and Camps of Sons of Veterans in different portions of the Department. The by far greater portion of the relief fund expended has been the result of private subscriptions, and no account has been kept of either its collection or disbursement. Many Comrades and a large number of those who "are worthy and well qualified," yet for reasons set forth below remain upon the outside, have received aid during the past year. None have been left to suffer.

There are in many localities many of the old soldiers who do not affiliate with the G. A. R., because they live remote. Oftentimes to attend would cost them three days weary travel, besides an outlay of several dollars which they feel they can ill afford. Yet I am glad to report that every year adds a few more to our roster, who unite and attend as often as they can. Usually Memorial day brings many, if not all. In the matter of

SOLDIERS' HOMES AND SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES

Nothing of permanent nature has been done. The attention of the last legislature was called to the matter. They, from prudential reasons—as I understand—deferred action and left it to be brought up at the session two years hence, when we trust something may be done in this line also.

The work of uniforming and equipping the membership is progressing steadily. Much has been done in this matter the past year, and we fondly hope that when the time shall come for the next report you will see that this Department, while doubtless now among the youngest, will then by no means be the least among that noble band of comrades constituting the G. A. R.

ILLINOIS.

Comrade C. C. Jones, Assistant Inspector-General, presents the following complete report:

In compliance with the general order of the Commander-in-Chief, I beg to report to you that I have made the inspection of the Department Head-

quarters for the State of Illinois, and have also visited the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Quincy, and the Soldiers' and Orphan's Home, at Normal. I have been somewhat delayed, partially through my own pressure of business and trying to find a suitable time which the Assistant Adjutant-General could devote to me in the inspection of the Headquarters; hence my delay in forwarding my report.

I have visited the Headquarters and find everything in a very prosperous and satisfactory condition; all of the work being thoroughly and well administered. I find that no record of Past Department Commanders exists in this office, the administration of each Department Commander being completed during its term, and no record, data, or anything on which to base the actions of the past Departments remains in the office. I trust I may be allowed to make the suggestion that these records should be kept, and at the completion of the term of each Department Commander they should remain as records and a guide for the succeeding Department Commander. This would materially aid the officers of the Department, and, to me, seems quite desirable.

The Department of Illinois now numbers 32,985. All Posts of the Department have not yet reported, but the basis of increase of those reported would show the above figures.

Expended for charity.....	\$15,206 32
Money in Post funds.....	19,776 69
Value of other Post property.....	43,321 12

The Assistant Adjutant-General reports the financial condition as healthy, showing a cash balance on hand of \$1,738.40. Loaned on real estate security, \$3,000, at 6½ per cent, with accumulated interest, \$195, making a grand total of \$4,933.40. The system of inspection adopted by this Department is so nearly perfect that no change can be desired. It is something beyond a mere matter of form. To the Assistant Adjutant General, Dr. P. L. McKinnie, your Inspector is indebted for courtesies.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy I visited in the month of May, and the comrades at this time in large numbers were seeking their homes for the purpose of obtaining employment during the summer months at such work as they could accomplish; and the attendance was somewhat less than the average at this time of year, only a trifle over eight hundred comrades being at the Home. I can only voice the sentiment of the Past Assistant Inspectors-General, and say that everything at the Home is in a thoroughly prosperous and satisfactory condition. I find very little complaint from the comrades; in fact, I may say, no complaint. Out of the number of comrades at the Home who receive a pension, the average is about eight dollars per month; the average age of the comrades is 58.77; as the years roll by these figures increase, naturally, and in all probability the Inspector-General of the succeeding Commander-in-Chief will report his average above 60. The State appropriation to this institution for the past two years has been in the neighbor-

hood of \$130,000. To Maj. J. G. Rowland, the Superintendent, and Maj. F. F. Peats, Adjutant, your Inspector is indebted for the many courtesies extended during his brief but pleasant sojourn at the Home.

I mingled with the comrades, and find but one expression, and that is one of perfect satisfaction with the management and all the officers connected with the Home.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

I next visited the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Normal. This institution is one with which I am somewhat familiar, having been for the past two years a member of the committee on the staff of the Department Commander for visiting this institution; and I will here remark, it is one I have taken a great interest in. Through the courtesy of Mr. Clark L. Gill, the clerk of the institution, I am able to give you figures of interest: This institution was started in the year 1867; dedicated June 14, 1869; all buildings and grounds completed in 1871. Since 1867, up to and including the year 1891, the State has appropriated \$1,572,538. At the time of my visit, there were 431 children in the Home—252 boys and 179 girls. Applications for admission 45, which at this time were not accepted on account of insufficient room for their accommodation. During the life of this institution there have been 2,380 orphan children admitted, and at the time of my visit the average attendance for the year up to that time was 360. The lowest cost per capita for the care of these children was, in the year 1888, when it reached the low sum of \$108.10; the highest price per capita was in the year 1890, \$182.47; the estimated cost per capita for the present year, \$150. There are 96 acres of ground, 25 acres of which are occupied by buildings and play grounds, the remaining 71 acres used as farm and garden. The buildings are all of a substantial nature and architecturally very fine. The average age of the children in this institution is about nine years.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me in naming me as your Assistant Inspector General for the State of Illinois, and for the many courtesies extended by you during the year, I have the honor to subscribe myself in F., C. and L.

INDIANA.

W. F. Daly, Department Inspector, reports July 15th the result of inspection just completed in this Department:

Total number of Posts.....	524
Number of comrades in good standing.....	24,726
Number of Posts inspected.....	362
Number of Posts not inspected.....	162
Amount in relief fund.....	\$5,861
Amount expended in charity.....	\$5,052

Assistant Inspector-General Stoev, on July 15th, reports that he has inspected Department Headquarters and finds the business of the various offices well conducted, books properly kept and copies of all orders issued and received carefully filed.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home is situated not far from Knightstown. The Home has a productive and well cultivated farm and is greatly in need of more land for pasturage. The number of buildings occupied at present is fifteen, with four more in process of construction. The buildings consist of a large dormitory surrounded by double cottages, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The number of children at present enrolled is 570, which number will be largely increased on the completion of the new cottages. The educational feature of the home is deserving of special mention, the system being so nearly perfect as to show that a considerable amount of careful and competent attention has been given it. It is, in fact, an institution which the State of Indiana greatly needs and of which she may feel justly proud.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

The Marion branch of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors is situated on a farm of 207 acres, about three miles south of Marion.

The purchase of grounds and erection of buildings was authorized by act of Congress, July 23, 1888.

Work on the buildings was commenced in March, 1889, and up to date six brick and stone barracks have reached completion, with a capacity of one hundred men each.

Other buildings, consisting of a kitchen, dining room and two barracks, will soon be ready for occupancy. When completed the Home will be capable of accommodating one thousand men, and in the course of time will probably be enlarged to double its present capacity. There are at present 844 inmates; such of whom as are able to do light work about the grounds and buildings receive from 30 to 50 cents per day.

Religious services take place twice each week, a Catholic and Protestant clergyman officiating alternately.

The inmates as a rule express themselves contented, and are amply provided with wholesome food and necessary clothing. The health of the inmates is exceedingly good.

IOWA.

J. W. Muffly, Assistant Inspector-General G. A. R., proves the wisdom of his appointment by presenting the following excellent report:

Complying with the rules and regulations and with special orders No. 7, C. S. National Headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report as Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Iowa, G. A. R.

The strength of the Department as shown by reports for December, 1890, is Posts 435, members in good standing 20,324; to this the suspended list would add 1,000.

The Post inspections for several years past have been quite thorough and have been of much benefit to the standing and the discipline of the Department. Last year 373 out of the 435 Posts were regularly inspected by comrades especially detailed for that work.

The reports of inspection show an expenditure for relief during the year, amounting to \$7,125.61, and it is to be noted in this connection (a)—that the State of Iowa has a special relief law for indigent soldiers, the provisions of which have largely reduced the demands upon Posts in this behalf, and (b)—that the reports of relief granted are always much below the actual amount expended. There are 2,173 muskets owned by the Posts.

The cash receipts of the Department for the year amounts to	\$5,229 08
Total, including last year's balance	8,288 39
Disbursements	6,830 29
Cash on hand	1,458 10
Resources including property	2,650 00

The records and accounts of the Department Headquarters are in most excellent condition, showing a most commendable spirit of industry, devotion and skill on the part of the executive and clerical officers for a number of years past. They have not been content to follow a rut and get along with the least possible amount of labor, but on the contrary they have, with meager facilities and insufficient compensation, sought to devise new and improved forms and methods of records and accounts, so that now the Department is probably in advance of most others in this respect.

The report book combines a ruling for ten years' reports and a roster of officers and representation in the Department Encampment for a like period, so that the essential history of any given Post will be found in one opening or folio for ten years.

In 1888 a form was devised of a record to show a complete muster roll of Names, Company, Regiment and Grand Army record of every comrade who ever belonged to a Post in the Department. This work, enormous in its detail, has been steadily pursued by the successive A. A. G.'s and is now more than half completed. When finished, it will contain something like 4,000 names and will embody a mass of information of incalculable value to the comrades, which will in future years be a most precious memorial of the defenders of liberty.

The only serious draw-back to the efficiency of Department work is the fact that the Department still adheres to the wasteful and destructive practice of moving its offices after each annual Encampment, and making frequent changes in the office of Assistant Adjutant-General. It is hoped that we shall soon follow the good example of other leading Departments by locating the office for a term of years at some central point. The annual "pilgrimage" has already resulted in the loss of many valuable records, among them, I am informed, the bound copy of Department Journals.

THE IOWA SOLDIERS' HOME

is located at Marshalltown and was opened in 1887. It was erected by the State and is supported jointly by State and General Government. The Home building is a very good one but will require enlargement in the near future. A barn and Quartermaster's house have been added to the property since the Home was built.

There are at present 450 inmates, who are well cared for. The cost of maintenance for each inmate is \$143 a year. None has been refused admittance thus far on account of lack of capacity, but it is feared this may occur before another year ends. General Averill, Assistant Inspector-General of National Homes, says of the Iowa Home: "The Home with all its equipments and surroundings exhibits strength, energy and frugality. All its furnishings, like the Home itself, seemed of the best quality, comparatively new, and scrupulously clean. An inspection of the members in their quarters, and at dinner, revealed the good order and discipline which prevailed." The Department Grand Army officers and comrades take much interest and pride in the Home, and the Woman's Relief Corps has been greatly helpful in the way of furnishing special comforts and conveniences not otherwise provided for. The Home is well officered by Comrade Milo Smith, Commandant; Fred T. Wells, Adjutant; B. E. Eberhart, Quartermaster; and W. B. Waters, Surgeon.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME,

In connection with the "Home for Indigent Children," is one of the most commendable of Iowa's beneficent institutions. It is located at Davenport. The buildings are of cottage style and are well adapted to the purpose. Of the 402 children now at Home in the cottages, 196 are soldiers' children supported by the State at a cost of \$10.00 each per month. They are well fed,

well clad, well trained and are as happy as any equal number of children anywhere. Teachers in the Home school are required to have the same certificate of qualification as is required for the common schools of the State, and they are prohibited from inflicting corporal punishment. The Home will accommodate 450 children and needs better appliances for industrial training. Following are the officers of the Home:

Trustees.—A. P. Doe, Davenport, President; Mrs. S. L. T. Hutchinson, Ottumwa, Secretary; J. G. Brown, Marshalltown, Treasurer; J. R. Bowman, Superintendent; Mrs. M. A. Bowman, Matron.

J. B. Guffin, Department Inspector, also presents an excellent report, for which he deserves the thanks of every member of the Department for efficient and faithful service.

KANSAS.

Assistant Inspector-General T. A. Stanley reports:

I had hoped to be able to make a complete and satisfactory report to you at this time. Am greatly disappointed at not being able to do so, as reasons beyond my control have prevented my getting returns from more than fifty per cent of the Posts in this Department. Our system of Post and District inspections is so imperfect and loosely conducted as to make the returns of very little use. They are neither complete nor reliable. The inspection of Department Headquarters was thorough and their condition satisfactory. The Department officers are entitled to much credit for the manner in which their duties are performed.

Total number of Posts, June 30, 1891.....	466
“ “ “ “ inspected “	184
“ “ “ members in Posts inspected	8,363
“ amount expended for charity	\$2,328 75
“ “ remaining in the relief fund.....	1,044 45

August, 1890, Kansas reported Posts, 493; membership, 18,445.

KENTUCKY.

Department-Inspector George E. Currie reports the total number of Posts, December 31, 1890, to be 182, 147 of which were in good standing, with a membership of 6,319, showing a net gain since last report of 22 Posts and 929 members in good standing. The aggregate number of Posts at the present time is 188; of these 153 are in good standing and the total membership in good standing is 6,427. The amount of money expended for charity during the year is \$752.85. The Department is reported to be in excellent condition.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

York A. Woodward, Assistant Inspector-General G. A. R., presented the following:

In compliance with special orders No. 7, I have this day made an inspection of Department Headquarters for the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, and desire to make my report, viz. : The books and records of the Assistant Adjutant-General are as complete, correct, neat and well kept as any it has ever been my duty or pleasure to inspect and I desire here to attest the skill and efficiency of Col. C. W. Keating, the occupant of the office. The Assistant Quartermaster, Comrade C. F. Frink, has kept his cash account correctly, and his book shows care and painstaking industry

The Department Medical Director lives in the country and there is nothing on file at Headquarters to show that such an officer exists, though, if opportunity should offer, I know he would be on hand to fulfil every requirement of his office. The Department Inspector has made no report for this year, but is now about making some Post inspections and will, no doubt, be heard from in due season. There are no reports from Chief Mustering officer or Advocate-General, owing to there having been no official service for them to perform.

In connection with this report permit me to add some information that may be of some importance to you, but is not strictly in the line of my official duty.

The Department is composed of eight Posts, comprising some 345 members, most of whom live in the City of New Orleans; the three Posts at Vicksburg, Miss., Baton Rouge, La., and Hammond, La., not being very strong in membership, yet are enthusiastic in their devotion to the principles of the G. A. R. Total amount expended for charity was \$374.75.

MAINE.

Joseph Small, Department Inspector, reports to June 30th, 1891, the Department in a prosperous condition. Officers and Comrades interested and active. Records well kept. Quartermasters' reports show a good balance in the Post and relief funds, with generous contributions for charity.

Total number of Posts 161, with a membership of 9,926, a gain since last report of 4 Posts and 215 members. Total amount expended for charity, \$4,376.46; total amount in relief fund, \$8,741.11.

Assistant Inspector-General Charles Beker reports the Headquarters at Portland to be conducted in a business-like manner and are models of neatness and order.

The Military and Naval Orphans' Asylum at Bath is as well managed as any in the United States. The Soldiers' Home at Togus is also well conducted, and in the Inspector's opinion cannot be improved upon without larger appropriations.

The organization of the G. A. R. in Maine was never in better or more prosperous condition.

MARYLAND.

Assistant Inspector-General Edward Schilling and Department Inspector Clinton S. Birch report that in the Department of Maryland there has been no general inspection since May, 1890, it being the desire of the Department Commander to comply with the change of dates of inspection to the fall of the year. The report submitted is made up from data gleaned from conversation with comrades throughout the state, and the regular inspection of Headquarters.

The report states the order to be still on the increase, as regards membership, which will aggregate on receipt of the first semi-annual returns about 2,600. The total number of Posts is 48, an increase of four over 1890.

That the comrades in the Department are almost unanimously opposed to semi-annual returns, and hope for an early departure to quarterly reports. That Posts assisted by corps of the W. R. C., appear to have more actual life among the members and from their returns the principles of charity are more fully carried out. That orders are issued by the Department as needed, and that National and Department orders are filed numerically for easy reference. The Journals of the Department are complete, with the exception of a few in its early history.

The State is reported to be without a Home for Union Veterans, although one is supported by the State in the interest of ex-Confederates.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The management of this Department in its various branches is reported by Assistant Inspector-General E. F. Rollins to

be needless of criticism, and the Inspector ventures no suggestions for improvement. The books and accounts of the Department are systematically kept, all orders and circulars from both National and Department Headquarters properly filed.

The records and files of the Department were destroyed by fire in 1873, leaving it without a complete set of the proceedings of its annual Encampments. The rules regarding the inspection of Posts are fully complied with.

The report shows the total number of Posts in the Department to be 205, with a total membership of 23,458; increase in number of Posts over 1890, 6; increase in membership, 1,716; amount expended for charity, \$42,917.71; amount in relief fund, \$133,668.76.

The Massachusetts Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, located at Chelsea, was dedicated June 8, 1881. Those who had little or no faith in the undertaking at the time of its inception soon became its friends and most earnest supporters, and are now contributing liberally to its support and maintenance from the means at their command. Its officers are among the best known comrades in the organization of the Grand Army, and its management is all that can be desired by either friends or inmates.

MICHIGAN.

K. W. Noyes, Assistant Adjutant-General, reports the Department Inspector as having been ill for a long time, consequently no report will be made for the quarter ending June 30. He forwards report of Past Department Inspector Sumner, bearing date of March 4, which gives the following:

Number of Posts reporting.....	277
Number of Comrades in such Posts.....	16,824
Amount of money in relief fund	\$3,128 45
Total amount expended for charity.....	7,348 53

Michigan has a very fine, commodious and well-managed Soldiers' and Sailors' Home located at Grand Rapids, which is maintained by State appropriation. The Comrades of that Department are alive to the necessities of their disabled and

unfortunate Comrades, and are striving to make their remaining days on earth as comfortable and happy as is possible under such circumstances.

MINNESOTA.

James L. Brigham, Assistant Adjutant-General, reports 189 Posts, of which 148 were inspected. These show a present membership of 6,895, a gain, in Posts inspected, over last year of 63, and 1,737 members. He promises that in December the Department Inspector will show a complete inspection of every Post in the Department.

Total amount expended for charity during the year, \$2,618.04; amount of money in the relief fund, \$1,249.08.

G. H. Holden, Assistant Inspector-General, reports:

The various staff officers of the Department are active, vigilant and faithful in the discharge of their several duties. The Headquarters are well kept and cared for; the books and records well kept; all orders issued and received are filed—the numbers complete and handy for reference—and all orders issued are regularly sent to Headquarters, G. A. R. Complete files of the Journals of the Proceedings of the Department in annual Encampment are kept and all rules pertaining to the inspection of Posts are strictly complied with. A very gratifying increase of membership in the Posts of the Department is reported; also, in the number of Posts, and the hope is entertained that in the near future the total membership of the Department will reach at least ten thousand. While there are in the Department probably three times that number eligible to become members of the Order, a very great number are so far distant from any Post, so isolated and almost inaccessible, that little prospect is had of their becoming identified and connected with the Order, as their number is being diminished by the grim reaper, Death, more rapidly than the means of access to and communication with established Posts is increased.

Memorial Sunday and Memorial day have both been more fully observed and taken part in by entire communities than ever before.

There are no special Homes for soldiers' orphans in this Department, and all such orphans are cared for in some private home or general orphan asylum.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Upon this subject I can do no better than to adopt and approve the report made by the Board of Trustees for their fiscal year ending July 31st, 1890. Since the making of that report the legislature at the session of 1891 appropriated the further sum of \$105,000 for the years 1891 and 1892 for additional buildings. This sum is now available in part and is being expended in the extension of the buildings and additions to the same, giving room, as is hoped,

for all applicants entitled to admission for the next two years, supplemented as it is by the system of relief afforded to needy ex-soldiers at their homes—by which system of home relief over \$30,000 has been disbursed the past year to 851 applicants.

From personal inspection on two different occasions, I feel a great pride and gratification, not only with the results secured by the Board of Trustees, with the means at their disposal, but also the general plans and purposes; and the measure of care and comfort given to the inmates of the Home is such as to deserve, as it does receive, the most cordial approval and commendations of all who have knowledge of the facts and circumstances. And I may say in conclusion that I cannot suggest any improvement in the management in general or detail of the Home. Neither have I any special recommendations or suggestions to make as to the general management of the Department. While I regret that the conditions are such as to preclude as rapid growth in the numerical strength, on the whole I think that little improvement can be made.

MISSOURI.

The Department Inspector reports the number of Posts inspected, 369; total membership of Posts inspected, 18,929; total number of Posts in the Department, 445; total membership, 21,028; number of Posts suspended, 3.

The amount of relief funds in hands of Quartermaster is \$10,233.07. Total amount expended for charity during the year, \$8,529.48.

Assistant Inspector-General Wilson reports the inspection of Department Headquarters. The report states the books and accounts to be correctly and systematically kept. All orders issued and received are carefully filed and indexed, and a complete set of the Proceedings of the Department annual Encampments is kept on file for reference. The Posts inspected, with but few exceptions, report their condition as good or fair. But one charter has been surrendered during the year, and a new Post was immediately organized at the same place. The interest taken by the members of the Order in this Department is reported to be constantly increasing and the prospects for continued success excellent.

NEBRASKA.

Chas. E. Burmester, Assistant Inspector-General, G. A. R., presents the following interesting report:

I have the honor to report that in performance of the duty pertaining to my office, I have inspected the several officers of the Department of Nebraska, G. A. R. I find books, records and files well kept; the officers of the Department active in the performance of their duties and alive to the advancement of the interests and welfare of the Order.

Owing to the continued illness of the Department Inspector, which finally necessitated his removal to another climate, the inspection of this Department for the year 1890 was incomplete, but one-half only of the Posts being inspected. I have recommended to the Department Commander that he order an inspection this spring, and hope that the recommendation will be adopted by him.

Thorough inspection of this Department is difficult at best, owing to the fact that a portion of it is but sparsely settled, and Posts are located long distances apart, and many away from railroads. But, though the boys may not gather very regularly nor very numerously, they are, nevertheless, imbued with the right spirit, and keep the fires of loyalty burning brightly; and they are ever actively at work bringing into the order the old soldiers still outside, of whom there are quite a number yet in this Department.

From the books of the Assistant Adjutant-General, I find the condition of the Department to be as follows:

255 Posts in good standing, with a membership of 8,237, showing a gain during the year 1890 of 18 Posts with 704 members.

There was expended for relief out of Post funds.....	\$1,954.00
Posts own personal property valued at.....	4,800.00
Posts own real estate valued at.....	41,397.00

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Our State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, located near the city of Grand Island, was created and is supported by State appropriations. It was opened July 1, 1888. Total number of soldiers, sailors, wives, widows, sons and daughters of same, and army nurses admitted to the Home since date of opening, 232; total number present at last report, 132. In addition to the main building, the Home has 7 cottages, occupied by 12 men, 14 women and 26 children. There have been 78 requests for cottages, representing a membership of 72 men, 70 women and 144 children, (This is a great country for children.)

There is a hospital containing 24 beds in two wards, and more room needed. A school house has been erected, and is probably in operation by this time. The last legislature appropriated funds for enlarging the hospital, building additional cottages, and for other needed improvements.

Total amount of appropriations to March 31, 1890.....	\$140,280 00
Value of buildings and improvements.....	69,219 00
(The grounds, 640 acres, were donated by the citizens of Grand Island.)	
Property on hand.....	\$14,927 00
Expended for maintenance.....	39,958 00
Unexpended balance, 11-25-90.....	16,176 00
Per capita cost per year.....	245 52
Average attendance.....	.. 68

In closing I will say that the prospects of this Department are good, and if our farmer comrades, whose number is large, should be blessed with a good crop this year, it will have a tendency to largely increase our membership.

Now, sir, I desire to mention a matter not directly connected with the work of inspection, yet I think within the province of the Inspection Department to take notice of, and if necessary, bring it to the notice of the National Encampment for proper action. It is this :

I find, on inspection blanks (form H) these questions, to be answered by Post Commanders : "Are orders regularly read?" And then : "Are they duly obeyed?" Again, in the obligations taken by Post and Department : when installed, they are required to pledge themselves "to obey the lawful orders of their superior officers *and to exact the obedience of others thereto.*"

These underlined sentences would lead to the supposition that the duty of "obedience to lawful orders" was imposed upon the members of the order, but such is not the case in fact. There is no such pledge in the obligation taken by comrades upon entering the order. It seems to me that this should be corrected, and the obligation of the recruit amended to correspond with the obligation of the officers, so as to pledge him to obey the lawful orders of his superior officers. How can an officer be expected or required to "exact obedience," when there exists no pledge or promise of obedience on the part of him from whom obedience is to be exacted ?

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Assistant Inspector-General Frank G. Noyes reports as follows :

In compliance with special orders No. 7, I inspected on the third day of June, current, the headquarters of the Department of New Hampshire, and on the 4th day of June, current, I inspected the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home, and respectfully submit the following report :

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

I find that there are in the Department of New Hampshire 94 Posts working actively and earnestly in furthering the grand objects of the Order, with an aggregate of 5,207 comrades, showing a net gain for the year of 160. There

was expended in charity from the relief fund \$4,435.89. The amount remaining in the relief fund is \$10,411.21. The headquarters of the Department in Concord are kept open every day from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Books and accounts are kept strictly in accordance with rules of the Order. All orders received and issued are carefully filed, the numbers are complete and handy for reference, and those issued are regularly sent to Headquarters G. A. R., and exchanged with other Departments.

The Headquarters are equipped with a complete file of Journals of Department proceedings in annual Encampments, and inspectors are required to comply strictly with all rules pertaining to the inspection of Posts. The Department is well officered and prosperous, and its prospects are good.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOLDIERS' HOME.

During the year 1890, by the munificence of the people of New Hampshire, through its Legislature, a Home was erected and opened for the support of New Hampshire's soldiers and sailors, who have served in, and been honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, who are disabled by reason of wounds, disease, old age, or other infirmities, are unable to earn a livelihood, and have no adequate means of support.

The site chosen by the board of managers upon which to erect the Home consists of a farm of about 40 acres in the town of Tilton, on a beautiful elevation of land, and commands a wide and lovely prospect of mountain and valley, forest, field and stream. The property was generously conveyed to the State, for this purpose, without cost, by the Hon. Chas. E. Tilton, by a deed vesting it in the State of New Hampshire forever, by an indefeasible title. The Home was dedicated December 3d, 1890, by Comrade Thomas Cogswell, Commander of the Department of New Hampshire, G. A. R., and was formally opened for the reception of inmates December 6th. Since then there has been 72 comrades received into the Home, of which there now, June 3d, remain 54. Their condition is good, ample provision being made for their comfort, every inmate having a steam heated room in winter. The Home is supplied with a chapel, hospital, library, reading room, smoking room, and opportunities for various kinds of amusements, so that the old veterans have not only all the necessaries of life, but are provided with many luxuries. The cost of maintenance is about \$200 a year per capita. For the present, at least, the Home has sufficient capacity and ability to receive and care for all applicants. It is proper to state here that the Women's Relief Corps of the State have contributed so generously and liberally, and have labored and cooperated with the board of managers to such purpose, as to almost entirely relieve the State of the expense of furnishing and fitting up the Home.

I find the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home is managed and controlled by a State Board, consisting of the Governor, the Commander of the Department of New Hampshire G. A. R., and five citizens of the State, four of whom served in the army or navy of the United States in the war of the Rebellion; that the Home is commodious, well appointed, well managed, with ample ca-

capacity for present or prospective needs, for all such disabled and homeless veterans as will be likely to seek and receive the refuge provided for them by the grateful and loving care of their State.

NEW JERSEY.

The report of the Department of New Jersey is submitted by John F. Pratt, Department Inspector.

Total number of Posts in the State, 113. Total number of members in good standing, 7,757. Total amount of relief funds, \$32,269.63. Total amount expended for relief from December 31, 1889, to December 31, 1890, \$11,304.85. Total amount of Post funds in hands of Quartermasters, \$40,792.44. Total amount of property, other than in Quartermasters' and relief funds, owned by Posts, \$60,394.98. Number of Posts having Women's Relief Corps, 33. Number of Posts having Camps of Sons of Veterans, 54.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Newark, is reported by Assistant Inspector-General Cotey as a model in construction and management. The total number of inmates at the close of the last fiscal year was 431; number admitted during the year, 428; making a total membership of 859. Of this number there were regularly discharged during the past year, 333; summarily discharged or expelled, 14; died, 49. The number enrolled at the beginning of the present year was 459. The Home is generally filled to its utmost capacity, and its sanitary condition is excellent.

NEW MEXICO.

W. S. Fletcher, Assistant Inspector-General, reports:

In accordance with instructions contained in special orders No. 7, dated April 23, 1891, I have the honor to state that I have carefully inspected the Headquarters Department of New Mexico, and find everything in splendid shape. I can safely say, that with perhaps the exception of one year, the books and records were never so open and ready for inspection as now. The books are neatly and correctly kept, and orders are carefully filed. There is a complete file of Department proceedings, and in fact everything connected

with the Department Headquarters is found in such systematic order, that I have no changes to suggest or recommendations to make.

Department Inspector Thomas Brannigan reports 14 Posts with 291 members. All inspected and found to be interested in building up and strengthening the organization in that Department.

NEW YORK.

Joseph H. Barker, Assistant Inspector-General, reports:

Herewith please find report of Inspection of Headquarters, Department of New York, G. A. R.

Large and spacious accommodations have recently been secured, situated in Room No. 1, Capitol Building, Albany, New York, for Headquarter purposes, service of the very best, complimentary to the G. A. R.

The Department Commander, the Senior and Junior Vice Department Commanders, are attentive and diligent in their duties, as also the Medical Director, Chaplain, Judge-Advocate and Mustering officer. All Posts of the Department will be visited by one of the Commanders during this G. A. R. year.

Comrade W. W. Bennett, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Comrade A. R. Penfield, Assistant Quartermaster-General, are very thorough and competent officials of experience. There has not been any changes in the methods of keeping books and accounts since last inspection, and all are in excellent order. Orders issued and received are carefully filed, numbers complete and handy for reference, and copies of orders are sent to Headquarters regularly, but not exchanged with other Departments. Comrade D. U. Quick, Department Inspector, Brooklyn City, N. Y., is thorough in his duties, and the rules pertaining to the inspection of Posts are complied with. He is very sure all the Assistant Inspectors will report by July 1st.

W. W. Bennett, Assistant Adjutant-General, reports 644 Posts, a gain of four during the year, with a membership in good standing of 41,429.

I have made reasonable effort to secure a more complete and satisfactory report from this great Department.

The following annual report of the operations, receipts and expenditures of the

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME,

presented by its President, for the year ending September 30, 1890, is respectfully submitted:

The total number of members at the close of the year was 1,277, of whom 1,023 were present. The average present during the year was 1,044. Twenty-three members are in the State insane asylums, supported from appropriations made to the Home, at an expense during the past year of \$2,941.85.

The amount expended for maintenance during the past year was \$149,880.92, one-half of which is repaid to the State by the general government.

The cost of the purchased ration was 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents per day. Cost of clothing was \$18.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per year for each member. The total cost per man, including members in insane asylums, for food, clothing, medical attendance and superintendence, was \$143.56 for the year.

We respectfully ask for an appropriation of \$150,000 for maintenance for the year ending October 1, 1892, and \$50,000 for building a new mess hall and the purchase of necessary furniture and for the improvement of the grounds and repairing damages done by the storm in September last. We regard the erection of the new mess hall of sufficient capacity to seat all the members as a prime necessity. At present we are compelled to set our tables three times at each meal.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Department Inspector reports 34 posts, 30 of which were inspected, showing a membership of 817. Amount expended in charity, \$622.72; amount in relief fund, \$298.11. Prospects excellent, as there are thousands of veterans in the State who have not yet become members.

Report is dated December 30, 1890.

OHIO.

Robert Sutton, Assistant Inspector-General, reports inspection of Department Headquarters. Officers active and capable; accounts correct and books and papers well kept and in order; the Department growing in numbers and interest. Number of Posts inspected, as per report of Department In-

spector, dated March 3, 1891, was 543; number of Posts not inspected, 186; total number of Posts, 729; number of members in good standing, 35,104. Total sum in relief fund, \$13,450; expended for charity, \$14,000. Gain in number of Posts since June, 1890, 17.

Also inspected the following National and State charitable institutions, as directed in special order No. 7:

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME AT DAYTON

On June 4th I made my official visit to the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors located at Dayton, Ohio. I was shown every attention by the Governor and members of our Order. I found the Home in excellent condition.

There were present for duty.....	2,153
On extra duty.....	1,269
On sick list.....	1,166
Absent with leave.....	869
Total.....	<u>5,457</u>

The capacity of the Home is 4,800, and for the last five or six months two hundred beds have been made on the floor, with two or three hundred applications for admission on file that could not be accommodated.

The number of deaths from July 1, 1889, to July 1, 1890, was 297, and from July 1, 1890, to June 1st, 1891, 356 in eleven months.

The cost per capita last year was \$120.91. The management of the Home is so liberal that there is little if any cause for complaint on the part of the inmates.

OHIO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME AT SANDUSKY.

I also visited a few days afterwards the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, located two-and-a-half miles south of Sandusky, Ohio. This Home was built and operated by the State, the National Home being so crowded that many of our comrades were compelled to go to the poor house. The Home is built on the cottage plan, two stories high, each cottage contains fifty comrades, and can easily be made to accommodate from sixty-five to seventy; each cottage has a reading and smoking room, and they are built of limestone which is quarried on the grounds. The Home is still incomplete, as some cottages are not finished. On the day of my visit there were present, 611; out on leave of absence, 275, making a total of 886, of which there were 59 on the sick list. The number of deaths for the past year was 37. The cost per capita was \$184.81. There were no applications on file for admission. A comrade to gain admission in this Home must have been a resident of the State of Ohio in 1886, when the act was passed creating the Home. Any member of the State

Militia injured in the line of duty is entitled to admission. The Home is in charge of that gallant old soldier, Gen. M. F. Force, with a very able corps of assistants.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME.

On June 13 I visited the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, or "Children's Home," located at Xenia, Ohio. This Home is in charge of General Charles L. Young and wife. On the day of my visit there were present 900 children, ranging from two-and-a-half to sixteen years of age, only three of whom were reported on the sick list, and for the last fifteen months only four deaths have occurred. Under the management of General Young two hundred and forty-five children have been provided with homes in the State. No child of our dead comrades in Ohio is sent to the county infirmary.

This Home has sixty-eight buildings on a farm of three hundred acres. There are thirty brick cottages, two-stories high; the lower story is used for a sitting room, with wash and bath rooms attached; in each cottage are thirty children and the matron. The administrative building is a three-story one and is used by the officers and teachers. Two three-story school houses, also chapel, hospital, laundry and industrial building, which is used for making clothing, dresses, shoes, printing, etc. They also have an engine room, gas house, green house, and all the necessary farm buildings.

This is a great Industrial School; each boy and girl can learn any trade that they choose. After they are twelve years of age they work one-half day and attend school the remainder; the boys make their own clothing and shoes, print their own paper, make their own tinware, do painting, gas-fitting, plumbing, gardening or farming. They have a skilled workman at the head of each department as instructor and the pupils do the work. The girls make their own dresses, knit socks and stockings, are taught the art of cooking or can graduate as teachers. In the schools they have twenty-four instructors, where they teach all the common school branches, including drawing and music.

This Home of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans had its birth in the year 1869, in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which Forsythe Post of Toledo, Ohio, was foremost, and for some time was supported by the different Posts throughout the State and by private subscription. In 1870, through the influence of Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, the wife of ex-President Hayes, the General Assembly of Ohio passed an act making the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home a State institution, and a permanent home for the children of the heroes who had fought and fallen in defense of their country. I visited the children at their cottages, in their workshops, in their schools and on their playgrounds, and a more joyous, happy family I never saw.

I hope that our comrades will see that every State has her Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. To the Grand Army of the Republic belongs the honor of establishing and maintaining one of the noblest institutions yet erected by the patriotic citizens of our country.

OREGON.

Department Inspector reports 46 Posts inspected, with a total membership of 1,941. Amount expended in charity, \$2,397.57. The Department is growing in numbers and interest, and the general condition, as shown in this report, is exceedingly good. Officers alert, performing their duties with commendable zeal, and striving to induce all comrades eligible to membership to join the Grand Army of the Republic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Department Inspector reports the condition of the Department of Pennsylvania on March 31, 1891, to be as follows:

Total number of Posts, 602. Number of comrades in good standing, 44,387. Amount of money and securities in the hands of Post Quartermasters, \$235,571.76. Value of all other Post property, \$466,649.24. Number of organizations of the Woman's Relief Corps, 147. Number of Camps of Sons of Veterans, 172. Amount reported expended for charity, \$37,571.31. Amount of money in relief fund, \$46,687.

I am unable to report condition of Department Headquarters or Inspection of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, as Assistant Inspector-General Burchfield has failed to comply with instructions contained in Special Order No. 7, having made no report to this office. This model department still leads in its expenditures for charity.

POTOMAC.

The following interesting report is submitted by N. B. Prentice, Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Potomac:

In compliance with instructions contained in special order No. 7, I beg leave to submit the following report: The duties of Department and Staff officers of this jurisdiction appear to be carefully and intelligently performed, the business of the Department well systematized and the accounts of receipts and disbursements of money carefully kept. The orders received and issued are

preserved in book form and are of ready reference. A copy of all general orders issued are sent to National Headquarters and exchanged with other Departments to a limited extent. The files of the journals of the proceedings of Department Encampments are complete.

The inspection of the several Posts is now in progress under Departmental supervision. It has been my pleasure to accompany the inspecting officers on several of these occasions and I am quite sure that the consolidated report of these inspections, which will soon be laid before you, will show that the work has been thoroughly performed, and a healthy condition of the affairs of the several Posts will be made manifest.

It affords me great pleasure to refer briefly to the conditions and work of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Temporary Home located within this Department. The need of an institution of this kind became apparent several years ago, through the experience of the relief committee of the Department, to which applications were made daily for the temporary relief of worthy veterans, who sought the capital city of the nation, many of them looking after their claims, which had been pending for many years before the several Executive Departments of the government, and who had exhausted all of their means in traveling expenses, and who on their arrival were entirely without means. This demand upon our charity became greater and greater, until it was determined to establish a Home where these veterans could obtain temporary relief.

For this purpose, and with the assistance of the Department in annual encampment, and the personal efforts of several well known G. A. R. comrades, the Home was established September 1, 1887, with a capacity for the accommodation of thirty or forty persons with lodgings and meals. For the past two years this Home has been partly supported by a congressional appropriation of \$2,500, which, with the assistance given by its board of managers, the members of which are all members of our Order and who serve without compensation, it has proved a success greater than our anticipations.

Since July 1, 1890, it has extended its hospitalities to 795 different comrades by way of meals and lodgings without cost to them, averaging twenty-three lodgings per day, and double that number of meals, aggregating since the above date, 15,520 meals and 7,157 lodgings, besides material assistance rendered by the managers to these comrades by way of perfecting papers in their various claims and in their efforts to secure admissions to the various National Soldiers' Homes. No deserving comrade has been turned away without temporary relief.

Department Inspector A. F. Sperry reports 14 Posts in good standing, with a total membership of 3,267; amount expended in charity, \$926.28; amount in relief fund, \$1,457.39; amount of money and securities in hands of Post Quartermasters, \$5,573.71; value of all other property owned by the Posts, \$4,880.53.

The Posts are in an active and prosperous condition, with flattering prospects for the future.

RHODE ISLAND.

A. D. Nickerson, Assistant Inspector-General, reports the total number of Posts in the Department, 25; number of members in good standing, 2,948; amount in the relief fund, \$10,658.67; total amount expended for charity, \$1,930.64.

The Posts of the Department are in good working order without exception, and a commendable degree of interest is manifested on the part of the members in the work of the organization. The report highly commends the work of the Assistant Adjutant-General, and states that affairs at Department Headquarters are conducted in a business-like manner, the officers manifesting a keen determination that the Department shall compare favorably in its business management at least with those of larger States.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bristol was formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies May 21, 1891, in which the Department took a conspicuous part. The site is a most desirable one, comprising upward of 100 acres and was tendered to the State free of cost by the town of Bristol. The State has thus far made appropriations of nearly \$150,000 toward the maintenance of the Home. The estimated capacity of the institution is about 130 with facilities for extra accommodation if necessary. The present number of inmates is 50. The buildings are conveniently arranged in their various details and well adapted to the purpose for which they are designed. The location of the Home is such as would make it very popular as a sanitarium, and additional interest is given it from reason of the fact that Bristol was for many years the home of the illustrious comrade and Past Commander-in-Chief, General Burnside.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The inspection of Headquarters of the Department of South Dakota, as submitted by D. W. Diggs, Assistant Inspector-General, is reported as follows:

The method of keeping accounts with each Post is pursued, showing at a glance their present condition. The books of the several officers are well kept and posted up to date. All orders are carefully filed in a book kept for that purpose and copies of all orders issued are sent to other Departments. A complete file of journals of Department proceedings since its organization are kept at headquarters.

The rules in regard to Post inspection were strictly observed by the commander last year, but it is greatly to be regretted that many of the Posts failed to report and the inference is that Post Commanders, or Division Inspectors, neglected their duty. Out of 101 active Posts, only 62 returned inspection blanks complete. Total number of members in Posts inspected as shown by report dated December 31, 1890, 1,816. Total amount expended for charity, \$2,965.48.

Comrade C. H. VanSlyke was detailed for the purpose of inspecting the Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, and reports the condition of the Home as follows :

Present number of inmates, 73. Since its opening in March the total number admitted has been 100, 27 having been discharged for non-compliance with rules and regulations. As to the condition of the inmates physically, all are invalids or cripples. Many are incapable of attending to even personal wants, while others are able to perform light fatigue duty by working at intervals of an hour or so at a time. They appear to be satisfied with their surroundings and are suitably provided with the requisites of life. The total cost of maintenance per annum is \$237 per capita. The capacity of the Home so far as room is concerned is adequate thus far to accommodate all applicants seeking admission. The Home's utmost capacity is estimated at 250. The Home is in great need of a hospital for the care and comfort of the sick. Comrade Lucas and staff are doing all in their power with the means available to properly provide for the care and comfort of the inmates of the Home and to make it all that the world implies.

TENNESSEE.

D. M. Steward, Assistant Inspector-General, reports the Department of Tennessee as follows :

In accordance with special order No. 7, I have the honor to report : I have inspected Headquarters, Department of Tennessee, and find the books and accounts well kept and in balance. Ready reference files are kept of all orders issued and received, and the files are complete. There is a complete journal of Department proceedings in annual encampments.

All rules pertaining to inspection of Posts are observed. A printed descriptive list of every man in the Department is being prepared, and the various Posts are reporting with great promptness, giving assurance that a complete roster will be completed before the close of the present administra-

tion. I desire to report the ready co-operation of Department Commander A. J. Gahagen, and his efficient Assistant Adjutant-General, H. B. Case, in the inspection of the Headquarters.

Number of Posts, 92; total number of members, 3,216; total amount expended for charity, \$478.62; total amount in relief fund, \$164.45.

TEXAS.

Edwin N. Ketchum, Department Inspector, says:

I have the honor to transmit herewith my closing report on the inspection of the several Posts of this Department. The Department of Texas is composed of 42 Posts, scattered over the long-horned territory, from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Galveston, on the Gulf; and though some of these Posts number in membership but a little better than a "Corporal's Guard," yet they feel themselves of as much importance as a Post numbering up in the hundreds. Many of these Posts are composed of ten or a dozen farmers or stock-raisers, scattered over four to six counties, a territory between 60 and 100 miles square; and yet they get together once and sometimes twice a month and "touch elbows" under the magic influence of those three golden letters, F., C. and L.

I am sorry to say that I can make report on thirty-five only of our forty-two Posts, as by some misunderstanding of our Department order No. 15 six of our newly organized and one of the older Posts failed to make reports. Although somewhat tardy at times, they are all very thoroughly in earnest, and though not as well up in their reports, etc., as are Posts in more favored Departments, yet they are keeping close to their line of duty and will compare with an eastern Department, as does a well handled and determined skirmish line with a well equipped brigade in line of battle.

Total membership June 30th, 1891, 1,229; amount reported expended for charity, \$271.25.

VERMONT.

Department Inspector A. O. Gates reports every Post of this Department inspected by June 15, 1891, there being 110 Posts, a gain of five, and 5,477 members, a gain of 172 over last year. The Department shows the very best of feeling throughout, and is in splendid condition, healthy in spirit and quite strong financially. Amount expended for charity, \$2343. Largest amount in relief fund of any Post, \$2,014.67.

W. H. H. Slack, Assistant Inspector-General, reports inspection of

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the Soldiers' Home at Bennington, Vt.

The Home lands comprise 190 acres, beautifully located about one-half mile from the railroad depot. The buildings are in good condition. Work has been commenced on a hospital building, separate from the main building, which is to be 80 feet deep and 40 feet front and one story high. The Home is capable of accommodating 85 inmates. The number of inmates June 10, 1890, was 59. The number in hospital on that date was three. There were no applications on file which could not be granted. The average age of the inmates is about 62 years. They appear to be happy and contented, and the institution to be so conducted as to be in reality a Home. The board of management consists of 18 trustees, of whom 15 are members of the G. A. R., who serve without pay.

VIRGINIA.

William Thompson, Assistant Inspector-General, reports:

In obedience to special order No. 7, Headquarters G. A. R., dated April 23d, 1891, I have the honor to report that I have examined the headquarters, Department of Virginia. I find all records properly kept, Post documents preserved in apartments of cases kept for the purpose. All orders received are neatly filed or promptly issued and due note of action recorded. The Assistant Adjutant-General has a complete journal of Department proceedings, also letter, order and miscellaneous books. The Assistant Quartermaster-General now has in hand \$100 in cash, and supplies to the value of \$75. Present membership about 1,500, with five applications for new Posts. There have been six new Posts organized during the twelve months ending June 30th. The Department Headquarters is kept actively at work, and the duties of the different officers are performed with promptness and regularity.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

On the shores of the beautiful and historic Hampton Roads stands the southern branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. The temperate, equable and health giving climatic conditions, the combination of beautiful land and water scenery creating a panoramic picture in which a wealth of commerce glides before the eye in white winged barques and smoke-vomiting ocean steamers, to and from all the nations of the world, mark the location as being the ideal spot in which to pass the evening of life and await the grim messenger appointed to conduct the immortal part of feeble mortality across the dark waters.

Here in the midst of velvety lawn, ornamented to the highest degree of art in floral beauty, intersected with broad white avenues paved with oyster shells worn to perfect smoothness, lined and shaded with hundreds of trees of

every size and variety, stand nearly forty buildings of brick or wood and of varying dimensions, from one story temporary barrack to the magnificent three storied brick barracks of one hundred and forty feet in length, the central or main building of four stories surmounted by a great dome of forty feet in diameter and the modern hospital building which fronts three hundred feet, with central ell of 175 feet in depth perpendicular to the front line.

A grand dining hall, a well equipped theatre of 850 seating capacity, a library of five thousand volumes, a billiard hall, laundry, immense boiler house, and well stocked conservatories, are the principal buildings and features provided for purposes other than those of dormitories.

The total membership at this date shows 3,442, of which number 2,428 are present and 1,014 are absent, of which latter number about two-thirds are living at their homes on furlough, and keep up their membership by reporting for renewal of their furloughs at the expiration of each stated period. This gives the member the right to return to the Home at any time without the formality of applying for re-admission. While not over-crowded to such an extent as was the case last winter, when there were 2,700 men packed into all the corners and passage ways of barracks and buildings totally unsuited to the purpose, besides having one hundred men sheltered in tents, the branches, at the present moment, are practically filled, and when the 250 or 300 members who are temporarily absent, say on furlough for 15 days to 30 days, return, the overcrowded condition will again prevail. Of the members present, about 500 are provided for in hospital, besides 100 to 125 who attend sick call, or are looked after daily in their barracks by the surgeon and his assistants.

Each member is allowed, without cost to himself, one great coat in five years, one dress coat in three years, and a yearly allowance of two caps, one blouse, one vest, two trousers, two pairs shoes, four knit wool shirts, three canton flannel drawers, four pairs socks, and suspenders.

The most substantial food, with the greatest variety obtainable, according to seasons, is provided by the commissary of subsistence. Only provisions of the best grade are purchased, and by quarterly contracts awarded after due advertisement. The annual average cost of the ration is about twenty cents daily for each member. The annual cost per capita is about \$121. This includes the salaries of all officers, non-commissioned officers and employees, the cost and cooking and serving of subsistence, the cost of clothing, of all company and household property, as beds and bedding, and all medical supplies and special diet for the sick. In short it includes every expense of the Home except the construction of buildings. The total expense of operating this branch during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1891, has been about \$355,000.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

The Department Inspector and Assistant Inspector-General having failed to make reports to this office, Assistant Adjutant-General Frank Clendenin kindly furnishes the following:

The books and records of this Department are well kept and in good order. A copy of each order issued and received is kept on file and handy for reference. Copies of all orders issued are forwarded to National Headquarters and exchanged with other Departments.

There is a complete file of journals of Department proceedings in annual encampments excepting the First Provisional Department, a full report of which was published in Department roster of last year. All rules governing the inspection of Posts will be complied with.

We have a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (located at Orting, in Pierce county), which was dedicated June 25, and will be ready for occupancy very soon. The buildings cost about \$3,000.

Clarence M. Barton, Department Inspector, has completed the inspection of all Posts in the Department and submits these figures:

Total number of Posts.....	59
“ “ “ inspected.....	59
“ “ members.....	2,371
“ amount of money in relief fund.....	\$ 178 59
“ “ money expended for charity.....	2,885 64

WEST VIRGINIA.

Having failed after repeated effort to secure a report from either the Department Inspector or Assistant Inspector-General, I am compelled to take figures from the report of the Assistant Adjutant-General as shown in journal of ninth annual encampment.

Number of members in good standing January 22, 1891, 2,798; gain by muster and re-instatement, 871; total membership April 14, 1891, was 3,069; expended in charity, \$168.82.

WISCONSIN.

C. G. Luttman, Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Wisconsin, reports:

I have the honor to submit report of inspection of the Department of Wisconsin, for the past year. There are 265 Posts in the Department, with a membership in good standing December 31st, 1890, of 13,775. Every Post, with the exception of No. 219, has been thoroughly inspected by a comrade, not a member of the Post. The officers and members are generally regular in their attendance and exhibit a good interest in their respective Posts. The records are generally complete. Reports are regularly received, read and obeyed. Through the efficiency of the Department Inspector and his able corps of Assistant Inspectors and Aides-de-Camp, this result has been accomplished at a cost to the fund of the Department of less than \$40.

On the 21st day of April, 1891, I made a careful inspection of Department Headquarters in Milwaukee, and found the business complete and entirely satisfactory. A complete record of all orders issued and received is carefully filed with numbers complete and handy for reference. Indeed it seems impossible to improve on the methods of reports, accounts and inspections.

For the past eleven quarters not a Post nor a man has been reported delinquent to the Department Headquarters. Not a penny of accounts is outstanding against Posts, the business being conducted strictly on a cash basis. The Department officers have given largely of their time and labor gratuitously to the good of the Order, and have bestowed much attention to the very helpful adjuncts of campfires, reunions and special Post meetings. The returns of the Adjutants and Quartermasters are footed and verified each day so that the membership and financial standing of the Department may be known at a glance. I present the following report of the

“NATIONAL HOME” AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Total number present.....	2,075
Number absent with leave.....	532
Total number (present and absent).....	2,607
Number of applications on file, for which accommodations cannot be furnished.....	138
Annual cost, per capita, for maintenance.	\$130 65

During the winter months they frequently have a large number sleep on the floors, over 60 sometimes. The general condition of the inmates is good and the management is excellent.

Our State Home at Waupaca compares favorably with any Home, State or National, in this country. It is managed by our Board of Trustees, most of whom carried the musket and “marched in the mud with the boys.” Such men are the best judges of the special needs of our helpless comrades. The State has done well to endow the Home liberally and the Department Commander desires every comrade in the Department to feel a personal pride and interest in its management. The Home is now full, and we might say to overflowing, but we anticipate improvements during the ensuing year that will provide for all that will ever need the shelter and comfort this Home

affords. They have 211 people in the Home, or 20 more than they can provide for, and have application for about 45 that they cannot receive. The Board of Trustees have asked for another appropriation in order that they may carry out the needs of the institution.

Average cost per annum for maintenance, based on average of 126 members.....	\$141 83
Average cost per week.....	2 72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average cost per ration.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average cost of clothing, per inmate.....	12 98
Average cost of medicine and medical attendance, per week.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Woman's Relief Corps have, in addition to their other good work, built and completed throughout, a beautiful chapel, for the use of the Home, at an expense of \$1,800. Too many kind words cannot be said of them, and we trust the Encampment will take suitable recognition of this fact.

Assistant Adjutant-General E. B. Gray, who has done the work in both Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General's offices for the past three years, should have the grateful acknowledgment of every true and loyal Grand Army comrade. He has my everlasting "God bless you," for the generous open manliness he extended to me, not only in an official manner, but otherwise.

Thanking him, and all who have assisted me in the past, and wishing you all a full measure of prosperity for the future, I remain, yours in F. C. and L.

I have reported each Department as official information warranted, but am disappointed in not being able to furnish the exact number of Posts, or number of members in good standing. Neither can I give the aggregate amount expended for charity, or show balance in the relief fund, for the reason that Departments failing to make Post inspections could not obtain the required information.

By reference to the Adjutant-General's report, you will find figures presented by the Assistant Adjutant-General of each Department showing total membership on June 30, 1890.

Having failed to receive reports from the following Departments: Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, I am unable to make a reasonably correct showing of their present condition, but am confident that this fall's inspection will prove them to be laboring with renewed effort to increase their membership, and opportunities to aid in a greater measure than heretofore their needy and deserving comrades.

The Assistant Inspectors-General, in obedience to instructions contained in "Special Order No. 7," directing inspection and report on all Soldiers' and Sailors' and Soldiers Orphans' Homes in the various Departments, have performed their duties in such manner as to furnish reliable and interesting information as to their number, capacity and management.

The Department organizations of the G. A. R., having with united effort induced their State Legislatures to make adequate appropriations for the construction and maintenance of these Homes, I believe it to be our duty to make annual inspection of the same, and to report the result of such visit to Department and National Encampments. To the people who so generously bear the expense necessarily incurred in the successful management of these Homes, we owe a debt of gratitude that can only be measured by their love for the men whose devotion to their country during its hour of peril was tested on the field of battle. These Homes will stand as monuments of their gratitude when the last old soldier has fallen out of the great procession of life and has joined the army of the immortals.

Conforming to orders from National Headquarters I have made two official visits to the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi for the purpose of inspecting and trying to harmonize the differences now agitating the comrades in that Department, complete reports of which are on file in the office of the Adjutant-General.

I was also instructed to visit the Departments of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Michigan, as a representative of the Commander-in-Chief, and make reports of such visits to National Headquarters, which I have done.

I have written over four hundred letters on business connected with this office, also distributed a large number of circular orders. This work has taken time and labor, which has been cheerfully contributed in order that this year's inspection should show, not only our present condition, but where increased interest is demanded.

The duties of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors should be more clearly defined. Post inspections are a failure where the officer making the inspection sits at the desk of either Adjutant or Quartermaster and asks him the questions contained in "Form H." Information obtained in this manner makes a better showing than a careful or rigid inspection would warrant.

I herewith present a form for inspection, trusting the committee on my report will either recommend its adoption, or so amend the form now in use as to secure better results. I do this, believing it will cover many, if not all, of the recommendations made by my predecessors. I earnestly recommend that each Post Inspector be required to ask all questions in "Form H" from his position before the altar, in order that every comrade present may hear the questions and the reply by the Post Commander:

*FORM OF INSPECTION.

On occasions of a regular inspection of a Post, the following form will be used:

The inspecting officer, having previous to the opening of the Post notified the Post Commander of his intentions to inspect the Post, will, upon calling the Post to order, take his seat in the body of the Post room, the better to observe the opening ceremony and the working of the Post.

The regular order of business as provided in the ritual will be attended to, and after muster (and a muster shall be had on the night of inspection), then, when the order of business has reached that portion "new business," the inspecting officer will proceed to the rear of altar, salute and retire to the ante-room.

The Post Commander will then rise, announce to the Post that by Special (or General) Order No. — from Department Headquarters, Comrade — will now proceed to inspect the Post, and caution the comrades that during the ceremony strict attention should be given; he will then proceed to explain the form that will be used during inspection.

*This form was presented by me to Seventeenth Annual Encampment and adopted.

When the Commander has concluded these remarks he will demand: "Adjutant, are your books and papers in form for inspection, orders properly filed and papers in order?" [An affirmative reply is taken for granted.] The Post Commander will then demand: "Quartermaster, are your books all posted, and vouchers properly filed and ready for inspection?" [It is supposed that Quartermaster will have his report ready for inspection].

The Post Commander will then inquire in like manner: "Officer of the Guard, are the arms and accoutrements of this Post prepared for inspection?" [Answer.] Upon the completion of these inquiries, the Post Commander will say: "Officer of the Day (who rises and salutes), you will act as escort to the inspecting officer." The Inside Sentinel will then give one rap on the door to indicate readiness, whereupon the inspecting officer will rap for admittance. The Sentinel on opening the door will demand: "Who goes there?" The inspecting officer will announce his name, and state by order of the Department Commander he is directed to inspect the Post, [at the same time giving Department countersign to the Sentinel.] The Sentinel will announce:

"Officer of the Guard, Comrade————— is present to inspect the Post." The O. G. will salute the Post Commander and announce the fact that the inspecting officer is in waiting.

The Post Commander, giving three raps, will say: "O. D. [who salutes], you will proceed to the outpost and escort the inspecting officer." The O. D. will advance to rear of altar, salute and proceed to inner door and command Sentinel: "You will admit the inspecting officer."

The O. D. will then advance to the open door and attend the inspecting officer to the rear of the altar.

The O. D. will say: "Commander, I have the honor to present Comrade————— [Department or Assistant] Inspector, who is here for the purpose of inspecting this Post." (In acting as escort, the O. D. will be on the right). The Post Commander will order: "Post salute," at which the inspecting officer will reply by saluting. The Post Commander will

then order: "Post, carry arms," and say, "Comrade, the Post is ready for inspection and we await your orders." The inspecting officer will request the Commander to seat the comrades, which done, he will proceed to the Adjutant's desk, inspect the books and orders, see that the orders are correctly filed, and ascertain if any are missing. After procuring such information as he desires from the Adjutant, he will (under escort of the O. D.) proceed to the Quartermaster's desk (passing in rear of the altar, and saluting), and ascertain from the Quartermaster the financial standing of the Post, the amount expended in charity during the year, the number of Comrades in good standing, and those suspended, after which the inspecting officer will (if there be an armory) proceed to inspect the arms and armory of the Post. *He will then take position in front of the altar, saluting Post Commander, and make the following inquiries:*

Post Commander, do you require the officers and members of your Post to wear the G. A. R. badge at all meetings and parades?

How many G. A. R. uniforms have you in your Post?

Do the members of your Post adhere strictly to the principles of the Order?

Are you making special effort to increase the membership of your Post?

1. Number of members in good standing?
2. Is the work in the ritual committed to memory and properly performed?
3. Are the officers and guards uniformed and equipped?
4. Are the members uniformed and equipped?
5. How many muskets are owned by the Post?
6. Are the officers regular in their attendance?
7. Are the members regular in their attendance?
8. Do they exhibit an interest in the Post?
9. Are the records complete and well kept?
10. Are orders received, regularly read to the Post and on file?
11. Are they duly obeyed?
12. Have all reports and dues been forwarded?

13. Amount charged for muster-in?
14. Amount charged to members for dues quarterly?
15. Is there a relief fund for charitable purposes?
16. How much money is in the relief fund?
17. Amount expended for charity from December 31, 18 , to December 31, 18 ?
18. Amount of money and securities in hands of Quartermaster?
19. Value of other property owned by the Post?
20. Is there a corps of the W. R. C. connected with the Post?
21. Is there a Camp of the Sons of Veterans, and do you encourage the organization of the same?
22. What are the prospects of the Post?

After which the inspecting officer will announce (saluting Commander), the inspection is closed.

The Post Commander will now call up the Post. Order, "Post, salute." The inspecting officer will acknowledge salute.

The Post Commander, after seating the comrades, will invite the inspecting officer to the platform and request him to address the comrades.

The inspecting officer shall then offer such suggestions as may seem to be for the best interests of the Post and of the Order.

When, if he wishes to retire, he will signify his intention to the Post Commander, who will call up the Post, inspecting officer taking his position in rear of the altar, and Post Commander 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 Officer of the Day will escort the inspecting officer 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 Officer of the Day to the outpost.

The P. C. will then seat the comrades and proceed with the regular order of business as per ritual.

As the rules and regulations directs the Inspector-General to prescribe the form of blanks to be used in Post inspections (see Sec. 4, Art. 5), I have made the following changes in form "H," by striking out questions 15 and 16, which were: "Are benefits paid in case of sickness?" "If so, how much per week?" As these expenditures are made for charitable purposes, they should be reported under the head of "Amount expended for charity."

I have added the following questions not contained in old form:

18. Amount of money and securities in hands of Q. M.
19. Value of other property owned by the Post?
20. Is there a Corps of the W. R. C. connected with the Post?
21. Is there a Camp of Sons of Veterans connected with the Post, and do you encourage the organization of same?

You will at once see my object in making the above changes, and, I believe, will not withhold your approval.

As nearly all Departments are reported to be in a healthy and prosperous condition, we should feel encouraged to press on recruiting and building up our grand organization until the last comrade eligible to admission as a member of the G. A. R. has his name inscribed on the rolls of some Post. We should endeavor to be systematical and thorough in the performance of every duty, and follow as near as possible all requirements of the rules and regulations, having constantly in mind the obligation we assumed when admitted to membership.

Our comrades in the stronger and more prosperous Departments should not be forgetful of the necessities of those in weaker and less favored territories and should assist and encourage them in the good work whenever opportunity offers. We should be especially interested in sustaining our sister Departments in the South, as their membership is large!

composed of comrades who for reason of failing health have been compelled to secure homes in a warmer and more congenial climate. As their numbers are not large, their Posts and Departments are necessarily small and recruiting difficult. They should be encouraged by all and especially by our National Officers, who should not fail to pay them an annual visit, even if it must be done at the expense of failure to visit many of the stronger Departments in the North.

As the report of the Adjutant-General will show the amount expended in charity, I will refer you to Department reports for detailed information. You will find that many of them present an excellent showing, one worthy of imitation. Year by year the expenditures for relief are increasing and are being more generally confined to members of the G. A. R., and the widows and orphans of our departed comrades.

I find the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps is growing in all Departments. It would be difficult to say too much in their favor, as they have rendered such valuable assistance in our charitable work, having taken position far in advance of our line in blue, in raising money to swell the relief fund which is so honestly devoted to the alleviation of the wants of those depending upon us for assistance. In the great work of charity we cannot do better than to imitate their example and follow where they lead.

I also find many Departments reporting a rapid and permanent growth in the organization of the Sons of Veterans, who are taking a deep interest in our charitable work, and rendering valuable service on Memorial day. If it be possible, they should be drawn closer to us. They are our sons; our cause is their cause, and they are justly proud of the record of their fathers. Are they not entitled to a position where they can render to us a greater service?

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General and members of the National staff for many courtesies extended to me during the year. To the Assistant Inspectors-General, who have so promptly responded to every call for service, and presented so many excellent and interesting reports, I am under lasting obligations.

Referring to the line of duty assigned to myself, I desire to say, that while those duties have been attended with some labor, and demanded much time and attention, "it has been an enjoyable service," and should it appear that, through my efforts, a substantial good to the Order has been accomplished, I will be more than satisfied.

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

J. W. BURST,

Inspector-General.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

—o—

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

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, July 24, 1891.

J. H. GOULDING, *Adjutant-General, G. A. R.*:

DEAR COMRADE—The opinions submitted embrace everything worthy of mention that has come within the scope of my duties during the past year. They contain, perhaps, little that is new, relating in the main to questions which have arisen before, but with differences in respect to circumstances and details. Questions touching the eligibility of applicants for admission to the Order have been most frequent; and, following the rulings of my predecessors, I have felt bound to give a fairly strict construction to the article which declares who are eligible. Any looseness of interpretation of this article will leave us adrift upon the uncertainties of analogies involved with arguments respecting what will be claimed as equivalent or constructive service. It is better to adhere to the plain language of the article, leaving to the National Encampment its extension, when it shall appear that classes worthy of admission have not been included. The governing body will, in this way, control the subject in its details, as well as in general.

A few questions have been sent to me directly, asking for opinions, and returned for want of authority to consider them. Under our Regulations the Commander-in-Chief decides all questions of law or usage, subject to appeal to the National Encampment; and all matters for his consideration should be sent to the Adjutant-General. The Judge Advocate-General is but one of the staff of the Commander-in-

Chief, and should not usurp his functions nor assume to give any opinion save on matters submitted to him by his superior; and then his opinions are but advisory, and without force, except so far as approved and adopted by the Commander-in-Chief.

The new edition of the Blue Book, compiled in the systematic manner which marks everything passing through the hands of Comrade Beath, by intelligently grouping all decisions on each subject, has greatly facilitated the examination of authorities. All Posts and officers should have copies of this edition.

My thanks and gratitude are due to the Commander-in-Chief, not more for the honor conferred by his appointment than for his uniform kindness and courtesy during our intercourse. And I feel the greater confidence in the opinions submitted from their favorable reception by one so well able to comprehend the subjects at a glance.

From you, also, with whom my duties have brought me in closest relations, I have received continual kindness and assistance.

Very respectfully, in F., C. and L.,

WILLIAM LOCHREN,

Judge Advocate-General.

DECISION I.

Plurality of Departments. Under present regulations, several Departments cannot be formed having jurisdiction over the same State or Territory.

CASE.

The question proposed is: "Whether there can lawfully be two Departments covering the same territory at the same time; for instance, a Department made up of white Posts and another of black Posts; or one of foreign born, and another of native born."

OPINION, NOV. 6, 1890.

I think the question must be answered in the negative.

1. The idea is contrary to the usage and universal understanding of the Order hitherto.

2. The Rules and Regulations, Chapter I, Article III, Sec. 1, provides for precinct organizations to be designated by names and numbers, indicating that there may be several Posts in the same place. But Sec. 2 of the same article provides for State organizations to be known as "Department of (name of State or Territory), Grand Army of the Republic." No other name or designation is contemplated or provided for. If a second State organization be formed in any State, it would have the same name precisely without addition or diminution as the first, if the Regulation is followed. If additional Departments in States may be formed on lines of color or of birth, they may on lines of personal followings or personal antipathies, or upon disagreements of any kind. But without adverting further to the obvious evils likely to follow from establishing rival Departments in any State, it is enough that it is very clear that the Rules and Regulations do not provide for nor warrant the establishment of but one Department in any State or Territory.

DECISION II.

Honorable discharge removes the apparent stain of reported desertion.

CASE.

The question proposed is: "Whether a certificate of honorable discharge given by the War Department to a party theretofore reported to be a deserter, renders such party eligible to membership in this Order?"

OPINION, NOV. 21, 1890.

I answer this question in the affirmative. The reasons are so fully given in the exhaustive opinion of Judge Advocate General Grosvenor, in opinion 14, page 27, Blue Book, Edition 1891, that a reference to it, and to the two decisions which follow it immediately on pages 32 and 33 seems to obviate the necessity of saying anything further. If, as appears from the several decisions on the subject, a pardon, subsequent service and honorable discharge will make eligible a soldier *convicted* of desertion by court martial, there ought to be no doubt that the granting by the War Department of an honorable discharge should have the effect of wiping out any apparent stain merely resulting from having been *reported* as a deserter. But although eligible it is for the Post receiving his application to determine whether his character and past record is such as to make him a fitting companion. *Blue Book, page 25, 10-6.*

DECISION III.

Department Council of Administration may, for sufficient cause, change the place designated for the meeting of the next Department Encampment.

CASE.

A question referred to me may be stated thus : "After a Department Encampment has by vote fixed and designated the place for the meeting of the next Encampment, has the Department Council of Administration the power to change such place of meeting and designate another place instead?"

OPINION, NOV. 21, 1890.

The Department Encampment when in session represents the Order and all its interests within the scope of its jurisdiction. Its right to designate the place for its next meeting is undoubted. When it is not in session the charge of the working interests of the Department is in the hands of the Council of Administration, which may designate the place for the next meeting of the Department Encampment, when the preceding Encampment has failed to name such place. *Blue Book*, page 138, 50-2.

If after the session of a Department Encampment emergencies or circumstances unlooked for should arise, rendering the place designated by the Encampment for its next meeting unsuitable or undesirable for that purpose, I think the *power* exists in the Council of Administration, having charge of the working interests of the Department, to make a change and designate another place of meeting. In case of a dangerous epidemic prevailing at the place designated; or if the means of transportation there were destroyed by flood or otherwise; or perhaps, in case of unjust combinations by railroad companies or hotel keepers, to raise prices, and like exigencies, a proper care for the working interests of the Department would call for and justify the exercise of such power by the Council of Administration. But while, for the reasons indicated, I think the Council of Administration has the *power* to change the place of meeting to a place other than that designated by the Department Encampment, it would not be justified in exercising that power merely because it might deem that the place selected by the Encampment was not the best or most suitable; but only when the place has become unsuitable because of something arising after the session of the Encampment.

DECISION IV.

Department Commander may establish new Posts, in his discretion. Adjoining Posts cannot question his exercise of this discretion.

CASE.

In the matter of the appeal of Dan McCook Post No. 53, Department of Illinois:

OPINION, NOV. 28, 1890.

From the numerous papers constituting the record upon which this case is presented, it is gathered that in January, 1889, upon a written application signed by twenty persons, claiming to be eligible to membership in this Order, the Department Commander of Illinois chartered, formed and caused to be mustered, Morgan L. Smith Post No. 666, located at Yates City, Illinois. On complaint of Dan McCook Post No. 53, located at Elmwood, two and one half miles distant from Yates City, that many of the Comrades mustered into the new Post were still members of Post No. 53, and that there were less than ten eligible charter members of the new Post, and that its formation was detrimental to the interests of the Order, an Inspector was detailed to investigate and report. He visited Post No. 53, and made his report to the Department Council of Administration, which, disregarding his recommendations, sustained the action of the Department Commander, and the legality of the formation of the new Post.

On an appeal like this, all presumptions are in favor of the regularity and legality of the action of the Department Commander, and of the Council of Administration having jurisdiction of the matter; and the *onus* is upon the appellant to show, by fairly clear proof, the existence of error or illegality in such action.

1. Whether the establishment of a new Post, located at Yates City, was for the interest of the Order, was a question for the Department Commander alone to decide. Post No. 53 could not claim the right to be consulted, nor to be heard on that question. (*Blue Book*, page 166, 94-1.)

2. The only question to be examined is whether the appellant has in this record made it appear that the new Post was formed and mustered with less than ten eligible charter members. In such case, I may repeat—as it is the duty of the Department Commander and mustering officer to pass upon the eligibility of applicants, their acts are in a sense judicial, (*Blue Book*, page 167, 94-2) and the presumption of validity and regularity obtains until error is proven. In this case it is admitted that five or six of the persons so mustered were eligible, they being persons other than those who are mentioned as having obtained transfer cards from Post No. 53. This admission should be taken at its largest number, so that unless it appears that of those holding such transfer cards there were not four who were eligible to be mustered into the new Post, the appeal must fail.

Of the twenty applicants for the new charter, ten held transfer cards from Post No. 53. Without considering the case of J. B. Reed, who had not applied for his transfer card at a meeting of Post No. 53, nor the cases of two others who are claimed to have been owing dues to that Post when they got transfer cards, there remain seven to be considered. The allegation that no verbal or written applications had been made by them for their transfer cards, is not sustained by the evidence presented. The statement of Orange Daniels is that only three of them were present. Which three, is not specified. The Post record of the meeting of Dec. 22, 1888, shows: "The following Comrades presented applications for transfer cards for the date of Dec. 31, 1888," (here follow sixteen names, including the seven under consideration) "and they were ordered to be prepared." The Adjutant was one of them and was certainly present, and it does not appear that he had not in his hands writ-

ten applications from the others when he read the list of applicants. With such a number of applications, all of like tenor, his statement of the fact that the applications were made, and the names of the applicants, would be enough, unless the reading of the written applications was called for. The order to prepare the transfers as asked for, dating them Dec. 31, 1888, though unusual would not affect their validity. The only object of bringing the application before the Post at all, being to allow the question as to whether the applicant was in good standing with dues all paid to be inquired into. It does not appear that any dues would accrue between Dec. 22 and Dec. 31, or that the standing of any of the applicants in the Order changed in that brief interval. The order made at the same meeting for procuring thirty blank transfer cards, may indicate one reason for assenting to the delay. The Adjutant could attest his own transfer card. (*Blue Book, page 27, 28-7.*) And any officer could obtain transfer card without resigning, previously. The transfer would terminate his tenure of office. As to the charge that the closing proceedings were hurried on so as to give no sufficient time to object to the issue of these transfer cards, it is enough to say that it does not appear that any one attempted or desired to object, and that even yet no valid ground of objection to the seven under consideration is suggested.

The allegation, much urged, that the transfer cards were applied for and taken with unworthy motives is irrelevant. It has always been held that the right of a member in good standing and clear of dues, to a transfer card, is an absolute right. His motive for the exercise of such a right cannot therefore be questioned.

I see no ground for holding that the Department Commander erred in mustering the seven, holding such transfer cards, into the new Post. But there were ten applicants who did not hold such transfer cards. Of these, six are admitted to have been eligible; and there is no showing against any of the ten, except M. W. F. The appeal should therefore be dismissed.

As the appeal relates only to the validity of Morgan L. Smith Post No. 666, I purposely refrain from passing on the eligibility of certain Comrades, as not necessary to the determination of that question. It is much to be regretted that Comrades should allow personal animosities and ill will to impel them to file a record like this, with the impertinent, scandalous and irrelevant matters with which the papers, on both sides, are crowded in this case. Billingsgate has no place in such a contention, and can never aid, but may tend to injure the cause of a party making use of it.

DECISION V.

Members of companies called into service by U. S. General Officers, on emergency, and dismissed when the emergency has passed, are not eligible.

CASE.

Department of Kentucky.

In the matter of the application of W. W. for membership.

OPINION, DECEMBER 1, 1890.

The papers submitted show that the applicant, on Sept. 17, 1861, enlisted as a private, for ten days, in the Island Home Guards, a company which was on that day, by Gen. Robert Anderson, called into the United States service, supplied with U. S. arms and employed in protecting transportation routes in Kentucky; and that it was discharged or dismissed Sept. 27, 1861.

The statement that this company was *mustered* into the service of the United States I assume to be a mistake. If so *mustered*, a duplicate muster roll would have been sent to the Adjutant-General's office at Washington, and there is no suggestion of the existence of such muster roll. If there had been a regular muster-in there would also have been a formal muster-out and discharge papers. Besides, there was no authority then existing to *muster* troops for any such period as ten days.

The applicant seems to rest his case on that clause of Article IV, Chap. 1 of the Regulations, which makes eligible soldiers of "Such State Regiments as were called into active service, and subject to the orders of United States General Officers." This applies to members of State Militia Regiments raised under and of course subject to State authority; and does not cover the case of members of a Company or Regiment organized without color of State authority, but whose service was accepted by a General Officer of the United States Army.

I think the evidence submitted, fairly considered, fails to show that the Company of Island Home Guards was part of any Kentucky State Regiment, or was raised pursuant to any State authority. Although there is now in the Adjutant-General's Office of that State what is called a muster roll of that Company, it would seem from the certificate of the Assistant Adjutant-General that nothing appears on it but the names of the members, and that "this Company was called into United States service by Brigadier-General Anderson. Period of service from the 17th of September, 1861, to the 27th day of September, 1861." As this corresponds with applicant's statement of his enlistment, the inference is irresistible that this Company was called into existence and armed by General Anderson to meet a temporary emergency, and that its existence ceased with the emergency, and that it was never subject to the State Executive, whose influence was then opposed to the Government of the United States. The case does not materially differ from the one reported in Blue Book, page 40, 10-23, and although the service in this case, as in that, indicated loyalty, and was a meritorious military service, I think as our Regulation stands the applicant is not eligible to membership.

DECISION VI.

On Memorial Day, a Post may, in its discretion, halt on its way to or from a cemetery and attend a flag-raising or other ceremony of patriotic character.

CASE.

Department of Massachusetts.

Question.—Can a Post properly vote that it will halt, and attend the raising of a flag on Memorial Day, while on its way to or from the decoration of the graves of deceased Comrades?

OPINION, DECEMBER 19, 1890.

Memorial Day was established to be observed in "Commemoration of the deeds of our fallen Comrades." The usage is to decorate the graves, and often to listen to addresses suitable for the occasion. But this is varied by music, singing, processions or any other exercise not inappropriate. The manner and form of the observance is determined by each Post for itself. If it chooses to be present at, or to assist in the raising of our national flag on that day, I cannot perceive that such action involves any violation of the rules or usages of the Order.

Whether it should do this when the members are laden with flowers, on their way to a cemetery, is a question rather of taste or of convenience than of law or usage.

DECISION VII.

Honorable discharge removes the apparent stain of desertion.

CASE.

In the matter of the application of N. G. for membership.

Statement of facts.—N. G. enlisted and served in one regiment for a time and then deserted. He enlisted again October 8, 1862, under an assumed name, and served until mustered out and honorably discharged July 17, 1865.

Question.—Is he eligible to membership?

OPINION, DECEMBER 22, 1890.

I think he is eligible. He was a soldier, and served within the prescribed dates and has an honorable discharge. The syllabus of opinion to the contrary on page 25 of Blue Book, holding that, "*One who deserts from his Company or Regiment and joins another, and from the latter organization receives an honorable discharge is not eligible to membership,*" is not supported by the opinion which follows it, and upon which it purports to be based. That opinion shows clearly that the revision of the Regulation made in 1869 left such a person eligible, and that he might become a member if he "could win the suffrages of the prescribed majority of the Post."

In that case the supposed ineligibility is, in the opinion, placed on the untenable ground that the man, after the desertion, had assumed a name to shield himself from punishment, and that he would not have received the honorable discharge had such fact been known.

I need not repeat here what has been so well stated by Judge Advocate-General Grosvenor (Opinion 8, Blue Book, page 34), in a case very similar to the one under consideration.

In view of the leniency toward deserters during the closing months of the war, and of the long service of the present applicant subsequent to his desertion, I think it cannot be assumed that he would have been denied an honorable discharge, had all the facts been known at and prior to the time he was mustered out. But he has an honorable discharge, which with his

service during the prescribed time makes him eligible. The only exception to *eligibility* in such case applies to those who at some time have borne arms against the United States.

Still, though eligible, it is for the Post receiving his application to make such inquiries respecting his character and record as will enable them to determine whether he is in fact a suitable person for comradeship in the Grand Army.

DECISION VIII.

Member of State Regiment is eligible, if the organization was called into active service and subject to orders of any U. S. General Officer.

CASE.

In the matter of the application of D. M. S. for membership.

OPINION, DECEMBER 26, 1890.

The certificate of the Adjutant-General of the State of Indiana shows that it appears from the records of his office, that the applicant was a member of an Indiana State Regiment, from July 1, 1862, to Oct. 30, 1864, and was in service one hundred days of that time, and was honorably discharged at the date last named. If it shall be shown by further evidence (not submitted to me) that he, with his Regiment or Company, during any part of that time was called into active service, and subject to the orders of any United States General Officer, he is eligible to membership. If he was not so called into active service and subject to such orders, he is not eligible. (Rules and Regulations, Art. IV, Chap. 1. See also Blue Book, page 39, 10-20, and page 39, 10-22.

DECISION IX.

Compulsory muster into the Confederate army will not, alone, render one ineligible, if, before having performed military service of any kind, he escaped and joined the Union Army. But military service of any kind as a Confederate soldier, though compulsory, will disqualify.

CASE.

Statement of facts presented.—A. B. was forcibly compelled to join the rebel army, and was mustered, including oath of service. But before being armed and equipped, he deserted and joined the Union army.

Question.—Does his compulsory muster into the rebel army render him ineligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, if otherwise qualified?

OPINION, JANUARY 7, 1891.

Article IV, Chap. 1, Rules and Regulations, provides: "No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States." Discussion as to the proper construction of this clause is closed by the refusal of the National Encampment to modify it, after it had been repeatedly held to include cases of forced and involuntary service in the rebel army. The provision quoted, therefore, makes the bearing of arms against the United States, whether voluntary or enforced, an absolute disqualification. But nothing short of having "borne arms" has that effect. The compulsory muster, which would include the oath of service, would be but preliminary to the bearing of arms; and if the applicant's connection with the rebel army ceased just there, he is not ineligible.

But in order that this answer to the question, as presented, may not mislead in the particular case, or in some other, it is proper to add that the statement that the applicant escaped from the rebel service before being armed and equipped, does not completely negative the idea that he may have "borne arms against the United States." The meaning of this phrase was considered by one of my predecessors, in the case of the slave (Blue Book, page 43, 10-27) who held, and I think correctly, that the phrase covers more than the mere carrying or using of weapons, and extends to any service, military in its nature.

In this case, the applicant, without having been armed or equipped, may have been put at work upon fortifications, or construction of military roads, or other service of a military character, equivalent to bearing arms, and which would render him ineligible.

If there was nothing of that kind—nothing beyond the forced muster, I think he is eligible if otherwise qualified.

DECISION X.

A Past Post Commander, removing to another Department and joining Post there by transfer card, on removing back to his former Department and again joining Post there by transfer card, retaining at all times good standing in the order, does not lose his honors as Past Post Commander.

CASE.

Facts.—Comrade V., a Past Post Commander of a Post in the Department of Delaware, removed to Pennsylvania, taking a transfer card, and joining a Post in the Department of Pennsylvania. After a lapse of some years, he removed back to Delaware, taking a transfer card, and joining a Post in the Department of Delaware.

Question.—Does he retain the honors and right to exercise the privileges of Past Post Commander of the Department of Delaware, or were such honors and privileges lost by his removal to, and joining a Post in another Department?

OPINION, FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

I think he retains the honors, and that his right to exercise the privileges were only in abeyance while he was a member of a Post in another Department, and revived on his joining a Post in the Department in which he was Past Post Commander.

By the Rules and Regulations of the order, certain honors and privileges appertain to Past officers, who have held specified offices for full terms; or have filled vacancies to the end of terms. Thus, Past Commanders-in-Chief, Past Vice-Commanders-in-Chief, and Past Department Commanders, continue to be members of the National Encampment. Past Department Commanders continue to be members of their Department Encampments, and in such Departments as have so decided by a two-thirds vote, at an annual meeting, all Past Post Commanders continue to be members of the Department Encampments.

By express language, in all these cases, such honors and privileges continue *so long*, and so long only, as the persons remain in good standing in their several Posts. Whatever severs the connection of such person with the Order *ends* all honors then existing, and they are not revived if the person again becomes a member of the Order. (*Blue Book*, page 127, 49-2, page 133, 49-16, page 131, 49-13, page 134, 49-18.)

But the phrase: "So long as they remain in good standing in their several Posts" does not limit the honors to the time a person continues his membership in the particular Post to which he belonged while he held the office from which the honor is derived. The standing of a Past Post Commander is not affected by his transfer to another Post in the same Department. (*Blue Book*, page 133, 49-15.) A Past Department Commander does not lose his standing in the National Encampment by joining a Post in another Department; (*Blue Book*, page 129, 494) although he is not entitled to a seat in the Encampment of the Department to which he removes. (*Blue Book*, page 130, 49-9, 49-10.) He does not *lose* his honors and privileges as Past Department Commander by joining a Post in another Department, because he may do that and still "remain in good standing" in his Post; the lack of which can alone end his honors. The decision that his membership in the National Encampment continues after such removal to another Department necessarily decides that his honors are not lost by such removal. And if not lost by the removal, then, upon his return to, and joining a Post in the Department of which he had been Commander, he would be in the same condition as if he had never left it.

And if this be true as to a Past Department Commander, it must be equally true as to a Past Post Commander, who, though residing for a time in another Department, has remained in good standing in the Order and in the Posts he has joined.

DECISION XI.

A Chaplain, duly commissioned and serving with his regiment, but never mustered into nor discharged from the U. S. service, is not eligible.

CASE.

From the papers submitted in this case I assume that the facts are as follows:

The First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers was raised in April, 1861, in response to the first call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers; and was mustered into the military service of the United States for the term of three months. On April 30, 1861, the Governor of that State commissioned Rev. S. G. A., Chaplain of that Regiment. The Regiment was called into active service, subject to the orders of United States General Officers; and S. G. A. actually served as its Chaplain, during its full term of service—a few days more than three months.

He was never mustered into the service of the United States, and therefore never received any discharge from such service, nor any pay from the United States Government. He was paid for his service by the State of New Hampshire, but in what way such payment was authorized does not appear.

Question.—Is S. G. A. eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic?

OPINION, FEBRUARY 18, 1891.

I am reluctantly compelled to the conclusion that he is not eligible under any fair construction of Article IV, Chapter 1, of the Rules and Regulations.

He was not a soldier of the United States Army, for he was never mustered as such. His service was voluntary from day to day, and he could have quit it at any time. Never having been a soldier he received no discharge. (*Blue Book*, page 36, 10-15; page 38, 10-17; page 37, note 10-16.)

The clause making eligible soldiers of such State Regiments as were called into active service, etc., does not apply. Such Volunteer Regiments as were raised in response to proclamations of the President, though raised by the aid of State authorities, and designated by the names of the States, and having officers commissioned by the Governors of the States, became, upon their muster, soldiers of the United States Army, within the always accepted meaning of Art. IV, Chap. 1, of the Rules and Regulations. The clause referring to State Regiments called into active service, refers to Regiments of State Militia never mustered into the service of the United States, but called into active service, subject to the orders of United States General Officers, upon emergencies, as were several Regiments of Pennsylvania Militia, and perhaps of other States, during the invasion of Lee, which ended at Gettysburg. The applicant was not in a Regiment of that kind.

Even in case of a Regiment of State Militia I do not understand how membership could exist without some form of muster, which would bind the members and render them amenable to the State authorities.

It may be that the Regulations should be amended to cover a case like this. But the fairly plain meaning of the language used in the Article referred to is so firmly established by numerous decisions, that no lax interpretation is now permissible.

DECISION XII.

Members of companies called into service by U. S. General Officers on emergency, and dismissed when the emergency has passed, are not eligible.

CASE.

The Adjutant-General of the State of Kentucky certifies that it appears by the official muster-out rolls in his office that H. P. H. was enrolled and mustered on Sept. 17, 1861, a Sergeant in Capt. J. F. Huber's Company of Jefferson Guards, "an organization of local troops, called into a United States service by Brig.-Gen. Robert Anderson," and that he was honorably discharged, with said Company, Sept. 29, 1861.

Question.—Is H. P. H. eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic?

OPINION, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

I think he is not eligible. The case does not differ materially from that of W. W. (See Opinion V, current series, Dec. 1, 1890.)

1. He was not a soldier of the United States Army. There was no authority to muster into the U. S. service for such a term; and had he been so mustered, he would have received a discharge from the U. S. service, and his muster rolls would be in the Adjutant-General's office in Washington.

2. The evidence does not show nor indicate that this company of "Jefferson Guards" was any part of a State Regiment, or ever amenable to State authority, but it is certified to have been "an organization of local troops called into a United States service by Brig.-Gen. Robert Anderson," and discharged twelve days after enrollment. The only fair inference is that the organization had no existence before or after that period of twelve days; and was, in effect, a *posse*, called out by Gen. Anderson for some emergency, and dismissed when the emergency had passed.

DECISION XIII.

Reinstatement of one dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, must, under the amended Regulation, be by ballot election, as in case of a recruit.

CASE.

Appeal of Post No. 41, Pittsburg, from the decision of the Department Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania.

Statement of facts.—Comrade H. D. D. was dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues. Upon his application to the same Post for reinstatement vote by ballot was had, and three black balls appearing, he was declared rejected. From the decision of the Department Commander sustaining this ruling this appeal is taken.

OPINION, FEBRUARY 27, 1891.

Appellant contends that in such case no election is required by the Rules and Regulations, or, at least, that such applicant for reinstatement does not have to submit to the ordeal of ballot, as in case of a recruit.

A Comrade dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues ceases to be a member of the Order (Blue Book, p. 193, 111-7), still his position in respect to the Order is not exactly the same as that of a member who has received an honorable discharge, nor as that of a Comrade who has never joined. Before the change in Chap. 5, Art. IV, Sec. 4, Rules and Regulations, made by the Milwaukee National Encampment, such dropped member could only be reinstated by the Post which had dropped him, upon application regularly referred and reported on; but the reinstatement could be had by a two-thirds vote, by ballot, of all the members present and voting at a stated meeting. If the application were rejected, then, on payment to the Quartermaster of the Post which dropped him, of his dues when dropped, he would receive from the Quartermaster a receipt for the same as dues from a member dropped and refused reinstatement, upon which he could make application to another Post, accompanied with such receipt, and might, in such other Post, be then admitted and mustered as a recruit.

This former Regulation required an *election* for reinstatement in any case. If, in the Post from which the member was dropped, a two-thirds vote, by ballot, of those present and voting at a stated meeting, would suffice to elect. This vote would be by ball ballot; (*Blue Book, page 192, 111-3.*) If, failing to be elected by his former Post, he should pay his dues and make application to another Post, the election would be the same as in case of a recruit.

The change in the section referred to, made by the Milwaukee Encampment (*see Journal, page 186*), allowed such dropped Comrade to be "reinstated in any Post, upon application duly made, referred and reported upon, and on payment of the amount due his former Post at the date of his being dropped, which shall be forwarded by the Post receiving him. If the Post of such dropped member has been disbanded, the amount of such arrearages shall be retained by the Post *electing* him."

To recover his membership in the Order, an *election* is plainly contemplated, and as no special rule for such election is now provided, whether he applies to his former Post or another, the case must fall within the general rule respecting the election of Comrades not in the Order to membership, as provided in Sec. 4, Art. II, Chap. 2, of the Rules and Regulations.

I think the decision of the Department Commander was correct, and that the appeal should be dismissed.

DECISION XIV.

If a Comrade, on transfer card, is fully admitted by a Post without payment of admission fee, he becomes a member of the Post, and his name cannot be stricken from its rolls because of such omission.

CASE.

Appeal of Comrade J. M. from order of the Department Commander of the Department of Colorado.

OPINION, MARCH 12, 1891.

From the papers presented, I gather the following statement of facts: J. M., a member of the Order holding an unexpired transfer card, applied in November last for admission to Upton Post No. 8, Pueblo, Colo., and was upon regular proceedings duly elected and admitted to the Post, and signed its by-laws, without paying the admission fee, but upon his promise to pay the fee at the next meeting. Although since that time attending most of the Post meetings he has not paid the fee; and at a meeting of the Post about February 1st last, the Department Commander being present, the question of the membership of J. M. was raised, and the Department Commander held that because of the non-payment of such admission fee J. M. never became a member of that Post; and ordered that his name be stricken from its rolls; which was done; and from this order J. M. appeals.

The Rules and Regulations, Chap. 2, Art. II, Sec. 8, provides that recruits *shall before* enlistment and muster pay an admission fee of not less than one dollar. Whether this should be construed as a condition precedent to rightful admission into the Order, or as a provision for the benefit of the Post, and which may be waived by it, need not now be considered.

The provisions for admitting to Post membership Comrades in good standing in the Order holding transfer cards, Chap. 2, Art. III, Secs. 1 and 2, are plainly different from those applicable to recruits seeking admission into the Order. The provision as to admission fees is as follows:

"Each Post *may* establish such admission fees to be paid by Comrades joining by transfer as *they think proper*, not exceeding the amount required from recruits."

There is no *condition* in the Rules and Regulations requiring any payment of fees by members of the Order joining Posts by transfer. The matter is left entirely with each Post, except as to the prohibition against requiring larger fees than from recruits. Within that exception the Post may fix the admission fee; and may properly require it to be sent with the application, or to be paid at or before admission, and in such case may refuse to admit before such payment; or it may provide for the payment of the fee at or before a later date; or waive it altogether. If its by-laws require the payment of such fee before admission, and it nevertheless proceeds and elects an applicant for admission on transfer card, and admits him to the Post, and to signing its by-laws, this is a waiver of the by-law regulation, and the Comrade so admitted becomes a member of the Post. This whole matter is so completely covered by Decision No. 3 of Commander-in-Chief Rea, and the exhaustive opinion of his Judge Advocate General, our present Commander-in-Chief, (*Blue Book*, page 84, 25-8) that nothing further need be said.

I think the appeal should be sustained, and the order of the Department Commander reversed, and the Post directed to replace appellant's name upon its roll.

DECISION XV.

Election by single ballot of several persons for various offices. The ballots must designate for what office each person is voted for.

CASE.

Appeal from decision of Department Encampment of the Department of the Potomac, in favor of contesting delegates of James A. Garfield Post No. 7.

Statement of facts.—At a regular meeting of James A. Garfield Post No. 7, held on the evening of Dec. 1, 1890, it was voted to elect on a single ballot ten delegates and ten alternates to the Department Encampment; and that the ten persons having the highest number of votes should be the elected delegates, and the ten having the next highest number should be the elected alternates, provided, each received a majority of all the votes. A ballot was then taken, and the ten contestants had the highest number, and more than a majority of the ballots cast. But no result of the ballot was announced; a motion declaring the election irregular having been carried unanimously, or with not more than two members dissenting. Thereupon the Post took a recess until the evening of Dec. 15, 1890, when the appellants were formally elected delegates to the Department Encampment; alternates being then also elected. The appellants received proper certificates, and copies being sent to the Assistant Adjutant-General, their names were inserted in the roll of the Encampment. The appellants and contestants appeared at the Encampment, and the committee on credentials and the majority of a special committee to whom the matter was also referred, reported in favor of appellants. But the Encampment decided that the contestants claiming to have been elected at the meeting of Dec. 1st, were the duly elected delegates, and accorded them seats as such in the encampment; excluding the appellants.

From that decision this appeal is taken.

OPINION, MARCH 13, 1891.

1. I pass over all questions respecting the appeal by contestants from the action of the Post declaring their election irregular. If they were, in fact, duly elected, no subsequent action of the Post could affect their rights as delegates. They could claim their seats when the Encampment met.

2. No question is made as to the regularity and validity of the election of appellants as delegates, except the claim that the contestants had been previously duly elected.

3. Chapter 3, Art. II, Sec. 3, Rules and Regulations, provides that the delegates to the Department Encampment, and an equal number of alternates shall be "*Selected by ballot,*"

To select a man by ballot for an office requires that the vote be so taken, that voters may by their ballots be able to designate any eligible person preferred for the particular office. If but one office is to be filled it will be enough to place on the ballot the name or names. But if several persons for

different offices are to be voted for on one ballot, it becomes necessary to designate upon it the office for which each person named is selected by the voter.

For example: If, at an election of the officers of a Post, it were determined to elect all on one ballot, and that in voting each member should have the right to place on his ballot eight names, without designation of office, and that the person receiving the highest number of votes should be Officer of the Guard; the next highest, Chaplain; the next, Quartermaster; the next Surgeon; the next Post Commander; and so on, or in any other order, it would be farcical to claim that these officers were elected by ballot. It would be plainly matter of *chance*, whether so voting for a person would be voting for him for one office or for another—for an office for which all would admit he was well fitted, or for another office, for which every one would concede that he was unfit.

This was the serious fault of the election of Dec. 1st. The Regulations *require* that the delegates be selected by ballot; and that the alternates be also selected by ballot. This means that each should be selected for the particular office by ballot. Each voter would be presumed to select for delegates those whom he thought best qualified; and those next best qualified, in his judgment, for alternates. But in the mode of voting adopted the voter would not know when he placed a name on his ballot and put it in the box whether he was aiding in selecting the person named for the one place or the other. The election was therefore void as not conforming to the Rules and Regulations.

It will not do to say that because ballots of some kind were in a peculiar way used in the election of Dec. 1st, therefore the Regulations were complied with. Where the Regulations use terms and phrases well understood, it does not define them; but they must be taken as ordinarily understood. And an election or selection by ballot has a perfectly well understood signification, as I have indicated.

Let us suppose that at a Post election of all the officers, on a single ballot, after all the members had voted, instead of canvassing the vote, the Post should order that some one should draw from the ballot box a single ballot, and that all the persons named thereon should be declared elected to the offices thereon designated as to each; that would not be claimed to be a selection by ballot, within the meaning of the Regulation.

I think the appeal should be sustained, the decision of the Department Encampment reversed, and order made that appellants are entitled to seats in the Encampment as the delegates of said Post.

NOTE.—Upon an appeal to the 25th National Encampment from the above decision, it was voted to construe the section referred to as permitting the election of Representatives and Alternates upon one ticket or ballot, provided the same was done by unanimous consent of the Post or Department.

DECISION XVI.

The Executive Committee, during the recess, properly exercises all the power of the National Council of Administration.

CASE.

Question.—Has the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration power to fill a vacancy in a National Office of the Grand Army of the Republic?

OPINION, APRIL 15, 1891.

Answer.—It has such power. The Rules and Regulations, Chap. 4, Art. V, Sec. 3, vests that power in the Council of Administration. The National Encampment of 1877, by resolution empowered the Council of Administration to select a “smaller number to act for the Council in the interim”; contemplating such selection at the first meeting of the Council, directed to be held immediately after the adjournment of the Encampment. This smaller number so selected has become known by the apt designation of the Executive Committee. It is to “act for the Council”; that is, in the place and stead of the Council, with no limit on its power save the limit of the power of the Council itself. The Committee is not expressly limited to any class of duties, and the powers of the Council itself belong only to one class—executive or administrative—words meaning the same thing. There is therefore no room for any implied limit,—no logical basis for drawing a line where the power of the Committee to act for the Council shall stop, within the limits of the Council’s own powers.

A Department Council of Administration has in respect to one matter more than executive power. Under the construction given to the words “next highest authority,” in Chap. 3, Art. VII, Rules and Regulations, it has an appellate judicial power to review decisions of the Department Commander. But the language of the same Article, as well as that of Chap. 4, Art. VI, Sec. 1, excludes the National Council of Administration from any such power, leaving its functions purely executive.

The National Encampment is supreme in the Order, and its will expressed in the form of a resolution is as valid and forceful as in any other form.

DECISION XVII.

The Department of Kentucky was in a disorganized condition from 1874 to 1878; and a Comrade who in this interim made slight but futile attempts to organize it, with himself as Department Commander, is not entitled to rank as Past Department Commander.

CASE.

In the matter of the application of Comrade William M. Collins for reinstatement as Past Department Commander of the Department of Kentucky.

OPINION, MAY 18, 1891.

This application was made to the Boston Encampment in August, 1890, and the papers then presented are set forth in full in the printed Journal, pages

227-229, followed by discussion and by reference to the incoming Council of Administration, with power to act. All that is now presented in addition to the papers printed in the Journal is an unsigned pencil memorandum at the foot of the request signed by the Commander and Adjutant of August Willich Post (bottom page 228), "Date of organization of present Post, April, 1889: mustered as Charter member thereof." Also a communication from Comrade Minton, Department Commander, stating that from childhood he has lived in Louisville—that his position for the last twenty years has been such that a Department Encampment could not have been holden there without his knowledge; that he never knew of such Encampments as are mentioned by Comrade Collins; that one of the Posts named by Comrade Collins as represented did not then nor for some years afterwards exist; that he has searched the daily papers from 1875 to 1879 without finding any notice or report of any Encampment; and that the persons named by Comrade Collins as his Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General deny that they were such officers. Also a statement by Comrade Hillis that he was not present at the Boston Encampment, and that the speech credited to him on page 231 of the Journal was made by some unknown person. The notation on page 111 of the Journal indicates that Comrade Hillis was not present at the Encampment.

Comrade Collins' petition to August Willich Post is dated April 23d, 1890. The request to the Department Encampment, signed by the Post Commander and Adjutant, has the same date, and on its face appears to be only the request of those officers, without indicating any action of the Post in the matter. The resolution of the Department Encampment favoring the petition is dated the day following. No time seems to have been taken to examine or consider the matter. The protest signed by the Department Commander and four Past Department Commanders is dated two and a half months later.

The case has gone so far that I think it should not be disposed of on any technical objection to the form of the application. The merits depend upon questions of fact rather than of law or usage, therefore my impressions should have little weight with the Council of Administration or Executive Committee in disposing of the case. From the whole showing and giving due regard to what was stated in the discussion in the Encampment, without contradiction, and to what appears from the records of National Encampments at the time, I think the Department of Kentucky passed out of existence as an organized body as early as 1874, and that in 1876 Comrade Collins made some irregular attempt to reorganize it and place himself at its head, with the aid of some Comrades who voluntarily met with him. That the attempt was futile, and that so little was done that Comrades named by Comrade Collins for the most important staff appointments never heard of the movement, which subsided without effecting anything. I think there was no Department of Kentucky, having or attempting to have any relation with the National organization, or of any vitality in the State of Kentucky during the time that Comrade Collins claims to have been Department Commander, and that his application should be rejected.

DECISION XVIII.

One dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues ceases to be a member of the Order. To be reinstated he must, under the amended Regulation, pay the arrearages due his former Post; and be elected and pay admission fee as a recruit. But the admission fee is for the benefit of the Post; and if it admits him on payment of a less fee, the admission is valid.

CASE.

Matter of appeal of Barbara Frietchie Post No. 11, Department of New York, from decision of Department Commander.

OPINION, JUNE 1, 1891.

Statement of facts.—W. E., a dropped member of Kimball Post No. 100, Department of New York, on regular application duly made, referred and reported upon, and on payment of the amount due his former Post, was, at a regular meeting of Barbara Frietchie Post No. 11, duly reinstated in the Order, by election in that Post. He was mustered in upon payment of five dollars, the admission fee fixed by the by-laws for members joining by transfer card. The fee fixed by the by-laws in case of recruits was ten dollars. The Post Commander holding, against the objection of appellants, that he was entitled to be mustered on payment of the fee fixed for members joining by transfer card. The Post sustained the ruling of the Commander, and from the decision of the Department Commander, dismissing an appeal to him, this appeal is taken.

1. A member holding an unexpired transfer card is still a member of the Order, entitled to most of the privileges of membership, and presumably in good standing, with the right to ask for membership in any Post willing to receive him. It is customary to place the fee for the admission of such members of the Order to Post membership below the amount fixed to be paid by recruits; and Chap. 2, Art III, Sec. 2, of the Rules and Regulations, contemplates this.

2. But a member dropped from the rolls, after proper proceedings, is in an entirely different position. He is no longer a member of the Order. (*Blue Book*, pp. 191, 111-2--193, 111-7). He may be reinstated (*R. & R.*, Chap. 5, Art. IV, Sec. 4,) in any Post, on application duly made, referred and reported upon, and on payment of the amount due his former Post, at the date of his being dropped. As the Rules and Regulations neither provide for nor apparently contemplate any other admission fee than in case of a recruit, I think that is the admission fee that should be paid. Such person is not a *member* joining by transfer; nor is there any analogy between the cases. There is no basis for a supposition that it was intended that he might be reinstated, and acquire Post membership without any admission fee. The Post Commander, and the Post, therefore, failed in this case to enforce the by-laws of the Post respecting admission fees.

3. But appellants are mistaken in supposing that such failure renders the muster-in of the applicant illegal or void. The Rules and Regulations of the Order were all complied with. The only requirement as to admission fee is contained in Chap. 2, Art. II, Sec. 8, that there shall be payment before muster, of an admission fee of not less than one dollar. Here, five dollars were paid.

Beyond *this requirement*, the power of the Post to fix a higher fee is for the benefit of the Post; and the Post may waive the excess in a particular case without invalidating the muster. As matter of even justice, and to prevent favoritism, or efforts in that direction, this should never be done. But the *power* of the Post to waive admission fees, at least beyond the amount named in the Rules and Regulations, seems not only clear upon principle, but is settled by the decision of Commander-in-Chief Rea, and opinion of Judge Advocate General Veazey—*Blue Book, Decision 3, pp. 84, 85, 86.*

As the decision of the Department Commander results in a proper disposition of the case, I respectfully advise that it be affirmed, and the appeal dismissed.

DECISION XIX.

One dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues is outside the order. If he applies for reinstatement, pays arrearages and admission fee, and is elected, he must present himself for obligation and muster within three months after notice of his election. Decision 24, *Blue Book*, page 76, 21-4, is overruled.

CASE.

In response to inquiry by Commander of E. K. Wilcox Post No. 16, Department of Massachusetts.

Statement of facts.—A Comrade of E. K. Wilcox Post No. 16, Department of Massachusetts, was in 1889 dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues. Subsequently he made application to the same Post for reinstatement, paying up arrearages to the time he was dropped. On due proceedings the Post, by proper election, reinstated him, of which he was duly notified. More than three months have elapsed since the date of his reception of such notice, and he has failed to present himself for obligation and muster.

Question.—What is his relation to the Order and the Post?

OPINION, JUNE 2, 1891.

1. One regularly dropped from the rolls is no longer a member of the Order (*Blue Book, pp. 191, 111-2.—193, 111-7*). He may be reinstated as provided in Rules and Regulations, *Ch. 5, Art. IV, Sec. 4*. This section is not as full as might be desired, but it is plain enough that such reinstatement must include whatever is essential to bring into the order a Comrade who is not

in the Order. And among such essentials are not only election by a Post, but obligation and muster. As there are no special provisions covering the case, the general provisions must apply. And the applicant not having presented himself for muster within three months after notice of his election, such election, and the reinstatement resting upon it, has lapsed and become void, subject to the power of the Commander-in-Chief, or Department Commander to permit the muster after the expiration of the three months (*Rules and Regulations, Chap. 2, Art. II, Sec. 7*). The decision No. 24 of Commander-in-Chief Rea (*Journal 22d Encampment, page 40, sec. 14. Blue Book, page 76, 21-4*), is manifestly contrary to the section just referred to, and is, as I am informed by Commander Rea, inadvertently expressed in broader terms than was called for by the case out of which it arose.

2. The relation of the Comrade to the order and to the Post is unchanged by these proceedings. He is still in the position of a member dropped from the rolls. The moneys accompanying his application are forfeited to the Post treasury. What was due the Post when he was dropped rightfully belongs to it, and the admission fee would be forfeited under the rule referred to. His failure to appear for muster lost to him all rights which his election would have brought to him. He is not an honorably discharged member, and could secure that position only in one of the ways expressly provided in the Rules and Regulations. Even an honorably discharged member has to be re-obligated upon joining again and being out of the Order would have to be remustered were it not otherwise expressly provided.

DECISION XX.

A Chaplain duly commissioned and serving with his regiment, but never mustered into nor discharged from the U. S. service, is not eligible.

CASE.

Statement of facts.—Rev. F. R. was, on Sept. 24, 1864, by the Governor of New Hampshire, commissioned Chaplain of the 12th Regiment New Hampshire Vols., and joined that Regiment, but because of its reduced number could not be mustered. He performed the duties of Chaplain voluntarily until discharged from the State service, honorably, March 2, 1865, and his services as an "independent Chaplain" were compensated by an appropriation of three hundred dollars, by joint resolution of the New Hampshire Legislature.

OPINION, JUNE 4, 1891.

He is not eligible to membership in the Grand Army, under its Rules and Regulations. The reasons are stated in my opinion, No. 11, in a case similar in all respects.

DECISION XXI.

Sentence by court martial may be remitted by the Commander-in-Chief, on application, approved by intermediate authorities.

CASE.

Facts.—Comrade J. S., member of Samuel H. Sizer Post No. 207, Department of Wisconsin, was, on February 24, 1890, by sentence of court martial, approved by the Commander-in-Chief, dishonorably discharged. His Post, upon his application, in view of his reformation, former good standing and punishment already undergone, at a regular meeting, by resolution passed unanimously, petition the Commander-in-Chief for remission of said sentence; which petition is approved and forwarded by the Department Commander.

OPINION, JUNE 5, 1891.

By resolution of the National Encampment, adopted at Dayton in 1880, power was conferred upon the Commander-in-Chief to remit the sentences of courts-martial, in meritorious cases, *at any time*, on application, approved by intermediate authorities. (*Blue Book, page 221, note*). To remit a sentence is to annul the sentence and pardon the offense. (*2 Bow. Law Dict., 444, 445*). This is the construction already given to this resolution. (*Blue Book, page 222, 113-9*). I think the Commander-in-Chief has full power to grant the petition, if he deems the case meritorious.

DECISION XXII.

A Lieutenant of the U. S. Revenue Marine service is not eligible. The Regulation as to Eligibility admits of no constructive or equivalent service.

CASE.

Statement of facts.—U. S. W. served as Lieutenant in the United States Revenue Marine Service from September 19, 1859, to July 14, 1863, and during the war aided in the capture of vessels engaged in infringing the revenue laws, also in co-operation with the navy in Burnside's expedition, and in coast police service.

Question.—Is he eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic?

OPINION, JUNE 30, 1891.

Although this question has been expressly ruled in the negative (*Blue Book, page 49, 10-38, 10-39, page 50, 10-40*), it is submitted for re-examination, and appellant's argument is so able and persuasive, that I should be glad to find some tenable ground for sustaining it, and for his admission. I am

forced to the conclusion that the former decisions are correct, and that one who has served only in the Revenue Marine is not eligible under our present Rules and Regulations.

The Grand Army of the Republic is a voluntary association, and admits to its membership such classes of persons, and such only, as it deems proper in furtherance of its purposes and objects. By its Rules and Regulations, Chap. 1, Art. IV, it prescribes the classes to be admitted and the conditions of eligibility. No one can complain of not being admitted who does not belong to one of the designated classes, or who is not within the prescribed conditions. The language of the Article referred to is plain and concise, and by it all applications for membership must be tested. No power is given to a Post, or to any officer of the Order, to admit to membership any one not within the provisions of that Article on account of any service supposed to be equivalent, and any attempt to exercise such power would lead to confusion, uncertainty and dissatisfaction. When it is found that a deserving class has been omitted, it is safer to leave the matter for correction by amendment of the Regulations, than to obscure their plain language by forced constructions made to fit individual cases. Hitherto, the interpretation of this Article has been strict, and with advantage to the Order, as questions of eligibility are thus left to the governing body, and in no way dependant on the views of officers for the time being.

Soldiers and Sailors of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, serving between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, in the war of the Rebellion, and honorably discharged, are eligible. Appellant does not claim that the Revenue Marine are included in the term "Marine Corps" as used in the Regulation. The Marine Corps is a fighting organization drilled and adapted for service with the Navy, but also capable of service with the Army, and regularly enlisted and mustered. The Revenue Marine is not organized for either service, but is an armed force of the Treasury employed on the coasts and lakes in collecting the customs, and in bringing to justice violators of the Revenue laws.

This view, if correct, disposes of the case. But appellant argues that his service in connection with the Navy, in the Burnside expedition, and at other times, and the order of the President of June 14, 1863, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to co-operate by the Revenue cutters with the Navy in arresting rebel depredations on American commerce and transportation, and in capturing rebels engaged therein, makes his service equivalent to service in the Navy, or constructively naval service.

But the Regulations, while admitting those who have served in the Navy, do not provide for any cases of equivalent or constructive service. Numerous cases of military service without enlistment or without muster have been passed on and rejected, not from any lack of merit in the service, nor because it was not military in its character, but simply because it did not bring the person within the language of the Regulations. Aside from the many cases of this kind published in the Blue Book I have felt constrained for this reason, within the current year, to advise against the eligibility of members of Companies called out by order of General Robert Anderson, in 1861, and employed for short periods in guarding railroads in Kentucky, and of Army Chaplains regularly commissioned, and who served with their Regiments but without having been mustered. If actual service, military in its charac-

ter, and performed in connection with the Army and its operations makes the person rendering such service "constructively" a soldier in the Army, within our Regulations, then this advice, and all previous decisions on the subject have been erroneous. I think the decisions are right and apply to the Navy as well, and that no "constructive" service, either in the Army or Navy, will satisfy our Regulations.

The cases cited in appellant's argument, as of constructive service, are not such, but are cases where members of State Regiments called into active service and subject to the orders of United States General Officers have been declared eligible under a special clause of the Article referred to. This clause has also received very strict construction, excluding all who did not come fully within its terms.

Appellant's argument, that the service of the Revenue Marine, after the order of the President referred to, requiring its co-operation with the Navy for stated purposes, was as meritorious as that of Regiments of State Militia called into active service, and subjected to orders of United States General Officers, may be admitted. If true, it is a proper matter to be presented to the National Encampment with a view to having the Regulation amended so as to admit the Revenue Marines. At present it is unavailing. I respectfully advise that the appeal be dismissed.

DECISION XXIII.

Department Encampment may rescind vote entitling Past Post Commanders to seats.

CASE.

Question.—Where a Department Encampment has, at an annual meeting, by a two-thirds vote, decided to admit Past Post Commanders to seats as members of the Encampments of the Department, can a subsequent Encampment rescind that vote, and thus exclude Past Post Commanders who have held seats under that vote?

OPINION, JULY 5, 1891.

I think that can be done. A Past Post Commander has not, as such, any right to a seat or voice in the Department Encampment. Under the Regulations that is an exceptional privilege, which the Department Encampment may, by a two-thirds vote, grant, or may withhold altogether. The privilege rests, therefore, upon the vote, and is not incident to the honors. If the vote be rescinded the privilege is at an end; while the honors, and everything properly incident to them, remain untouched. Moreover, the object of the provision is not for the advantage of the individuals, else it would have admitted all Past Post Commanders in every Department. It is solely for the advantage of the Department, giving each the option of having the experience of Past Post Commanders in its Councils, while it deems that for its best interests.

DECISION XXIV.

A Hospital Nurse is not eligible.

CASE.

The statement presented is that A. B. enlisted and was mustered into service as Hospital Nurse, and after service of more than a year was mustered out as Hospital Nurse, at the close of the war.

OPINION, JULY 8, 1891.

I do not find in the U. S. Statutes or Army Regulations any provision for enlistment or muster into service of Hospital Nurses, as such, and think the statement incorrect in the language made use of. Nurses were sometimes employed, and were probably mustered for pay, as were hired teamsters and other employees.

At any rate, they were not soldiers, and therefore not eligible under our Rules and Regulations.

DECISION XXV.

1. While the Commander-in-Chief will not, upon appeal, review the evidence, or revise the Sentence of a Department Court-Martial, he will examine its proceedings so far as to ascertain whether they are legal or void, and if void will annul them.

2. A charge is futile, unless sustained by the facts and circumstances set forth in the specification.

CASE.

In the matter of the court-martial of Comrade J. L. T., Department of Kentucky.

OPINION, JUNE 15, 1891.

Upon charges presented, the Department Commander ordered a court-martial for the trial of Post Commander J. L. T., and upon conviction, approved the findings and sentence of degradation from office, and suspension for two years.

1. Can such a case be reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief upon appeal? I think that in respect to questions ordinarily arising in trials by court-martial, such for instance as relate to the weight or sufficiency of evidence; or to the propriety of the sentence, if that be within the scope of the Rules and Regulations, the action of the reviewing officer is final. But the Commander-in-Chief may upon appeal review the proceedings so far as to ascertain whether they are legal, or wholly void. If on the face of the proceedings it

appears that they are fatally defective, from disregard of the Rules and Regulations, and of the prescribed mode of procedure; or if the charges, not being supported by the facts specified, set forth no offense, I have no doubt that the Commander-in-Chief has the power, and should so declare; and make such order as shall prevent wrong and injustice.

2. In this case examination of the original records shows that the proceedings were regular, and in substantial conformity with the code of procedure for the government of courts-martial.

3. But the charges and specifications cannot be as readily endorsed. A charge is futile unless supported by the *facts* set forth in the specifications. Every offense consists of an act or acts done or omitted, and ordinarily under circumstances which determine its nature and character; and every fact and circumstance *essential* to constitute the offense charged must appear on the face of the specification. The technical certainty of statement, necessary in criminal pleading is not required, but enough should, in some way, be stated in the specification to constitute the offense charged.

4. The first charge in this case is, "Violation of the pledge given at the time of muster." The specification states that on January 28, 1891, the accused refused to obey the order of Department Commander Minton, appointing Asst. Adj't-Gen. Albert Scott installing officer to complete the installation of officers of accused's Post; and that when the order was read, the accused thanked his Comrades for electing him Commander, and violently asserted "that he never would be installed by Minton or Scott," which is alleged to be a refusal to obey the legal command of his superior officer. There is no statement that Scott was present, or in readiness to install the accused; or of any fact showing that obedience to the order was then required, or was practicable. His statement that he would not obey the order, did not amount to disobedience till he was called on, or had an opportunity to obey it. He might change his mind. The charge can only be supported by an act of disobedience; not by the mere expression of an insubordinate purpose.

5. The second charge is "Disobedience to lawful orders." The specification states that the accused disobeyed the order above referred to, by allowing himself to be "mustered" by Comrade John Hebsler, "who under the circumstances had no legal right to do so." No circumstances save the existence of the order are referred to or stated as disqualifying Hebsler from installing the accused. But there is also lack of any statement that Scott, though appointed, ever appeared, or offered, or was in readiness to install. If he failed to appear at the proper time the accused might rightfully be installed by another.

6. The third charge is "Unbecoming conduct." The specification is that while acting as Commander of his Post he spoke of the Assistant Adjutant General of Kentucky, as an "Eastern Corporal," and declared that he, the accused, being an officer of the late war, of Kentucky spunk and pride, would not let this man Albert Scott "muster" him. That such a speech, if made by the accused, was silly and ridiculous, cannot well be disputed. But I am not prepared to admit that the term "Corporal," or even "Eastern Corporal," is, in the Grand Army, a term of obloquy or reproach. A Corporal or Private who did his duty stands in the Grand Army on equal footing with Com-

rades who held the highest commissions from whatever State. In the absence of allegation that Scott was present in readiness to "muster" the accused, the rest of the statement, though savoring of bombast, is too trifling and silly to rank as an offense.

7. The fourth charge is "Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline;" and is attempted to be sustained by specifying that while acting Commander of his Post, the accused said he did not "consider or recognize either Mike Minton or Albert Scott, as he considered Minton got the office of Department Commander by fraudulent means and was not legally elected."

Such expressions, if made by the accused, were indiscreet and in bad taste, but so impotent that I cannot think they constitute the offense charged. To hold that a Comrade whose friends or faction have been beaten at an election, must not vent and ease his feeling of disappointment by a reasonable amount of abuse of his successful opponents, somewhat as is usually done after our public elections, and without being liable to punishment therefor by court-martial, would seem to be an unreasonable abridgment of the time-honored privileges of American citizens. Grumbling, mixed with abuse and suggestions of fraud, affords the customary and indeed the only relief and satisfaction left to the defeated in such cases. What the accused could have meant by saying that he did not "consider or recognize" these gentlemen the specification leaves me unable to conjecture.

None of the specifications set forth facts sufficient under any construction to constitute the offenses charged. The charges therefore fail. No court should have been convened upon such charges and the conviction and sentence cannot be sustained.

I therefore respectfully advise that the findings and sentence be annulled and declared void and of no effect.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. }
 VISALIA, KENTON CO., KENTUCKY, *July 8th, 1891.* }

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades :

Allow me first of all to make most grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred on me in electing me to the responsible position of Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is the highest honor, in the line of my service in the army, in your power to bestow. Coming as it did from the grandest, the most widespread and all-embracing voluntary organization known in modern times, it challenges and demands my profoundest thanks. You might have selected a man better qualified to discharge its duties; you could not have selected one more willing to discharge them as he understood them.

The Medical Bureau and Staff of the G. A. R. is modeled after that of the army of the General Government, with the patent difference that the latter is based on law with penalties for the enforcement of their provisions, and which are rigidly enforced; the former is based on voluntary assent, and is without penalties for the neglect of duties, however flagrant they may be. It is a dogma of the courts of the land that a law without penalty is a dead letter law.

With a body thus organized it is not a matter of surprise that there should be delinquency. Medical Directors generally manifested great solicitude to comply with all the requisitions attached to their positions.

The almost universal complaint has been from the Post Surgeons, many of whom had never seen a (Form F) blank.

There should be stringent measures resorted to to correct this glaring evil, if the Order hopes to have its sanitary and mortuary statistics regarded as of any worth.

The change made at the last National Encampment—held at Boston—from quarterly to semi-annual reports from Post Surgeons, had, I think, a disturbing effect on Post Surgeons, who were generally ignorant of the change, and were not supplied with the proper blanks until it was too late to get in returns at the June recurrence of the period. During the current year I have ordered four thousand blanks (Form F) from Quartermaster General Taylor. Most of them were sent direct to Medical Directors, because in my judgment there should be more intimate relations between the Surgeon-General and the Medical Directors of Departments than has heretofore existed. Blanks forwarded to Assistant Adjutants-General have rarely been acknowledged by them, whilst those forwarded direct to Medical Directors have rarely failed to be acknowledged.

Half of the current year of my incumbency of the office of Surgeon-General had passed before I learned the names and P. O. address of the Medical Directors of Departments. This cause of delay and irregularity in receiving reports, I have attempted to remove by making out a Roster of the Medical Directors of Departments in duplicate; one to be retained by the incoming Commander-in-Chief for preservation among the archives of the order, and the other to be transmitted to the incoming Surgeon-General on his induction into office. I make the further suggestion that said officer shall be required to make out and file with his annual report a like Roster of Medical Directors in duplicate.

I have in hand the Journals of proceedings of fifteen Departments for the current year, and I have also partial reports from Medical Directors of fourteen Departments, most of them from Departments that forward Journals. This statement will show that in a statistical sense the reports are worthless, but it also shows that the feeling of fraternity still burned bright.

From all the data furnished to me I find the number of deaths to be 3,157.

And the estimated money value for all the medical service rendered to deceased soldiers and to their families to be \$10,615.15.

This showing is from only one-third of the Departments, and does not represent more than one-fourth of the soldier element in the Grand Army of the Republic.

This quarter centennial year will long be remembered as that in which the last of the great army triumvir, Wm. T. Sherman, passed from life to death, and with him David D. Porter of the Navy, and Charles Devens, E. F. Noyes, John W. Fuller, John McNeill, all Generals in the volunteer service, have met and greeted him in the beautiful beyond.

Their names and their deeds will be held in everlasting remembrance.

Comrades, there are other matters than the mere sanitary and mortuary condition of the Grand Army of the Republic that merit mention on such an occasion as this; and first I will read to you a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
BUREAU OF PENSIONS, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1891. }

B. F. STEVENSON, Esq., *Surgeon-General G. A. R., Visalia, Kenton Co., Ky.:*

DEAR SIR:—I have your favor of the 20th inst. requesting figures upon the number of pensioners upon the pension rolls and the amount paid by the government for pensions during the present fiscal year.

In reply, I enclose you herewith a statement, giving you the exact number of pensioners of the different classes upon the rolls on May 31.

The amount of pension which will be expended during the present fiscal year will be about \$116,000,000.

Very truly yours,

GREEN B. RAUM.

PENSIONERS ON THE ROLLS MAY 31, 1891.

Army Invalids.....	415,615
Widows.....	105,759
Navy Invalids.....	5,439
Widows.....	233

ACT OF JUNE 27, 1890.

Army Invalids.....	56,417
Widows.....	8,114
Navy Invalids.....	3,885
Widows.....	1,118

MEXICAN WAR.

Survivors.....	16,350
Widows.....	6,940

WAR OF 1812.

Survivors.....	295
Widows.....	7,753

Grand total..... 630,394

I present an array of figures which it were well Grand Army men should treasure in their memories. They are drawn from public documents and are reliable.

President Lincoln called to arms, during the rebellion, 2,773,304 soldiers, of which number 359,528 sealed with their blood their devotion to the unity and perpetuity of the nation.

There has been much discussion as to the ability of the nation to continue to pay pensions at the present and increasing rates and numbers without seriously crippling the resources of the nation.

A comparison of the progress and growth of the nation in wealth and fiscal resources in contrast with that of other nations should cause the most skeptical to dismiss all their fears.

Says the Superintendent of Census:

The indebtedness of the world in 1880 was \$25,818,531,218. In 1890, it was \$26,917,096,330. That during the same years the indebtedness of the United States was, in 1880, \$1,923,517,364, and in 1890 it was \$915,962,213. To put it in the concrete, the United States diminished its indebtedness within the decade \$1,006,555,252, and foreign nations increased theirs, in the same decade, \$2,154,506,655.

In addition to the above, I quote from Secretary Rusk's Album of Agriculture statistics showing some of the agricultural resources of the nation:

Statistics of corn, wheat, oats, barley and rye grown in the United States in 1889 and their money value at that time, \$1,156,535,867.

Value of farm animals for 1889, \$2,428,849,926.

Estimated value of the gold and silver mined in the United States in 1889, as reported by the Director of the Mint, \$103,330,714.

Number of tons of iron smelted in 1890, 10,337,028 solid tons, which puts the nation in the lead of iron-producing nations. This is an age of progress and evolution, and iron is being rapidly converted into steel.

COAL OIL.

Let but the slightest pressure be felt in the financial affairs of the nation, when

“Sudden as the spark from smitten steel”

new sources of fiscal wealth are developed. It was so on the outbreak of the rebellion; when just at a most opportune period it proved to be an article of much commercial value.

In the year 1890, 34,260,000 barrels of petroleum oil was drawn from the bowels of Mother Earth.

Is there a soldier who marched through the cotton belt in the South without seeing the great heaps of cotton seed thrown from gin-houses to fester and rot; creating malaria and disease. It is now a source of great wealth.

The people of the United States have in the last twenty-five years paid England \$320,000,000 for the single article of tin.

The earnest hope now is that within the next 25 years we will recoup it all, and

“Carry coal back to Newcastle.”

Poor's Railroad Manual gives the number of miles of completed railroads in the United States, in 1890, at 161,396-64, and the assessed value thereof at \$21,374,442,174.

The most reliable cotton statistics give the number of bales for 1890 at 8,300,000, which, at ten cents per pound—a low rate—would produce \$413,500,000.

These details might be multiplied almost indefinitely, but let this suffice.

“There is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come at large.”

What we are as a people we now know and realize. We are now the freest, happiest, most prosperous nation on God's pendent orb; what we may be is beyond human ken. We only know that in emergencies of the past the providences of God have guided us as a nation to just results and ends. To that directing care we should ever bow.

In contemplating the vast, the varied, the boundless, the exhaustless wealth of fiscal resources of the nation, thought, reason and imagination reel and stagger at their magnitude. The nation cannot be beggared by paying a just debt to the soldiers that saved it from dishonor, degradation, and disastrous overthrow.

In this quarter-centenary year of the Grand Army, when the order has been issued to erect a temple near the last resting place of the founder and organizer of the body, it is meet and proper that I should say something.

I did not have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Surgeon B. F. Stephenson. It is a coincidence worthy of mention that both of us bearing the same name and initials, held the same rank in the service. He being Surgeon to the 14th Illinois Infantry, and I being Surgeon to the 22d Kentucky Infantry. Our Regiments were both engaged in all the operations around Vicksburg and in the siege and capture of that stronghold; and once during the siege an order intended for him reached me. The more noteworthy coincidence connecting us is that our names should be duplicated on the rolls of the Grand Army of the Republic in the year that a temple to perpetuate his memory and to preserve the archives of the order has issued. In August, 1871, when the measure of his fame was full, he was called from labor to rest.

Let it go up; let its foundation be laid broad, deep and enduring. May its walls resist the ravage of time; may its corridors, its halls, its rooms all be redolent of the odor and fragrance of loyalty to State, to Nation, to God and human-

ity. We were brothers in name, in thought, in feeling and in arms; could I but be his twin brother in fame, the highest aspirations of my heart would be more than realized.

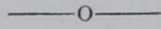
We are charged with selfishness as pension grabbers. The charge is slanderous. We meet to renew old associations, to bid God-speed to all who have battled for the right; to all who have marched and fought and slept beside us and who have exchanged canteens with us. We meet to join hands with the Woman's Relief Corps, whose connection with us should shield all from censure; because what woman approves should be sacred and holy.

We meet to inculcate sentiments of loyalty to law, to constitution, to God and to humanity. We meet to teach by precept and example devotion to the flag, emblem and symbol of beauty and power, of greatness and glory, of majesty and might, of law and liberty. May the nations of the world grow greater, better, and wiser under its folds, till in the long, long, long distant future, when under the providence of God "wars are all stilled, their mission fulfilled; then may the flag of the free, with all its beauty and grandeur and glory, be calmly furled and laid to rest in the grave of the world."

B. F. STEVENSON,

Surgeon-General, G. A. R.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.



OFFICE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, }
DENVER, COL., *August 5, 1891.*

J. H. GOULDING, *Adjutant-General.*

DEAR COMRADE:—As Chaplain-in-Chief of the G. A. R., I beg leave to submit the following report of the workings of that part of our order which properly comes under my charge. I am sorry that compelled absence from home and country for some months has made it impossible for me to look over and revise the reports of Post and Department Chaplains, but during the year that has passed while at home I have done what I could to advance the interests and the welfare of the G. A. R. But circumstances as stated have prevented me from attending to the duties of my high office as I would like to have done. I am glad to say, however, that the Department and Post Chaplains throughout the country have as a rule been zealous in well doing and by their faithful performance of duty have to some degree made up the omissions of their chief. Reports have been received by me from the Departments of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Washington Territory, Colorado, California, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas. Also from some twenty different Posts scattered throughout the United States. From the reports received I am glad to be able to say that Memorial day is generally observed by the people all over this country. The people are rapidly learning that although the day is set

apart as a holiday it is not intended as a day of recreation and junketing, but as a day to commemorate the deeds and deaths of our heroic comrades, who laid down their lives for the defense of the flag, and to instill in the hearts of the children of the land a lesson of patriotism. Massachusetts reports the number of sermons preached on the Sunday prior to Memorial day by clergymen who are veterans as thirty-five; by those not veterans, 169. Veterans present at these Sunday services, 11,473. Massachusetts Posts reporting observance of Memorial day, 198 out of 206. Camps of Sons of Veterans participating, 125. Public schools participating, 101. Other organizations participating, 171. Orations by veterans, 96. Orations by non-veterans, 84. Massachusetts veterans in line on Memorial day, 13,632. Graves decorated with flowers and flags, 23,834. City and town officials generally took part in the exercises. Business generally suspended. In many schools the Friday before Memorial day was devoted to patriotic exercises, each school being attended by G. A. R. officials especially detailed for the service.

This last feature I cannot commend in too high terms and trust that this encampment will take the proper steps to make this custom universal. Reports from the other Departments in the United States are not up to the standard of Massachusetts.

The G. A. R. Departments of some of the southern States are especially to be commended for their observance of Memorial day. In Missouri, some of the Posts. asked the ex-Confederates to accompany them on Decoration day. In East Tennessee the G. A. R. commands the respect of the people. In this Department of East Tennessee about sixty thousand Union soldiers sleep in our National cemeteries, all of whose graves received marked attention, with no lack of loving hands to scatter flowers over them, especially among the rising generation, who are beginning to read the history of those white headstones.

In Texas, ex-Union soldiers and ex-Confederates united in observing the day. Kentucky reports that only 24 Posts of 180 observed Memorial Day. The Department Chaplain says: "Living here we have a great deal to overcome; some will not have anything to do with anything connected with the G. A. R." The Department especially worthy of commendation is that of Louisiana and Mississippi. The services at Chalmette cemetery at New Orleans would have done credit to the Department of Massachusetts. The Chaplain-in-Chief, by word and deed, has done what he could to prevent the further desecration of the flag in the use of it to advertise real estate and to decorate soap boxes. He has done what he could that the flag of the Union might be the property of every common school, not for every day use, but to float over the children on the great days of the year, Memorial Day, 22d of February, and 4th of July.

I desire to call attention to the mistake made by individual Posts in sending their reports direct to the Chaplain-in-Chief instead of to their Department Chaplain, and would respectfully suggest that the proper order be issued correcting this error.

In retiring from the office of Chaplain-in-Chief for the second time, permit me to thank the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States for the great honor conferred upon, although unsought by, me. And again I call attention to the fact that I have not been able on account of absence from the country to set in order the valuable facts gathered by Department and Post Chaplains.

Very respectfully submitted,

MYRON W. REED,

Chaplain-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief appointed as a committee on the address of the Commander-in-Chief the following comrades: William Warner, Missouri; John P. Rea, Minnesota; W. S. Decker, Colorado; Henry E. Taintor, Connecticut; Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed the following committees:—

On the Report of the Adjutant-General: Comrades Prentiss of Rhode Island, Bennett of New York, Masteller of California, Milliken of Maine and Muller of Tennessee.

On the Report of the Quartermaster-General: Comrades Stewart of Pennsylvania, Brown of Ohio, Rasseieur of Missouri and Loop of Illinois.

On the Report of the Judge Advocate-General: Austin of Ohio, Minot of New Hampshire, Wheelock of Minnesota, Hoyt of Washington, Malloy of Texas.

On the Report of the Inspector-General: Clarkson of Nebraska, Evans of Massachusetts, Rogers of Wisconsin, Santmeyer of Ohio and Reade of Illinois.

On the Report of Surgeon-General: Comrades Clayton of Arkansas, Duval of West Virginia, Harton of Kentucky, Mulliken of New Jersey, and Clay of Virginia.

On Rules and Regulations and Ritual: Comrades Beath of Pennsylvania, Nevius of New Jersey, Moore of Massachusetts, Connolly of Illinois, Rodgers of Missouri.

On Resolutions: Burdett of Potomac, chairman, and Comrades Bullock of Alabama, Grow of Arizona, Wheeler of Arkansas, Barnes of California, Smith of Connecticut, Bowman of Colorado, Ayars of Delaware, Norton of Florida, Scott of Georgia, Spofford of Idaho, Oglesby of Illinois, Hovey of Indiana, Hill of Indian Territory, Manning of Iowa, Kelly of Kansas, Browning of Kentucky, Rice of Louisiana, Burbank of Maine, Vernon of Maryland, Adams of Massachusetts,

Dean of Michigan, Campbell of Minnesota, Phelps of Missouri, Simons of Montana, Palmer of Nebraska, Hall of New Hampshire, Burrows of New Jersey, Mothersill of New Mexico, Graham of New York, Davis of North Dakota, Mack of Ohio, Munger of Oklahoma, Tuttle of Oregon, Darte of Pennsylvania, Harris of Rhode Island, Jolley of South Dakota, Milburn of Tennessee, Malloy of Texas, Wardleigh of Utah, Morgan of Vermont, Wilson of Virginia, Hilton of Washington, Northcott of West Virginia, Bryant of Wisconsin.

On Credentials for Succeeding Year: The incoming Adjutant-General, chairman *ex officio*, and Comrades Prentiss of Rhode Island, Walker of Indiana, Masteller of California and Stewart of Pennsylvania.

The next order of business being the reception and reference of communications, etc., the following communication from the ladies of the G. A. R., on motion of Comrade Prentiss of Rhode Island was read by the Adjutant-General:

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 5, 1891.

To the Commander-in-Chief, officers and members of the 25th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic:

We, the ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic now assembled in our fifth annual convention, do extend most cordial and fraternal greetings to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic now in session in this city. We stand united as ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic in sentiment and aim, wishing you a most pleasant and profitable session.

We are most truly yours,
in F., C. and L.,

MRS. CARRIE V. SHERRIFF, }
MRS. RACHAEL DORAN, } Committee.
MRS. JULIA S. TOMPKINS, }

COMRADE WHITEHEAD of Ohio moved that a committee of three be appointed to extend the greetings of the Encampment to the ladies of the G. A. R., and the motion prevailed, and the Commander-in-Chief appointed as

such committee Comrades Whitehead of Ohio, Hodges of Louisiana and Mississippi, and Spofford of Idaho.

Also the following communication from the Woman's Relief Corps was read by the Adjutant-General:

OFFICE OF NATIONAL PRESIDENT, W. R. C., }
DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 5th, 1891. }

Gen. W. G. Veazey, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R. :

COMRADE—I have the honor to report to you, and through you to the 25th Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the condition and work of the Woman's Relief Corps for the year ending June 30th, 1891.

There are twenty-nine (29) permanent Departments, six (6) Provisional Departments, twenty-two (22) Detached Corps and a membership of 116,958.

Local corps are established in every State in the Union but one (Alabama), and in all of the Territories except Indian, Idaho and Alaska. We have also one corps in Montreal, Canada, auxiliary to Hancock Post. The amount expended in "relief" and "turned over to Posts" during the year is \$150,740.30. The amount expended for these objects during the eight years of our auxiliaryship is \$526,027.80. "Balance on hand" in National and local treasuries, \$168,870.13, with which to begin the work of the new year. This statement does not include the balance on hand in Department treasuries or the property occupied by the "National Woman's Relief Corps Home," to which has been added this year \$25,000, a gift from the Ohio legislature by a unanimous vote of that body at its last session.

Allow me as the representative of the Woman's Relief Corps to congratulate you and the Grand Army of the Republic upon the silver anniversary of your organization and the grand record of its work during the twenty-five years of its history, and assure you of our continued desire to assist in carrying forward the work of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY SEARS MCHENRY,
National President, W. R. C.

On motion of Comrade McHenry of Iowa, a committee of three was appointed to extend the greetings of the Encampment to the Woman's Relief Corps. The com-

mittee consisted of Comrades McHenry of Iowa, Brown of Ohio and Morgan of Vermont.

On motion of Comrade Warner of Missouri a recess was taken until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COMRADE MAXWELL of Indiana:

Commander-in-Chief:—I move that at the opening of the Encampment to-morrow morning we proceed to elect the Commander-in-Chief and fix the place for the next Encampment.

COMRADE CHASE of Indiana: I move to amend the motion by substituting this afternoon for to-morrow morning.

The amendment was adopted.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion now is that we take up the question of fixing the place of the National Encampment this afternoon. Are you ready for the question?

A vote being taken the motion prevailed.

COMRADE GREEN of Kansas: I believe that the original motion and amendment which prevailed, included the election of officers as well as the choice of the next Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I did not so understand it. Was that included in the motion?

COMRADE MAXWELL of Indiana: My motion was that we proceed to-morrow to elect the Commander-in-Chief and fix the place of the National Encampment.

THE COMMANDER: I misunderstood the motion. We will take the vote over again. The motion of the comrade was that we proceed to-morrow morning to the election of a Commander-in-Chief, and the selection of the place of the next National Encampment. The amend-

ment was that those questions be taken up this afternoon. Upon the question as to the place, you have voted to take that up this afternoon. The question now is upon the amendment, that we also proceed this afternoon to the election of a Commander-in-Chief. Is the Encampment ready for the question?

COMRADE O'DONNELL of Illinois:

Commander-in-Chief:—If we elect the Commander-in-Chief this afternoon and settle the place for the Encampment, we won't have a quorum to do business here to-morrow. That has been my experience. I would like to amend the motion that we nominate the officers this afternoon. We can settle the place for the Encampment and nominate the officers this afternoon, and elect them to-morrow morning. I offer this as an amendment to the comrade's motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The proposed amendment, as I now understand it, is that we have the names presented for the officers of the Encampment to-day, and have the election to-morrow.

COMRADE TOWNSHEND of Ohio: It is evident that the Encampment is not prepared to vote for the election of officers this afternoon. Nothing ought to be sprung upon the Encampment. If the amendment should be carried and nominations made this afternoon, the whole matter might be somewhat disjointed for the reason that the election of the Commander-in-Chief will have a great influence with the selection of those officers beneath him, and have a great influence on their nomination. The Encampment cannot adjust itself to the nomination of the lower officers without knowing who the Commander-in-Chief is to be, and therefore, in the interest of fairness and deliberation, and that the previous custom may be observed, I think that deliberation and good judgment requires that it all be held in abeyance until to-morrow and that then we proceed in the ordinary way, nominating and electing.

COMRADE WARNER of Missouri:

Commander-in-Chief:—We certainly do not want to take up much time in the discussion of this question now, and it seems to me that we could settle this matter very well by adopting a resolution that the special order of business to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock shall be, first, nomination of a Commander-in-Chief, and so filling the offices; and that only one nominating speech be made for each officer, and that it be limited to five minutes; and not more than three speeches in seconding the nomination, of a like time. I move that as a substitute for the motion and amendment.

COMRADE O'DONNELL of Illinois: With all due deference to Past Commander-in-Chief Warner I think the amendment that I proposed will be for the benefit of this Encampment, that you nominate your officers this afternoon. You have already voted to settle the place for holding the next Encampment to-day, and if you nominate your officers this afternoon and elect them to-morrow morning, all that will be out of the way. It won't take long to nominate them. Five minute speeches are long enough.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will state the situation. You have already settled the question of when the question of location shall be taken up. The motion now is that the names of candidates for the respective national offices shall be presented also this afternoon with a view of their election to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. It is moved by Comrade Warner of Missouri as a substitute that 9:30 to-morrow be the time for the special order of the presentation of names and the election of officers. The question is upon the substitute.

COMRADE BUCKLES:

Commander-in-Chief:—I think the comrade's motion included that speeches be limited to ten minutes.

THE COMMANDER: His motion was that the speeches be limited to five minutes each, and that there should be but three seconding speeches of like length in behalf of any name presented.

COMRADE FERRILL of Missouri:

Commander-in-Chief:—If I understood the motion it was that the nominating speeches should be five minutes, and three persons to second, of like length; that makes four.

COMRADE TOWNSHEND of Ohio: I am in favor of Comrade Warner's resolution. I am not in favor of springing anything out of the usual order of business. I am decidedly opposed to the motion to have all the speeches made this afternoon. That is out of the usual order.

COMRADE GOBIN of Pennsylvania:

Commander-in-Chief:—It is very evident that the proposition of the comrade from Illinois is in the interest of the dispatch of business. The order of business has been gone through with to a certain extent, and we now find ourselves confronted with the fact that this afternoon is before us and nothing to determine except the selection of the next place of meeting. Now, it is proposed that in the orderly conduct of this matter we shall proceed to put in nomination those who are to be voted for to-morrow morning. What objection can there be to that? I hope the substitute will be voted down, and the motion of Comrade O'Donnell of Illinois be adopted.

A vote being taken on the substitute, it prevailed on a division of the Encampment by 301 ayes to 210 noes.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There have been two appeals from the decisions of the Commander-in-Chief, based upon the opinions of the Judge Advocate-General, and I appoint as a special committee to consider and report upon those appeals Comrades Collins of

Minnesota, Vanosdol of Indiana and Gobin of Pennsylvania.

Various resolutions and communications were presented and referred, which will appear in the reports of the several committees.

A motion to limit the speeches for the location of the next National Encampment to ten minutes was lost.

On motion of Comrade Warner of Missouri the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the line of march of the parade at National Encampments shall not extend over a distance of more than two miles, all counter-marching to be included in this distance.

The location of the next National Encampment was then taken up.

COMRADE PRENTISS of Ohio moved that the 26th National Encampment be held in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

COMRADE VANDERVOORT of Nebraska moved to amend, that it be held in the city of Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska.

COMRADE PIPES of the Potomac:

Commander-in-Chief:—Whenever the Encampment is ready to hear from the citizens' committee, we will be very glad to have them come in. They are waiting and ready. Will the Encampment admit the citizens' committee? A number of voices responded, "No, no."

COMRADE VANDERVOORT: The city of Lincoln has got a Grand Army committee, with the Governor of the State at its head.

COMRADE PIPES: The city of Washington has a Grand Army committee, also.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The comrades will understand the position. The city of Washington also has a committee of comrades of the Grand Army who are not members of this Encampment. The question is, whether you will admit them.

A motion was made that the committee be admitted to the floor of the Encampment.

COMRADE VANDERVOORT: I move to lay that on the table. That has never been done in the 25 years of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The motion to lay upon the table was lost.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is on the motion to allow the committee to come in and present their invitation.

COMRADE O'DONNELL of Illinois: Before you put that, I am willing that that committee shall come in, but they shall be Grand Army men who can give the pass-word at the door, and not hotel men.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Nobody else can come in here. The question is now, shall that committee be allowed to come in and present their invitation?

Upon the question being put the motion prevailed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I now present the committee from the city of Washington, who will state to you what they have to say about your going to Washington. Comrade Pipes, Commander of the Department of the Potomac.

COMRADE PIPES:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Encampment:—It is with a very great deal of pleasure that I present to you, as I will presently, the committee, through one of its representatives, to explain more fully to you why we ask you to come to Washington in 1892. I may here say, that we have a committee representing every branch of business, and the District Commissioners, very able, competent men that we had hoped would be permitted to come in here, but we find the will of the Encampment otherwise, and we are perfectly willing to abide always by the decision of an Encampment such as the Grand Army always has. We believe, comrades, that this is the one

time in our history when the great business interests of the District of Columbia, the city of Washington, the street railways, and the steam car railways and the steam-boats, and the hotels, and all the business interests have unanimously agreed that in 1892 is the time when they want this Encampment. After our Department Encampment was held the question of holding the National Encampment at Washington was discussed, and it was but a short time until there was a guarantee fund sufficient in the minds of the comrades who have been in the habit of attending these Encampments every year to insure a proper entertainment to the Encampment, such as the dignity of the body demands and the capital of the country should give. The enthusiasm has become so great for the Encampment, that they are ready to double that guarantee at any time if necessary.

I need not occupy much of your time, and do not intend to, but if you will glance at that map you will see what surrounds your capital. Within a small radius you can find there the marks of the great historic battle-fields. There are fifty odd of them that can be reached within a few hours, a very short time, by rail and steamboat and otherwise. I should say further that behind every comrade in my presence to-day there are hundreds of thousands of comrades who have never been permitted to visit that capital of our country since the war, and many of them never have been there; and I claim that we as comrades owe it to those comrades as well as to ourselves, that we give them one more opportunity to come to your capital as well as our capital, and have one more grand re-union there. Why, comrades, we have in the city of Washington to-day hotel accommodations for sixty-five or seventy thousand people. We have accommodations of other private houses there, which will be opened up for you, for over a hundred thousand. We believe we are fully justified in saying that we can accommodate 200,000 old soldiers there. Your Government as well as ours is there, and have tendered to us all the tents that we need on that occasion.

I need not refer to the history connected with the capital. You know that as well as I do. You are interested in it as much as we are. It is your capital and it is our capital, and I say to you, comrades, that there are a great many reasons why you should come to Washington, but I will leave many of them for Comrade Burdett, our Past Commander-in-Chief, who has the invitation to present on the part of the citizens' committee, and I will now introduce to you Comrade S. S. Burdett, assuring you that you will have a royal welcome there if the comrades can give it to you.

COMRADE BURDETT:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—The good people of the District of Columbia, within which, as you know, is the city of Washington, have taken a very great interest in the matter of bringing the National Encampment within their gates. We can recall the circumstances of 1860-61, and remember that on the banks of the Potomac there was a town which was named for the Father of his country, and which by the designation of the Constitution and of the statute law was the capital of these United States; that beyond the fact, however, that it was by law the capital of the United States, it was a city in which no proud American took any delight. It had been described fitly by a great foreign writer as a city of magnificent distances and sandy spaces. Those of you who went to its rescue in 1861 and marched through its streets from time to time during the four eventful following years, will remember it as a place upon whose chief street, upon whose great avenue, the wagons carrying supplies to the army were stalled in its mud and the ancient rail had to be brought forth to dig them out. I meet you, comrades and fellow-citizens, with the proud assurance that there sits to-day upon that desert spot of thirty years ago the second grandest city in beauty upon the face of the earth.

Now, shall I tell you why our citizens have prepared this beautiful silver testimonial upon which there is engraved their heartfelt invitation, why they have made here a golden key to its gate and offered you its freedom? It is because from the highest to the lowest, from the greatest to the humblest, every human heart and intelligence in the city of Washington understands, believes and appreciates that it is because the Grand Army of the Republic wiped out slavery and made a free nation, that the dirty village of twenty-five years ago is the premier city of the continent to-day; and therefore they have asked you in words of silver and with a key of gold to come within their borders and allow them with all the heartiness they possess to thank you for that great deliverance, and to let you see that in that respect at least you did not fight in vain.

Now, comrades, I am not going into statistics. The Grand Army people were asked, how much of a guarantee fund do you want; do you want a hundred thousand, do you want a hundred and fifty thousand, do you want fifty thousand; what do you want? We said we knew this town well enough to know that whatever is necessary when the time comes will be on hand, but just give us the assurance of fifty thousand dollars, and it was done instantly. Now, comrades, we are getting a little bit old to tent out nights, to lie on the straw or on the grass. We have outside of our hotel accommodations, upon the actual test made at the inauguration of President Harrison, and at the inauguration of President Cleveland, as I have official data in my pocket to show, outside of all accommodations of a hotel character, large or small, we have boarding-house and lodging-house accommodations of 100,000 beds. I will say to you that we have a hundred school houses which our commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Douglass, who I am exceedingly sorry was not permitted within our gates, we have the assurance from the commission, who are the governors of our city under our system, that if necessary those one

hundred school houses shall be opened for you. They accommodate 36,000 pupils every day.

Now, comrades, a little bit of sentiment, for bare as my head has become, I have a little of it left yet. The National Encampment does not amount to much. A thousand or so of respectable comrades of mature age meet together in a hall as we have met to-day, and for a couple days we do a little business and then we go away. If there was nothing else but the assembling of the National Encampment, our meetings together from year to year would hardly cause a ripple upon the surface of the city where we met; but we know that the National Encampment itself is but one of the ciphers in the long row of figures which makes up the annual encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic; that our comrades come in thousands and bring their other thousands of wives and children, and that it is the great holiday of the Grand Army. As we have all come to recognize that one of the primary questions is what is for the best interests and pleasure not of the few who are assembled to do the business, but of the vast crowds of our comrades who come together upon these occasions.

Comrades, let me point you to this map. Within from three to eight hours of the city where we ask you to assemble, with a railway passing every one of the important ones, are the great battle-fields of the rebellion. By them are the great National cemeteries into which are gathered those who fell on these sacred spots. We have the actual pledge and assurance of the railway companies that the trains shall run as often as required to those spots; that the fare shall in no case be more than one fare for the round trip; that as a rule it shall be less, and that no pains shall be or will be spared on the part of the great railway companies to carry every comrade to any one of those spots he may wish to visit.

Now, comrades, I do not know how it is with you, but with me I have a strong desire before I die to see the spot once again where side by side with comrades I stood

in the hour of deadly peril; and I so desire because I wish to stand and shout once more the shout of triumph because we stood there not in vain.

If you come to our city you will enter that most magnificent museum of art, the Corcoran Art Gallery, and that which will attract you most, perhaps, will be a statue of the great Napoleon sitting in his chair on his dying day. Upon his face is pictured all the agony which comes of loss in the great pursuit of life. If he had been set free from St. Helena and returned in his old age to the lands he had conquered and afterward lost, there would have been no pleasure to him looking again over the battle-fields, for whether he won or lost on them, in the end to him all was lost and all was failure. I desire, and we of Washington desire, that every comrade of the Grand Army shall have his day whilst yet his strength lasts, to visit once again not only the capital of the nation he helped to save, but those spots in which he either shed or freely offered his blood for his country, that the smile of victory may be upon his face once more before he dies.

Comrades, your official reports show that every year out of those recorded as gone, one whole brigade of the Grand Army disappears. There is a Recorder in another place whose all-seeing eye misses none who wore the blue, whose pen makes no omissions or mistakes, and that record will show this year and next year, and the year beyond, not a brigade, but a division of us swept off the face of the earth. Comrades, let us go whilst we have yet the strength to walk. Do not let us wait for our final visit to the spots hallowed in our recollection until the great majority are swept off by the hand of time, or until decrepitude has worn away the desire to see those sites again. Our comrades of the great West can show us their great corn fields and their great hospitality some other year, but this year, the silver anniversary, let us go back to the old stamping ground where the battle raged and where at its end that grandest parade

the sun ever shone upon, the march of the armies of the East and the West down Pennsylvania avenue, gave assurance that victory had come at last, and taught the the world the lesson that the greatest nation upon the face of the earth had come to the front to stay. Did any of you make that march? If so, would not your old legs dance under you to make it once again? If you missed it, would it not be the glory of your hearts to stand beside some comrade who did not miss it, next year, as he makes the march over again.

One thing more. Arrangements have been made by various army societies to erect a statue to the memory of Comrade Logan, God bless him. I have in my pocket a dispatch from Mrs. Logan which calls attention to the fact that by the time we can meet there the statue, as she hopes and believes, will be ready, and that it will have its consecration, not by the assembly of a few or of one single army, but by the assembling there of the Grand Army of the Republic, which he loved, and of which he was so long the honored head.

Comrades, I have spoken too long. I can only say in conclusion that we mean it from top to bottom; that we have the facilities, that the pot is big enough, and we will furnish the coal, we will put in the provisions, we will do for you as well as the most hospitable city has ever done, and in a thousand things we will beat the record or die trying.

COMRADE PIPES of the Potomac: I want to say that we will not make any more speeches, that we believe in short speeches; however, I wish to add this, that Comrade Burdett forgot to aver that we expect when you come to Washington to meet in the Capitol, in the House of Representatives, to hold your Encampment.

A COMRADE: I would like to ask if there is a candidate for Commander-in-Chief from the District of Columbia?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrade Lincoln is present, who has been talked of as a candidate, and I suppose is more competent to answer the question than I am.

COMRADE BURDETT: In answer to the question of the comrade, which I have heard gladly because I am aware it has been asked, I hold in my hand certain correspondence which I will not read, but the substance of it is, first, a letter from Comrade Lincoln to the citizens' committee of the District of Columbia, referring to the fact that his name had been used by his friends in connection with the office of Commander-in-Chief, and saying as he properly could, that a large following had voluntarily come to his side, and that having heard that it was apprehended that his candidacy might stand in the way of the heart's desire of the people of Washington in the matter of holding the Encampment, he freely and gladly came forward and renounced all candidacy in his own favor, in favor of the candidacy of the city of Washington for the next National Encampment. I hold in my hand the reply of the chairman of our citizens' committee, the Hon. John W. Douglass, acknowledging the receipt of that letter and properly as he might and should in behalf of that splendid comrade of ours, Comrade Lincoln, saying that his patriotic and self-denying course could not but commend him even more than he is already commended to the good will and wishes of his comrades, the citizens of Washington.

COMRADE VANDERVOORT of Nebraska:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I am here on the part of the city of Lincoln, of the State of Nebraska, and of every inhabitant within the State, to extend a cordial invitation to you to meet in the city of Lincoln in 1892. I will not read the invitation. This is an invitation from the Mayor and city council of the city of Lincoln, wherein they patriotically invite you to come within its borders and give you the freedom of the city. This other paper which I hold is the invitation of the State of Nebraska, signed by her Grand Army governor and her past Department Commanders, and also the State officers, Grand Army men nearly every one of them. It

is a cordial, patriotic invitation, extending to you the freedom of every inch of the soil of Nebraska, and it reaches down to the Hoang Ho river. This is an invitation from the Lincoln Board of Trade, representing every leading business man of the city of Lincoln, the grandest, most enthusiastic and progressive Board of Trade representing any city in the United States.

I will not take up your time reading these invitations, because I have a proposition to read to this Encampment. I think the time has come in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic, looking back over the past, looking back over the twenty-five years that many of us have attended National Encampments when a straightforward, iron-clad business proposition should be made to the National Encampment. I am not going to stand up here and indulge in glittering generalities. I am not going to stand up here and deal in eloquence on this proposition. I am going to read you the proposition in black and white and show you that when you come to the city of Lincoln the grievances that you have a right to complaint of in many points will not exist in that city.

(COMRADE VANDERVOORT read the proposition from the city of Lincoln).

I will state that our committee canvassed the city of Lincoln, the residences of which are unusually well-constructed and capable of holding a large number of people, and they did not find in all their pilgrimage over the city that there was any considerable portion of the inhabitants that wanted to charge anything to entertain the Grand Army of the Republic.

You are paying forty, fifty or a hundred dollars a day for headquarters rooms at different cities. The capitol building in Lincoln has room enough in it to furnish the Headquarters for the National Encampment and for every Department of the Grand Army, and there is not a State officer in it, from the Governor down to the Treasurer, that won't let you move in and take possession. There is a hotel rate fixed and signed by every

hotel in Lincoln. I will not read it, but the highest rate is \$4.50 per day, and that includes a bath-room and water-closet, and the board bill won't commence until you write your name on the register of the hotel in the city of Lincoln. There are the signatures of all the proprietors of all the hotels, and there is a bond of thirty-two of the citizens of Lincoln that will be forfeited into the treasury, into John Taylor's hands, if we do not perform every word of that proposition.

COMRADE VANDERVOORT read the bond referred to, with the statement of the R. G. Dun Commercial Agency, that the signers of the bond were worth in the aggregate more than four million dollars.

COMRADE VANDERVOORT (continuing): This is business. This is not battle-fields grown up with weeds, it is a business proposition to the Grand Army of the Republic. I have been followed all over this town ever since I have been here by certain friends of mine in the city of Washington that I like, telling me eternally nothing else but this, you are not in it. I say to you that the capital of the United States, with all their glory and all their goodness, isn't in it when it comes to business, compared with the city of Lincoln. This is a contest between George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. This is a contest between the little hatchet and the emancipation proclamation. Why, my good friend Burdett spoke of visiting the Corcoran art gallery. I have visited the Corcoran art gallery. I saw Napoleon there, and I saw Josephine there. I saw Maria Theresa there. What else did I see there? Prominent everywhere, Stonewall Jackson, James Longstreet and R. E. Lee, but not General Sherman, John A. Logan or Phil Sheridan. I know that the Grand Army comrades of the city of Washington are as true and loyal and earnest and devoted to the Grand Army as any people on earth; and I know more than that, I know that back of them is an unsympathetic community that do not believe in the cause for which they fought. They ask you to visit the old bat-

tle fields. There is not a single battle-field in the radius that they talk about you going over that is not grown over with underbrush and weeds or planted with corn. If you want to go to a battle-field, let us locate the National Encampment at Gettysburg. I would rather go there and camp out a week on the ground, and I will do it when the Department of Pennsylvania asks me to do it. We cannot show you battle-fields, but there were more men scalped within fifty miles of Lincoln than were ever scalped in a thousand miles of Washington. They talk about the hotel capacity of Lincoln! Why, we accommodated last winter four governors and everybody that they brought with them looking for offices. We have got one of them here. There is our Grand Army governor (pointing to Gov. Thayer). I want the comrades of this National Encampment to understand that all I have got to be remembered by, all that my family take pride in, is my little reputation in the Grand Army of the Republic, and I would not ask you to come to Lincoln if I did not know that we could take care of you grandly, gloriously and magnificently, and make every one of you happy before you went home. We have not got the battle-fields, but we have 250,000 old soldiers within a radius of 200 miles of Lincoln that have conquered homesteads from the great American desert, and are feeding you your beef and your corn to-day. I would be willing to go to Washington, but I do not want to go East three times in succession. This Grand Army organization is essentially a just organization. We were at Boston last year. The Grand Army delegation from Nebraska voted for Boston. We are at Detroit this year. We voted for Detroit. Now, you come in here because the railroad fare is a little cheaper for you that live near Washington, and ask us to go to Washington this year. It is not fair. And they have not compared in point of business with the proposition from Lincoln. We ask you in all fairness and justice to consider these points.

Another thing, we are here for the good of the Grand Army of the Republic. How many Grand Army comrades are south of Washington? How many will be benefited south of Washington by placing the National Encampment at Washington? We have 60,000 soldiers in Nebraska. We have 120,000 in Kansas. I presume they have 50,000 or 60,000 in Iowa, and at least that number in the two Dakotas. If you put the National Encampment at Lincoln you will stimulate recruiting and you will get 30,000 or 40,000, or 50,000 recruits of the Grand Army of the Republic, and you cannot get them by placing it anywhere else. The States of Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota and Kansas have never had the National Encampment. They have gone to all these Encampments. They have been with you and marched with you, and sat up at night with you, and prayed with you when you needed it, and are all united in asking you to come to Lincoln.

Now, my comrades, without further ceremony about this thing, I appeal to you as a Grand Army man who has done his share towards recruiting the Grand Army of the Republic, to come to our State, help us to build up the Order, help us to stir up the enthusiasm; help us to revive and sing the songs again of the olden time. Come to a community where every man, woman and child is loyal, devoted and true to the principles for which you fought, where the children in the schools sing the songs of the Union, the songs and the music to which you march, where the governor and the senators and the judges of the Supreme Court, and the sheriffs, and the chief of police, and the mayor, and the superintendent of the insane asylum, and the warden of the penitentiary, and all the girls are in favor of the Grand Army of the Republic. What is the use of going to Washington? You can go there any time. Comrades, I am in earnest about this, and for the good of the Grand Army of the Republic, for its glory, for reverence for patriotism, for the loyalty we have to the old flag and all that tends to

build up and strengthen the ties of fraternity, I invite you to come to the city of Lincoln.

COMRADE THAYER of Nebraska:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I will take but a few moments of your time, but I desire to supplement all that Past Commander-in-Chief Vandervoort has said in behalf of the city of Lincoln. I endorse the proposition which has been made, and I speak advisedly when I say that these propositions will be complied with to the very letter. We have the capacity to provide the necessary accommodations. We propose to do it, and we will do it. That is our watchword in the West. Furthermore, let me say to you, that nowhere in the loyal country of the United States can you be welcomed more heartily, more earnestly than you will be in the city of Lincoln, for there will not be a house there on which the starry banner will not float. There will be no one in that city holding the curtains a little aside and peeking out to see the Yankee soldiers. They will all receive you with open hearts and warm hands; and throughout that soldier State the people will come to greet you. In that State the banner of the Union floats over every school house. Throughout that State the farmers holding the plow sing the song and keep step to the music of the march from Atlanta to the Sea. I endorse the earnest invitation extended to you to meet in the city of Lincoln, the capital of the great commonwealth of Nebraska, in 1892, and we will receive you all with open hands and warm hearts.

COMRADE CAMPBELL of Kansas:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—Without any consultation on the part of the citizens of Lincoln, the Kansas delegation have requested me to second the nomination of Lincoln, Nebraska; and we have come to that conclusion because we believe that the little giant city of Lincoln can do exactly what she says she can do; and not only that she can do it, but that she will. It is

well known to many of the members of this National Encampment that the city of Topeka has long been seeking a National Encampment in the State of Kansas. We yielded the claim to the city of Lincoln this year because we knew that if Lincoln got the Encampment she could do the business and we could get the benefit of it; but I want to state here the solid, and to me the substantial reason why you should come out in that western State to hold the Encampment. The cost of travel between Nebraska and Kansas and the great West out there and the eastern seaboard is too great for the men who live in those States. They cannot stand the expense of it. They want to go to the National Encampment, but they will never be able to go to a National Encampment unless you locate it in the center of that mighty territory out there; and we want you, for the benefit of the old comrades who have gone out into the American desert and conquered a home for themselves and their children, and put their all into their little homes, to hold your Encampment there. We come to you and plead for them that you shall give them one opportunity to touch elbows together in a National Encampment. The civilization of the East has been satiated almost with National Encampments. It has already been said to you that this is the third in succession that has been held in the East, and it looks to me as if it were time that you stand inconvenience, if it becomes necessary, to come out into that country where there is a soldier under almost every sunflower in it. Out among us they will swarm on you. You talk about this being a great Encampment, why, it isn't a squad to the fellows that you will see if you come to Lincoln, Nebraska; and the fine-haired fellows, the high-toned fellows among us, you know, that cannot stay anywhere but in a hotel, will have plenty of room, for the old fellows will come there with tents and they will cover the whole prairie, and they will come with beautiful prairie ships and sleep under the wagons. That is what they

will do. I want to tell you they are the greatest-hearted fellows on earth. They will come and greet you. They will come to enjoy, and as has already been said, and I say well said, you will not find a current, not one single current of atmosphere in all that you feel in the State of Nebraska that will be contrary to the spirit and life of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is all for you. That is the kind of people we have out there. They love it, and we second the words of our gallant fellows from Nebraska and extend the invitation to you to come there, and if they cannot find grub enough in Nebraska to feed you, Kansas will fetch it over, and we will make you fat.

COMRADE REA of Minnesota:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades :—I have not arisen to speak for myself, but to say just a few words for the hundreds of thousands of old soldiers who live in that great belt of country between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, within the limits or borders of which no meeting of the National Encampment has ever been held. You met at Denver, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. You met in Minneapolis and at St. Louis on the banks of the Mississippi, but between St. Louis and Denver as between Minneapolis and Denver, there is a thousand miles, and that country is peopled with your comrades. Why, you go out for 300 miles beyond the Mississippi, and on almost every section of land you will find a man that marched with you and a man that helped to win the victory that made Washington the grand city that it is; and I say, comrades, we owe those men something. They are poor. They went out there and settled on the national domain, and they have built homes for themselves and their families, and they have built right on the prairie where the city of Lincoln now stands the grandest monument that American genius has ever reared to the grandest man that America or the world has ever produced.

Talk about not accommodating you; three years ago I went to the State reunion of Nebraska. It was held in a city of not over a thousand population, a little town, way out a half-day's ride beyond the Missouri, and there were ten thousand soldiers there, and I never had better accommodations and I never want to have. Lincoln is not a city of boarding houses, but a city of American homes—of American soldiers' homes; and you will find on the walls of every home a piece of parchment that tells that the man of the house served the Republic in the hour of its peril. I was out a year ago to their State reunion, 150 miles beyond the Missouri, and I saw 20,000 old soldiers gathered there. I talked to men who had put their wives and their babies into the old farm wagon and had driven a hundred miles across the prairie merely to grasp the hands of their comrades. These men cannot go to Washington. They cannot visit the battle-fields, and what they want, comrades, is not battle-fields, or pretty pictures in an art gallery, they want the grasp of your hands, they want to look you in the face. What do you do when you come here? You do not go around looking at this beautiful lake and this beautiful city, but you want to see your comrades. Now, comrades, I say to you, for I think it is safe to say, that forty per cent of the old soldiers living in America are in the West, and I know if you go to Lincoln, Nebraska, you will find such a reception as you never have had, because you never before have been where they are all soldiers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I now present you a comrade without any legs, but who somehow or other has managed to walk deeper down into the hearts of his comrades than almost anyone else, Comrade Tanner of New York.

COMRADE TANNER:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—On behalf of the unanimous delegation from the Department of New York, I rise to second the nomination of the location of

the next Encampment in the capital city of the nation. Let me say, comrades, that I know enough of this country of ours to know that there can be no possible question as to the warmth of welcome and the heartiness of hospitality with which we would be greeted next year, or at any other time if we saw fit to go anywhere within the borders of Nebraska or any other of the great western States of this country. No, we have not a word to say that will in the slightest degree impeach the large measure of hospitality you would receive there, but next year by the aid and assistance of the majority of the votes of this Encampment at least, and we hope a very large majority, we are going down to once more swing our footsteps the length and breadth of Pennsylvania avenue and gaze upon the possessions of a national character that the Grand Army of the Republic saved for the boys that will be born when we are dust and ashes.

I rise to-day to speak more particularly upon one point. A life-long resident of the Department of New York until a couple of years ago, living since then in the city of Washington, living there now, I have changed the opinion I used to have about this Encampment going to Washington. I used to think there was a string tied to the invitations we got from time to time to go down there. I have just come from the meetings over on Belle Isle and I have not heard this discussion, but I say to you, if there is any doubt in the heart of any comrade here as to whether the whole population of the city of Washington, veterans and citizens, are heartily in favor of this Encampment going there next year, then if my word goes for anything with you, I say of my own personal knowledge that that invitation comes from the depth of the hearts of the citizens of Washington, and it will be a mighty good thing for us all to gather there once more.

One thing was whispered into my ear just as I came in the doorway, and that was that some comrade had

made a statement here, that the fund pledged for the city of Washington had been pledged by thirty-two citizens. The comrade who put that out has been monumentally misinformed. There are a thousand subscribers to that fund, and I will tell you that while I believe a conservative statement of that fund at present is \$50,000, at once if this Encampment votes to go to Washington, we will go to work and double that subscription list.

I want to say for myself that while next year I am in favor of going to Washington so that we may go over the old battle-fields and see where we bled, and gather the boys who can come in great masses from that section of the country, another year I will vote just as heartily to go out somewhere on the prairies and gather the boys in there who cannot go so far to an Encampment. You are never going to keep me away from an Encampment no matter where you put it, if I am able to get there at all. But, sirs, let there be no doubt about the absolute sincerity and the utmost heartiness of the reception and the assured success of this Encampment if in your wisdom you shall vote to come to Washington.

COMRADE ALLAN of Virginia:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades :—It has not been my purpose to detain you even for a moment in connection with the subject now before the Encampment, but a question was asked by our good comrades from Nebraska that it seems to me some southern comrade, some comrade representing one of the southern Departments, ought to get up here and answer. It is a matter of little moment to me that in the last seven or eight years, with one exception, the National Encampment has gone to the West. Pretty far west. In Denver in 1883, Minneapolis in 1884, San Francisco in 1886, St. Louis in 1887, Milwaukee in 1889, Columbus in 1888 and now Detroit. Those are pretty far west, west of the point where it is asked to meet in 1892, and very far west of it, too. But Comrade Vandervoort asked the question, how many com-

rades are there south of Washington? I do not pretend to say that you can find through the broad acres of Virginia, lying close as it does to the capital of the nation, as many comrades with whom you can grasp the hand in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty as you would find in Denver, or as you would find in Lincoln, or as you would find in any other Department of the Grand Army of the Republic; but, sirs, we have comrades there almost equal to the boasted ten thousand whose greetings we have been promised if we shall go to the city of Lincoln. In the Department of Virginia, Grand Army of the Republic, lie buried to-day one hundred and five thousand and forty-eight of your comrades and mine. Surely one visit in all our history to the graves of your comrades who left their homes never to return, would be something that not only those men who regularly attend these Encampments, but those who have never been to an Encampment yet would like, above everything else in this world, in connection with a visit to an Encampment of the Grand Army; and I know that I can speak not only for your comrades of the Grand Army in this Department, but for thousands and thousands of the young who have settled within that commonwealth since the war, ready to give you greeting when you shall visit those historic fields where vegetation fattens on the corruption of manhood and verdure grows greener on the damp of those loved ones whom you left behind.

Virginia joins with the Department of the Potomac in seconding the nomination of Washington for the next Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The original motion was to have the next Encampment at Washington, District of Columbia. The motion to amend is to substitute Lincoln, Nebraska. The question arises upon the proposition of amendment. Is the Encampment ready for the question?

COMRADE O'DONNELL of Illinois:

Commander-in-Chief :—In view of the manner in which the vote was taken here a while ago, I move you that the Adjutant-General be instructed to call the roll of Departments and that the Commander of each Department rise in his place and announce the vote of his Department.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: That will be a proper way of announcing the vote of each Department of the comrades present here in this hall, but not to announce the votes of those who have absented themselves from the hall, and I will request the Adjutant-General to give notice to the committees in session whose members desire to vote upon this question.

COMRADE KEIFER of Ohio: I rise to ask a question. Will the call include the Past Commanders as well as the delegates elected?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It includes all who are entitled to a seat in this Encampment. It includes the Past Department Commanders. It is now moved that the vote be taken by Departments, and that the Department Commander shall announce the number of votes of his Department. Is the Encampment ready for the question?

The motion prevailed.

On the suggestion of Comrade Creamer of Maryland, with the consent of the Encampment, the Commander-in-Chief directed that the votes should be announced for Lincoln or for Washington as the case might be.

The Adjutant-General called the roll and announced the result of the ballot as follows:

Total number of votes cast, 706, of which Lincoln received 340 and Washington 366.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I declare Washington to be the place for the next Annual Encampment.

COMRADE VANDERVOORT: The representatives from the city of Lincoln and the State of Nebraska will all be in Washington. We make our fights, but when we get through we are all right and harmonious and magnanimous. We will come and see you.

COMRADE TEETER of Nebraska: In behalf of the Department of Nebraska I move that the selection of Washington be made unanimous.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE WARNER of Missouri: Comrades, you have decided to go to Washington. The transportation companies of this country say to us that they would like to give to us better rates than they do anyone else, but they cannot do so under the law. I have a resolution here that I want to have sent to Congress to have them amend the interstate commerce law so that we can test the good faith of the transportation companies of the country. The resolution is as follows:

Be it Resolved, By the 25th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Detroit assembled, that Congress be and is hereby requested to so amend the Interstate Commerce law as to give transportation companies authority to fix such reduced rates of transportation as shall be just to ex-Union soldiers and sailors of '61 to '65 in going to and returning from Encampments and reunions, and that the rates thus established shall include the families of such soldiers and sailors, the widows and children of those deceased and members of the Woman's Relief Corps, and other kindred organizations, under such regulations as shall be established by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief furnish to each Senator and Representative in Congress a copy of these resolutions, and that he present the same to the proper committee of Congress.

COMRADE WARNER: If there is no objection I move a suspension of the rules and the passage of the resolutions.

The motion prevailed; the rules were suspended and the resolutions adopted by a unanimous vote.

COMRADE WAGNER of Pennsylvania:

Commander-in-Chief:—The Committee on Seniority of Departments had prepared a report, but two of the Departments informed the committee to-day that they had discovered other papers which they desired to submit to our committee. I am instructed by the committee to make a motion that it be continued another year, and I make that motion.

The motion prevailed and the Commander-in-Chief directed that the name of Comrade P. H. Dowling of Ohio be substituted for Comrade Williams on the Committee on Seniority of Departments.

The Encampment then took a recess until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

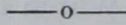
SECOND DAY.—AUGUST 6, 1891.

COMRADE VERNON of Maryland:

Commander-in-Chief:—While the Encampment is gathering, I thought it an opportune time, in view of the fact that you are going to Washington and many of you will go through Maryland, to give you something from Baltimore. This time when you go through there you will not be received with bricks and stones from a mob, but if necessary we intend to help the Department of the Potomac in ministering to your comfort. When the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment passed through Baltimore and was attacked by the mob, a little boy only 12 years old at that time rushed out in the street, cheered the soldiers and threw stones at the mob. That boy is now a newspaper man of some little ability. He has composed a short poem and has asked me if I would not ask this Encampment to hear it.

Comrade Vernon read the poem as follows:

A MARYLANDER TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



Comrades, from over the whole broad land, I am your comrade too,
 Aye, comrade, though never I marched in the ranks and never I donned
 the blue,
 Still comrade to all who fought for the flag, faithful, and loyal and
 true ;
 For never a charge, nor an escalade,
 A fierce assault 'gainst a strong stockade,
 A bit of the hell that the mad war made,
 But I suffered in soul with you.

I was only a delicate boy, with duties that held me back,
 And fate decreed that I should not join in the raid, and the bold attack,
 That I take no part in the weary march, the guard and the bivouac ;
 But my heart went forth with the marching men,
 So many to come home never again,
 From bloody field or from prison pen,
 Or maimed to go halting back.

Ah! well I remember the fateful day when burst the cloud of war,
 And the spark that blazed into fires of hate in the streets of Baltimore,
 When the Bay State men stood by the flag and the pave was wet with
 gore ;
 I cheered them then, and I'll cheer them again,
 That valiant march of the old Sixth men,
 Their flowing blood roused the nation then
 As it never was roused before.

I watched the march, and the counter-march, I noted the rise and fall
 Of the armies that mustered and went to the front in response to the
 nation's call ;
 The bright young manhood that rushed to meet the ravenous minie
 ball ;
 Some climbed to fame o'er the piles of dead ;
 Some struggled and fought and manfully bled ;
 Some suffered in prisons and prayed for bread ;
 Some died and that was all.

The story's so old, too oft been told for me to retell, of when
 From office, shop, forge, factory and plow came scores of men
 To save the land from treason's hand and make it one again ;

For all of you know of the fights against Lee,
 And know of Pap Sherman's great march to the sea ;
 And the hundreds of battles, too many for me
 To tell of with tongue or pen.

'Twould take an age and many a page to tell of fight and foray,
 Of Gettysburg's great victory, of Vicksburg's tale of glory,
 The Peninsula, on the Tennessee, and many battles gory ;
 When men, like gods, rose in their might
 And carried " Old Glory " up the height,
 And made its stars shine through the night,
 The theme of song and story.

Some comrades were born of a dark-hued race, some black as the
 shades of night,
 But their hearts we knew were in the right place, and their glance o'er
 the barrel's sight
 Was a look toward freedom, and that without fear they manfully
 braved the fight ;
 For at Wagner and Pillow they dared and died,
 With true men's courage and true men's pride,
 While they cut a swath that was straight and wide,
 To liberty through death's dark night.

You need no eloquent words of praise your noble deeds to tell,
 It was no holiday parade 'mid the whistling shot and shell,
 Where cannon belched forth a fiery death and the pains of a Dante's
 hell ;
 For your deeds now speak in the victories won,
 In the old flag kissed by the morning's sun,
 In the unbroken unity, " Many in one,"
 Of the Nation in which we dwell.

Comrades from over the whole broad land, I am your comrade yet,
 For my heart goes out to all who bear the honored name of " Vet."
 It is to them that the Nation owes an everlasting debt ;
 They kept the stars in the field of blue,
 They brought the States to allegiance true,
 To them the Nation's life is due,
 And the Nation should ne'er forget.

August, 1891.

HARRY J. SHELLMAN,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMRADE MORLEY of Michigan moved that the poem be published with the proceedings.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless objection is made it will be done, and is so ordered.

The hour having arrived for the nomination and election of officers, the roll of the Departments for nomination of Commander-in-Chief was called in the order of seniority by the Adjutant-General.

COMRADE BRYANT of Wisconsin:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I desire to say a few words in behalf of a Wisconsin comrade. I speak for the delegation from Wisconsin—for every comrade within its bounds, and for the women of the Woman's Relief Corps. I wish I had lips of eloquence and a tongue of persuasion to speak in fitting terms of his army record and of his Grand Army record. A boy of seventeen, just turned his seventeenth year, he entered in the early days of the war, when the reveille of the war was just sounded, one of the most splendid regiments that ever marched to the music of war, the Eagle Regiment of Wisconsin which bore Old Abe upon its shield beneath its colors through all its long marches and in all its splendid and gallant service. He endeavored to get into the service before he was able to, but on the 10th of September he went out and he stayed until the tattoo of peace in 1865. I speak with greater freedom of the service of Wisconsin regiments because my war service was from another State, and there never was a regiment in all our service with a more splendid record than that of the Eighth Wisconsin. It served at Island No. 10 and New Madrid. It was on the Fort Donaldson campaign. It was with Rosecranz at Iuka and Corinth, upon the Vicksburg campaign, on the Meridian campaign, up the Red river, and swinging around at the close of the war under A. J. Smith it came back to help us out in the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville. No regiment marched more

miles than that. Hardly any regiment fought in more engagements than that; and the boy of seventeen was there every day and every hour from the beginning to the end. There are two classes of soldiers whom the American people deservedly hold in high regard—the crippled soldier—the veteran with the armless sleeve and the wooden leg, with his body torn with rebel bullets, with shot and shell. Another class is composed of those who entered early, who stayed late, from the beginning of the war to the end, who never were sick, never in hospital, always on duty, turning out every morning at roll-call, going upon every raid and march, obeying orders every time.

We know that the number of those men is not legion—the men who were always there. His cheery, bright face, his ringing voice, his bravery, that met every occasion, are well known to his comrades. He belongs to the great mass of boys who never had a shoulder-strap upon their shoulders. The eagle never came down and perched there. He never was lifted up on a horse. He marched with the boys in the mud. He rose from the ranks to be sergeant-major. He was the darling of his regiment, and he is the darling of Wisconsin to-day, among the boys, and wherever the name of A. G. Weissert is known, it is known with love and respect and reverence. (Applause.) He joined the first Post organized in Wisconsin, C. C. Washburn Post of Madison, which claims to be the oldest Post in America in continuous existence.

He has never missed a Post meeting from that time to this, except when absent from his town, or detained by sickness of himself or his family. He bears to-day in his thigh a rebel bullet which he received at Nashville, the last fight he was in. We unite in Comrade Weissert, the crippled soldier, the fearless veteran and the boy soldier, who has been with the Grand Army from the beginning until now.

He is a man of blameless life. He is a man of genial, yet of commanding disposition. He is a prosperous and distinguished lawyer. How many of the boys since the war have risen to be bigger than the colonel, bigger than the brigade commander, bigger than the division commander!

He is one of those American soldiers who felt, while they were fighting, that America belonged to them, and he was fighting not as a hireling for a monarch, not like a soldier of England, Germany or France, but fighting for himself and what belonged to himself. Elect him, comrades, and you will make no mistake.

I have said enough. If I were to talk an hour I could not say more than I have said already. For soldier service, for valor, for love and devotion to the Grand Army, we have honored the brigadier-generals and the colonels, and the captains—who have become generals since the war—now let us take one from the ranks.

COMRADE CLARK of Illinois:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I rise for the purpose of seconding a motion already made.

Under instructions from Illinois, the birthplace of this grand organization, followed close, as we claim, by the Department of Wisconsin, speaking for forty-eight delegates, representing 35,000 comrades from our Department—under their instructions, without a dissenting voice, I appear upon this platform to second the nomination of the gallant captain, risen from the ranks, who in the charge at Nashville received a wound and to-day bears in his body a rebel bullet. Beyond his experience as a private soldier, and officer in the army, he has distinguished himself as a comrade of our noble organization. He is one of the boys, who, in the time of war, had, as an emblem, the live eagle of Wisconsin, of which they are as proud as some of our Department of Illinois are proud of the gallant black eagle, John A. Logan. Along did this soldier march, under the ban-

ner, when he was but little known, of the great and silent soldier Illinois gave you, Ulysses S. Grant. Along in the great march did he tramp, with William Tecumseh Sherman; and whatever may be the pleasure of this Encampment, we desire, on behalf of the Department of Illinois, to vouch that should it be your will to make Comrade Weissert the Commander-in-Chief of this organization, his past experience will be brought to bear in embellishing the future, and you will never regret that you have cast your vote for Comrade Weissert of Wisconsin.

COMRADE TOWNSEND of Ohio:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—Ohio was present in the war. Ohio is present at this Encampment. Ohio will be present in the history of her achievements as long as the history of the war endures. Ohio gave to you Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and they covered themselves and this country with an immortal glory that will shine with greater effulgence thousands of years down the stream of Time. I will present to you a comrade from Ohio worthy of his great State, a comrade who embodies the intelligence, the conscience, the moral character and complete manhood of Ohio, and upon whom every god did seem to set his seal to say to all the world, "this is a man."

I will present to you the name of a man in all whose record as boy, man and soldier, there is nothing but what glows with a glorious light, the light of true manhood and noble achievements. I will present to you a man who, as a boy, was like one cast into a rapid and cold river, and who sees another shore on which there are rich promises, and who buffets the waves and steers his course to that shore, like Cæsar in the Tiber, and who lands in triumph; a noble man, who has educated himself in one of the best colleges of modern times; who entered the service, taking with him one hundred men, and who in a short time commanded his regiment, leading it in

numerous battles; who was in the forefront at Antietam at the head of his regiment, half of whom strewed the bloody battle-field. Their blood smoked in front of Pickett's line as their souls on swift wings went up to the bright realms of Elysium to join the patriots of old. His plume was seen in the deadly front of battle, where he could look the foe in the eye, where men fell like dry leaves in autumn. I will name to you a man who, in that campaign which culminated in the downfall of Atlanta and carried the name of William Tecumseh Sherman blazing like a comet through the sky to the sea, poured out his rich young blood for his country at New Hope Church—a man who, as a citizen, has been a leader in every effort worthy of American manhood—one who never turned his back upon a just cause and never blanched or feared when he moved forward in the line of thoughtful obedience to conscience. I will present to you a man who, in his moral, physical and mental qualities, is like a globe rounded in all its parts. I will present to you a man who led Ohio on the march of the Grand Army of the Republic, that banner Department of the G. A. R., who led her ranks up until they represent 50,000 men, who is intimately acquainted with all the duties of all the officers and all the works of the G. A. R. I name to you a man who is, par excellence, the embodiment of everything noble in man—Comrade Samuel H. Hurst. He rose from the ranks to the position of a brigadier-general in actual command and went upon more than a score of bloody battle-fields leading his men to a victory which will adorn the world forever.

COMRADE FAIRCHILD of Wisconsin:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I desire to say but one word. With the utmost admiration for every comrade who will be named here to-day as a candidate for Commander-in-Chief, every one of whom is filled with a hearty good will to serve faithfully, if elected, I want to say, from my own personal knowledge, for my friend

from Wisconsin, that he is one of the best of Grand Army men. His record as a soldier you have heard to-day. In all my Grand Army life I have never known a man more efficient, more earnest and more industrious, more honest, and more zealous in Grand Army work, away down at the foot, and at the top of his Department, as Commander, than my friend A. G. Weissert. If he is elected as your Commander-in-Chief, I feel perfect confidence in saying that he will make us a splendid, efficient, honest, capable Commander-in-Chief.

I want to say that much, because I know him so well, having worked by his side in the Department of Wisconsin, where he has been our Department Commander, and one of the very best commanders I ever knew in my life.

COMRADE TANNER of New York:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—If, when the heads of those present and their comrades are laid in the grave, the friendly pen of some son of the Grand Army shall come to write the history of its National Encampments, and shall, possibly, by the operations of the future, be compelled to confess that a National Encampment somewhere made a mistake in selecting its Commander-in-Chief, certainly, he will not be able to name the Encampment at Detroit as the Encampment which made that mistake, or any mistake in selecting its Commander-in-Chief from any of the comrades who are to be named before you to-day. They are all magnificent men, Grand Army comrades in the fullest sense of the words, and if we could elect them all, we would do it.

New York is in this Encampment to-day entitled to fifty-six votes. Fifty-four of them are present, and at the request of those fifty-four I stand here to present the name of a comrade of New York for the position of Commander-in-Chief. Time will permit nothing except the most rapid steps. The man I shall name to you enlisted on the same day that Comrade Weissert

did, was, like him, seventeen years of age, was discharged from the service in July, 1865. He went in as a private and won a captain's bars—pardon him the offense—there is not one of us who was in the ranks but would have won a major general's stars if we could. Present in every engagement of his regiment, not favored by being one of the boys who won an eagle, he was still one of the eagles that carried the cause of Abraham Lincoln to the glorious success we have seen.

Coming out of the war with life physically wrecked by disabilities received at Five Forks, exhausting medical resources as far as obtainable, four times abroad in the hospitals of Europe, seeking relief, twice undergoing that awful operation that Charles Sumner did—the burning of the spine—it has whitened his locks and corrugated his brow, but it has never cooled his comrades' hearts nor his own heart in the work he had to do.

Entering the G. A. R. in January, 1867, organizing a Post which still exists, 800 strong, selected as Department Commander of New York, selected by your colleagues as Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, for long years a member of the Soldiers' Home Board of Trustees, New York, behind every particle of legislation that we have had for the soldier in New York, favored by living at the capital, we present to you the name of John Palmer of Albany.

Permit me to say that life has been a battle for this man. The family went to the war, the old man and the three boys, and the father lies in a soldier's grave and the two brothers came back absolutely physically wrecked for the warfare of life. I may be permitted to say that, young as he was then, so high did he measure up that, backed by his own efforts alone, he took upon himself the care and education of five minor children and his widowed mother.

That is a pretty good kind of a man to tie to.

Now this raises another question. New York sent 486,000 men into the army and navy. She has nearly

43,000 members of the G. A. R. She has over 600 Posts. New York has never had but one Commander-in-Chief, and the thing that ought to bear home on the hearts of the comrades here to-day is justice in one Encampment for this great Department of New York. And especially when we put before you a man who is the same kind of a man every day, and who will be the same modest comrade of the Grand Army with the badge of the Commander-in-Chief on his breast that he has been all his life, who will hold the standard of our Order as high as it has ever been held, and who will pass it over to his successor the same untarnished, glorious banner that we love. We ask for New York and ourselves, and for the character and capacity of the comrade whom we present, that you give most favorable consideration and every possible ballot for John Palmer of New York.

COMRADE TAINTOR of Connecticut:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—The little Nutmeg State, that yellow spot on the map that gave to the service Lyon, and Sedgwick, and Terry and Foote, that has given 800,000 of sons scattered all over the West and the great Northwest, instructs me, by the unanimous vote of our full delegation present, to unite most heartily in the words of commendation that have been already spoken, and to second, on behalf of my State, the nomination of Comrade A. G. Weissert.

COMRADE ADAMS of Massachusetts:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—Many years ago, when the Encampments of the G. A. R. were not as large as they are to-day, when it cost something to be a comrade in the ranks of our Order, it was my pleasure to stand in the Encampment at New York and I had the honor to nominate John Palmer of New York as Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. I never regretted the work that I did that day. I have watched him from that time on, never seeking to be nominated for any office,

but willing to work honestly and faithfully for the boys in the ranks of the Grand Army. When his Post was in hard luck, he took hold and carried it along, not an ornamental comrade on the field but fighting on the line all the time. I take equal pleasure now, in seconding for Massachusetts the nomination of John Palmer for Commander-in-Chief. He was faithful over a few things, let us make him ruler over many.

COMRADE NEVIUS of New Jersey:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I am not in voice to make a speech, and I am very sorry that I am not. I am here as one of the delegates from the Department of New Jersey, and I desire to say to you that we are unanimous in supporting a comrade who has reflected credit on his Department, and upon himself. We believe that if he is elected Commander-in-Chief, he will reflect credit upon himself and will honor this great national Order. His fine character, his prominent ability, his faithful service in the army, and his long and loyal service in the G. A. R., we believe, entitle him to your serious consideration, and we most heartily endorse his nomination, and will do all in our power to elect Comrade Palmer of the Department of New York.

COMRADE BARNES of California:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the G. A. R.:—Like the 15,000 soldiers whom young California gave to the Union army, who went 6,000 miles by sea before they could strike a blow against the enemies of our flag; like those 15,000 men who crossed the plains to join hands with you upon a hundred battle-fields, to march with you in summer's heat and winter's cold, to sicken and die in hospital and ditch, we come, small in numbers, from our best beloved home, to join hands with you in endeavoring to select a worthy Commander-in-Chief for the G. A. R. for the coming year. The Department of California, at its last meeting, by a unanimous vote, directed

its delegates to this Encampment to present to you for Commander-in-Chief, and to use all honorable means to secure his election, the name of William Renwick Smedberg.

I wish I had time, and you the patience, to listen to the story of this man's life. I would like to tell you how, born in New York, he was reared in that great commonwealth, how he was educated, how he, just graduated from college with all the honors and all the prospects of a brilliant life before him, went to Washington, and in April, 1861, enlisted, as these others did and as many of the rest of us did, as a private in the Union army. I wish I had time to tell you of his services that won him three promotions and two brevets, and how, like some of these others we have seen here, he was shot on the battle-field and lost his leg; I would like to tell you of his continued services; how he was upon the staff, honored and beloved by such Generals as Halleck and Slocum, and McDowell, and our God-given and ever to be beloved George H. Thomas.

I wish I had time to tell you of his life in California, of his interest in our noble Order in that State, what a Grand Army man he has been there. Why, comrades, it is not so hard to be a good Grand Army man here, where there is such a lot of you round about, helping one another. There are not so many of us out there, and when there is a real good one he looms up like one of our big trees and you can see him all over the State. That is the way it is with Smedberg, one of the original members of the first Post organized in California, a charter member of George H. Thomas Post and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department. When we expected your visit to us in 1886, we looked around the Department to see who was the best man to be Department Commander in that eventful year, to administer affairs and expend honestly those sums of money with which the people tried to pay a little of their debt to you, and the Department selected Comrade Smedberg. I was there, and I know what it was.

Those of you at least who were in California, know how hard we tried to make your visit pleasant (a voice: "And you did it"), and your memories of us happy.

That man is our candidate. Of course you do not know him as we know him. You know something about our State, but I will tell you what you do not know; and don't you forget it. There is not a State in the Union more loyal to the flag, not one that loves the old soldier as California loves him. On her statute books are laws which require every man in public office and who has public patronage, to give it to the old soldier in preference to everybody else, and it is carried out.

There are more one-armed men gaining their living by writing with one hand, in the State of California, in proportion to its population, than anywhere else in the civilized world. There is not such a thing as a pauper old soldier in the State of California. Our local Home at Youngville, embosomed in the trees and buried in flowers, under the bright light of God's good sunshine and air, is the happiest spot I ever saw. There is no pauper in any almshouse there, and the only old soldier I ever knew who got into the penitentiary was pardoned last December by the governor of that State because he was innocent of the crime for which he was convicted! There is no State in the Union that loves Memorial day as California loves it. There is no school on that day, everybody is out upon the streets, and the swarming masses of our people in cemetery and graveyard pile deep with flowers the grave of every soldier, no matter where he sleeps under the sun of California. No soldier who dies in California shall have a pauper burial. The law of that State is that if his family is too poor to give him such a burial as he ought to have, the supervisors of the county go down into the county's pocket and take from it \$100 for a first-class rosewood coffin for the old soldier. Knowing Comrade Smedberg, we love him, and the State asks this honor at your hands. It will be

a great honor that our outlying province shall have received, as the great State—I mean great in its productions—of Vermont has received, this honor at your hands. We want him. We want one thing for California. We hope that when you get started West next time, those gallant fellows who fought so hard for Lincoln and bore their defeat with such good grace here yesterday, will not be able to dam the railroads; in one sense they do damn them, out there, but not in this. They will not be able to stop you with your overflowing tide, when you come again to California. We are looking forward to the day when you shall come to us in the southern part of the State. Come then in the fall, when everything is ripe, when everything is blooming, and when the rains come, and we will show you how much we love you, we will show you how high we uphold the standard of our Order, and how we hope for the perpetuity of the Union. One thing more for California, and don't you forget it; there is not one single solitary thread of gray in the blue of its glory.

Comrades, California believes that this organization of ours was never so necessary as it is to-day. Never was it so essential that our children should be taught lessons of patriotism and the sons of veterans be ready to take our places.

Shall the Grand Army live? Yes, it shall live, as the stars live, just as long as our friends on the other side will build statues to traitors and summon a peddler of lottery tickets from Louisiana to deliver an address in which he says that the southern man who dares to say that the South was not right ought to be drummed out of it. Just as long as that sentiment exists, just so long we shall exist, and just so long the sentiment of California will hug to her abundant and tender heart the veteran soldier of this grandest country upon which the sun ever shone.

COMRADE VANDERVOORT of Nebraska:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I am not going to do this for Nebraska; I am going to do it for myself. I have said always, that when the golden sands of the Pacific, wafted to us on the sweet breezes of flower-laden California, told us that they wanted the Commander-in-Chief, I would be there. I am here, without words and without a speech to second, on my own part, the nomination of that gallant soldier, of that heroic man who battled in all the Potomac engagements, and who left a leg upon the field of the Wilderness, Comrade Smedberg of California.

COMRADE STEWART of Pennsylvania:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I do not propose to inflict a speech upon you. To me there comes a double honor to-day, that of being able to stand in this Encampment and represent the 65 votes of the old Department of Pennsylvania in the National Encampment of the G. A. R., and to say to you, from a heart that is full to overflowing, a word for a friend of mine and a comrade of the G. A. R., at whose feet I am willing to kneel for the work he has done for the organization and the work he did as a soldier in the field. I am here to-day to say a word for a comrade who, when doubt and anxiety were at the door of the National Encampment, and of the members but few were in their seats, was always found in his place when we looked at New York; and the man who was always there was John Palmer of New York. I bring to you tidings of great joy, at this time, also, for since Comrade Tanner spoke here for Comrade Palmer, it is known that New York is united for him. There is no exception. For the first time in a National Encampment New York is here with a united delegation behind one of New York's choicest jewels in the G. A. R.

Comrade Palmer has been for twelve years the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Home

in New York. Nothing that Grand Army men wanted done, nothing that Grand Army men could ask, was too much for Comrade Palmer. Place your standard as high as you may, he will reach it, with his clean record, his large manliness and his high honor; and in that future to which America and the world look forward so confidently, when you rear your altar to Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, and spread upon it your most precious jewels, none will shine with brighter lustre than the man whom I believe you will make Commander-in-Chief, Comrade John Palmer of New York. His nomination is seconded by the delegation from Pennsylvania, who represent as loyal a State as there is in this Union; a State that loves Memorial day as well as any State under our starry flag; a State that loves the old soldier as well as any in the Union; a State which also has on her statute books a law that no old soldier shall be buried in Pennsylvania as a pauper.

COMRADE HENDERSON of Iowa:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—A few moments ago I was notified by the Iowa delegation, of which I am a member, that they had unanimously and earnestly united in asking me, in behalf of the comrades of Iowa, to second the nomination of Comrade Weissert of Wisconsin. I come before you with no speech, but with a heart full of appreciation of this trust. While I have been in many Encampments, never have I participated in one which did me so much good as this. Why? We are not trying to sit down upon any candidate, but we are trying to lift them all up. It is a rivalry of the heart and not of ambition. It is the support of the mass of comrades for those they know and love best, wishing, as I know you do, that you could elect each of these candidates. That is the way I feel, and no word of mine must be construed as reflecting upon any of the noble men who have been suggested as the successor of John A. Logan in the command of this Grand Army.

Comrade Weissert entered the army a mere boy, seventeen years of age. He enlisted as a private, with the rank and file, and came out still touching elbows with the boys. He was in every battle with his command through the long struggle. Like the rest of these men, faithful at every point. He was shot down while supporting the hand of gallant Thomas at Nashville, and returning to the field on crutches he refused to take another furlough. He never held any commission except what the God of nations wrote on the warm tablet of his generous young heart. I only wish to say that I believe this great Encampment can afford to send flashing over the wires to a half million of comrades, that one of the rank and file has been put in command for the ensuing year.

COMRADE CHASE of Indiana:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—In behalf of the State that, during the war, had a governor, the mention of whose name never excited any jealousy anywhere in the Union—Oliver P. Morton, of blessed memory; in behalf of a State that has a comrade representing the next highest position to that of the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.—the President of the United States; in behalf of such men as the author of Ben-Hur, the major-general and hero of Champion Hills, and General Gresham; in behalf of a State that furnished more than one-seventh of her population to defend the old flag; a State that has 28,000 men upon her Department roll; a State that has 42 delegates here to-day; I rise to second the nomination of one who was in twenty battles; one whom I love as a brother, young and tender, tried and true, and one who will make us a Commander-in-Chief the peer of any who have preceded him—the noble Comrade Weissert of Wisconsin.

COMRADE GRAHAM of Indiana:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I stand here, a delegate from the great State which has just been represented

by its lieutenant-governor, the State of Oliver P. Morton. I am proud to be a delegate from that State, and I come with a knapsack on my back filled with love for every comrade of the G. A. R. I stand here a representative of the rank and file of the army. The highest strap I ever had was the one that held my knapsack on my back. I would be a poltroon and a coward at this late day, if I did not say a word in behalf of one with whom I marched and fought. It was my good fortune to serve from the great State of Ohio, to serve in that magnificent brigade commanded by John W. Fuller, the Ohio brigade. It was my good fortune in February of 1862 to be in a regiment that was placed in the same position with the old Eighth Wisconsin, and for two long years I marched and fought and followed the eagle carried by that regiment. I want to say to you that when we were in battle, we always looked to the right and left, and if we saw the eagle we knew it was well, for the Eighth Wisconsin was there. Yesterday, when the remnant of that magnificent brigade coming from beyond the Rockies, and from the rising sun, from the gulf, and here from the lakes, assembled in convention, I said to them: "Boys, I am a delegate to the National Encampment. Whom do you want for National Commander." They said with a unanimous voice, "Why, Weissert of the Eighth Wisconsin." Therefore, I am here to second the nomination of that man from the rank and file, that magnificent soldier, who is the peer of any man in the Grand Army of the Republic, A. G. Weissert of Wisconsin.

COMRADE CAMPBELL of Kansas:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I didn't intend to inflict a speech upon you to-day, but, within a few minutes, I was notified that my delegation, as a unit, desires me to second the nomination of that magnificent man from California. I may say to you that it put me in a delicate situation, because if there is any man in

this Encampment whose friendship I love it is Comrade Palmer of New York city; but I know of no man in the United States to-day who commands the esteem and respect of the G. A. R. in a greater degree than Commander Weissert of California. I mean Smedberg of Wisconsin. I should say, I refer now to Palmer of Ohio, and Hurst of New York!

Comrades, let me say now that those of us who had the privilege of going to the Golden State some years ago received such a royal welcome as we never will forget. Comrade Smedberg was then Department Commander of California. We came to know him personally, and to know him was to love him. We came to know the spirit of California, so far as the G. A. R. is concerned; and I was proud of the speech that was made here a while ago, in reference to California, because I do not believe that in any State the spirit of loyalty, which is the spirit of life to the republic, is deeper and grander than in that State of California. I know of but one State that might possibly excel it, and that is the State of old John Brown that I represent here to-day. The State where under every sunflower is being reared a young Grand Army man who will be with us when we are gone.

I desire in the name of 120,000 soldiers residing in the State of Kansas, a State that sent more men to the army than she had voters; in the name of that State upon whose soil the first blood of the mighty struggle was shed; in the name of a State whose spirit and life is loyalty; in the name of a State where Fraternity and Charity and Loyalty tie us as close together as in any State in the Union—I desire, in the name of 29 delegates present on this floor to-day, to second the nomination of Comrade Smedberg of California.

COMRADE TUTTLE of Oregon:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—As a delegate from the Department of Oregon, that little State some distance beyond sundown, I wish to second the nomination

of the gallant soldier from California, Comrade Smedberg.

COMRADE MINTON of Kentucky:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—In behalf of a State that furnished its quota on both sides—and you, comrades, who fought with us and fought against them, know how we did it; knowing full well, as I do, the energy, the zeal and vigor which Comrade Weissert has always shown for the G. A. R., I desire to second his nomination.

It has been my good fortune to be in committee with Comrade Weissert on various occasions, as, for instance, in the railroad fight in 1889 for the rates to Milwaukee, and I know the interest he then displayed in the G. A. R.; and in behalf of a State that has had no Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., I now second the nomination of Comrade Weissert, and say to you, that we will be perfectly satisfied not to ask for the Commander-in-Chief for our Department if you will give it to Comrade Weissert.

COMRADE MCKEE of Kentucky:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I come from a State which has one characteristic, and has always had it, since the late war began, and that is, that every man on each side has been accustomed to do as he pleased, fight under any banner he wanted and support any candidate he pleased, to be bound by no rules, but to be always in when there is a fight—get in on some side or another.

Now, comrades, I have heard a good deal about Wisconsin. I love her and I love her soldiers. When I was down in the Southern Confederacy, living under Jefferson Davis during the war—not as a soldier of his army, but of ours—the first fellow I ever saw down there who made an impression on my mind was a Wisconsin soldier. It was at the little town of Decherd, when a por-

tion of a regiment was being carried back to Murfreesboro. An old fellow with a tall stovepipe hat ran down along the line and said: "If I had my way with you I would hang every one of you before the sun went down." There was a Wisconsin colonel that gathered himself together and said: "My friend, such men as you ought to be at the front, up there." That is where Wisconsin always was. I did not come to praise any State or any Commander. Any man whom we may set forward to-day will be a good commander. We are all good commanders. We are the best men in the world, but I think the best one of all of us is Comrade Weissert of the United States.

COMRADE HOLTON of Washington:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—Under the rule as to the number of speeches, I regret very much that I am not permitted to say a word in favor of Comrade Smedberg.

COMRADE FOUNTAIN of New Mexico:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I came 2,000 miles to second the nomination of our brother from California, Comrade Smedberg.

COMRADE WARDLEIGH of Utah:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—Utah has very little to say as to the nominations, but when you get to a vote, she will be heard from.

COMRADE MANN of Texas seconded the nomination of Weissert, and Welsh of Florida that of Palmer.

COMRADE SHOUP of Idaho:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—On behalf of Idaho, I am directed to second the nomination of Comrade Smedberg of California.

COMRADE BROWN of North Dakota:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—North Dakota has no candidate. She had no soldiers in the war, but she has got them from all over the United States by the thousand. I am a native of the old State of Massachusetts, and those of us who are here heartily second Massachusetts' nomination of John Palmer.

COMRADE HILL of Indian Territory:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—The baby Department of the G. A. R. is the Indian Territory. It has not the honor of a place upon the starry banner. It has not even the right to make laws, under the Territorial government, and in the Indian Territory there are 100,000 white people who are living at the pleasure of the Indians, but the Grand Army is there represented. The Indian Territory desires to second the nomination of Comrade Palmer of New York.

COMRADE PIPES of the Potomac:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—The Department of the Potomac are feeling very grateful, and desire to say that they are going to be loyal to any comrade who is made Commander-in-Chief; but the comrades of that Department say very heartily by their voices this morning that they are in favor of that grand soldier, John Palmer of New York.

COMRADE ALLAN of Virginia seconded the nomination of Comrade Smedberg.

The roll of the Departments having been concluded, COMRADE HURST of Ohio took the platform and addressed the Encampment as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—It is the great fortune of this Encampment that it is so rich in heroic manhood, but I am rather inclined to think that, in the matter of this election, it is our misfortune to be so rich

in that article, from the eulogies we have heard here. It is a profusion and wealth of richness that is embarrassing. Ohio, of which I am a representative, has many great qualities of which she is proud. Many things in her history, in her manhood, in her record in the great struggle of the war, in her work in the Grand Army for the last three years, have made her the banner Department of the nation. Ohio is proud of many things, but most of all is she proud of her modesty.

Another thing that the average Ohio man believes in is justice and fair play and a recognition of the rights of comradeship in all the Departments of the country. For years, as we know, it has been conceded that whenever the great State of New York, that gave more men to the army of the Union than any other State, and that throughout all the history of the Grand Army, has stood among the foremost in our work—whenever they were united upon a comrade, it should be her right to lead the Grand Army. This morning we are informed that New York presents with an unbroken front that gallant soldier, John Palmer of the Empire State. I am a plain man, having no claims upon the Grand Army other than thousands of hard-working and honest comrades have, and with the characteristic modesty of an Ohio man, I withdraw my name and second the nomination of John Palmer of New York.

COMRADE O'DONNELL of Illinois moved that in the balloting for officers, the roll of the Departments be called, and the vote of each Department announced by its Commander.

The motion was declared out of order.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY appointed the following tellers to receive and canvass the votes: Comrades Bryant of Wisconsin, Cummings of New York and Barnes of California.

COMRADE VANOSDOL of Indiana moved that the roll of the Departments be called and that the vote of each be reported by its Assistant Adjutant-General to the tellers.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY: The tellers will move through the Encampment and receive the votes of the Departments.

COMRADE JOHNSTON of Indiana moved that the Assistant Adjutant-General of each Department ascertain the vote of his delegation and return it to the tellers.

COMRADE CAMPBELL of Kansas: My recollection is clear that in the past the roll of States has been called and that each Department got up and went down the aisle and deposited its ballots there, man by man. As the Department of Kansas, for instance, is called, that Department rises, goes down the aisle and casts its vote. (Cries of no, no). I say yes.

COMRADE BENNETT of Illinois:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I ask your attention for but one moment. I believe that Comrade Vanosdol has suggested the proper way to take a ballot in this Encampment. The same thing has been attempted before and it was always opposed on the ground that it was in the interest of some special candidate. Now, nothing of the kind can be charged here. We tried that method once yesterday, and we found it absolutely fair and correct.

We have *never* before had a vote in a National Encampment with which every Comrade was satisfied, and I believe this is the proper method to adopt—that the vote be taken by the Assistant Adjutants-General, and given to the Commander of each Department, to be reported by him to the Encampment.

COMRADE SEXTON of Illinois moved as an amendment that the Adjutant-General announce the vote.

COMRADE BRYANT of Wisconsin moved that each Department Commander announce the vote of his delega-

tion, as received by him from his Assistant Adjutant-General.

COMRADE SEXTON: The fairest ballot I have ever known in this Encampment was taken yesterday. It was a close one, but we were satisfied that it was honest and therefore it was satisfactory to us. We want to be so convinced now, and if we attempt to send tellers through this crowded hall to take up the votes, as has been suggested, we will be dissatisfied with the result. If we are beaten, we want to know that we are fairly beaten. We want an honest vote and a fair count.

The question being upon the motion that the Assistant Adjutants-General take the vote and report it to their Department Commanders, each Department Commander to announce the vote to the Adjutant-General.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY: In order to overcome any technical objection, I will withdraw the appointment of the tellers I have made and appoint the Adjutant-General and the several Assistant Adjutants-General as tellers.

The motion of Comrade Vanosdol as amended, then prevailed.

FIRST BALLOT FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Encampment then proceeded to ballot for Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General calling the roll of Departments and announcing the result of the first ballot as follows;

Total number of votes cast,	769
Necessary to a choice,	385
Comrade Weissert received	270
Comrade Smedberg received	177
Comrade Palmer received	322
There being no choice.	

SECOND BALLOT FOR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Encampment proceeded to a second ballot.

Before the announcement of the result by Adjutant-General Goulding, California, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio changed their votes to Palmer,

COMRADE GRAY of Wisconsin, saying:

Commander-in-Chief:—To be defeated by an enemy is indeed disaster; but to be overcome in a fair contest by a friend and a comrade is victory. Wisconsin desires the election of Comrade Palmer of New York to be made unanimous.

COMRADE EVANS of Massachusetts moved that the Adjutant-General be directed to cast one ballot for Commander-in-Chief, for John Palmer of New York.

The motion was carried by a unanimous vote and Adjutant-General Goulding reported to Commander-in-Chief Veazey as follows:

Commander-in-Chief:—I find one ballot for John Palmer of New York for Commander-in-Chief and no other vote recorded.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY declared Comrade John Palmer of New York duly elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. for the ensuing year, and appointed Comrades Weissert of Wisconsin and Smedberg of California a committee to wait on the Commander-in-Chief-Elect and escort him to the platform.

In a few moments the committee appeared on the platform with Commander-in-Chief-Elect Palmer, and all three were greeted with a round of cheers.

COMRADE SMEDBERG presented the newly elected Commander-in-Chief to the Encampment in the following words:

Comrades:—Three thousand miles from home, it affords me the greatest gratification in the world to present to you a comrade from my own State, where I was reared

until twenty-one years of age. Comrades, none of you have heard more of John Palmer of New York than we of California; none appreciate him more, and it is with the greatest pleasure in the world that I now present to you Comrade Palmer, our Commander-in-Chief-Elect.

COMRADE PALMER stepped forward, the Encampment rose and greeted him with three enthusiastic cheers, to which he responded as follows:

Comrades:—My kind friends from New York have come very near squeezing the life out of me, up to this moment, so that you must not expect that I am going to keep this Encampment here by delivering a long speech. I can simply say to you from the fullness of my heart that my gratitude goes out to you for this great honor that you have bestowed upon me.

There are times, comrades, in the history of a man's life, no matter how ready a talker or debater he may be, when his tongue fails to give expression to the sentiments of his heart; and, comrades, that is my position to-day. As I look back over the long line of distinguished comrades who have filled this position so creditably, so honorably, and so satisfactorily to this great organization, I must say to you that I feel timid about assuming this great responsibility; but, comrades, I can simply say this: Trusting to Him who ruleth armies and nations, and asking that He may give me help and strength to perform the work that is now before me, it will be the grand effort of my life to continue the work done by previous Commanders-in Chief. No stain has been found upon the clean record of any Commander-in-Chief before me, and I ask that God may give me the strength and guide me through my labors that I may perform this duty as honorably and as creditably as those comrades who have preceded me.

COMRADE WEISSERT addressed the Encampment as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I simply desire to say that every word uttered by my good friend Smed-

berg, I most heartily and cordially endorse, and if ever I was a good Grand Army man, I assure you, from the bottom of my heart, that in the future I will be a still better one. I thank all the comrades who stood by me so nobly.

SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY: The next business in order is the presentation of candidates for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE ALGER of Michigan:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—The Department of Michigan presents one of her best loved and handsomest comrades, Past Department Commander; Chairman of our Executive Committee, having given all his time for the last three months to the work of preparing for your reception and entertainment, and she presents to you Henry M. Duffield for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE BARNUM of New York:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—Recognizing the magnificent welcome that this beautiful "city of the straits" has given to the G. A. R., largely through the efforts of our distinguished and beloved comrade, Gen. Alger, and those of the worthy comrade whose name he has mentioned, and in accordance with the custom which has prevailed for many years in our Encampments, I now move that the Adjutant-General cast one ballot for the office of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and that on it be written the honored name of Henry M. Duffield.

The motion prevailed by a unanimous vote, and Adjutant-General Goulding announced:

Commander-in-Chief:—I find one ballot cast for Henry M. Duffield of Michigan for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and no other ballot received.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY declared Comrade Henry M. Duffield of Michigan duly elected Senior Vice-Com-

mander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. for the ensuing year, and appointed Comrade Alger and Comrade Barnum a committee to escort him to the platform.

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF-ELECT DUFFIELD was received with applause, and responded as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I am glad for the sake of my popularity with the Grand Army, that General Alger said “the handsomest” Grand Army comrade in Michigan and not in the United States. I feel so keenly that I cannot give full expression to the truth of the remark of the grand comrade whom you have selected to be your leader and mine—that there are times when words fail, and had best not be attempted. I can only promise you that everything within my ability, prompted by loyalty to the Grand Army and to its principles—which I hold next to the bible—prompted by loyalty to the badge, which I hold next to the cross of Christ as the most honorable emblem that can be worn—that I will do.

With the hope that the performance will be equal to the demand, in a measure at least, and with the other sincere hope that by no act of Providence shall I change my office during the term, but simply be the Assistant of our Commander-in-Chief, I thank you one and all.

At 12:30 P. M., on motion, a recess was taken of one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—SECOND DAY.

The Encampment assembled at 1:30 o'clock P. M., Commander-in-Chief Veazey in the chair and Adjutant-General Goulding at the desk.

Before proceeding to business the Encampment received a visit from Mesdames Annie Wittenmeyer and Charity Rust Craig, constituting a committee from the Woman's Relief Corps. The ladies were escorted to the platform by the Officer of the Day—the Encampment standing at attention—introduced by the Commander-in-

Chief and were received with cheers. Responding, Mrs. Wittenmeyer addressed the Encampment as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—We did not come here to occupy your time when you ought to be balloting and going on with your business. We also have a great deal of business to do, and we do not want to stay any longer than we can help, so we are going to take only a minute of your time.

We come to bring to you the kindly greeting of 117,000 as grand, loyal women as this country contains. We remember, too, that we come to bring a greeting to the grandest body of American men, as against all the world, that was ever gathered together.

I wish to announce that our Society is growing rapidly; that during the last year the relief work of our organization was \$150,000. We are ready to go on with our work this year. We have in our local and general treasury \$168,000 to begin the year's work with. This does not include the money in the Department treasuries; it does not include our property—the Home. It does not include the \$25,000 appropriated by that State which keeps pretty well to the front in everything—Ohio—for the National Woman's Relief Corps Home. We propose in that Home which we are building, and getting almost as big as a town—we propose to put all the army nurses who want to go there, who are poor, and all the poor widows of soldiers and all the disabled mothers who need our help, and all the disabled comrades who have wives. We are going to take them in.

I must not detain you longer, I want you to hear from my friend and co-laborer, the daughter of Secretary Rusk, Mrs. Craig. I bring to you our God-speed and the hope that He may make you all good and true men as you have been in the past, and keep you so.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF presented Mrs. Craig, who addressed the Encampment as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I well remember the time, and the feeling that went through me when I

received, at twelve years of age, and while I was away at boarding-school, the message: "Your father slightly wounded. Nothing serious." This was my baptism of patriotism. That feeling for country, love of flag, was deepened by every battle fought during the war. Time has turned that enthusiasm toward practical work for the remainder of that Grand Army which taught the world anew the meaning of the word "patriotism." This is the feeling that animates not only my own heart, but the heart of every member of the Woman's Relief Corps and with this eulogy, comrades, I bring you their offer of the service of willing hands and a full treasury, to be used in your service during the coming year.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY, responding for the Encampment, spoke as follows:

Ladies :—Speaking in behalf of myself and of the great Order which is represented here, I desire to express our thanks for the honor you have thus conferred upon us and to say to you, and to request you to say to your organization, that the G. A. R. fully appreciates the magnificent work you have done in our aid, and that we will carry this feeling of gratitude always in our hearts.

The ladies then retired and, while passing out, the Encampment rose and saluted them with three cheers, remaining standing until the committee had passed beyond the guard.

JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The next business in order being the nomination of candidates for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, COMRADE RASSEIUR of Missouri took the platform and made the following nominating speech:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades :—Since the opening of this Encampment I have the pleasure of observing on this platform a comrade addressing the Commander-in-Chief in kind words and tendering him a gavel, brought

here from the State of Nebraska. It occurred to me then, and it has occurred to me with more force since, that the great State of Nebraska should be honored by this Encampment in the matter of the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

That State came here in force to urge this Encampment to become its guests. The Encampment has seen fit to choose another place, but let us show our appreciation of the grand State of Nebraska, by choosing one of her most favored sons as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of this Encampment.

I desire to present to you the name of Thomas S. Clarkson, Past Department Commander of Nebraska. He is one of the most faithful men of that Department, and I am sure no one would be better able to assist your Commander-in-Chief and the Senior Vice than Comrade Clarkson of Nebraska.

I have not asked him whether he served in the infantry or the artillery, or the cavalry or the navy, and I do not care whether he served in one or the other. I know one thing, and I think that is all this Encampment desires to know, and it is that he served faithfully for Uncle Sam, when it required a man to serve him.

COMRADE WOODMAN of Delaware:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I appear before you to-day for the first time from the little diamond State of Delaware, through which courses the historic Brandywine, the home of the Blue Hen's Chickens, and of the peach blossoms.

Delaware is one of the original thirteen States. She furnished one of her sons as a signer of the Declaration of Independence. She was the first State to ratify and adopt the Constitution of the United States. As a border Slave State, she could not be coaxed or driven into the confederacy, but she furnished more men in proportion to her military population than any other of

the States. I wish to present to you one of our honored citizens, who in 1861, at the age of seventeen, enlisted as a private, and fought from 1861 to 1865. More than once he shed his blood on the altar of freedom. He carries to-day, and has carried since just before the close of the war, one of the grandest of decorations, more honorable than any badge to be bestowed upon the most successful conqueror—an empty sleeve. That comrade is one who has worked heartily and nobly through the life of the G. A. R. in Delaware, until now we are on top. I name to you, Comrade Peter Ayars of Delaware.

COMRADE BURROWS of New Jersey:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—The small Departments in the organization can ask but one thing at your hands, and on behalf of the Department of New Jersey, I have the honor to second the nomination of the Comrade who has just been placed in nomination, Comrade Ayars of Delaware. He is from New Jersey and served in a Pennsylvania regiment. He left a limb upon the battle-field. We ask you to remember us in electing as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Comrade Ayars, from the little Department of Delaware. We know him, and we know you will make no mistake in electing him.

COMRADE WAGNER of Pennsylvania:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—Without conference with anybody, representing only myself, I desire to second the nomination of Comrade Clarkson of Nebraska for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. Without intending to detract one iota from the claims of Delaware, or from the merits of the candidate named by that Department, I wish to say that we have selected a Commander-in-Chief who will choose his Adjutant-General undoubtedly from the State of New York. Let us remember that we have selected the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief from Detroit, and let us remember that there are

Departments, active, earnest, as well west of the Mississippi as east of it, and do not let us make the mistake of throwing all these officers into one end of the country. Let us endeavor to distribute these honors, not only for the sake of showing that we recognize all the Departments, but for the purpose of securing comrades competent for the work, and willing to work, not only in the East and West but in the North and South. Realizing the damage that may be done if all these officers are taken from one section of the country, I feel it my duty, without conferring with my comrades from Pennsylvania, to second the nomination of Comrade Clarkson of Nebraska.

COMRADE TAINTOR of the Department of Connecticut seconded the nomination of Comrade Clarkson.

COMRADE GUITON of Georgia:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—While these other sections of the country are being remembered, the South would like some recognition, and I appeal to your judgment and present to you Comrade Albert E. Sholes, the Department Commander of Georgia, for the position of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE CASE of Tennessee, on behalf of his Department, seconded the nomination of Comrade Sholes.

COMRADE MORLEY of Michigan:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I wish to second the nomination of the comrade from Delaware, Comrade Ayars. I went out at seventeen years of age. I lived fourteen years in the little State of Delaware, and I was there when we organized the Department of that State. I had the pleasure of knowing those old Grand Army comrades, and I know how they struggled in Delaware. Like Kentucky, Delaware furnished her quota to both sides, and I have seen times when men like Comrade Ayars went with their lives in their hands. Although

a one-armed man, he was not bulldozed worth a cent, any more than he was in Virginia. Without being asked by the Department of Delaware, but as a matter of patriotism, and for the good of the Order, I ask you, if possible, to support Comrade Ayars for this position.

COMRADE NORTHCOTT of West Virginia:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I rise to second the nomination of Comrade Sholes of Georgia. He is a worthy ex-soldier, and he lives in a part of the country where the Grand Army is not very popular, and the man who has the nerve to be a Grand Army man down in Georgia I think is worthy of all our confidence and support. Northern men are going down there now, and we want the Grand Army there. I know the sentiment of the South, because I am a southerner and to the manner born, but I was a Federal soldier, and I would like to see our comrade from Georgia elected to that position. The soldiers from the South deserve recognition and we now come to you and ask for it.

The Encampment proceeded to a ballot for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and Adjutant-General Goulding announced the result as follows:

Whole number of votes cast,	567
Necessary to a choice,	284
Comrade Clarkson received	410
Comrade Sholes received	98
Comrade Ayars received	59

On motion of Comrade Sholes of Georgia, seconded by Comrade Ayars of Delaware, the election of Comrade Clarkson was made unanimous; the Adjutant-General casting the ballot, and Commander-in-Chief Veazey declared Comrade T. S. Clarkson of Nebraska duly elected, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. for the ensuing year.

The Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief elect was introduced to the Encampment by Comrade Sholes.

COMRADE CLARKSON: Comrades, my heart is overflowing. I have never deemed it necessary to be any more than a high private in the rear rank, and to be wonderfully proud of that distinguished privilege. To be honored by the comrades I see before me today, representing 450,000 of the solid men of this great country, is to me an honor that I cannot find words to express. I have been a worker in the fields these many years. I have felt that the proudest moment in my life was when I was enabled to wear that badge. I am still prouder to-day. It was not necessary to give me this great honor to assure my hearty work and coöperation while I live, but I thank you from the bottom of my heart. I know the little wife back there will thank you when she hears of it. I know the girls and the little boy, the only one I ever had, will thank you when they hear of it. Comrades, may you live many years and every year be happier than the last.

COMRADE WARNER of Missouri presented the following, which was, on motion of Comrade Rutherford B. Hayes, unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

SHERMAN.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our ranks that faithful comrade—our friend—the military genius of the age, the General of the Armies of the United States, WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN; therefore, as a mark of our love for him living, and as a token of our tender memories for him dead, be it

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief appoint a special committee of five, whose duty it shall be to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the high appreciation of this Encampment and the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the life and services of Comrade Sherman; be it further

Resolved, That the resolutions be appropriately engrossed on parchment, which shall be presented to the family of our deceased comrade; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be furnished the Adjutant-General, to be printed in the proceedings of this Encampment.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the Commander-in-Chief appointed as such committee:

Comrades Warner of Missouri, Alger of Michigan, Fairchild of Wisconsin, Smedberg of California and Weissert of Wisconsin.

PORTER.

On motion of Comrade Gobin of Pennsylvania, the following were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Comrade Admiral Porter:

Comrades Gobin of Pennsylvania, Welsh of Florida, Woodward of Vermont, Luther of Rhode Island and Hadfield of New York.

TOBIN.

On motion of Comrade Evans of Massachusetts, the following committee were appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Richard F. Tobin of Massachusetts:

Comrades Evans of Massachusetts, Warner of Ohio, Royce of Potomac and Cooper of Oregon.

DEVENS.

On motion of Comrade Alger of Michigan, the following were appointed to frame resolutions on the death of Past Commander-in-Chief Charles Devens of Massachusetts:

Comrades Alger of Michigan, Barnum of New York, Burdett of Potomac, Kountz of Ohio and Rea of Minnesota.

HAMLIN.

On motion of Comrade Milliken of Maine, the following committee were appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Comrade Hannibal Hamlin of Maine:

Comrades Burbank of Maine, Hovey of Indiana, Keifer of Ohio, Oglesby of Illinois and Bryant of Wisconsin.

TERRY.

On motion of Comrade Hicks of Connecticut, the following committee were appointed to prepare suitable

resolutions on the death of Comrade Alfred H. Terry of Connecticut:

Comrades Hicks of Connecticut, Kountz of Ohio, Rea of Minnesota, Hawley of Connecticut, Dyer of Pennsylvania.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL GOULDING read the following telegram:

“BOSTON, Aug. 5, 1891.

National Encampment, G. A. R., Detroit:

Comrades, the National Corps Regular Army and Navy Union in session to day, send fraternal greeting to your body. Per order,

JAMES F. ROCK, Commander-in-Chief.”

COMRADE TOWNSEND of Ohio moved that it be the sense of the Encampment that no member appear at its meetings except in uniform. After some discussion, the point of order was made that this was an attempt to change the rules and regulations, which could not be done without proper notice.

The point of order was sustained, and on motion of Comrade Billings of Massachusetts the whole matter was indefinitely postponed.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The ladies of the G. A. R. have made a return to your greetings in the form of a wreath, which will now be presented.

COMRADE WHITEHEAD of Ohio:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—The communication with this wreath is as follows:

“In behalf of the George H. Thomas Post, Circle No. 1, of Chicago, ladies of G. A. R., this floral wreath is presented to commemorate our union and your twenty-fifth anniversary.”

BELLE A. REYNOLDS,
President Dept. Ill.,
Ladies of the G. A. R.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: In behalf of the Encampment I will say that we receive this beautiful wreath with thanks. Its circular form well symbolizes the

never-ending work of that organization in our behalf; and the beautiful flowers of which it is made well represent the beauty of the donors.

THE SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF was called to the chair.

SURGEON-GENERAL.

There being no nominations for Surgeon-General, on motion of Comrade Campbell of Kansas Benjamin F. Stevenson of Kentucky, the present incumbent, received the vote of the Encampment, cast by the Adjutant-General, for that office, when he was declared duly elected.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief called for nominations for Chaplain-in-Chief.

COMRADE GREEN of Kansas:

Commander-in-Chief :—I rise for the purpose of placing in nomination a comrade for the position of Chaplain-in-Chief, and lest I forget it in the confusion that is likely to ensue when I undertake to make a speech, I will say that he is our beloved Comrade D. C. Milner of Kansas. He entered the army when a beardless boy, from the State of Ohio. He served faithfully in the ranks, was never absent from his place except when suffering from a very painful and dangerous wound received on that awful field at Chickamauga, and refused to remain in the hospital any longer than was absolutely necessary, returned to the field and was promoted to the rank of Adjutant of his regiment, and came home at the close of the war covered with honor and with the respect and admiration of every one of his comrades. He has been a resident of the West for twenty-five years, a resident of the State of Kansas, known and honored by all our citizens and beloved by every old soldier, for seventeen years, and is now and has for years been known as one of the most eminent and successful ministers of the gospel in that State.

A COMRADE: What denomination?

COMRADE GREEN: He is a Presbyterian. That's what's the matter with him. Now we would like to have a recognition in our State. Comrade Milner is one of the most enthusiastic and one of the most successful Grand Army men in this country. He attends Memorial Day service rain or shine. He attends on every occasion where the flag is exalted and the name of the Grand Army is elevated. He is a recruiting officer self-constituted, and no one is more successful than he. He teaches patriotism in the public schools. He teaches it in the Sunday school. He preaches it from the pulpit. He is thoroughly imbued with the Grand Army idea and with the idea of patriotism and that this country is ours, and to us and our children is entrusted the duty of preserving it and its glorious institutions. He is the kind of a man we want for this place.

COMRADE WELSH of Florida:

Commander-in-Chief:—I rise, comrades, to-day to put in nomination a man who will not only preach a funeral sermon equal to any man in our Order, whether Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic or what not, but one who would rather fight than preach. I rise here to-day to nominate a man for this position who, although an Englishman by birth, when our starry banner was pulled down and trailed in the dust, swore his allegiance to that old flag and fought for it through four years of war. I want to nominate a man to-day who in one battle had three horses killed under him while Lieutenant of a battery. I nominate Comrade S. D. Paine of Florida.

COMRADE HENDERSON of Iowa:

Commander-in-Chief:—I desire to place in nomination for the position of Chaplain Comrade A. B. Kendrick of Iowa. I make this nomination because I know that your souls need looking after. We are having proof of it. I make it secondly because I want to nominate one of the rank and file here to-day, and this man entered as a private at seventeen and came out as such after serving

four years. He has been Chaplain of the Department of Iowa and belongs to that church which, in Iowa, had nothing but women and children in it for four years. I mean the Methodist Episcopal church.

COMRADE GOBIN of Pennsylvania seconded the nomination of Comrade Paine.

COMRADE BURROWS of New Jersey seconded the nomination of Comrade Paine, on behalf of the Department of New Jersey.

COMRADE SMITH of Missouri seconded the nomination of Comrade Milner of Kansas.

The Adjutant-General was directed to call the roll of Departments for the vote and announced that the ballot had resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast,	584
Necessary for a choice,	293
Comrade Milner received	100
Comrade Kendrick,	130
Comrade Paine,	354

And Comrade Paine was declared elected.

On motion of Comrade Milner, seconded by Comrade Kendrick, the election of Comrade Paine was made unanimous.

The Committee on the Address of the Commander-in-Chief, through Comrade Warner of Missouri, its chairman, submitted the following report:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades :

Your committee commends the patriotic sentiments contained in the address of the Commander-in-Chief. Its eloquent tribute to our comrades, living and dead, awakens in each of us an increased devotion to the trinity of principles, Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, on which our organization is founded and to which it must ever remain true.

We heartily indorse the recommendations of the Commander-in-Chief regarding the Mount McGregor Cottage. Around that cottage cluster the tender memories of the old field marshal, U. S. Grant—memories that through the ages shall be a bulwark of strength to the Republic. It should be maintained at the expense of the government he did so much to save.

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions :

Resolved, That Congress should by appropriate legislation provide for the maintenance of the Mount McGregor Cottage at the expense of the nation.

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be directed to urge upon our senators and representatives in Congress such legislation, and that the Department Commanders take like action.

COMRADE WARNER: I would move the adoption of the resolutions just read.

The motion prevailed and the report was continued as follows :

The criticisms of the Commander-in-Chief of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes of the United States are in the opinion of your committee just and patriotic, that the statute should be so amended as to carry out the pledges of the nation to the men who fought its battles from '61 to '65. "Honorable service in the Union army or navy should be the highest recommendation of an applicant for appointment under the government, when the applicant is honest and capable."

We commend the intelligent and earnest efforts of the Commander-in-Chief in securing the issuing of an order by the Quartermaster-General of the United States army, directing superintendents of National Cemeteries "wherever Grand Army Posts or other organizations omit to decorate the graves of our comrades in such cemeteries on Memorial day, to solicit flowers and perform that ceremony, with the aid of such patriotic citizens who may accept his invitation to participate therein. The graves of our comrades dead are the Nation's Temple of Fame. Their decoration on Memorial day should not be left to the charity of citizens, but it should be done as an act of duty by the general government."

Your committee would recommend that the duty of securing the required legislation for this subject and the Mount McGregor Cottage be referred to the Pension Committee.

Your committee, appreciating in common with all comrades the able and faithful service of the Commander-in-Chief during his term of office, recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That a suitable testimonial be procured by the Council of Administration, expressing the devoted love and affection of the Grand Army of the Republic for, and our appreciation of, the untiring zeal and earnest labors of Comrade Veazey as Commander-in-Chief, and we wish abundant prosperity to him and his family during all the years of his life. [Signed,]

WM. WARNER,	} Committee.
W. S. DECKER,	
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,	
JOHN P. REA,	
HENRY E. TAINTOR,	

COMRADE WARNER: I move the adoption of the recommendations of the committee as to the matters above referred to and also the adoption of the resolutions as read.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE WARNER: So much of the report of the committee as has been read was signed by all the members of the committee. The portion that I now shall read is signed by four members of the committee. A minority report will be made by Comrade Decker.

Your committee has carefully considered the clear and frank statements of the Commander-in-Chief regarding difficulties existing between Posts in the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi. The committee has also considered all the documents submitted to and arguments made before it as to the causes leading to the existing trouble in that Department. The old Posts from one to eight inclusive in the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi are composed of white comrades. The new Posts, from nine to seventeen inclusive, are composed of colored comrades. The contention is that the latter Posts are tainted with fraud in their organization.

"Our Rules and Regulations," in the language of the Commander-in-Chief, "provide a plain procedure for Department to pursue in order to test the validity of such charges."

And he then adds:

"As the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi has never, so far as I am informed, resorted to that procedure, I have held in dealing with those Posts that they must be regarded as having a legal existence, until otherwise regularly adjudicated."

This ruling of the Commander-in-Chief was both within the letter of our Rules and Regulations and the spirit of our organization. The cause of the difficulty in the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi must be looked for, in the opinion of your committee, on other lines than that of fraud in the organizations of Posts composed of colored comrades in that Department. The true cause is found, as your committee thinks, in the following extract from the address of the Commander-in-Chief, viz. :

"Prior to 1889 the comrades of the then existing Posts were nearly all and, perhaps, wholly composed of white men. The comrades of the new Posts were wholly, or nearly so, colored men. The Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, prior to its last Department Encampment, acting through its council of administration, took action which practically set these Posts out of the order. I held that such action was unwarranted by the Rules and Regulations, and the same has since been

rescinded, but I understand that the Department still refuses to recognize these Posts. An application was made to National Headquarters nearly a year ago from that Department to create a second one covering the same territory as the present Department. There being no authority conferred upon the Commander-in-Chief to do this, the application was denied on the legal point without passing upon the merits, the Judge-Advocate-General and Executive Committee of the National Council concurring therein. Other communications continued to reach Headquarters from various sources to the effect that the condition of our Order in the Department was in bad plight and its utter destruction was imminent. I therefore ordered a careful inspection by the Inspector-General. This was done, but further and counter-charges and facts continued to reach me, and I ordered another inspection and detailed Comrade Austin of Ohio to accompany and assist the Inspector-General therein. This second inspection was made early in June of this year and a report thereof is on file.

“After a most careful and painstaking investigation, Comrades Burst and Austin recommended ‘that this Encampment authorize the creation of a separate Department covering the same territory as several of the existing Departments in the South.’

“This recommendation is supported by memorials addressed to the Commander-in-Chief by Posts 9, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17, being six of the Posts in the Department whose membership is composed of colored comrades. Protests against such action have come from comrades of several Posts, and these are on file.” The Commander-in-Chief then adds :

“From various sources of information that have been accessible to me, I believe that a large majority of both white and colored comrades in the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi are strong in the conviction that it would be in the best interests of all individually and of their Posts and of the Order to have a separate Department in Louisiana and some of the other Gulf States, made up of such Posts as may apply to come into it, and having concurrent jurisdiction with the Department already established in such States, concurrent in respect to the chartering and mustering of Posts, but each Department having exclusive jurisdiction over the Posts which it may receive.”

The remedy suggested involves an amendment to our Rules and Regulations. The committee is informed that the requisite notice has been given and therefore it is properly before the Encampment for its action. The men who ordained and established our Rules and Regulations adopted, as a preamble there to, the following, viz. :

“We, the soldiers and sailors and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States, who have consented to this union, having aided in maintaining the honor, integrity and supremacy of the national government during the late rebellion, do unite to establish a permanent association for the

objects hereinafter set forth ; and through our National Encampment do ordain and establish the following Rules and Regulations for the government of this association."

They came together as comrades, and happily named this organization the Grand Army of the Republic ; an organization which, from its birth at Decatur, Illinois, in 1866, to this, its Silver Encampment, has never turned from its Post door any deserving comrade, however humble, on account of his nationality, creed or color. The only qualification for membership is an honorable discharge from the "United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps of '61 to '65," as the evidence that he aided in maintaining the honor, integrity and supremacy of the government during the late rebellion, providing always that the applicant has done nothing in civil life to cast a stain on his honorable record in liberty's cause. During that fierce struggle for the life of the nation, we stood shoulder to shoulder as comrades tried. It is too late to divide now on the color line. A man who is good enough to stand between the flag and those who would destroy it when the fate of the nation was trembling in the balance is good enough to be a comrade in any Department of the Grand Army of the Republic. No different rule has been or ever will be recognized by the survivors of the Union army and navy. No Department should be established for any color or nationality. Last year in National Encampment, assembled under the shadow of Bunker Hill monument, the accredited delegates of the Grand Army of the Republic unanimously indorsed the following words of a distinguished comrade :

"It has been my determination to recognize as a comrade the equal rights of every man, no matter what his color or nationality, provided he has two qualifications—service and an honorable discharge. In this struggle of life the strong should aid the weak ; it ennobles the former and helps to elevate the latter."

The objects sought to be accomplished by the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic are :

"1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

"2. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

"3. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to its Constitution and laws ; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions ; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men."

This platform of principles is so broad that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors can stand upon it. In the opinion of your committee, the fact that the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi consists of Posts—a part of which are composed of white comrades, the others of colored comrades—is no sufficient reason for making this radical change in our rules and regulations. Our Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty should be witnessed by our deeds as well as our words. The recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief is based upon the fact that seven of the colored posts of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi petitioned for a separate Department. Comrades representing a part of these Posts appeared before the committee and claimed in argument that it was their understanding and that of many other of their colored comrades, that they were only petitioning for a Department to be created in the State of Louisiana, the same as in other States, in which Department all comrades, white and black, should be equally entitled to membership; and, further, that they and those represented by them are opposed to the creation of a separate Department. Had this information been before the Commander-in-Chief, as it was before the committee, we believe that he would not have made the recommendation he did, and, in view of the facts submitted to your committee, it is of the opinion that it would be inexpedient to place the authority with the Commander-in-Chief to organize new or Provisional Departments in States in which there are organized Departments.

[Signed,]

WILLIAM WARNER,
JOHN P. REA,
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
HENRY E. TAINTOR.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

COMRADE DECKER of Colorado presented the minority report, viz.:

I concur in the recommendations contained in the Address of the Commander-in-Chief in reference to the difficulties existing in the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Rules and Regulations be so changed as to authorize the Commander-in-Chief to organize Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic in Departments now existing, whenever satisfied, upon proper representations, that they may be organized without detriment to the objects of the Grand Army of the Republic or any Department organization already existing in States embraced therein.

W. S. DECKER.

COMRADE HENDERSON of Iowa moved the adoption of the majority report.

THE SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF stated the question.

COMRADE DECKER of Colorado:

Commander-in-Chief:—I indorse fully what is said in the majority report. I believe that every colored soldier has a right to all the privileges that are accorded to every white soldier in the Grand Army of the Republic. He should be deprived of nothing that a white soldier has or may have. That is not the question that is presented here. I do not believe in drawing the color line. This is not drawing the color line. Comrades, I want to state to you here that I am the representative of this committee, who served with a colored regiment, and I want to say to you that no comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic will go further than I will in extending the hand of fraternity and charity to the colored soldier; but, as I said before, that is not the question. We have in the Grand Army of the Republic men who fought in the northern army and when the war closed went South and settled there. They had a right to go down there and establish Posts of the G. A. R. They did so. There are representatives on this floor to-day that went there ten, twelve or fourteen or more years ago and established the G. A. R. in the midst of rebels, and they are maintaining themselves as soldiers of the republic, and as members of the Posts of the Grand Army which have been organized in those southern cities. Within the last two or three years there has arisen a question between white members of the G. A. R. in the South and those colored soldiers that are living there. Now, what is the proposition? As there is a difficulty existing down there, we say to the colored comrades: "You have your colored churches, you have your colored orders of the Masonic fraternity, you have your colored

associations in other respects." I say that these are instances where the colored people have their organizations and it is not drawing the color line that they have them.

Now, then, we come to the question, and I think it a serious one. If you do not meet it and settle it properly in the Encampment, it will be here a year from now, and it will be here continually until it is settled according to the condition of affairs as we find them in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and the southern States. You must not judge the condition of affairs down there to be such as you see in the State of Michigan and other northern States. My comrades, I will vote for the admission of a colored soldier in my Post. Colored men belong to the Post in the city in which I live, and they are welcome there. But a different condition of affairs exists down in the southern States. These comrades that are sitting here before you in this encampment are earnest G. A. R. men. They are trying to build up the organization in the South. They are trying to get all the white soldiers in and they are not opposed to the coming in of the colored ones. But there is a difference existing between them. They say the colored men are in favor of the organization of colored Posts. Let a Department be organized there also; that is, give the Commander-in-Chief the power to organize it, not that it shall be done; but say to him, as the report which I have offered says: "Go down there as a true, honest, conscientious G. A. R. man; look over the ground and see whether these colored comrades and white comrades can live together." If they can live together, in the different Posts of the South, for God's sake keep them together. But if they cannot, devise some means by which the colored men who fought for the Union can come in and have all the privileges, not to draw the color line—I detest the expression; it does not rightfully apply to my report, or to the question before the Encampment. This resolution does not ask that you do anything except to empower a good and trusty man to

investigate this thing and then do what he thinks is the best for the Grand Army of the Republic. It seems to me, after hearing all the testimony and all the argument, that this Encampment could not do less.

COMRADE WARNER of Missouri:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—We have much business to perform and I apprehend this is a question that will not take long to discuss. With Comrade Decker I can say that I know something of the trials and difficulties and the insults which those brave men in the southern States have to endure and have endured for wearing the Grand Army button. I come from a border State in which I had the honor to organize the Grand Army of the Republic. I was told by my friends, "For God's sake, keep out of this; the sentiment will be against you." In the city in which I live the first Post that I mustered in personally was a Post of colored men. To-day the Grand Army of the State of Missouri is an organization for its age second to none of the Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic. We march there with our colored Posts in that State. But we are told that there are colored churches, colored Masonic societies and colored other things. They are matters of sociability. Comrades, when these black men or white men, or whatever color or nationality they may have been, shouldered the musket in defense of the Union, it was not a question of etiquette, a question of sociability. It was a question of patriotism and loyalty. Let me say to my brave comrades of the South that are enduring insult because of the colored Posts, let me say to you, comrades, that during that fierce struggle from 1861 to 1865, if you lay wounded, if you were surrounded by the enemy as thick as a swarm of bees, at any moment you were liable to see a black face crawling up to you, and when he came you knew he was your friend. Yes, the color of his skin was his shibboleth and his password to loyalty. He

went to the field and fought. He went to the field and fought for the flag of the country, a flag that never up to that time had protected him in anything but bondage.

Now, Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, I much dislike to disagree with my comrade upon the committee, but my fellow comrades of the South go home, I do not think you will be disturbed by these colored Posts; and remember this, that when you come to the National Encampment and ask that the power be given to any man, however good and just he may be, under the sun, to authorize there the establishment of a Department to be known as composed of niggers, in the parlance of the country, that we remember the deeds of those men and that the men that now ostracise you from their homes because of associating with these Posts, were the men who held in bondage, and the men who restrained from liberty, the men that are now raising their hands and pleading with you not to desert them in this hour of their agony.

Commander-in-Chief: I may have said more than I should have said. I say this with no feeling toward any comrade; but this organization had better bury the old flag—comrades, you had better tear the badge from your breasts—than now, as our heads are silvering o'er with the frost of years, to go back upon the principles for which we fought and for which we bled. As for me, comrades, let others choose as they will, I will not turn my back upon a worthy comrade though he be dressed in rags, to receive the smiles of any monarch of the world.

COMRADE MILNER of Kansas: A question of information. Do the colored comrades of the South ask for a separate organization?

COMRADE WARNER: The report says that seven of the Posts ask for the establishment of a new Department. Representatives of some of those Posts came before the committee to-day and said that their understanding was

that they were simply petitioning for a Department of the Grand Army of the Republic in Louisiana, cutting off Mississippi, making them a Department as other States, a Department where the only qualification for admission should be service and honorable discharge and an unspotted life.

COMRADE JOHNSON of the Potomac:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I want to say just a word for my brethren in black. I want to know why it is that you want to shove us off now in a separate Department, when we always have been in one Department, and of all of the institutions that we belong to no other institution has brought us so near together as the Grand Army of the Republic. We were not shoved out in the field. We were friends and brothers together; and I say to-day, while we might have separate Posts in the South, let us have but one Department. If you turn your back upon us, whom shall we look to, where shall we go? I see too many honest faces here for that. I see principle here. I see charity here and I see loyalty here; and the West and the South and the North will not turn their backs upon Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia, and the other southern States. If they do, let me go out with them at the time that you turn us away, let Johnson of the District of Columbia hear the news and we will all go together, but we will knock on your door and meet you on the other side.

COMRADE RICHEY of Kentucky:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I am here to answer for myself. I am sorry that this question is before this Encampment, and sorry to learn that some of our worthy comrades down in the South, twenty-five years after the smoke and battle of war, want to turn their backs on us in this our time of trouble. Gentlemen, you speak of hard times. We know something of hard times and we know just what it is to be Grand Army men. I have

never heard any good reason why you should turn your backs on the colored man. I do remember that in the dark days when you were struggling for liberty, when you were struggling to maintain this country, it was the black man that came to your assistance and stood by you until the last enemy was gone.

When we began in Kentucky we had a great many enemies there, but I noticed that those true Union soldiers, those men who fought for what they believed and stand for to-day, stood by the colored man and to-day we have no such question in Kentucky. Our Department is composed of about one hundred and eighty-two Posts, and twenty-seven of them are colored. The colored comrades meet in the Encampment of our State and we hear no such questions, no such disturbance to mar the peace of the comrades of Kentucky.

Some people want to know whether the colored comrades desire this division. Comrades, they do not desire it. They know that when you begin to exclude the colored men from the State Encampment it simply means mustering out the colored men from the Department, and mustering them out all over this country. Just as soon as you gratify the desire of these gentlemen from Mississippi and Louisiana, the colored man will be ostracised and put out of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Now, I say, if you want to build up the Grand Army, if you want to make her bulwarks strong, stand by the colored man.

Comrades, I do not want to take your time, but I hope to be able to return to Kentucky and say to my comrades that the National Encampment will stand by the colored comrades all over this land.

COMRADE FAIRCHILD of Wisconsin:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—The majority of the committee have perfect faith in the integrity and loyalty and fraternity without regard to color, of Comrade

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Veazey, the Commander-in-Chief. We have perfect faith in that. It seemed to us that the Commander-in-Chief in making his recommendations was satisfied that the vast majority of the colored soldiers in Mississippi and Louisiana desired this division; that for their own comfort they desired it; that for their own pleasure they desired it; and if the color line was to be drawn at all they would draw it themselves in the Grand Army of the Republic. We desire to say that for Commander-in-Chief Veazey. But the committee was satisfied from the evidence brought before it, that they were not by any manner of means unanimous in that desire and therefore we were not inclined, and we thought the Commander-in-Chief would not have been inclined with that same evidence before him, to draw the color line here. Let them draw it whenever they for their own comfort and their own pleasure desire it.

COMRADE NORTHCOTT of West Virginia:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I wish to say a few words on this question, being a southern man and residing among the colored men. I have been used to hearing of the colored man in politics for fifty years, of the nigger in the wood pile, but I was very much surprised to come here and hear that he was in this Encampment. I was happy to see him here in person but to hear that he should become a subject of controversy now at this late day when he had been recognized as a citizen is surprising. I am willing to recognize him as a comrade and take him into my Post notwithstanding I am a southern man. I have plowed many a day beside a nigger boy when I was a boy, and in the evening we would go in swimming together, and I am willing to meet him upon an equality in our Post. I think there should be no color line drawn. Let this Grand Army set a grand and noble example of getting the nigger out of the wood pile.

COMRADE GRAHAM of Louisiana:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades :—I am under the impression that this matter has not appeared before you in the sense in which we wish to have it. There seems to be an impression that there is a desire on the part of Louisiana and Mississippi to take from the colored people some rights that they have possessed. It has been said why, at this late day, why do we ask to drive them out? That is not the condition at all. They have never been in. Eighteen years ago the first Grand Army Post was organized in New Orleans by white men. It was organized at a time when it was a disgrace to be seen with an army button on, or the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Post was organized and maintained under extremely difficult circumstances. Each man endeavored to be a hero in maintaining the honor of the Grand Army. We were living among enemies. Those who had not yet got over the excitement and bad feeling of the war. But we maintained ourselves amidst them and increased our membership. As I stated to the Committee, we made ourselves respected individually, and made the Grand Army an honorable organization; so recognized among the strongest and worst confederates of Louisiana. We have sought to keep no one out. We do not attempt to drive anybody away from us. The position is simply this: Those of you who have never lived any length of time in the South, can have no conception of the state of society there. Remember, there are only a few white people there and a great many negroes. The line is drawn so distinct that there is no mistaking it. I for one, and I know I represent the sentiment of my few comrades who are here, will be among the first to maintain the rights of the colored man before the laws and tribunals of this country; give him free protection in his wife, his family, his children and property, and equality before the law. There the matter ends. An appeal has been made on this platform that it is a wrong thing and a bad thing now to

turn our backs upon the men who saved the nation. I deny that that is the case. The colored man was not a factor in the matter at all. His sympathies and his interests all were with the army. Why should he not come with the water, why should he not come with the provisions, why should he not guide you in the night? It was for him you were working. He has benefited by it all, by your sacrifices, and yet he does not recognize it and we live in a community in which that line is so drawn that it never can be wiped out. I heard on the platform in a cemetery at Chalmette, where so many thousands of our comrades lie buried, I heard a colored man, J. Forrest Chester of Philadelphia, say, "Why should we feel any thanks or give any credit to these white people? We owe nothing to them. Where white men feared to tread we went, and we won the victory." I heard here not three months ago in the same cemetery a colored man say that he had nothing to thank the United States for, it was by their own right brawny arms that they won their freedom. I will question whether the statement I make can be denied, so many heard it. I say this, we live in a country that we have chosen as our homes. We have made up our minds to live there. Our children are growing up there. They marry. It is right that we should conform to the social laws and rules that surround us. The Grand Army Posts there now number in New Orleans six or seven. When this matter was first agitated the question came on the organization of a colored Post. The Department was appealed to for a charter and the matter was taken into consideration and it was refused. There are a great many facts that have been laid before this committee here which have not been placed before you, and if you understood the true situation you would look at the matter in a very different light from what you do now. These Posts, such as are organized now, were organized in fraud, and they have been supported in corruption ever since. They were organized by a man who at that time had the

authority as Commander of this Department, because he saw fit in his foolishness, or in his drunkenness, to consent to order the Grand Army out at the funeral of Jefferson Davis. The Grand Army said they would not obey that order, that it was contrary to the Rules and Regulations and to the teachings of the Order. He then said to us in his anger: "I will go; I will go as a pall-bearer," and he did, wearing the badge on his shoulder; and it was heralded all over the United States that the Grand Army was recreant to its vow, that they were so contemptible and so mean that, living among confederates, they had forgotten their honor, forgotten their oaths and were truckling to the sentiment that surrounded them. It was a lie. It was not so. Every man of them, with the exception of two or three renegades truckling for some favor from some one else, stood up manfully and said it shall not be. In seven or eight days, I think I will be borne out by the Committee who came down there, some seven or eight hundred men were mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic; a thing that would be utterly impossible to do in any well-organized Department. It is not within the bounds of possibility that eight hundred men's papers can be examined and their moral character established, their fitness to become members of the Grand Army, and all to be got through with in five or six days. There are irregularities there that prevent their being recognized, but no proper investigation has ever been made.

Now I am stating facts to you that led up to all this thing. These men were never in. They are not being put out; and I say to you now honestly and as a Grand Army man who I believe has its sentiment in his heart, we have no objection to a thousand or ten thousand colored men in New Orleans, but the social arrangements are such that we want them by themselves. In your Posts at the North it is a very different thing. You may have three or four colored men, nice men, respectable men, whom you all know and speak to every day on the street. They

come into your Post and you treat them well. They are respectful to you. They take no part in the arrangements; they do not elect the officers. You do all the business and everything of that kind. With us it is very different. Should we open the doors, there would be eight or ten or fifteen white men, perhaps, in a Post, perhaps twenty-five and there would be two or three hundred colored men, and it would be a case of the tail wagging the dog. The dog would be nowhere anymore.

COMRADE JOHNSON of Indiana: Don't you think if you will open your doors and take the colored soldier in and take him by the hand and say to the rebels of the South, he is better than the man who fought against his flag, that you would kill this thing out down there?

COMRADE GRAHAM: You mistake the idea. It will be impossible, and I do not desire to enter into any discussion. When you think I have spoken long enough just rap me down. I just wish to place this thing before you and I ask you in all charity to listen to me patiently. After I have gone through with it I will then withdraw. If we are to be pushed one side and a new element taken in and a new Grand Army established, we will have to submit to it, but we do not want to do it. We do not want to be sacrificed. We even made this proposition to General Burst when he was down there: Let us withdraw; let us petition the National Encampment to give us a separate charter, and let these colored men who want to come in have the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi and we will withdraw; let us be by ourselves; do not force us into a thing that is going to cause trouble for ourselves or children, our interests, everything connected with us, and is of no earthly advantage to the Grand Army of the Republic. What we want is to muster in ten thousand colored men, good men, respectable men, good men and not the dregs of the street, not the offscourings and the convicts out of the penitentiary. Not that kind of people. When I say this I do not mean

any reflection upon the honorable colored men who stand on this floor. Not at all. They know the status of the race as well as I do. They have elevated themselves. They are worthy of recognition. Now let them aid in elevating the others who are way down. Give them a Department by themselves and let the leaders raise the lower class up and make it a credit to the Grand Army of the Republic, but have nobody in there but who was a soldier—a soldier in every sense of the word; not only a soldier but a volunteer in the right sense of the word. The men who have been taken by the five hundred and mustered in pell-mell without even knowing their names or without having done a day's service, are not volunteers in the sense that you and I are. I deny the allegation.

Comrades, I will not detain you any longer, I could go on for an hour and give you small reason after small reason, but I have said enough to tell you what the situation is.

COMRADE MILNER: Will the comrade permit me to ask a question? You have referred several times to the fraudulent organization of Posts. Do you mean to say that in these new Posts there are many colored people claiming to be soldiers and giving no proper evidence that they were soldiers, is that the idea?

COMRADE GRAHAM: Yes, sir; I charge that. The white Grand Army men in the South have no objection to the colored man becoming a Grand Army man. They want it done in a proper way, and I tell you, comrades, the sooner you fix this thing up the better it will be for all concerned, white and black.

The previous question was moved and the motion prevailed.

The motion to adopt the majority report was then put and was carried in the affirmative.

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have an application here, comrades, that the official reporter be authorized to give to the press the full debate upon this question upon which action has just been taken. There is danger otherwise that it will be misreported.

COMRADE WAGNER of Pennsylvania: Under direction of the Commander-in-Chief, I move that that be done. The motion prevailed.

CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF-ELECT PAINE was escorted to the platform, and being introduced by Comrade Sholes of Georgia, addressed the Encampment as follows:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—I want to thank you sincerely for the great honor conferred upon me. I hold in my hand a medal that was presented to me by Queen Victoria, when I was less than eighteen years of age, for being one of the storming party at the great Redan at Sebastopol. I think a great deal of that medal, but I think more of this other badge. I came over here in the crisis of America's history, and with my military knowledge I helped to organize some forces under the Stars and Stripes. Under that flag I touched elbows with you, and fought for the existence of the best government that God ever gave to any people.

I am proud to be in the Grand Army of the Republic. I have been in the South twelve years, preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and I have never turned my back on a white man or a colored man who wore the badge of the G. A. R.

I have helped to bury comrades from the North who have died there without money, and I say, God helping me, no soldier that fought by my side, and no widow of any soldier shall ever be buried down there while I have a dollar to bury them, without the honors of a soldier's funeral.

I thank you for the honor you have bestowed upon me. I am proud to march in the grand parades of our Order.

A grander army than ever marched along the Appian Way of Rome, was the army of old veterans that marched the other day through this city, and I touched their elbows and thanked God for the chance.

COMRADE CLAYTON of Arkansas, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the report of the Surgeon-General, presented the following report, which was adopted:

To the Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the 25th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic :

Your committee, to whom was referred the Report of the Surgeon-General, beg leave to report that they have carefully examined the same and recommend its approval, and that his recommendation be adopted, to wit : That his successors in office hereafter be required to prepare and file with their reports a Roster of the Medical Directors of all Departments.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. H. CLAYTON, Arkansas,
J. R. MULLIKIN, New Jersey,
CHAS. F. DUVAL, West Virginia,
HENRY DE B. CLAY, Virginia,
W. H. HARTON, Kentucky.

COMRADE GOBIN of Pennsylvania, from the Special Committee on Appeals, presented the following report:

Your committee, to whom was referred the question regarding the eligibility of Acting Assistant Surgeons to membership in the G. A. R., and of amending the Rules and Regulations, and of changing Decision No. 99, G. A. R., in the Blue Book, respectfully report adversely to the same, and recommend that the application be rejected, because of the various provisions of the Blue Book.

The report of the committee was adopted.

COMRADE GOBIN, from the same committee, presented the report on the appeal of Henry Judd Post No. 421, Department of New York, concerning the payment of Department per capita tax upon comrades whose dues had been remitted.

The committee recommended that the decision appealed from be affirmed and the appeal dismissed, and it was so ordered.

COMRADE GOBIN, from the same committee, reported upon the following appeal:

To the Members of the 25th National Encampment of the G. A. R., Assembled at Detroit, Mich.

COMRADES:—The undersigned, comrades of the Department of the Potomac, respectfully appeal to the National Encampment from the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, in the Opinion No. 15, March 13, 1891, of the Judge Advocate-General, basing the appeal on the following:

The custom of selecting both representatives and alternates on one ballot and one ticket, after the Encampment has by resolution unanimously decided so to do, is to a large extent followed by both Posts and Departments. It is in fact almost necessary to economize time by this plan in many elections. The wish of the body in so doing is unquestionably recorded, and the interests of the Order are in no degree jeopardized by the practice. We can see no utterance of the Rules and Regulations which appears to hinder such a method of election. It is a fact, that in many, if not in most, of the Posts constituting the Department of the Potomac, whose action this decision reverses, the election of delegates and alternates was made in the manner adopted by James A. Garfield Post No. 7, of said Department.

A. H. G. RICHARDSON,
JOHN S. MCKIERNAN,
C. B. NICHOLS,
GEO. W. LEONARD.

Upon this appeal the committee reported as follows

To the Commander-in-Chief, Officers and Representatives of the National Encampment, G. A. R.:

Your committee, to which was referred the appeal of James A. Garfield Post, No. 7 of the Department of the Potomac, from the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, beg leave respectfully to report:

The appeal is from the decision numbered 15, in the report of the Judge Advocate-General and is applicable solely to the manner of electing delegates and alternates to the Department and therefore necessarily to the National Encampment. The decision, however, at least by implication, goes farther than this, and in effect makes an alternate an officer of a Post or Department Encampment, on the same footing as a Quartermaster, Officer of the Guard or any other official provided for by the Rules and Regulations.

The decision is based upon Chap. 3, Art. 2, Sec. 3, Rules and Regulations. It may be conceded that the section bears the construction placed upon it in the decision referred to, but yet an alternate is only a contingent and can serve in the position to which he has been elected

solely and only in the place of absent representatives. Must they, therefore, absolutely be voted for as alternates, or can they be elected, as was done in this case, by the unanimous consent of the Post, by determining, in the election of delegates, that those comrades receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared the delegates and those receiving the next highest number of votes shall be declared the alternates, receiving a majority of the votes cast.

We fail to see that this method is not an election by ballot. Every candidate named is voted for by the membership and is aware of the fact that unless he receives the requisite number of votes he will not be declared elected an alternate. The membership of the National Encampment is defined in Chap. 4, Art. 2, Sec. 1, and in it representatives only are referred to as composing it. The language differs from that of Chap. 3, Art. 2, Sec. 3, and it is in another section that alternates are referred to. If the selection by this method is not positively prohibited, it seems to your committee that it should be authorized. Therefore, if it is by ballot, and in the manner described in the appeal, was not both representatives and alternates elected in the same manner? They are upon the same ticket, voted in the same ballot-box, the result declared by the same officers. This would seem to meet every requirement.

If alternates have to be voted for on a separate ticket, various objections occur to your committee as apparent, and it is evident much additional labor will be entailed upon Department Encampments, particularly those of large membership.

1. Where one ticket of, say 40 men, is to be elected, two each of the same number will have to be voted in the future.

2. It will complicate elections by having the same men on the two tickets and possibly being elected to both positions, thus defeating the very object of the provision of Rules relating to alternates.

3. No comrade, or at least but few, will consent to be a candidate for alternate, especially where a chance exists to become a delegate.

These and other reasons which will readily suggest themselves induce your committee to propose that inasmuch as the Rules and Regulations do not positively prohibit the method of electing alternates in the manner described in this case, and where the action is by the unanimous consent of the Post or Department Encampment, it be made permissible.

L. W. COLLINS, }
 A. D. VANOSDOL, } Committee.
 J. P. S. GOBIN. }

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in, but the matter was subsequently referred back to the committee with instructions to report at the next session. (See page 269).

The same committee presented the following report:

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, August 5, 1891.

To the 25th National Encampment, G. A. R. :

We, your committee, to whom was referred the appeal of W. P. Hampton of J. T. Boyle Post No. 109, Department of Kentucky, G. A. R., from decision No. 12, February 21st, 1891, respectfully report that we have carefully examined and considered this appeal, and from the *official documents* filed with the papers in this case, said W. P. Hampton was not, at the time of his muster-in to said Post, eligible to membership in the G. A. R. We recommend that Opinion No. 12 of Judge Advocate-General William Lochren, and the action of Commander-in-Chief Veazey in this case, be in all things affirmed and this appeal be dismissed.

The report of the committee was adopted.

At 5:50 o'clock P. M., the Encampment adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M., August 7th, 1891.

THIRD DAY—AUGUST 7, 1891.

The Encampment assembled at 9 o'clock A. M., the Commander-in-Chief in the chair, and Adjutant-General Goulding at the Adjutant-General's desk.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY: I received yesterday a most cordial invitation from the city of Dallas, Texas, to the Encampment, to meet there next year. The comrade who brought it was delayed in getting here, and did not arrive until yesterday. It is a most generous invitation, and it occurred to me that, in response to it, it would be well for us to have it entered on the record, that such an invitation was received. I will ask the consent of the Encampment that it be minuted on the record. There being no objection, it will be considered to be the sense of the Encampment that it be entered on the record as having been received too late to be acted upon.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL GOULDING presented the following report, which was directed to be entered on the records:

To the Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the 25th National Encampment :

We, the undersigned, committee to extend greetings to ladies of G. A. R. National Encampment, submit the following: Our reception was hearty and exceedingly courteous ; and we found the said organization composed of the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the same line of patriotic work as we are ourselves.

H. L. WHITEHEAD, }
 GEORGE T. HODGES, } Committee.
 JUDSON SPOFFORD. }

The report of the committee in the matter of the appeal of James A. Garfield Post No. 7, Department of the Potomac, from decision No. 15, was again presented and unanimously adopted. (See page 267).

The following report was presented and on motion approved:

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 6, 1891.

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

I have the honor to report that your committee, appointed to convey greetings to the National Convention of the W. R. C., have performed that pleasant duty, and thank you for this honor.

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

W. A. MCHENRY, Iowa,
 R. B. BROWN, Ohio,
 D. L. MORGAN, Vermont.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL GOULDING read the following report, which was approved:

DETROIT, MICH., August 6, 1891.

J. H. Goulding, Adjutant-General, G. A. R.

SIR:—I have the honor to report in my hands to date, \$2,996.62, amount subscribed for the General Sheridan monument.

It is hoped that with the appropriation made by Congress, plans can be perfected and the monument completed at an early date.

Respectfully yours,

R. A. ALGER, Treas.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL GOULDING also read the following report, which was approved:

DETROIT, MICH., August 6, 1891.

J. H. Goulding, Adjutant General, G. A. R.

SIR:—I have the honor to report in my hands at present date, including interest, \$2,077.09 subscription to the General Logan monument. This sum added to the amount held by George E. Lemon and the Government appropriation will make a sufficient sum to complete the monument. I therefore recommend that the subscription be closed, and trust we may be able to report substantial progress in the work at the next annual Encampment.

Respectfully yours,

R. A. ALGER, Treas.

COMRADE ALGER:

Commander-in-Chief:—There is in the vicinity of \$12,000 in the hands of Captain Lemon. There has been appropriated by Congress for these two monuments, the sum of \$50,000, which will make somewhere in the vicinity of \$65,000. This will build the Logan monument. The fund for the Sheridan monument will have the sum appropriated by Congress, and about \$3,000, which I have in my hands, and some subscriptions coming in. I do not think the Logan monument will need any more money, and therefore I have recommended that that be closed.

COMRADE BIGGER of Texas:

Commander-in-Chief:—Sometime during the war, an officer lost a valuable watch and chain. It was recovered by B. M. Melten, the present Assessor of the city of Dallas, Texas, and he has endeavored ever since that time to find the party who lost it. I now have the name of the officer who lost the watch and chain; it is Col. Ross Smith, Provost Marshal General of Sheridan's Cavalry Corps. I have here a letter from the Dallas gentleman, which states this fact, and I therefore move that some mention of this be made in the proceedings

of this Encampment, to the end that Col. Smith, if living, can recover his watch and chain; or if dead, that his relatives can recover it.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE OGLESBY of Illinois presented the following report of Committee on National Memorial Hall at Decatur, Illinois, with accompanying resolutions:

Commander-in-Chief Wheelock G. Veazey and Comrades of the 25th National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, assembled at Detroit, Mich. :

Your committee appointed in pursuance of resolutions adopted at the 24th National Encampment assembled at Boston, Massachusetts, providing for the erection at Decatur, Illinois, the birthplace of the Order, of a Soldiers' National Memorial Hall, in honor of the Order, and in which there shall be stored and preserved the official records of the Encampments, Departments and Posts, and the trophies of the war which belong to organizations and individuals, beg leave to report :

That in pursuance of the authority in them vested, your committee prepared and had issued their several addresses presenting to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic the project of the Memorial Hall and calling on them for voluntary contributions.

In their efforts the committee have had the warm endorsement of our Commander-in-Chief in his Circular Letter No. 6, issued under date of May 15th, 1891.

By Circular Letter No. 6 and the accompanying address of your committee, all receipts up to July 15th inst. were asked to be reported to Comrade Frank L. Hays of Decatur, Illinois, trustee of the funds, in season to be reported to this Encampment. The most that could be done in the way of reaching the comrades was by sending the address of your committee to the Post Commanders and National and Department officials. But few of the comrades could be reached personally and comparatively few are therefore advised as yet of the project, its merits, or the necessity of such a Depository. Owing to the brief time intervening between the receipt of Circular Letter No. 6 and your committee's address and the time in which to report, but little result could be expected financially.

We would further suggest that as it was the last quarter of the financial year, the necessity of Posts and comrades bringing up their dues in apt time, precluded any active attention to the call. It being the heated term and the Post attendance consequently small, but few comrades were advised in the premises.

Comrade Hays, trustee, has submitted to your committee his report, showing that up to July 31st the receipts and pledges amount to

\$5,150.21; that funds are being received daily. Quite a number of Posts have reported pledges being made and soliciting committees at work and other Posts have deferred action until fall.

While the aggregate of receipts and pledges is but small, yet we are pleased to report that contributions have been made by Posts in every Department but seven.

In many Departments the project has been warmly endorsed by Department Encampments or general orders issued by Department Commanders.

The general expression of the comrades has been one of endorsement and your committee are encouraged to feel that success awaits the undertaking and that when the comrades are advised of the spirit and purpose of the undertaking, the response will be general and contributions liberal and yet burdensome to none.

Your committee would report that as required by the resolutions adopted at Boston, they have completed the organization of the corporation under the laws of Illinois, under the name and style of "The National Memorial Hall Association, Grand Army of the Republic."

The work has not sufficiently advanced to warrant your committee reporting any plans for the structure, leaving that to the Association—to be submitted in the future.

As stated in Commander-in-Chief Veazey's Circular Letter No. 6, "It is very essential that a depository for the purpose alluded to should be speedily provided, as the records and other historical matter of our Order are already voluminous, rapidly increasing and are liable to waste, loss, or destruction. It would be an appropriate and worthy celebration of the quarto-centennial year to make provision by our own voluntary act, and it need not bear with any appreciable weight on any, for this laudable object."

The erection of a temple to perpetuate the memory and teaching of the Grand Army of the Republic, its records, souvenirs, etc., has properly been left to the voluntary contributions of the comrades, and we have urged that every comrade be afforded an opportunity to contribute, and thus perpetuate the evidence of his loyalty to the Order he loves.

In order to maintain for the Encampment a proper supervision and voice in the management of the Association, and that each contributing comrade be represented through his Department and to guard against every possible perversion of the spirit and purpose of the Association, we beg leave to recommend that the Association provide by its By-Laws for an Advisory Board, the Commander-in-Chief and Department Commanders to, *ex officio*, constitute the Board, to meet annually at the time and place of holding of the National Encampment, to whom the Association shall make an annual report, the Commander-in-Chief to be *ex officio* President of such Board.

Also that said By-Laws further provide that the Commander-in-Chief, by and with the advice of his Executive Committee, have, after the first year of the Association, the right to nominate and appoint four members of the Board of Trustees of said Association. We further recommend that said Association be authorized and instructed to proceed with the soliciting of voluntary contributions for the completion of the Memorial Hall, the plans to be submitted by the Association to the Commander-in-Chief and his Executive Committee for approval, they to have authority to act in the premises.

Respectfully submitted,

R. J. OGLESBY, }
J. W. O'NEAL, } Committee.

WHEREAS, The 24th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled at Boston, Mass., provided for the erection of a National Memorial Hall at Decatur, Ill., in honor of the Order, and in which there shall be stored and preserved the official records of the Encampments, Departments and Posts, and trophies of the war ; and,

WHEREAS, As provided in said resolutions, an organization has been completed under the Laws of the State of Illinois, under the name and style of "The National Memorial Hall Association, Grand Army of the Republic."

Resolved, That said Association, before further soliciting contributions for the erection and maintenance of said proposed Memorial Hall be, and it is hereby, required to provide by its By-Laws for an Advisory Board, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the several Department Commanders, to *ex officio* constitute such Board, the Commander-in-Chief to be *ex officio* President, to which Board said Association shall make an annual report ; said Board to meet annually at the time and place of holding the National Encampment ; said By-Laws to further provide that the Commander-in-Chief shall, after the first year of the Association, by and with the advice of his Executive Committee, nominate and appoint four members of the Board of Trustees of said Association, such action of the Association to be reported to the Commander-in-Chief elect.

Resolved, That said Association be, and it is hereby, required to submit to the Commander-in-Chief and his Executive Committee the plans for the Memorial Hall building, and who shall have power to approve the same.

The report of the committee, upon motion of Comrade James O'Donnell of Illinois, was unanimously adopted.

COMRADE STEWART of Pennsylvania presented the following report of Committee on Quartermaster-General's Report, which was adopted:

To the Commander-in-Chief and Members of the 25th National Encampment of the G. A. R.:

Your committee on the Quartermaster-General's report begs leave to report that it has examined the same, and the statistical information therein contained, and after maturely considering the present status of the finances and assets of the G. A. R., and the character of the outlays during the past fiscal year, deems it a duty to recommend to this Encampment that it directs the new Council of Administration, and the new Administration, to exercise the utmost economy in the expenditures for the Order in the management of its affairs.

We desire to commend especially the management of the affairs of the Quartermaster-General's office, and the complete and concise presentation of the financial condition of our Order, by the aid of which we are prompted and enabled to make the foregoing recommendation.

Comrade Taylor as a prompt and efficient officer is entitled to the thanks of this Encampment.

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

THOMAS H. STEWART, Pennsylvania,
R. B. BROWN, Ohio,
LEO RASSIEUR, Missouri,
C. B. LOOP, Illinois,
WAINWRIGHT CUSHING, Maine.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL GOULDING read the following report of the Committee on the Report of the Judge-Advocate-General:

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Judge Advocate-General submit the following:

We have examined the opinions given upon the questions submitted to him, all of which have been carefully and ably considered by him, and his conclusions thereon clearly and comprehensively stated. We cordially approve all of the opinions and recommend their approval.

D. R. AUSTIN,	} Committee.
JAMES MINOT,	
L. L. WHEELOCK,	
J. P. HOYT,	
A. G. MALLOY,	

The report was adopted.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL GOULDING: At the 24th Annual Encampment there was turned over to the Adjutant-General the matter of the restoration of a National flag, in the possession of Mrs. General Hays of Louisiana, supposed to be the flag of the 75th Ohio infantry, captured during the war. I have not succeeded in obtaining definite information that the flag belongs to the 75th Ohio, and ask that the matter be referred to the incoming Adjutant-General.

COMRADE WARNER of Ohio:

Commander-in-Chief:—I have tried to find some member of the 75th Ohio, but so far I have failed, and therefore I move that this matter be referred to the incoming administration.

The motion prevailed, and the matter was so referred.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

COMRADE BURDETT, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—The first matter we have to present is a resolution and action by the Department of Kansas on the subject of patriotism in the schools. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Department Encampment of Kansas petition the National Encampment of the G. A. R. to take such steps as may be deemed advisable, and see that lessons of patriotism are taught in the schools of the land.

Resolved, That the National Encampment appoint a special committee to devise plans to insure the successful inauguration of some systematic plan of teaching the lessons of loyalty to our one country and one flag, that the coming generations may hand down the institutions that make us deserve the words,

“ The land of the free,
And the home of the brave.”

Resolved, That a part of the mission of the G. A. R. should be to aim to have correct history of the late war taught to the youth in our public schools, North and South.

The Committee on Resolutions recommend that such a committee may be appointed, and I move that that recommendation be adopted as the sense of the Encampment.

COMRADE MILNER of Kansas:

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—We ought to be ready now, in the closing years of our existence, to take hold systematically and thoroughly of this question of teaching patriotism, not simply in our public schools, but in every other way that our Order ought to take hold of it; and we ought to have a bureau of information, of literature, of methods, to teach not only regard for the flag in the public schools, but to teach foreigners who come to this country knowing nothing about our country or its institutions, lessons of loyalty to the flag. Never was there a time when the work was demanded as it is to-day. We taught the great object of patriotism when we enlisted. We are teaching it every time we have a National or a Department Encampment. Every Memorial day, every flag put on a schoolhouse teaches it. But is it not becoming that a great organization like ours should crystalize this matter of education in patriotism in some way, and get it before the men, women, and children, in some way that will be effective? We have not yet done that.

I beg of you to make this a matter of serious consideration. Out in my State, a young girl, a school teacher, the daughter of a German soldier, taught school in a country district where there was a great variety of foreign people, Swedes, French and Germans. She started a movement to get a flag and had it raised on the schoolhouse. There was quite a gathering of people, and after that, people in the neighborhood were heard saying: "We didn't know before, what country we lived in. Now we recognize the flag." Now let our Order lead in a systematic effort to educate the people of this country in patriotism.

The motion to appoint a committee of three to report to the next Encampment on the subject of teaching patriotism in the public schools was carried, and the Commander-in-Chief appointed the following members such committee: Comrades Milner of Kansas, Cole of Missouri and Gray of Wisconsin.

COMRADE BURDETT, from the same committee, reported in the matter of fixing date of the next National Encampment, recommending that the subject be referred to the incoming Council of Administration.

The report of the committee was adopted and the matter so referred.

COMRADE BURDETT, from the same committee, reported the following resolution with a recommendation that it be adopted:

Resolved, That there is no good reason why one soldier's widow should receive \$12 a month and another's \$8 a month, and this Encampment asks, as an act of justice, that all widows of soldiers who served in the war of the Rebellion be pensioned at \$12 a month.

The report of the committee was adopted.

COMRADE BURDETT, from the same committee, reported the following communication from old army chaplains, with accompanying resolution, which was adopted:

To the Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the 25th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic:

We, as old Army Chaplains, greet you as the governing body of our honorable and glorious Order. With you, we glory in the past that was made glorious; with you, we most earnestly desire that the future shall never be tarnished, but become more and more honored by all men.

How shall this desired end be secured? Evidently by each comrade in the Order being true to duty, and in the practice of good morals.

In time of war, each soldier was expected to be strong and willing in body; clear and ready in mind; ready to die, if need be, but never incapacitated by listlessness, nor dissipation, for duty at the tap of the drum! Such *soldiers* stormed Vicksburg, fought above the clouds at Lookout Mountain, and gained victory at Appomattox.

In peace, the comrades of the G. A. R. can only stand safely by the practice of the same rules! Let all practice and encourage industry,

proper economy, temperance in all things, and good morals, as an essential prerequisite to a good life.

We, as old Army Chaplains, desire to assure you that we are with you and the comrades, in all these things, now, as well as in war.

We look hopefully to you for good orders on all these points! Encourage the comrades by the strict enforcement of direct discipline. Let no looseness of administration prove to be the Capua of the Grand Army of the Republic!

Be assured, Commander and comrades, that you can depend upon us for the full measure of our example and influence, for the constant maintenance of all these good and indispensable Orders.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

Most Fraternaly,

T. H. HAGERTY, Pres., Chap. Dept. Mo.,	} Committee.
HENRY S. WHITE, V. P., Chap. Dept. Mich.,	
WILLIAM W. HAYWARD, Sec.,	

Resolved, That this Encampment receives the affectionate greetings and admonitions of the old Army Chaplains in the fraternal spirit in which they are tendered, and returns to them its wishes for their continued health and usefulness.

COMRADE BURDETT, from the same committee, reported the following communication, submitted by the Department of New Jersey, with accompanying recommendation:

WHEREAS, The courts in New Jersey have, in some instances, refused to admit to citizenship any sailor or marine honorably discharged from the United States Navy, on the ground that the Revised Statutes of the United States do not provide for the acceptance of such discharge as the necessary qualification for citizenship; and,

WHEREAS, By the refusal of such courts to admit to citizenship numbers of our comrades who, though of foreign birth, gave the best evidence of their devotion to the government established by our forefathers, by service in the navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, and were honorably discharged therefrom; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-fifth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic respectfully petition the Fifty-third Congress of the United States, to amend section 2166 of the Revised Statutes, by introducing after the word "Army" the words "and Navy," thus authorizing the courts to accept an honorable discharge from the United States Navy as evidence entitling the sailor or marine to citizenship on equal terms with the soldier holding an honorable discharge.

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be requested to communicate this action to Congress, and that he incorporate this preamble and resolution in the published General Orders and request each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic to use its influence to have favorable action taken on the proposed amendment of the Revised Statutes of the United States by the Senate and House of Representatives at the next session.

Your committee would report that in the statute referred to, undoubtedly by inadvertence or thoughtlessness, the navy was not added, so that shipmates of the navy who have honorable discharges, are not upon a level with the soldiers who have honorable discharges. Your committee would recommend that the Encampment take favorable action on the communication.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

COMRADE BURDETT, from the same committee, reported the following communication from the Department of Kentucky, with accompanying recommendation, which was concurred in.

WHEREAS, House Bill No. ——— is pending in the United States Congress, the principal *provisions* of which are to pay every survivor of Confederate prison-pens the sum of \$2 per day for each and every day they were so confined, and

WHEREAS, Simple *justice* demands that this (now) great and prosperous government recognize, to some degree at least, the privation and suffering endured by this class of her *defenders*; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the 25th National Encampment of the G. A. R. that we heartily endorse said *bill* and urge upon the U. S. Congress to speedily enact the same into a *law*.

Your committee recommend that should such a bill be introduced in the next Congress, it have favorable attention.

COMRADE BURDETT, from the same committee, reported the following preamble and resolution, offered by Comrade Beath of Pennsylvania:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, in providing for the taking of the Eleventh Census, required the Superintendent thereof,

under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, to enumerate on a special schedule of inquiry the names, organizations served in and length of service of those who had served in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and who were survivors at the time of said inquiry, and the widows of soldiers, sailors or marines ; and

WHEREAS, In compliance with the requirements of the statute referred to, there have been gathered the names, addresses, etc., of more than a million and a quarter of such survivors and widows, which are now in the possession of the Census Bureau ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic respectfully requests the Congress of the United States to print and issue as early as practicable the volumes containing the names and military service of the surviving veterans, and the names of the widows of deceased veterans with the service of their husbands.

COMRADE BURDETT: In reference to this matter, the resolution asks Congress to make the necessary appropriation for printing the data gathered by the census just taken, of the survivors of the war, their widows and orphans. When it was before the committee, I confess that I was mistaken as to just what the force of the resolution was, and I think that the committee understood that the appropriations were made all right, and that this merely amounted to a request to put this work under some other head, and we did not think that was sufficient to call on us for action ; and with that view, our recommendation was that it lie upon the table. I think, in justice to all concerned, I should say that I have since ascertained that the appropriations for printing all of the work of the census are not yet made ; and inasmuch as that printing will be expensive, and inasmuch as special interests will be present to urge that their particular interest is not left out, it might be useful, perhaps, to have some expression from the old soldiers, so that in making appropriations, their interests shall not be dropped out. The recommendation, however, under the circumstances I have stated, is that the resolution lie upon the table.

COMRADE BEATH of Pennsylvania:

Commander-in-Chief:—I think that this is a most important resolution, and that it is a necessity. I therefore move, that the resolution as read shall be adopted by the Encampment, and that the recommendation of the committee be disapproved.

Comrade Beath's motion prevailed.

COMRADE BURDETT: We have here now a beautiful address from the beautiful and loving women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking that the Encampment take such action as shall discourage the offering to old soldiers at public banquets anything that might intoxicate. Whilst fully appreciating the goodness of heart and purpose with which this is brought to us, yet, under all the circumstances your committee think that, with a respectful expression of our appreciation, it lie upon the table.

COMRADE BURBANK of Maine moved that the recommendation contained in the memorial be adopted, and the committee's action disapproved.

On motion of COMRADE COCHRAN of Ohio, the motion to adopt the memorial was laid on the table, and the recommendation of the committee was approved by the following vote:

Ayes, 166; noes, 72.

COMRADE BURDETT, from the same committee, reported adversely on a communication in reference to shortening the line of march, for the reason that it was simply a duplication of action taken by the Encampment on the preceding day.

The matter was laid on the table.

COMRADE BURDETT: Your committee had before it a communication from the Department of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, asking that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions be requested to

ask Congress to set apart a portion of the timber reservation, six miles west of Oklakoma city, for the purpose of locating thereon and maintaining a Home for poor and disabled soldiers. We have not information enough on the subject, and we do not know whether it is needed or not. The committee therefore recommend that it do not pass.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

On motion of COMRADE BEATH of Pennsylvania, it was ordered that unless objection be made, the Report of the Committee on Resolutions, upon each item, be adopted.

COMRADE BURDETT reported a resolution offered by Comrade Woods of Illinois, providing for an appropriation of \$5,000, for the purpose of building a monument to the late Comrade B. F. Stephenson, first Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

The committee recommended that it lie upon the table and it was so ordered.

COMRADE BURDETT: Your committee had before it a resolution from a New York comrade asking that we recommend to all comrades that they wear the badge conspicuously on the 4th of July. The committee think the comrades can be depended upon to do that without orders from the Encampment, we therefore recommend that it lie on the table. No objection being made, it was so ordered.

COMRADE BURDETT: Resolutions came before us, presented by the Department of New York, recommending that on every Sunday when we have our preparatory service for Memorial day, a contribution be taken up wherever Posts meet, for the purpose of building a Grant monument. We recommend that the resolution lie on the table.

There being no objection the motion was so disposed of.

COMRADE BURDETT: We have a resolution from Rhode Island, that the Sons of Veterans should hold their annual meeting at the same place with the G. A. R. Your committee are of opinion that the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans should each in its turn adopt its place and time of meeting without any proposition from the other, and recommend that it lie on the table.

There being no objection it was laid on the table.

COMRADE BURDETT (from the same committee): We have another resolution relating to the Sons of Veterans; it is in substance, that as to a good many matters we rather take charge of the boys.

A COMRADE: Let the boys take care of themselves.

COMRADE BURDETT: That is what the committee thought, and so recommend that it lie on the table.

There being no objection, the matter was laid on the table.

COMRADE BURDETT: We have a resolution from New Jersey, that a committee of three be appointed to take into consideration and report to this Encampment upon the subject of providing for the erection of a monument in Washington, D. C., to the private soldier and sailor. There is attached to it a plan and suggestion by the designer of the monument. Your committee think this should lie on the table.

There being no objection the matter was laid on the table.

COMRADE BURDETT (from the same committee): We had before us a very lengthy communication on the subject of a retired list for private soldiers. We think it should lie on the table.

There being no objection, the subject was laid on the table.

COMRADE BURDETT (from the same committee): The committee had before it a subject concerning which I

have daily and almost hourly received resolutions asking us to recommend to Congress the passage of a certain bill transferring the revenue service to the Navy Department. Inasmuch as the interest of the Grand Army in it is simply to the extent of a few of our comrades who are engaged in that service, it is best to permit the great departments of the government concerned with its revenue, to make their own recommendations in regard to the matter. We therefore ask that it lie on the table.

There being no objection, the matter was laid on the table.

COMRADE BURDETT: That covers all the resolutions upon which the committee has passed. There are a few others which were handed in last night late, and I will ask Comrade Adams of Massachusetts and Comrade Mack of Ohio to meet with me as a special committee at once, to look over the additional resolutions.

COMRADE O'DONNELL of Illinois: Before the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions leaves the platform, I would like to ask him a question. The Department of Illinois sent a communication, through the Assistant Adjutant-General, to the Committee on Resolutions, to correct the record of the 23d Encampment. At the time the Encampment was held in Milwaukee a resolution was adopted admitting dropped members to either their own or other Posts on the payment of one year's dues. That resolution was adopted, but it was printed in the record book "on the payment of all arrearages." We, and comrades from other Departments, want that record corrected, so that it will read as it was intended to read, and as it was adopted in Milwaukee, that comrades may be readmitted by a majority vote of a Post, on the payment of one year's dues. Does the chairman of the committee remember that resolution?

COMRADE BURDETT: We had that resolution, and as it properly belonged to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, I handed it to Comrade Beath.

COMRADE MULLIKIN of New Jersey moved that the action of the Encampment, by which the resolution in regard to building a monument to the private soldier and sailor, was laid upon the table, be reconsidered, and that the resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Comrade Brewster of Ohio, Comrade Mullikin's motion was laid on the table.

COMRADE BURDETT:

Commander-in-Chief:—As Chairman of the Committee on the Grant Memorial, I have a report which I will ask Comrade Beath, as a member of that committee, to read.

COMRADE BEATH read the report as follows:

The committee beg leave to report that authority has been conferred by Act of Congress for the erection by the Grand Army of the Republic of the proposed Memorial to our late Comrade, Ulysses S. Grant, in the Capitol at Washington.

The money now on hand, as per the Quartermaster General's report, is \$11,352.00—a sum ample in the opinion of experts for the erection of a creditable statue of bronze or marble.

There is nothing now to be done but go on and finish the work as soon as it is practicable to do so. We therefore recommend that the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee of say seven members with full authority to proceed with the work, provided that their plans shall have first received the approval of the Commander-in-Chief and Executive Committee of the Council. The Commander-in-Chief to be *ex officio* a member of said committee.

S. S. BURDETT, Potomac,	} Committee.
R. B. BEATH, Pennsylvania,	
H. M. NEVIUS, New Jersey,	
GEORGE S. EVANS, Massachusetts,	
JOHN PALMER, New York,	

The report of the committee was adopted.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY: The Commander-in-Chief referred to in that report is the incoming Commander-in-Chief, and he will appoint the committee provided for in the report.

COMRADE STEWART of Pennsylvania:

Commander-in-Chief:—There is a matter that ought to be corrected, in regard to comrades who have been

honorably discharged from the G. A. R. and subsequently rejoined us. They are now required to make a new application. Why can we not dispense with that?

COMRADE CAMPBELL of Kansas:

Commander-in-Chief:—This very thing is keeping thousands in the State of Kansas out of the G. A. R.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY: The matter should come in the form of a resolution from the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual presented its report through Comrade Beath, its chairman. Two changes were proposed in the Ritual, which the committee recommend be not adopted, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The recommendations of the committee were all concurred in and adopted as each division of the report was read, except as otherwise appears.

To the Commander-in-Chief:—The Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual presents the following report, all the recommendations or conclusions being unanimously concurred in, upon the propositions submitted by the Adjutant-General in accordance with the general resolution covering amendments.

Other propositions, not submitted in time, contain suggestions worthy of consideration and we recommend these to the consideration of the incoming officers.

I. Change of Location of Posts.

The Departments of Missouri and Iowa present amendments practically the same to Chapter 2, Article 1, Section 3 (page 5), by adding "Any Post may change its location by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a stated or special meeting called for the purpose, of which meeting and proposed action at least thirty days notice has been given to all its members, and providing such change receives the approval of the Department Commander."

We report in favor of this amendment.

II. Relative to Sons of Veterans.

The Department of Wisconsin presents a proposition to amend the Rules to allow Sons of Veterans to join in Post meetings, and the De-

partment of Florida, one providing for the admission of the eldest son or other male representative of a comrade after his death.

Your committee believe that every encouragement should be given the Sons of Veterans to perfect and strengthen their organization, as the legitimate successor to the Grand Army of the Republic, yet we believe that the sentiment which binds our fraternity cannot be fully shared by others, even of our own blood. Such a step may be necessary in the distant future, but time is required to thoroughly digest any proposed plans for such an important movement.

We recommend that no action be taken at this time.

III. The Departments of Idaho, Maryland and New York present recommendations for a return to the system of quarterly reports, by so amending Chap. 5, Art. 2, Sec. 1. (Page 20.)

Inasmuch as this change was made only at the last Encampment and by a practically unanimous vote, we think that the plan of semi-annual reports has not had a fair trial, and that the worst of the objections to it have passed over.

We recommend that no change be made at present.

COMRADE MASTELLER of California :

Commander-in-Chief :—Before that is adopted we would like the report of the Committee on the Report of the Adjutant General read. There is a recommendation in that covering the same ground.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We will pass that.

IV. The Departments of Idaho, Washington and Alaska, and North Dakota ask for a change to allow Department Encampments to be held after May 1st. We can see no harm in extending the limit of time and therefore recommend to strike out "May" in Sec. 1, Art. 3, Chap. 3, (page 14), and insert "July," so that meetings may be held between January 1st and July 1st.

V. The Department of Alabama presents an amendment to change the quorum in Posts of 25 members or less, from five to three.

We think five a very small number to transact Post business and report adversely.

To correct the record of the 23d National Encampment, we now recommend that Sec. 4, Art. 4, Chap. 5 (page 27), be amended by striking out in seventh line "the amount due his former Post at the date of his being dropped," and inserting "one year's dues."

VI. Dues and Arrearages.

The Department of Florida proposes an amendment to continue in good standing comrades unable to pay their dues.

The Department of New York also presents an amendment to Section 4, allowing an honorable discharge to a comrade dropped from the rolls, within three years after he has been dropped, for the purpose of rejoining the Order.

The present rules simplified very much the previous requirements for an election by the Post which dropped a member and now requires only payment of the amount due to his old Post, while full authority is given for the remission of dues of those sick or in distress. We think these cases cover all reasonable requirements. Further laxity may be a premium on getting out of payment of a just debt to join elsewhere on a cheaper basis.

We report adversely to these propositions. There is, however, a change needed in this section to cover a point omitted, and we recommend the insertion in this section, (Sec. 4, Chap. 4, Art. 5, page 27), after the words, "relieved from such payment," "provided that he has been previously suspended and so reported in accordance with the preceding section." Thus formally providing for suspension before dropping, as was clearly the intent of the section.

VII. The Department of New York presents a recommendation for the following amendment to Chap. 2, Art. 8, Sec. 3, by adding "A register of deceased veterans roll, to embrace every fact connected with the birth, birthplace, war service, membership or non-membership in the G. A. R., age at death, cause, place and date, burial, including cemetery, section, lot or grave, headstone or no headstone, and column for general remarks," as shown by an accompanying form.

We do not agree with so much of this as proposes such a record for those not members of the Grand Army. It is not practicable. For the members of the Order we have the formal application and a Descriptive Book, embracing nearly all that can be made of any service. We report adversely to putting any more work upon Post Adjutants in this direction, though we fully concur in the belief that wherever it is practicable, the additional facts necessary should be collected and be formally entered upon the records of the Post.

VIII. Post No. 7 of Pennsylvania presents a proposition for the nomination only of Department officers and representatives to the National Encampment at the annual meeting of the Department, that the nominations shall be duly arranged and promulgated to Posts, and that the members at the Post meeting, in December shall then vote for these Department officers.

We report adversely.

IX. The Department of Tennessee proposes that the Post Quartermaster shall be appointed instead of being elected, and the Department of New Jersey makes the same recommendation as to Officer of the Day, and Officer of the Guard.

We report adversely.

X. The Department of New Jersey asks a change in the number of black balls required to reject an applicant for membership, to make it four in twenty instead of two as at present, with two additional black balls for every additional twenty votes.

The present rule has stood the test of many years use and we report adversely.

XI. The Department of Vermont presents the following, relative to revoking charters of Departments three-quarters of a year in arrears for reports.

Chap. 5, Art. 1, Sec. 6. Amend by changing the words "three-quarters" so as to read "six months," and by adding to the section the words, "or may sub-divide such Department or attach its Posts to adjacent Departments in his discretion, subject to the consent of the National Council of Administration or Executive Committee thereof."

We can see no present necessity for such an important change and report adversely.

XII. The Department of Vermont presents the following relative to amendments to the Rules and Regulations, evidently intended to cover repeated efforts upon the same subject, viz. :

Chapter 5, Article 15. To amend by adding the words, "amendments affecting the membership in the National Encampment from Departments in good standing are to be submitted to the several Departments as such, for action at their respective Department Encampments and only to become operative when concurred in by a majority in number of all of such several Departments, as shown by action at their respective Encampments and after notice of such concurrent action has been duly promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief.

We deem this rather complicated and unnecessary and report adversely, but we believe that too many amendments are offered simply for local application without due consideration of their general effect. We would add after the words "at a regular annual meeting thereof" (Chap. 5, Art. 15, page 33), "*provided* that such amendments have been approved and presented by a Department Encampment and notice thereof has been given by the Adjutant-General at least thirty days before the assembling of the National Encampment."

This latter clause incorporates a long-standing resolution into the Rules.

XIII. The Department of Tennessee recommends an amendment to the article on ELIGIBILITY, Chap. 1, Art. 4, to insert the word "voluntarily" so that the sentence shall read,

"No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms *voluntarily* against the United States."

This question has been heretofore fully discussed, and while this would not preclude its discussion now, we report adversely.

XIV. The Department of Massachusetts presents a form for use at the laying of a corner-stone of Grand Army or Memorial buildings. While this may be all that is desired, we think it best to recommend its committal to a special committee of three, to be appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief, to compare with other forms in the Service Book, to be therein incorporated when approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

We recommend that in future editions of the Rules and Regulations the sections shall be numbered on the margin in accordance with the numbering in the Grand Army Blue Book.

ROBERT B. BEATH, Pennsylvania,	} Committee.
HENRY M. NEVIUS, New Jersey,	
HUBERT O. MOORE, Massachusetts,	
THOMAS B. RODGERS, Missouri,	

COMRADE BEATH moved the adoption of the report of the committee as a whole, excepting the part referring to quarterly reports which had been passed, and the motion prevailed.

The Committee on the Inspector General's Report submitted the following, through Comrade Clarkson, its chairman:

DETROIT, MICH., August 6, 1891.

To the Commander-in-Chief, 25th National Encampment, G. A. R.:

Your committee, to whom was referred the report of the Inspector-General, beg leave to report that we have carefully examined the same. The report shows much faithful and laborious service on the part of the Inspector-General and your committee approves the recommendations made therein. We cannot refrain from expressing our regrets that the Departments have not responded more promptly and fully to the requests for reports by the Inspector-General. In connection with the inspection of soldiers' and sailors' homes and soldiers' orphans homes in the various Departments, we would further recommend the inspection of all Homes which are in any way connected with the work of the G. A. R., or any of its auxiliaries.

T. S. CLARKSON, Nebraska,
 GEO. S. EVANS, Massachusetts,
 C. A. SANTMEYER, Ohio,
 H. G. ROGERS, Wisconsin,
 A. D. READE, Illinois.

On motion, the report was adopted.

COMRADE TINGLE of Ohio:

Commander-in-Chief:—I move that the thanks of this Encampment, to an extent beyond ability to express, be

returned to the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Michigan and to the citizens of Detroit for an entertainment during this week and a care for the old soldiers that actually distances even their far-famed reputation for unexcelled hospitality.

The motion prevailed.

On motion of COMRADE O'DONNELL of Illinois, the thanks of the Encampment were tendered to Fairbanks Post of Detroit for services during the sessions of the Encampment.

COMRADE NEVIUS of New Jersey:

Commander-in-Chief:—I desire to make a motion that I know every member of this Encampment will heartily concur in. This perhaps has been one of the largest and most important Encampments in the history of our Order. This hall has been crowded to its utmost capacity. It was inadequate to the seating of this large Encampment, making it more difficult to handle than it otherwise would have been. Notwithstanding that fact, our Commander-in-Chief has presided with dignity, with fairness and with impartiality, and I move that as a token of our regard for him as a man, as a soldier, as a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and as one of our ablest Commanders-in-Chief, we vote to him the two gavels presented, one from the Department of Nebraska and one from this Department of Michigan, that he may retain them as an evidence of his trials in the last three days.

COMRADE JOHNSON of Indiana:

My understanding was that those gavels were presented to the Commander-in-Chief and not to the Encampment.

COMRADE NEVIUS:

The Commander-in-Chief does not so understand it. That there may be no question, I will now put the motion. All in favor will rise.

cers taking up changes in the rules and regulations and incorporating those in their report, which go through as a mere matter of form, as a rule. The rules and regulations were so changed last year in a very important matter, as has been stated, by an almost unanimous vote, when the subject was not before the Committee on Rules and Regulations, who are supposed to look at every side of the question, all around it, all over it and hear from everybody. Now the Committee on Rules and Regulations have presented a report on this identical subject, and I desire that the debate upon this question, which must be very brief, shall be made upon their report, and that the Committee on the Adjutant General's Report will change their report by simply saying that they are in favor of that, but not to propose a change in the rules and regulations. Let that come from our committee. You can either adopt or reject our report, as you please, but then you will have the whole change of the rules and regulations in one paper.

COMRADE PRENTISS:

Commander-in-Chief:—I merely desire to say that the committee had no intention of interfering with any other committee. They read through carefully the report of the Adjutant-General. They believed that he had studied this thing carefully himself during the year, and we felt as if he knew better perhaps what would be for the interests of the Grand Army than we ourselves did. We did not desire to interfere with Comrade Beath's committee, nor any other committee, and we do not ask that these suggestions be adopted if they antagonize any other report.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion, as I understand it, is to adopt the recommendation of the committee upon this question.

COMRADE MASTELLER of California:

Commander-in-Chief:—We are opposed to the adoption of that section for several reasons. Some of the Departments are in debt and have to borrow money to run from one quarter to another. The Department of California has been struggling for years to get out of debt. It is one with others. If this recommendation made by Comrade Beath's committee prevails, we will still be in debt. If we can get our reports quarterly, we can run along and soon be in a condition to stand on our feet and not borrow money and pay interest on it. For this reason, if no other, the Department of California favors quarterly reports. I speak also for West Virginia.

COMRADE LONGLEY of Iowa:

Commander-in-Chief:—I wish to say that the delegates from Iowa unanimously voted in favor of a change to the old method. I wish to say also, that from two years' experience in the office of Assistant Adjutant-General in that Department, I feel perfectly sure that once in three months is as seldom as we should hear from the Posts, and while, as has been said by the chairman of this committee, than whom no man knows more in this Encampment as to what is best for the laws, while the point that he made as to this not having had a fair trial is true, yet I think the less trial we give it the better for the Posts and those that have the burden of keeping track of them in the Departments of the Grand Army of the United States.

COMRADE ROBBINS of Indiana:

Commander-in-Chief:—Having held the office of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Indiana for a short time, a Department that has five hundred and twenty-nine Posts and twenty-five thousand members; we feel sure from our experience that it is unadvisable to return to the cumbersome method of quarterly reports. We know that the Grand Army of the Republic

is at its maximum and this will save expense. Not only in my own Department but in other Departments the salary of the Assistant Adjutant-General has been decreased because there is less labor in that office when there are semi-annual reports than there would be if there were quarterly reports. Now, then, comrades of the Encampment, I want to say to you that it is with the greatest of difficulty that we have been heretofore able to procure quarterly reports, and we will be more apt to have full reports if we have semi-annual reports instead of quarterly.

COMRADE FIELD of West Virginia:

Commander-in-Chief:—I know that the better plan is to go back to the quarterly returns and I think the comrades from my part of the country will agree with me.

A vote was taken and the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Regulations was concurred in as to the matter of reports.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question arises now on the adoption of the report of the Committee on the Adjutant-General's Report. The question is, shall the report striking out the portion relating to quarterly returns be adopted?

The motion prevailed.

[REDACTED]

SHERMAN.

The committee upon the death of COMRADE SHERMAN reported the following memorial, which was, upon motion of Comrade Rutherford B. Hayes, unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

MEMORIAL.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:—Never has death removed from the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic one more devotedly loved than our deceased friend, counsellor and comrade, WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN. In our grief we recall the kindly glance of his eye, the warm grasp of his hand, ever drawing us closer to him by the tender ties of comradeship, making us feel that we were in truth and in fact what he lovingly called us—"his boys."

His transcendent services in liberty's cause, combined with his learning and genial manner, made him society's favorite; his companionship, a distinguished honor, was sought by all; yet his greatest pleasure was found in mingling with the men who fought the battles of the nation. His genius in war won our love and admiration, intensified by his considerate and tender companionship in peace.

No one is indispensable to the Republic, yet no man in the nation could be more missed than he. His mind was a storehouse of exact knowledge. Of the science of war and government he was the master. He was neither a bigot nor a sceptic. His trust in God was sublime; his enlarged catholicism inspired him with faith in humanity.

Full of years, with his mental vision undimmed, amid tears here and the welcome plaudits there, he pitched his tent with the great majority on the other side. Never was man more willing to live or ready to die. His life was without reproach, his death without fear. His deeds have gone into history, and his achievements have been woven into song and story which shall be sung and told by the children of the Republic to the latest generations.

Around the name of WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN will ever cluster patriotic memories, leading men to noble actions.

In our hearts his place can never be filled, yet our sorrow is not as those who sorrow without hope. He may not come to us, but we can go to him. When we think of him we worship God, when we worship God we think of him.

WILLIAM WARNER, Missouri,	}	Committee.
RUSSELL A. ALGER, Michigan,		
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Wisconsin,		
WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG, California,		
A. G. WEISSERT, Wisconsin,		

[REDACTED]



W. T. Sherman

[REDACTED]

ALFRED H. TERRY.

*Commander-in-Chief Wheelock G. Veazey and Comrades of the
Twenty-fifth National Encampment, G. A. R.:*

The committee upon the death of COMRADE ALFRED H. TERRY respectfully report as follows:

Resolved, That this Encampment desires to place on record its sense of the loss which it has sustained in the death of COMRADE ALFRED H. TERRY, who died the 16th day of December, 1890.

In the death of GENERAL TERRY the country has lost a brave soldier and honored citizen, his family a beloved brother and the Grand Army of the Republic an esteemed comrade.

IRA E. HICKS, Connecticut,	}	Committee.
JOHN T. KOUNTZ, Ohio,		
JOHN P. REA, Minnesota,		
JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Connecticut,		
FRED H. DYER, Pennsylvania,		

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CHARLES DEVENS.

COMRADE BARNUM of New York presented the following, which upon motion of Comrade RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

The committee upon the death of Past Commander-in-Chief CHARLES DEVENS respectfully report:

That in the death of our beloved comrade, we have met an irreparable loss. No comrade of the Grand Army bore a grander character—distinguished as a soldier of the Union, and, as a scholar and jurist the peer of the wisest and the best, he stood as a model American.

In the high office of Attorney-General he commanded the confidence and respect of President and people. As a soldier he was the grand incarnation of patriotism in campaigns and on battle lines; as a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and as Commander-in-Chief, he was a model for us all. Therefore,

Resolved, That in our official published proceedings a memorial page be assigned, bearing his portrait and a suitable inscription to his memory.

R. A. ALGER, Michigan,	}	Committee.
H. A. BARNUM, New York,		
S. S. BURDETT, Potomac,		
JOHN S. KOUNTZ, Ohio,		
JOHN P. REA, Minnesota,		

[REDACTED]



Your truly
Chas. DeWitt

COMRADE GOBIN of Pennsylvania :

Commander-in-Chief :—I have just learned that I am on a similar committee relative to the death of ADMIRAL PORTER. I would ask permission to make our report to the Adjutant-General and not to the Encampment, as we have not had time to prepare it.

No objection being heard, the Commander-in-Chief said that consent would be given.

COMRADE EVANS of Massachusetts, of the committee upon the death of COMRADE TOBIN, made a similar request, whereupon

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Unless objection is made it will be taken to be the sense of the Encampment that all committees upon the death of comrades, not now ready to report, have leave to file the same with the present Adjutant-General for publication in the Journal, and that all such resolutions be entered as duly adopted by the Encampment.

No objection being made, it was so ordered.

The resolutions are as follows:

Commander-in-Chief Wheelock G. Veazey and Comrades of the Twenty-fifth National Encampment, G. A. R.:

Your committee appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of our late Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, RICHARD F. TOBIN of Massachusetts, beg leave to present the following:

[REDACTED]

RICHARD F. TOBIN.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand Commander of us all to muster out of our ranks our honored and beloved Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, RICHARD F. TOBIN of Massachusetts; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of COMRADE RICHARD F. TOBIN, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Past Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., the organization has lost one of its most faithful and devoted members, one whose large heart was ever in sympathy with his less fortunate comrades, and one who was ever ready to perform a generous act or a kind deed in the interest of those who needed his assistance.

His devotion to the Grand Army of the Republic was such that, notwithstanding his feebleness and the warnings of his friends, he worked earnestly and devotedly for the success of the entertainment of the National Encampment at Boston, and at its close laid down his armor never to take it up again. At this National Encampment, where we miss his genial countenance, pleasant voice and hearty grasp of the hand, we can but express our sorrow at his absence. Of our departed comrade it may be truly said, "None knew thee but to love thee."

At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion COMRADE TOBIN, though too young to be accepted, was among the first to offer himself to his country. He finally entered the United States Navy, where he served with honor, commanding the respect and admiration of all with whom he was associated.

As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he loyally championed the cause of the sailor, and was a true friend to every man of that branch of the service.

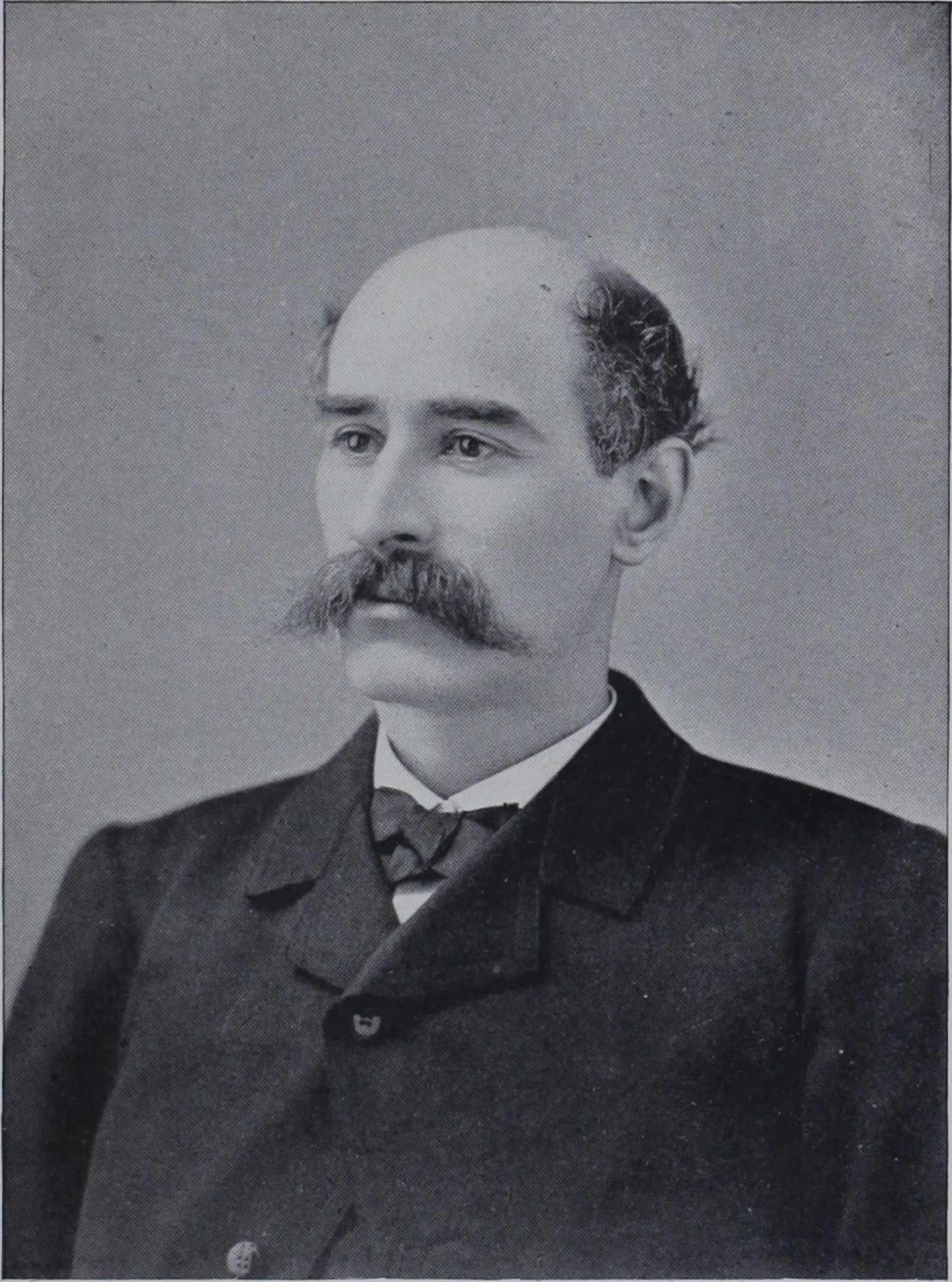
As a comrade, as a citizen, as a public official, he was ever reliable and trustworthy, and while by his death the Grand Army of the Republic has lost one of its most cherished members, every comrade must feel a personal pride in his noble life and honorable career.

Resolved, That we extend to his widow and children our sincere sympathy in their loss, which is also ours, and assure them that the memory of their loved one will be ever cherished by his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to the widow of COMRADE TOBIN, and that they be spread upon the records of the Twenty-fifth National Encampment, accompanied by a portrait of our deceased comrade.

GEO. S. EVANS, Massachusetts,	}	Committee.
CHAS. C. ROYCE, Potomac,		
J. C. COOPER, Oregon,		
A. M. WARNER, Ohio,		

[REDACTED]



Richard F. Johnson

[REDACTED]

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

*Commander-in-Chief Wheelock G. Veazey and Comrades of the
Twenty-fifth National Encampment, G. A. R.:*

Resolutions submitted by the committee upon the death of COMRADE HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine.

Upon our last national anniversary, July 4, 1891, the shades of evening and of death fell upon a comrade of national reputation, the associate and co-laborer of Lincoln in the official councils of the nation during four years of stormy rebellion which shook our Temple of Liberty, HANNIBAL HAMLIN of Maine, in memory of whose life-work be it

Resolved, That by his death the Grand Army of the Republic saw an ever loyal, enthusiastic and highly esteemed comrade fall out of its ranks, the cause of truth, justice and liberty has lost an ardent friend and devotee, and our nation mourns an honored, eminent and patriotic citizen, whose memory will ever gladden the hearts of the American people as they recall his record of duty so faithfully discharged and his life-lessons of loyalty to the flag and Union.

Often tried in time and place when there was need of honest convictions and courageous action, he won alike the admiration of friends and the respect of foes, and, by a record worthy of American manhood, he wrote upon his country's history a page which will ever illumine the march of freedom and civilization.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK, Maine, ALVIN P. HOVEY, Indiana, J. WARREN KEIFER, Ohio, R. J. OGLESBY, Illinois, BENJ. F. BRYANT, Wisconsin,	}	Committee.
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[REDACTED]

DAVID D. PORTER.

*Commander-in-Chief Wheelock G. Veazey and Comrades of the
Twenty-fifth National Encampment, G. A. R.:*

The committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of our feelings at the death of ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER beg respectfully to report:

The history of the Nation would be incomplete without a proper recognition of the services of ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER. A thorough American, a devoted patriot, a born commander, a typical sailor; his life was ever at the service of his country. With undaunted courage, resplendent ability and unlimited resources of mind he met every emergency with such signal ability as to rank him with the world's greatest Naval Commanders. By the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the full measure of his honored years he has passed away, the gratitude and love of his countrymen, the admiration of all men, constituting his crown of honor.

Resolved, That the attachment of our distinguished comrade to the Grand Army of the Republic is evidenced by the fact that it was the only organization to which he attached himself, and its bronze badge, now resting with him at Arlington, the only distinctive decoration he coveted. In recognition of the great loss sustained in his death, and as an evidence of our appreciation of his invaluable services during his eventful life, it is directed that the portrait of our deceased comrade be published with the proceedings and a proper page be set apart for this memorial.

J. P. S. GOBIN, Pennsylvania, JOHN H. WELSH, Florida, E. T. WOODWARD, Vermont, H. C. LUTHER, Rhode Island, JOSEPH HADFIELD, New York,	}	Committee.
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David D Porter

Comrade Adams of Massachusetts presented the following additional report of the Committee on Resolutions:

Commander-in-Chief :—A resolution asking Congress to cause a painting representing the surrender of April 9th, 1865, to be placed in the hall of the House of Representatives, we recommend to be laid upon the table.

The recommendation was concurred in.

COMRADE ADAMS (continuing). The committee recommend the reinstatement of Past Commander F. N. Wicker of the Department of Florida. This case has been before the National Encampment before and has been investigated. The only technicality is that he was not installed. He served two or three terms as the Commander of that Department.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported adversely to a resolution in regard to erecting a memorial to Dr. B. F. Stephenson and the recommendation was concurred in:

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, and the recommendation was concurred in:

Resolved, That authority be conferred on the National Council of Administration to change the location of the National Encampment whenever, in their opinion, the railroads, or the hotels of the city where the Encampment has been located, fail to grant such rates as are fair and reasonable for the transportation and entertainment of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Provided, That notice of such change be promulgated in a General Order, at least 90 days before the date of the convening of the Encampment.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, and the recommendation was concurred in :

Resolved, That the National Council of Administration, or its Executive Committee, be instructed to finally conclude the arrangements for holding the 26th National Encampment with no city with-

out first securing an authoritative and binding assurance that suitable rooms will be furnished for the National Headquarters, the Headquarters of each Department and of the Woman's Relief Corps; and also that the hotels and boarding houses at the proposed location shall not only ask no more than their regular prices for entertainment, but especially that they shall not require the payment or a contract for the payment for any stated time more than guests are actually present, either as a condition of securing quarters in advance or otherwise.

Upon a resolution as to the erection of a monument to commemorate the emancipation of the slaves the committee recommended that the Encampment give the project a hearty God-speed, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions and the recommendation was concurred in.

Resolved, That this National Encampment presents its hearty thanks to the comrades of the Department of Michigan and to the citizens of the city of Detroit for the whole-hearted and altogether successful manner in which they have cared for and entertained the Encampment and visiting comrades here assembled. We shall remember them and their generous hospitality so long as it is permitted us to clasp hands as comrades.

Resolved further, That the Encampment recognizes the fair treatment in the fixing of fares and facilities for transportation of the various railway and other transportation companies.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Encampment are extended to Comrade Thomas Griffin, Officer of the Day, and Comrade F. F. Payne, Officer of the Guard, for their faithful and efficient services.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: A delegation of the Sons of Veterans with the Commander-in-Chief of that organization, who is a member of this Encampment, called to pay their respects and extend their greetings, but on consultation with me, the Commander-in-Chief saw at once that there was no time for us to suspend and for them to come in here, and so retired. I mention the matter in order that you might be informed that they called for that purpose.

COMRADE BEATH of Pennsylvania presented the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That communications or recommendations negatively acted upon by the Encampment shall only be entered upon the Journal of the Encampment by a brief statement of their contents.

The Commander-in-Chief called upon the Adjutant-General for the report of the Council of Administration for the past year, which was submitted as follows:

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, Aug. 7, 1891.

To the 25th National Encampment, G. A. R. :

Your National Council of Administration respectfully submit the record of their business transactions for the past year as follows:

MEETING AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, AUGUST 14, 1890.

At a meeting of the National Council of Administration, G. A. R., held, as required by the Rules and Regulations, immediately upon the adjournment of the National Encampment, at Music Hall, Boston, Aug. 14, 1890.

PRESENT.

The Commander-in-Chief,	W. G. Veazey (presiding).
The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,	Richard F. Tobin.
The Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,	Geo. B. Creamer.
The Adjutant-General,	J. H. Goulding.
The Quartermaster-General,	John Taylor.

And the following members from the several Departments :

Henry C. Caldwell,	Arkansas.
Nathan Easterbrook,	Connecticut.
C. S. Blodgett,	South Dakota.
Thos. S. Wilmarth,	Florida.
Richard McClellan,	Delaware.
Wm. H. Armstrong,	Indiana.
L. B. Raymond,	Iowa.
Albert Scott,	Kentucky.
C. H. Shute,	Louisiana and Mississippi.
Jas. R. Milner,	Missouri.
Wm. McClelland,	Pennsylvania.
Henry C. Luther,	Rhode Island.
W. W. French,	Tennessee.

E. J. Ranslow,	Vermont.
James E. Fuller,	Virginia.
Chas. E. Anderson,	West Virginia.

On motion,

Voted, That the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of seven from the members elected by the Departments to represent the Council in all matters during the ensuing year.

Voted, That the appropriations for salaries and traveling expenses be the same as last year.

Voted, That the appropriation for the maintenance of the Mt. McGregor property and the services of the custodian be referred to the Executive Committee, with full power to act.

Voted, That the matter of the indebtedness of the Department of Louisiana be referred to the Executive Committee.

The Council adjourned.

J. H. GOULDING,

Adjutant-General and Recorder.

MEETING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 7, 1890.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, duly called and held at the Russell House, Detroit, Mich., November 7, 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRESENT.

The Commander-in-Chief,	W. G. Veazey.
The Junior Vice-Commander in-Chief,	George B. Creamer.
The Adjutant-General,	J. H. Goulding.
The Quartermaster-General,	John Taylor.
The Inspector-General,	John W. Burst.

AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, VIZ.:

William McClelland,	Levi B. Raymond,
Charles F. Kirker,	George H. French,
Robert F. Knapp,	Robert H. Cochran.
Henry C. Luther,	

The Commander-in-Chief in the Chair.

Record of the meeting of the National Council of Administration, held at Boston, August 14, 1890, was read for the information of the meeting.

The following business was transacted:

MT. MCGREGOR COTTAGE APPROPRIATION.

Voted, That the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee consisting of himself, as chairman, and two others, to apply to Congress with a view of procuring an appropriation for the maintenance of the cottage.

The Commander-in-Chief named Comrades French and McClelland as such committee with himself.

Bills of the custodian of the cottage for salary from July 15, 1890, to October 15, 1890, and for expenses incurred in the care of the property, amounting to \$213 36, were referred to the Quartermaster-General for examination, who reported them as proper charges, whereupon the Adjutant-General was instructed to draw an order for the payment of the same.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Voted, That the Executive Committee deem it inexpedient at this time to continue appropriations for decorating the National Cemeteries.

Voted, That the Mount McGregor committee be instructed to apply to the Secretary of War to meet the demands of National Cemeteries for flags and means for the proper observance of Memorial Day.

TESTIMONIAL TO PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ALGER.

Voted, That a committee be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to confer with Alger, with full power to act in the matter.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed as such committee the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General.

AMENDMENT OF LAW REGARDING THE ADMISSION OF NAVAL VETERANS TO NATIONAL MILITARY HOMES.

Voted, That the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee to investigate the subject, and if they find an amendment necessary to put the sailor on the same footing as the soldier, in this respect, to ask Congress to apply the remedy.

The Commander-in-Chief named as this committee the Adjutant-General, Comrades French and Burdett.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 24TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Voted, That twelve thousand copies be printed instead of ten thousand, as heretofore ordered.

COLLINS OF KENTUCKY MATTER.

Voted, That it be referred to the Judge Advocate-General, his report to be distributed to the Executive Committee, through Headquarters, for action, and their action to be final.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS AND BILLS.

Voted, That the Adjutant-General be instructed to properly collect, assort and box the same for preservation and reference.

Voted, That the Adjutant-General be authorized to employ a general office man at Headquarters.

Voted, That the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to employ a stenographer for the 25th National Encampment.

Recess taken until 2 o'clock P. M.

SAME MEMBERS PRESENT.

THE DECATUR MEMORIAL HALL MATTER.

Record of the action of the 24th National Encampment was read, and statements made before the committee by Comrade J. M. Clokey of Decatur, Ill.

No action was taken thereon.

QUARTO-CENTENNIAL OF THE FOUNDING OF THE FIRST POST OF THE ORDER, APRIL 6, 1891.

Voted, That the Commander-in-Chief issue a circular letter calling attention to the subject and recommending a Memorial service by all the Posts on that day.

SEPARATE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENTS.

Voted, That the application of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi for the transfer of eight Posts to a separate Department be denied, on the ground that no lawful authority exists for the establishment of two Departments covering the same territory, in accordance with the opinion of the Judge Advocate-General, this day submitted to the Commander-in-Chief as follows :

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Nov. 6, 1890. }

OPINION NO. 1.

The question proposed is : " Whether there can lawfully be two Departments covering the same territory at the same time ; for instance, a Department made up of white Posts and another of black Posts ; or one of foreign born and another of native born."

I think the question must be answered in the negative.

1. The idea is contrary to the usage and universal understanding of the Order hitherto.

2. The Rules and Regulations, Chap. I, Art. III, Sec. 1, provides for precinct organizations to be designated by names and numbers, indicating that there may be several Posts in the same place. But sec-

tion 2 of the same article provides for State organizations to be known as "Department of (name of State or Territory), Grand Army of the Republic." No other name or designation is contemplated or provided for. If a second State organization be formed in any State it would have the same name precisely without addition or diminution as the first if the regulation is followed. If additional Departments in States may be formed on lines of color or of birth, they may, on lines of personal followings or personal antipathies, or upon disagreements of any kind. But without adverting further to the obvious evils likely to follow from establishing rival Departments in any State, it is enough that it is very clear that the Rules and Regulations do not provide for nor warrant the establishment of but one Department in any State or Territory.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM LOCHREN,

Judge Advocate-General.

Voted, That amendment of Inter-State law be left with the Commander-in-Chief.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Voted, That it lie on the table.

Recess taken until 9 o'clock A. M., November 8th.

PRESENT

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., NOVEMBER 8TH.

The same members, excepting McClelland of Pennsylvania and Knapp of New York. Past Commander-in-Chief Alger was also present.

MONUMENT TO PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF EARNSHAW.

Voted, That the matter lie on the table.

THE 25TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Voted, That the date of the same be during the week beginning Monday, August 3, 1891.

Voted, That the Quartermaster-General be instructed to refuse all applications for the use of rebel cannon metal for any other purpose than the manufacture of the Grand Army badge proper.

Voted, That the verbal changes suggested by the Commander-in-Chief in the Ritual, so as to include the sailor in the phraseology of the same, be authorized.

other organizations neglect or omit to seasonably provide for the decoration of such graves, the Superintendents of National Cemeteries shall see that these graves are appropriately decorated, and shall assume charge of the decoration ceremonies upon the day designated for such observance, and shall confer with and invite comrades and religious societies and other organizations in the vicinity to participate in the ceremonies.

The Superintendents are authorized to solicit flowers in the neighborhood for that purpose, and may use such flowers growing within the cemeteries as can be spared without detriment to the plants or to the general appearance of the cemetery. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that the Quartermaster's Department is not to assume or be involved in any expense whatever in carrying out these instructions.

R. N. BATCHELDER,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

To Superintendents National Cemeteries.

Concerning Memorial Hall at Decatur, that he had appointed a committee thereon under resolution adopted at the 24th National Encampment consisting of Comrades Oglesby, Illinois; Marden, Massachusetts; O'Neal, Ohio, upon the understanding with the Decatur people that no charge would thereby be created upon the treasury of the Order.

Comrade French of the committee appointed at the last meeting upon amendments of laws regulating the admission of sailors into National Military Homes upon same conditions as soldiers, reported that by existing laws no discrimination was made.

Comrade Taylor of the committee upon Alger testimonial reported that no progress had been made owing to a variety of causes beyond the control of the committee.

Upon motion of Comrade Taylor,

Voted, That the Adjutant-General be authorized to purchase a new typewriter and cabinet for use at Headquarters.

Recess taken until 2 o'clock P. M.

Reassembled at the hour named above.

PRESENT, THE SAME MEMBERS.

The Louisiana and Mississippi matter was taken up, the Adjutant-General submitting all the papers showing the condition of affairs in that Department at the present time with what had transpired since the last meeting of the committee. Whereupon on motion it was voted that the Commander-in-Chief appoint a sub-committee to offer some proposed line of action regarding this subject. Comrades Raymond and French being appointed such committee, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, The action of the Department Commander of Louisiana and Mississippi, in reference to the exclusion of certain Posts from connection with said Department, is considered by the Executive Committee of this Council to be unwarranted and in violation of the provisions of the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic and should not be enforced by said Department Commander. Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the Commander-in-Chief direct the Department Commander of the said Department to deal with said Posts pursuant to the provisions of the Rules and Regulations having reference to such cases, more particularly Sec. 4, Art. 1, Chap. 5, of said Rules and Regulations; and that the Commander-in-Chief send a special committee to be appointed by him to be present at the hearings before the Council of Administration of said Department in the foregoing matter, and that said special committee make a thorough inspection of said Department and report to the Commander-in-Chief all the facts appearing at such hearings and such inspection.

Upon motion of Comrade Raymond the foregoing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Comrade Kirker,

Voted, That a committee of two be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to advise with the Inspector-General upon his proposed amendments in the manner of Post Inspections and the Commander-in-Chief appoint as such committee, Comrades Taylor and Kirker.

Upon motion of Comrade Luther,

Voted, To proceed to the election of a Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Comrade Richard S. Tobin of Boston, which occurred November 22, 1890.

As the result of such action Comrade GEORGE H. INNIS of Boston was declared unanimously elected Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of this Order.

Upon motion of Comrade French,

Voted, That the sum of \$500.00 be appropriated and paid to the (present) Adjutant-General as additional compensation for service in compiling and assorting the records of the G. A. R.; and a sufficient sum, in addition to the above, is appropriated to reimburse him for any necessary expenses he may incur, for boxes, books, and boxing the records of the Adjutant-General's office.

Adjourned.

J. H. GOULDING,

Adjutant-General and Recorder.

MEETING AT DETROIT, MICH., AUGUST 3, 1891.

A meeting of the National Council of Administration was held at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Mich., in accordance with the following notice, which had been duly sent to each member :

“ HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. }
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
 RUTLAND, VT., July 20, 1891. } ”

A meeting of the National Council of Administration, Grand Army of the Republic, will be held at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Mich., Monday, August 3, 1891, at 11 o'clock A. M.

By command of W. G. Veazey, Commander-in-Chief.

J. H. GOULDING,

Adjutant-General.”

At the hour named, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, the meeting was adjourned to meet at the same place at 4 o'clock P. M.

Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Mich., 4 o'clock P. M.

The Council met, as per adjournment, the Commander-in-Chief presiding. On the call of the roll, the following members were found to be

PRESENT.

The Commander-in-Chief,	W. G. Veazey, (presiding).
The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,	George H. Innis.
The Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,	George B. Creamer.
The Adjutant-General,	J. H. Goulding.
The Quartermaster General,	John Taylor.
The Inspector-General,	J. W. Burst.
The Judge Advocate General,	William Lochren.

And the following members from the several Departments :

Magnus Tait,	California.
J. B. Cooke,	Colorado.
Thomas F. Gleason,	Georgia.
George L. Shoup,	Idaho.
H. S. Deitrich,	Illinois.
William H. Armstrong,	Indiana.
Levi B. Raymond,	Iowa.
O. H. Coulter,	Kansas.
C. H. Shute,	Louisiana.
Thomas G. Libby,	Maine.
James R. Milner,	Missouri.
Joseph D. Miles,	Nebraska.
Reuben T. Leavitt,	New Hampshire.
Charles F. Kirker,	New Jersey.

R. F. Knapp,	New York.
R. H. Cochran,	Ohio.
William McClelland,	Pennsylvania.
Walton W. French,	Tennessee. *
Henry C. Luther,	Rhode Island.
C. S. Blodgett,	South Dakota.
George H. French,	Potomac.

The resignation of Comrade Ranslow of Vermont was presented, and Comrade E. T. Woodward elected to fill the vacancy.

The Commander-in-Chief stated that the Judge Advocate General had examined into the matter of the application of Comrade Collins of Kentucky, for reinstatement as Past Department Commander, referred to the Council by the 24th National Encampment, and had reported that he was not entitled to reinstatement, and that the Executive Committee of the Council concurred in the report.

On motion of Comrade Cochran, the action of the Executive Committee was concurred in.

The Adjutant General was instructed to procure a new flag for National Headquarters.

The Commander-in-Chief announced as the committee to audit the accounts of the Quartermaster General, Comrades McClelland of Pennsylvania, George H. French and Charles F. Kirker.

On motion of Comrade Lochren the Council adjourned to 8 P. M.

8 P. M., AUGUST 3.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, and adjourned until to-morrow at 8 A. M.

August 4, 1891, 8 o'clock A. M.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The following members responded to the roll call :

The Commander in-Chief,	W. G. Veazey.
The Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,	George B. Creamer.
The Surgeon-General,	Benjamin F. Stevenson.
The Adjutant-General,	J. H. Goulding.
The Quartermaster General,	John Taylor.
The Judge Advocate General,	William Lochren.

AND THE FOLLOWING COMRADES :

L. B. Raymond,	Charles F. Kirker,
Thomas F. Gleason,	R. H. Cochran,
George L. Shoup,	George H. French,
H. S. Deitrich,	Henry C. Luther,
O. H. Coulter,	C. S. Blodgett,
C. H. Shute,	Walton W. French,
James R. Milner,	E. T. Woodward.
Reuben T. Leavitt,	

The resignation of Comrade Shaw of Montana was accepted, and Comrade R. C. Wallace elected in his stead.

The resignation of Comrade Scott of Kentucky was accepted, and Comrade S. T. Jack elected in his stead.

Comrade Kirker of New Jersey presented the report of the sub-committee on the Quartermaster-General's accounts as follows :

DETROIT, August 4, 1891.

To the National Council of Administration, 25th National Encampment :

The committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Quartermaster-General respectfully report that they have performed that duty, and after a thorough examination of the same in connection with the vouchers submitted, find them correct, with the exception of the per capita tax of the Department of Kentucky, for the six months ending June 30, 1891, in which case the Quartermaster-General charged himself with \$49 59, whereas he should have charged himself with \$59.59.

The books of the office were closed July 31, 1891, and the following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures :

Dr.		
Cash balance on hand, August 1, 1890,		\$9,445 81
Received from sales of supplies,	\$20,404 48	
Received from per capita tax,	8,378 95	
Received from interest on U. S. bonds,	640 00	
Received from interest on deposits,	160 55	
Received from sale of old carpets, Adjutant-General's office,	21 00	
Received from sale of old typewriter, Adjutant-General's office,	60 00	29,664 98
Total to be accounted for,		<u>\$39,110 79</u>

Cr.

Expenditures :

Travelling expenses,	\$4,573 44	
Incidentals, postage, salaries, etc.,	14,593 03	\$19,166 47
Purchase of supplies,	18,130 14	<u>37,296 61</u>
Balance on hand July 31, 1891,		\$1,814 18

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed),

WILLIAM McCLELLAND,	}	Committee.
GEORGE H. FRENCH,		
CHARLES F. KIRKER,		

On motion the report was adopted.

On motion the per capita tax was continued at same rate as last year.

Recess to 7.30 P. M.

7.30 P. M.

The Commander-in-Chief recounted the important work of the Executive Committee during the year.

First. On the question of whether the Commander-in-Chief had power to establish a Department within the territory of an existing Department, that no official action was taken, but the committee agreed with the Commander-in-Chief that it could not be done.

Second. As to the matter of a monument to Dr. B. F. Stephenson, the committee voted it not expedient to take action.

Third. That Comrade George H. Innis had been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Comrade Tobin, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

Fourth. As to the Grant Cottage, the committee decided to continue paying the expenses connected with its preservation, etc.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee was dispensed with, and the action of the Executive Committee for the year was approved.

Adjourned subject to the call of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. H. GOULDING,

Adjutant-General and Recorder.

Submitted for the Council.

J. H. GOULDING,

Adjutant-General.

COMRADE GOULDING, Adjutant-General:

Commander-in-Chief:—The only thing in this report that requires action by this Encampment specifically is that of the per capita tax, which the Council voted to continue the same as heretofore.

A motion was made to adopt the report.

COMRADE JOHNSTON of Indiana:

Commander-in-Chief:—I move to amend that report by inserting two cents per capita tax in place of three. The report of the Quartermaster-General shows that we have a surplus in the treasury in the shape of government bonds, of assets on hand and due from Departments amounting to over twenty-seven thousand dollars. You all realize the fact that in the middle and western States

a great many of the Comrades are poor and a great many of the Posts are poor. In some of the Posts of the West some men have absolutely to advance the money to pay the per capita tax out of their own pocket and in some of the southern States I have no doubt it is the same way. I can see no reason why we should pile up a lot of assets in the hands of the Quartermaster-General and tax these men who are unable to pay it. I, therefore, in behalf of the poor comrades and the poor Posts insist upon this motion. The Department of Indiana is willing to do her part. Our comrades are willing to do it, but we do insist it is unnecessary to tax us beyond our ability to pay, merely to pile up a surplus in the hands of somebody. I believe the amount of assets we have got to run the Grand Army with will not oblige us to trench upon the government bonds, and \$18,000 worth of government bonds is certainly enough surplus for us to have. We can run the Encampment upon the other, and in behalf of the men who are not able to pay, in behalf of the men who have to advance money to pay in the poor Posts, I insist upon that amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is that the per capita tax be two cents instead of three cents, as voted and recommended by the Council of Administration.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE JOHNSTON: I move that the report as amended be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE BOSBYSELL of Pennsylvania:

Commander-in-Chief:—Concerning the amendment as to the per capita tax, the Encampment should vote when it goes into effect.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: When the change was made before, it was to take effect at the beginning of the next period.

COMRADE BOOTH of Kansas:

Commander-in-Chief:—In order to make this definite and certain, I move that this take effect at the next payment, January next.

COMRADE RASSIEUR of Missouri:

Commander-in-Chief:—It seems to me that this motion ought to be made that it go into effect about ten years hence. I do not believe that this Encampment understands the financial situation of the national affairs. I find that there is only a balance of \$1,800 on hand to run this grand organization. I find furthermore that there will be unpaid an amount of money which can only be got by at once selling government bonds on hand. This organization is not to be considered as an organization merely of to-day. This is to be considered as an organization that will last possibly twenty-five years longer, and you do not want to turn over this Encampment with an empty treasury to the poor fellows who will have to run it ten, fifteen or twenty years hence. That matter of one cent ought not to deter you now from keeping your treasury in such a shape that the Grand Army can at once pay its debts when they are incurred. To-day you are not in a position to pay for the printing of your records without borrowing money or selling your bonds, and therefore I now move in the interest of proper management and that the good name of the Grand Army of the Republic may not be tarnished by having an empty treasury, that this change in the per capita tax take effect ten years hence.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Do you put that as an amendment?

COMRADE RASSIEUR: As an amendment.

COMRADE JOHNSTON:

Commander-in-Chief:—I merely want to correct a statement made by the comrade. The Quartermaster-General's report shows a clear balance of \$1,804, due from

Departments, less what is due by Departments \$1,200. Government bonds, \$18,000. Supplies on hand paid for, \$2,900. Total assets, \$24,711, to which you must add \$2,500 due and unpaid by the Departments, making a surplus of \$27,211, as shown by the Quartermaster-General's report.

COMRADE BEATH:

Commander-in-Chief:—Do not let the comrades lose their heads for the purpose of saving one cent to the comrades when they were so willing to vote more than that in postage stamps in bringing in reports. Here is a cash balance on hand a year ago \$9,445, showing that we have received during the year \$29,655, and have expended according to the report \$37,296, making a loss during the year of \$7,641. Now if you go to work and cut off the receipts you have got to make them up a year hence.

COMRADE CREASEY of Massachusetts:

Commander-in-Chief:—Is it not necessary that the Departments should exist as well as the National Encampment? Is there any Department that has in its treasury a surplus? I submit to you that for the well-being of our Grand Army it is absolutely necessary that the permanent Headquarters in the various Departments be continued. That cannot be done unless we have a fund. If a Department expects to pay a large proportion of its revenue to the National Encampment it cripples many of the smaller Departments and that is where we begin to feel it the most. The National Encampment is not suffering to-day. We have in the treasury \$27,000. That is enough for the present. Let the Departments now create a fund that they may exist for the future.

COMRADE BURROWS of New Jersey:

Commander-in-Chief:—I rise to a point of order, that the amendment proposes that the resolution take effect ten years from now. This Encampment can have no

control over that resolution. Each Encampment decides for itself, and a resolution of that kind is of no practical effect whatever. It is clearly out of order. This resolution must take effect during the ensuing year or it is of no account.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order is well taken. The question is upon the motion that the vote take effect on the first day of next January.

COMRADE BOSBYSHELL of Pennsylvania:

Commander-in-Chief:—That means for the period commencing the first of next January?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Yes, sir.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE BEATH of Pennsylvania:

Commander-in-Chief:—I move that the Adjutant-General cast the ballot of the Encampment for the members of the Council of Administration named by the several delegations.

The motion prevailed.

The names of the members of the National Council of Administration so elected are as follows:

Alabama, A. W. Fulghum; Arizona, William Christy; Arkansas, Isaac C. Parker; California, Magnus Tait; Colorado and Wyoming, John B. Cooke; Connecticut, John E. Clark; Delaware, William J. Blackburn; Florida, J. DeV. Hazzard; Georgia, Alfred Guiton; Idaho, George L. Shoup; Illinois, H. S. Deitrich; Indiana, Charles H. Meyerhoff; Indian Territory, Robert W. Hill; Iowa, L. B. Raymond; Kansas, J. D. Barker; Kentucky, J. H. Browning; Louisiana and Mississippi, Charles K. Lincoln; Maine, Wainwright Cushing; Maryland, Alfred S. Cooper; Massachusetts, William M. Olin; Michigan, B. F. Graves; Minnesota, Ell. Torrance; Missouri, J. R. Milner; Montana, Robert E. Fisk; Nebraska, John A. Ehrhardt; New Hampshire, Benjamin F. Clark; New

Jersey, J. W. Kinsey; New Mexico, Philip Mothersill; New York, R. F. Knapp; North Dakota, W. H. Winchester; Ohio, Ed. S. Grant; Oklahoma, G. D. Munger; Oregon, B. B. Tuttle; Pennsylvania, William McClelland; Potomac, A. J. Huntoon; Rhode Island, Henry C. Luther; South Dakota, E. W. Caldwell; Tennessee, W. J. Smith; Texas, C. B. Stoddard; Utah, C. O. Farnsworth; Vermont, D. J. Safford; Virginia, J. G. Fulton; Washington and Alaska, Frank Clendenin; West Virginia, W. H. Aspinall; Wisconsin, E. A. Shores.

On motion of Comrade Gobin of Pennsylvania, the Encampment proceeded to the installation of the officers-elect, and the officers-elect were duly installed by Past Commander-in-Chief Beath.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY:

Commander-in-Chief Palmer:—It is now my privilege, and pleasure, and duty, to present you your commission, and in doing so, I wish you would take with it my best wishes, and I am sure you have the best wishes not only of the representative comrades of the G. A. R., but of the entire body throughout the length and breadth of the land, for a successful administration, filled with pleasure and prosperity.

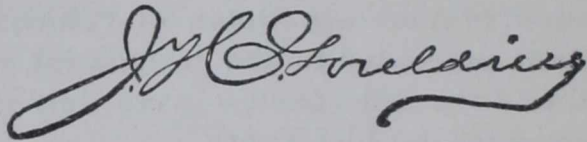
PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY turned over to Commander-in-Chief Palmer the new flag of the G. A. R., saying:

I now hand you the new flag of the Grand Army of the Republic. We have marched under the old flag now for a quarter of a century, and it is so worn that it is not safe to use it any longer; and on the silver anniversary of our Order, a new one has been obtained. This I pass into your hands, to be carried, as for twenty-five years, the old one has been carried by your predecessors. I am sure it will be safe in your hands, because behind you will be five hundred thousand men that stand by you and by that flag. (Cheers).

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PALMER:

Comrades:—Let me briefly say that I accept this office with a heart full of gratitude to the comrades who have chosen me, for this high position. And I hope that when I have reached the end of my term of office, I may leave as clean a record behind me as the comrade who has served you during the past year. (Cheers).

The 25th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was then declared closed.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. H. Goulding". The signature is written in dark ink and features a prominent, sweeping flourish at the end.

Adjutant-General.

NOTE—The Committee on Pensions made no report. Comrade R. W. Blue of Kansas, the chairman, being unable to attend the Encampment, owing to death in his family and the other members of the Committee who were present not deeming a report necessary.

J. H. GOULDING,
Adjutant-General.

UNOFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The arrangements for the 25th National (Silver Anniversary) Encampment at Detroit were admirably planned, and in perfection of detail and thoroughness of execution have rarely been equaled.

The city was very generally decorated and the arches and other structures were unusually fine and elaborate. The occasion was marked by a very large attendance and by many notable and pleasant incidents that will live long in the memories of those present to enjoy them. The R. A. Alger Staff Association, on Monday evening, August 3d, presented him with a badge, Comrade J. G. B. Adams of Massachusetts saying, in the name of the Association:

“*My Comrades*:—We assemble here to-night in the beautiful home of our Comrade Alger, to renew the pleasant relations that existed while he was our Commander-in-Chief and we were members of his official family. When by vote of the National Encampment in Boston, another was placed in command, we were shorn of our glory and returned to the ranks as humble comrades. While our official relations were ended, those of true friendship continued, growing stronger as the days passed, and we have counted the hours when in his own home we could clasp the hand of him we love and receive his welcome. Comrade Alger, a pleasant duty has been assigned to me. We realize that no token is required to assure you of our love and respect, but the members of your staff, desiring to express in some manner other than words the high appreciation they have for you as a man and as a comrade, have obtained this official badge of our Order, and in their name I ask you to accept it. We know it will be worn over a heart that has ever been filled with love for the unfortunate, not only among the comrades of our Order, but in the great brotherhood of mankind.

As you look upon it after we have returned to our homes, may it remind you of the men who two years

ago you called to duty, most of them strangers to yourself and each other then, but since and forevermore friends and brothers. You may remember that in every State in this Union are men who are interested in your welfare, who rejoice when joy comes to your heart, and mourn when the hand of affliction is laid upon you. May health and happiness continue with you and yours, and the pleasant relations formed between yourself and your staff of 1890 be severed only by death."

COMRADE ALGER responded as follows:

"*Col. Montgomery, Captain Adams and Comrades* :—I have never before been in a storm without having had some premonition or sign of its approach. I was advised by the President of your Association some days since, that you would pay us a visit this evening, and expecting only a call for the exchange of greetings, was naturally unprepared for what has taken place.

Gentlemen, I wish I had words to express the emotions of my heart. As you gathered around me at Boston and promptly responded to my every request, which it was hardly necessary to embody in the form of orders, you became very dear to me, and I hope that the ties that bound us together there may never be severed, not even in the great beyond.

When we met in that beautiful city, our family was unbroken, but as just indicated by Captain Adams, a great sorrow has since come into our home by the death of our little boy, who was with us there.

I pray that no such shadow may cross any of your thresholds for many years to come, and that such grief may pass you by.

I wish we could in some way show you how we appreciate this remembrance. No matter what the intrinsic value may be, these gifts are prized far above any money value, for the love that prompts the giving and the associations that will ever cluster about them.

In behalf of Mrs. Alger and our family, as well as for myself, I thank you for coming to Detroit and especially for this visit to our home. As long as we live and the last member of the staff survives, they will be most welcome to our household."

On Tuesday morning, previous to the parade, the staff of Commander-in-Chief Veazey assembled at the Hotel

Cadillac and Comrade Rutherford B. Hayes, himself one of the Aides, addressed him as follows:

“*Commander-in-Chief Veazey*:—The comrades who with me have been honored with places on your staff have assigned to me the agreeable duty of presenting you this badge. We ask you to accept it as a token of the esteem, the admiration and the affection in which you are held by ourselves and by our comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. It will, we trust, bring present joy to you and your family. It will remind you and them of the honorable part you bore in the great event of this age—in the sacred and stainless war for union and liberty.

During your term of office you have, as you promised when you were chosen, amply kept between yourself and comrades, not only the touch of the elbow, but also the touch of the heart. Our hope is that this simple gift will remind you pleasantly of the events and scenes and comradeship of the great conflict—that it will recall the famous day at Gettysburg—the day of your opportunity, of your honorable service and of your signal triumph.

It will, also, we hope, be to you a well-spring of gratifying meditations upon the future. In after times those who bear your name and share your blood will rejoice as they look upon this emblem, their prized family heirloom and be filled with gratitude that Providence allotted to them the inspiring privilege of tracing their origin to one who, in his young manhood, was a splendid figure in the decisive battle of the divine war, and who stood faithfully and bravely by Abraham Lincoln from its beginning to its end. Our wishes and our prayers are that your life may be long and happy in the land which, in the day of its deadly peril, you did your part to save.”

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, with much feeling, replied in these words:

“*Comrade Hayes and Comrades of the Staff*:—What can I say, except to thank you. If I were as worthy, sir, as your words import, I should still be unworthy of the honor, because whatever services I have given in reaching the hearts of the comrades and upholding the banner of our Order, I owe to the faithfulness and efficiency of you, gentlemen of my staff. The reports of your searching inspections have brought me all the good ideas that

have been framed into the orders that have been issued. My administration has, in fact and in substance, been your administration, and I am glad of this opportunity of putting whatever honors there are, where they severally belong. I shall cherish this token while I live, and it will, I know, forever remain a precious heirloom in the generations of my family. None but these most costly jewels could fittingly represent the noble, generous hearts of the donors; but when accompanied by your words, sir, deeply freighted and emphasized by your own great character, they become to me like your words, priceless, indeed. I shall always gratefully remember that the words of presentation came from you, you who have been the wise ruler of this great nation which we fought to preserve, and which the Grand Army of the Republic was established to uphold and perpetuate; you who have been spared so many years since your administration to become the most respected citizen of the Republic. I thank you, sir, for what you have said, and I thank all for whom you speak. If I should multiply words it would only show my inability to express that which is due to you all, and the gratitude which is in my heart."

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF wore the badge during the parade and at the sessions of the Encampment.

The parade on Tuesday, August 4th, was participated in by a very large number of the visiting comrades, more than thirty thousand, by actual count, being in line, while the Naval Veterans, Sons of Veterans and musicians added at least five thousand more.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY, escorted by Detroit Post No. 384, rode the entire route of march at the head of the column, and then reviewed it from the stand in the Campus Martius, opposite the City Hall. The stand had been made large enough to accommodate the disabled comrades who were unable to march and veterans of the War of 1812, of which there is an Association in Detroit. There were also on the stand the usual number of distinguished officials and citizens, including the Secretary of War, many Governors, ex-Governors, Senators, Representatives, Army and Navy officers and others. Ex-President and Comrade Hayes marched past with his Post, saluting, as did Past-Commander-in-Chief

Alger, and they afterward joined the party upon the stand, together with ex-Governor and Comrade Oglesby of Illinois, Comrade H. M. Duffield, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Encampment, Comrade Geo. H. Hopkins, Past Adjutant-General, Chairman of Committee on Parade, with the Past Commanders-in-Chief and many other distinguished comrades.

The route of the parade was about four miles in length, for almost the entire distance over asphalt pavements, which were perfectly clean and unobstructed; the day was fine and in some respects the march was one of the best the organization has yet made. The column was about four hours passing a given point.

The reception at the rink on Tuesday evening, campfires at the Exposition grounds (Camp Sherman) where more than fifteen thousand comrades were quartered, and at other places, were thronged with enthusiastic crowds; flags, music, song and story were on every hand, and at nearly all hours of day and night. The fireworks on the river on Wednesday evening and the banquet on Thursday evening, only added to an already brilliant series of entertainments, which closed with boat excursions after the final adjournment of the Encampment.

The "City of the Straits" gave itself over to the duties and enjoyments of the week, the committee on accommodations providing over thirty-eight thousand people with *free* lodgings, and its people seemed to vie with each other in generous hospitality; in lavish decoration; in warmly "welcoming the coming, and speeding the parting guest."

The attendance at the Encampment itself was large and the proceedings were characterized by earnestness and zeal for the good of the order as well as the utmost harmony of action. The death during the year of many prominent comrades heretofore constant in attendance, notably Comrade Sherman and Comrade Devens, was the occasion of much remark and the source of much regret and grief.

ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 14, 1890.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

I. Having been elected Commander-in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by the Twenty-fourth National Encampment held at Boston, Mass., August 13 and 14, 1890, I desire to express my appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the comrades of the Encampment.

II. Other comrades, except the Council of Administration, were elected to the respective offices designated as follows :

Commander-in-Chief,

Comrade WHEELLOCK G. VEAZEY of Rutland, Vermont.

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,

Comrade RICHARD F. TOBIN of South Boston, Massachusetts.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,

Comrade GEORGE B. CREAMER of Baltimore, Maryland.

Surgeon-General,

Comrade BENJAMIN F. STEVENSON of Visalia, Kentucky.

Chaplain-in-Chief,

Comrade MYRON W. REED of Denver, Colorado.

III. The following appointments upon the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby announced :

Adjutant-General—Comrade Joseph H. Goulding of Rutland, Vermont.

Quartermaster-General—Comrade John Taylor of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

IV. The Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic are hereby established at Rutland, Vermont.

V. Announcement of the Council of Administration elected, and further appointments upon the Staff, will be made in subsequent orders.

W. G. Veazey

OFFICIAL :

Commander-in-Chief

J. H. Goulding

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Aug. 20th, 1890.

CIRCULAR LETTER, }
No. 1. }

COMRADES:—

The Grand Army of the Republic was never in better condition than at the present time. Its strength and power are commensurate with its numbers, now nearly one-half million comrades. But its mission is not complete. We are comrades not for personal benefit to ourselves, but to enable us individually the better to do good to others who stood at our side in the shock of battle. There are far too many such, not enrolled with us and therefore not within the reach of the full benefits of our Order. They lose the advantage and inspiration of fraternal associations which the Post room, the only club house of the average veteran, affords. The relief fund of the Post is not sure to reach them in their distress. They do not go with us to visit the sick, to feed the hungry, or to bury the dead comrade. Our badge, which Grant and Sheridan prized and Sherman wears, does not decorate their breasts as the insignia of honor for their valiant service.

No veteran joins the Grand Army of the Republic and enters into its work in the spirit of true comradeship, without being lifted to a loftier manhood and to the plane of better citizenship. We therefore fail in duty if we fail to do our utmost to bring all who offered their lives for flag and country within our organization. They all now know that such membership cannot infringe the free exercise of political inclination or religious faith.

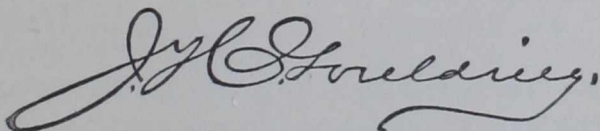
The Commander-in-Chief therefore appeals to Posts and comrades to bring upon our rolls all worthy veterans of the Union army and navy, who are not there already, and to let none be dropped therefrom for inability to pay the small dues incumbent upon membership.

He also solicits from Department Commanders and all comrades frank suggestions upon matters within administrative jurisdiction pertaining to the welfare of the Order. By vigorous co-operation along our lines they are sure to be greatly advanced, and our countrymen will ever rise up to bless us for true devotion to "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty," even as they hold us in honor for brave deeds on the battlefields of the Republic.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

W. G. VEAZEY,
Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICIAL:



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Sept. 15, 1890.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

I. The twenty-fourth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Boston, August 13th and 14th, 1890, elected the following named comrades as the

National Council of Administration :

Alabama,	C. D. Reamer, . . .	Fort Payne.
Arizona,	W. J. Murphy, . . .	Phoenix.
Arkansas,	Henry C. Colwell, . .	Little Rock.
California,	Magnus Tait, . . .	Los Gatos.
Colorado & Wyoming,	J. B. Cooke, . . .	Greeley.
Connecticut,	Nathan Esterbrook, Jr.,	New Haven.
North Dakota,	John D. Black, . . .	Valley City.
South Dakota,	C. S. Blodgett, . . .	Kimball.
Delaware,	Richard McClelland,	Wilmington.
Florida,	Thos. S. Wilmarth,	Jacksonville.
Georgia,	Thos. F. Gleason, . .	Savannah.
Illinois,	H. S. Deitrich, . . .	Chicago.
Indiana,	Wm. H. Armstrong,	Indianapolis.
Iowa,	Levi B. Raymond,	Hampton.
Idaho,	Geo. L. Shoup, . . .	Boise City.
Kansas,	O. H. Coulter, . . .	Topeka.
Kentucky,	Albert Scott, . . .	Louisville.
Louisiana & Mississippi,	C. H. Shute, . . .	New Orleans.
Maine,	Thos. G. Libby, . . .	Vinal Haven.
Massachusetts,	J. Payson Bradley,	South Boston.
Maryland,	Frank Nolen, . . .	Baltimore.
Minnesota,	J. H. Mullen, . . .	St. Paul.
Michigan,	F. D. Newberry, . . .	Coldwater.
Missouri,	Jas. R. Milner, . . .	Springfield.
Montana,	Mark W. Shaw, . . .	Helena.
Nebraska,	Joseph D. Miles, . . .	Schuyler.
New Hampshire,	Reuben T. Leavitt,	Pittsfield.
New Jersey,	Chas. F. Kirker, . . .	Paterson.
New Mexico,	James H. Purdy, . . .	Santa Fe.
New York,	R. F. Knapp, . . .	Saratoga Springs.
Ohio,	R. H. Cochran, . . .	Toledo.
Oregon,	E. W. Allen, . . .	Portland.
Pennsylvania,	Wm. McClelland, . . .	Pittsburgh.
Potomac,	Geo. H. French, . . .	Washington.
Rhode Island,	Henry C. Luther, . . .	Providence.
Tennessee,	Walter W. French, . .	Chattanooga.
Texas	J. M. Steere, . . .	Dallas.

Utah,	F. P. Addleman,	. Salt Lake.
Vermont,	E. J. Ranslow,	. Swanton.
Virginia,	Jas. E. Fuller,	. Norfolk.
Washington & Alaska,	Geo. H. Boardman,	Tacoma.
West Virginia,	Chas. E. Anderson,	. Weston.
Wisconsin,	O. W. Carlson,	. Milwaukee.

II. The following named comrades are hereby announced as constituting the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration :

Comrade William McClelland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 " Robert H. Cochran, Toledo, Ohio.
 " Robert F. Knapp, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 " Charles F. Kirker, Paterson, N. J.
 " Levi B. Raymond, Hampton, Iowa.
 " Henry C. Luther, Providence, R. I.
 " George H. French, Washington, D. C.

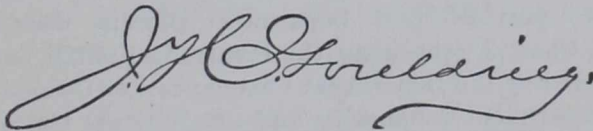
III. The following named comrades are hereby appointed upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and will be obeyed and respected accordingly, viz.:

Inspector-General,

Comrade JOHN W. BURST, 218 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

IV. Department Commanders upon receipt hereof will forward to the Inspectors-General the names of such comrades—one for each Department—as they would recommend for appointment as Assistant Inspectors-General. Only comrades who have a reputation as faithful and competent should be considered in this connection, as they will be expected to render efficient service the ensuing year.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 RUTLAND, VT., September 24, 1890.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 3. }

I. The following amendments to the Rules and Regulations, adopted by the twenty-fourth National Encampment at Boston, Mass., are published for the information of the Order.

Section 5, Article II, Chapter 2, to read as follows :

SEC. 5. If an applicant be rejected, his admission fee shall be returned, and he shall not be eligible to admission to the Grand Army of the Republic until six months after such rejection. He shall, after the expiration of that time, be eligible to membership in any Post upon filing with his application a statement in writing from the Post which rejected him, as to the fact of such rejection. A second and all subsequent applications shall be in the same form and subject to the same conditions as the first.

Section 1, Article VII, Chapter 2, to read as follows :

SEC. 1. The Post officers (the Adjutant, Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant excepted) shall be elected at the first stated meeting in December, by ballot, unless a ballot be dispensed with by unanimous consent. They shall be installed into their respective offices at the first stated meeting in January following.

At the installation of officers the Post Commander shall appoint the Adjutant, and upon the recommendation of the Adjutant and Quartermaster respectively, he shall also appoint the Sergeant-Major and the Quartermaster-Sergeant, and may remove these officers at his pleasure. They shall enter upon their duties at once, and all officers, whether elected or appointed, shall hold office until their successors are installed ; and such installation may be conducted publicly at a special meeting to be held for that purpose, when no part of the opening or closing services or signs of recognition shall be used.

Section 3, Article VI, Chapter 5, to read as follows :

SEC. 3. All accusations shall be made in the form of charges and specifications, and shall be tried by courts-martial. Courts-martial may be ordered by the Commanders of Posts, or of Departments, or by the Commander-in-Chief, for the trial of offenses in their respective jurisdiction ; provided that Department Officers, designated in Sec. 2, Art. IV, Chap. 3, other than the Commander, shall only be tried by courts ordered by the Department Commander, or Commander-in-Chief, and the Department Commander and the National Officers, designated in Sec. 2, Art. IV, Chap. 4, other than the Commander-in-Chief, shall only be tried by courts ordered by the Commander-in-Chief.

II. The following change in the " Service Book " was adopted by the Encampment, viz. : In line 22, page 37, strike out the word " northern."

III. The Encampment voted to restore to use the Ritual as it was before the last amendments, and a new copy will be at once prepared and will be ready for distribution so as to go into effect January 1st, 1891. It may be obtained, free of cost, from the Quartermaster-General upon requisitions to be made by the several Assistant Quartermasters-General of Departments.

IV. The *Committee on revision of the "Blue Book,"* appointed at the last Encampment, consists of comrades

Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath of Philadelphia, Pa.

Past Commander-in-Chief S. S. Burdett of Washington, D. C.

Past Judge Advocate-General H. E. Taintor of Hartford, Conn.

The *Committee on revision of rules for Courts-Martial* consists of comrades

Past Judge Advocate-General D. R. Austin of Toledo, Ohio.

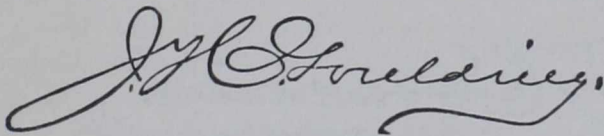
Past Department Commander J. W. O'Neal of Lebanon, Ohio.

Past Department Commander H. M. Duffield of Detroit, Mich.

V. The Encampment also voted that *semi-annual reports* only will be required of Department and Post officers hereafter. This regulation will also take effect January 1st, 1891, and the usual reports will therefore be required for the quarter ending September 30th, 1890, and the quarter ending December 31st, 1890. Every effort should be made to render these reports promptly. Assistant Adjutants-General of Departments will consolidate the Post reports and forward their reports to these Headquarters as provided by the regulations, within twenty days from the end of the quarter for which they are made. A record will be kept showing the dates upon which the several Departments mail these reports.

VI. Department Commanders will recommend comrades for appointment as Aides-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief upon a basis of one for each thousand members in good standing and one additional for a final fraction of more than five hundred. As a rule comrades should be selected who have been active working members of the Order and whose appointment will conduce to its efficiency and strength. The object sought is not only to honor the individual but also to secure competent Aides, in fact as well as name, whose exertions may help the Order in its onward march, and through whom the Commander-in-Chief may have knowledge of its needs and progress.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Oct. 1, 1890.

CIRCULAR LETTER, }
No. 2. }

COMRADES :—

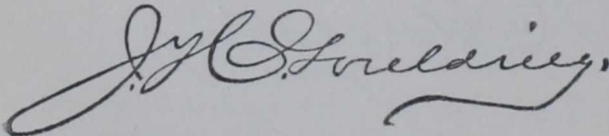
Since being elected Commander-in-Chief I have visited ten Departments, six of which are west of the Missouri river, and have been more than gratified to observe the hearty spirit of comradeship everywhere prevailing, and the growing pride in and devotion to our noble Order. The thought seemed to be in every mind and the words on every lip that the Grand Army of the Republic should be made to round up one-half million comrades this year. The inspiration of this thought was not mere pride in numbers, but the advantage of membership to individual character, and the advantage of numbers in increasing the potency of the Order in its lofty work of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. It is on the ground of individual and public benefit that it becomes our duty to increase our membership. There are yet several hundred thousand worthy veterans who served bravely with us on land or sea, not yet with us in this organization. If we do not bring in fifty thousand or more of them this year the fault will be our own. This means an addition of about ten to every hundred. Who doubts but this can be easily done? What comrade will fail to do his part? What Post will hold back? Let all Department Commanders at once take the leadership and direction in this work in their respective Departments. I have seen enough to know that they will find cordial and enthusiastic response, both from individuals and Posts. This is the best season of the year for the recruiting service to be made effective and successful. It should not pass without our achieving results as grand as our possibilities are great.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

W. G. VEAZEY,

OFFICIAL :

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-Genera.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Oct. 10, 1890.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

I. The following named comrades are hereby appointed upon the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and will be obeyed and respected accordingly :

Judge Advocate-General,

Comrade WILLIAM LOCHREN, Minneapolis, Minn.

II. The following corrections in names of comrades announced in G. O. No. 2 will be noted upon all copies filed at the several Department and Post Headquarters, viz. :

National Council of Administration :

Henry C. Colwell of Arkansas, should read Henry C. Caldwell.

Mark W. Shaw of Montana, should read George W. Shaw.

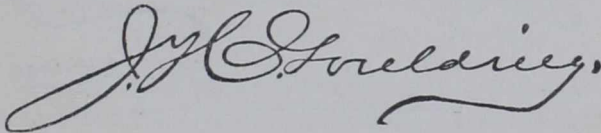
J. M. Steeve of Texas, should read J. M. Steere.

Executive Committee :

John H. French of Washington, D. C., should read George H. French.

III. Department Commanders are reminded that the reports for the third quarter of 1890 are to be consolidated and forwarded on or immediately after the 20th of the present month. The report of the Assistant Adjutant-General and that of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the remittance for the quarterly *per capita* dues, should be forwarded in one package, addressed to the Adjutant-General at these Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Nov. 10, 1890.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 5. }

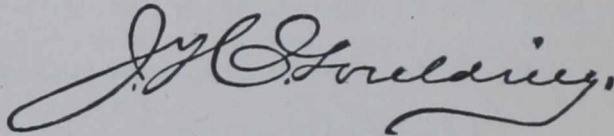
I. An inspection will at once be made in all Departments of all Posts that were not inspected previous to the last National Encampment, so that Department Inspectors who have not done so may make a full report of every Post in their respective Departments to the Inspector-General.

II. Departments which rendered a full report, leaving no Post uninspected, will not be required to again inspect this year unless they have Posts in arrears for returns or dues.

III. Every Post now in arrears for returns or dues for more than one quarter will be immediately subjected to a special inspection, the Inspecting Officer being supplied by his Department Headquarters with blank forms A and B (Adjutants and Quartermasters' Returns,) together with a full statement of all arrearages, and instructed to obtain from the officers of the delinquent Post the past-due returns and the remittance for corresponding dues, for transmission by him to Department Headquarters. In case of the failure of the Post to comply, the Inspector, after persistent effort to secure the same, will report the fact, giving full information as to the true condition of affairs and make such recommendation in the premises as he deems advisable to his Department Headquarters; and the Department Commander will proceed to take such further action as appears to him necessary, in the meantime withholding all new Department or National Countersigns from such Post while in arrears, and if nothing can be done to again have it assume its proper place in the ranks of the order, advising the surrender of its charter and the transfer of its members.

IV. Immediate action must be taken in this matter by all Department Commanders having such Posts. Steps will also be taken to see if Posts, formerly prosperous but now in feeble condition, cannot be revived or new organizations effected in their places.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Nov. 12, 1890.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

I. The following-named comrades are, upon the nomination of the Inspector-General, hereby appointed Assistant Inspectors-General for their respective Departments and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report for instructions, by letter, to John W. Burst, Inspector-General, No. 218 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

Alabama, . . .	G. L. Werth, . . .	Montgomery.
California, . . .	E. T. Blackmer, . . .	San Diego.

Colo. and Wyoming,	S. H. Ballard,	. . . Denver.
Connecticut,	Thos. J. Gill,	. . . Hartford.
Delaware,	Isaac A. Righter,	. . . Wilmington.
Georgia,	R. E. Mansfield,	. . . Savannah.
Illinois,	C. C. Jones,	. . . Rockford.
Indiana,	J. M. Story,	. . . Franklin.
Iowa,	J. W. Muffly,	. . . Des Moines.
Kentucky,	Geo. A. Jones,	. . . Louisville.
La. and Miss.,	York A. Woodward,	. . . New Orleans.
Maryland,	Edward Schilling,	. . . Cumberland.
Michigan,	J. C. Bonticou,	. . . Petoskey.
Minnesota,	G. H. Holden,	. . . Duluth.
Montana,	Henry C. Yeager,	. . . Helena.
Nebraska,	Chas. E. Burmester,	. . . Omaha.
New Jersey,	J. A. Mullikin,	. . . Newark.
New Mexico,	Winfield S. Fletcher,	. . . Santa Fe.
New York,	Jos. H. Baker,	. . . New York City.
No. Dakota,	Wm. E. Parsons,	. . . Grand Forks.
Ohio,	Robert Sutton,	. . . Sidney.
Oregon,	N. S. Pierce,	. . . Portland.
Pennsylvania,	A. P. Burchfield,	. . . Alleghany City.
Potomac,	Nathan B. Prentice,	. . . Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island,	Ansel D. Nickerson,	. . . Pawtucket.
So. Dakota,	D. W. Diggs,	. . . Milbank.
Tennessee,	D. M. Steward,	. . . Chattanooga.
Texas,	H. W. Nye,	. . . Houston.
Utah,	Henry C. Wallace,	. . . Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	W. H. H. Slack,	. . . Springfield.
Virginia,	Wm. Thompson,	. . . Hampton.
Washington & Alaska,	C. M. Barton,	. . . Olympia.
Wisconsin,	C. G. Luttman,	. . . Neenah.

II. The Committee upon the Seniority of Departments, ordered to be continued by the Twenty-fourth National Encampment, consists of the following-named comrades, viz. :

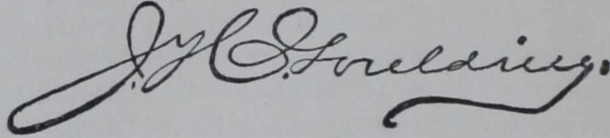
Louis Wagner of Pennsylvania,	Thomas G. Lawlor of Illinois,
E. B. Gray of Wisconsin,	J. N. Walker of Indiana,
L. H. Williams of Ohio.	

III. The Provisional Department of Oklahoma and Indian Territory was organized as a permanent Department August 7th, 1890. Comrade C. M. Barnes, Commander, with Headquarters at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

IV. The Twenty-fourth National Encampment ratified the division of Dakota into the Departments of North and South Dakota respect-

ively, and authorized the placing of the Past Department Commanders thereof upon the rolls of the Department in which they severally reside.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., November 14, 1890.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

I. The 25th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Detroit, Michigan, early in August, 1891. Departments will be entitled to representation thereat according to their numerical strength as shown by the report made to the Adjutant-General for the period next preceding the several Department Encampments; and owing to the system of semi-annual reports taking effect after January 1st, 1891, all such representation will be based upon the report of the period ending December 31st, 1890. It would therefore be for the interest of Posts and Departments to push recruiting vigorously the few remaining weeks of the year. There are thousands of our companions of the war just ready to make application if the matter comes before them *now*.

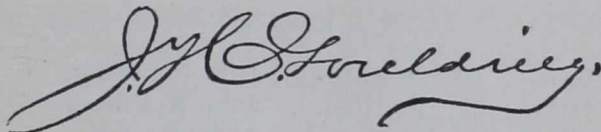
II. Representation of Posts in their respective Department Encampments will be based upon their returns for September 30th, as usual, and Post Commanders should not fail to take advantage of the large attendance always present at the first stated meeting in December, the occasion of the election of Post officers and representatives to the Department Encampments, to muster every recruit possible into the ranks, to awaken interest and enthusiasm for the coming year, and by securing all arrearages possible from delinquent comrades, to reduce to the lowest possible limit the Suspended List. In the selection of comrades as Representatives and Alternates for the Department Encampments, great care should be taken to choose those who will certainly attend. No Post can afford to fail of representation at the Encampment where the business of its Department is transacted, and the touch of elbow necessary for the lines of any advancing Order is maintained.

III. All communications for the Commander-in-Chief upon official matters connected with the Order should be sent him in care of the Adjutant-General at these Headquarters. Invitations and other personal

matter will also usually reach him with more certainty and promptness, if so addressed, as he is much of the time absent on tours of inspection, while the office is constantly advised as to his whereabouts. Correspondence upon all routine matters will be addressed to the Adjutant-General.

IV. These Headquarters have been informed of the death of Comrade S. S. Ballard of Denver, Col., appointed Assistant Inspector-General by G. O. No. 6 of November 12, 1890, and another comrade will therefore be nominated by the Commander of the Department of Colorado.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Nov. 21, 1890.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 8. }

I. The following named comrades are, upon the recommendation of Department Commanders, hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters, viz.:

ALABAMA.

Ed. E. Greenleaf, Huntsville.

CONNECTICUT.

J. Herbert George, Norwich, C. H. Browning, Pawcatuck,
Samuel J. Miller, Willimantic, Andrew H. Embler, New Haven.

DELAWARE.

John M. Dunn, Wilmington, Thomas B. Swain, Bridgeville.

FLORIDA.

Wm. J. Harkishiemer, Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

W. H. Kimball, Tallapoosa, James O. Ladd, Charleston, S. C.

INDIANA.

James G. W. Hardy,	Lebanon,	John E. Keyes,	Knightstown,
D. M. Elam,	Valparaiso,	D. F. Spees,	Vincennes,
Joseph Moore,	Indianapolis,	Henry F. Perry,	Bloomington,
John W. Hammond,	New Albany,	J. E. Larimer,	Lawrenceburg,
George W. Waters,	Lowell,	Joseph Turnock,	South Bend,
T. W. Sample,	New Washington,	A. I. Makepeace,	Anderson,
H. C. Long,	Rochester,	Zach Jones,	Washington,
C. B. Oakley,	Ft. Wayne,	John A. C. F. Myers,	Indianapolis,
George W. McKinsey,	Kokomo,	Chas. H. Myerhoff,	Evansville,
John H. Henderson,	Terre Haute,	P. Dickinson,	Ft. Wayne.
W. H. Butler,	Columbus,		

KANSAS.

O. R. McNary,	Leavenworth,	J. F. Denneller,	Winchester,
J. Allen Porter,	Sterling,	John A. Fulton,	Sabetha,
George Trout,	Wamego,	A. M. Russell,	Valley Falls,
W. C. Whitney,	Cawker City,	W. R. Hopkins,	Garden City,
A. H. Williams,	Holton,	T. A. Stanley,	Osawatomie,
C. E. Williams,	Lyons,	D. G. Bliss,	Argentine,
A. B. Arment,	Winfield,	E. F. Sprague,	Emporia,
John H. Frazer,	Hiawatha,	J. H. Brubaker,	Anthony.

KENTUCKY.

Henry S. Cohn,	Louisville,	J. A. Benninger,	Louisville,
A. D. Clarke,	Louisville,	Bernard Matthews,	Louisville,
F. C. Losey,	Louisville,	Robert W. Bickett,	Lebanon,
J. W. Hammond,	Louisville,	H. V. Berberic,	Frankfort

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

A. S. Graham,	New Orleans.
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MAINE.

Ray P. Eaton,	Brunswick,	A. I. Mather,	Rockland,
Albert H. Davis,	West Newfield,	Alfred M. True,	Bethel,
Egbert T. Andrews,	Gray,	Black Hawk Putnam,	Houlton,
George W. Goulding,	Oakland,	George G. Downing,	Dover,
Charles E. Getchell,	Bangor,	Terrence C. Goodwin,	Togus.
George A. Wheeler,	Castine,		

MARYLAND.

Wm. F. Lindsay,	Baltimore,	Chas. E. Tucker,	Baltimore.
Joseph A. Hewitt,	Baltimore,		

MASSACHUSETTS.

J. Willard Brown,	Cambridge,	Geo. A. J. Colgan,	Boston,
Frank E. Martell,	Ayer,	Chas. S. Clerke,	Boston.

Samuel H. Turner,	Boston,	Fred C. Brown,	Salem,
E. Warren Harback,	Upton,	Chas. H. Parsons,	Gloucester,
S. F. McClearn,	Marblehead,	L. H. Sawin,	Athol,
C. H. Clark,	Westfield,	Thomas B. Loud,	Weymouth,
Samuel Canning,	Boston,	Isaac C. Day,	So. Groveland,
Gardner C. Hawkins,	Boston,	J. Herbert Brown,	Clinton.
Henry F. Spach,	Boston,		

MICHIGAN.

J. T. Jacobs,	Ann Arbor,	Jas W. Cutler,	Hastings,
E. S. Cooper,	East Saginaw,	Wm. H. Marstow,	St. Joseph,
Geo. Spalding,	Monroe,	Chas. H. Curtiss,	Detroit,
Wm. P. Preston,	Mackinac Isl'd,	J. W. Fenn,	W. Branch,
H. H. Hinds,	Stanton,	R. W. Allen,	Detroit,
J. A. Dockeray,	Coral,	Ernst F. Metzger,	Detroit,
R. D. Huff,	Detroit,	Harrison S. Weeks,	Allegan,
Wm. Jibb,	Adrian,	Andrew J. Ward,	Flint,
B. T. Phillips,	Menominee,	Wm. G. Gage,	East Saginaw.

MISSOURI.

Geo. Weisenburger,	St. Louis,	J. K. Liddell,	Kansas City,
L. B. Ripley,	St. Louis,	William H. Mengel,	California,
J. A. Lowe,	Chillicothe,	James E. Adams,	Edina,
William Holliday,	Panacea,	John Ferguson,	Iberia,
D. P. Stubblefield,	Kingston,	John E. Catlett,	Hannibal,
E. T. Doty,	Joplin,	E. C. Steele,	Hartville,
F. M. Douglas,	Mt. Leonard,	R. W. Fyan,	Marshfield,
J. S. Cupp,	Holden,	Joseph T. Davison,	Poplar Bluff,
John Harnois,	St. Joseph,	J. N. Hartzell,	Cape Girardeau,
S. R. Rowley,	Maryville,	D. F. McKee,	Victoria.
John W. Jacoby,	St. Louis,		

MONTANA.

Luther F. Wyman,	Butte.
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NEW MEXICO.

S. W. Dorsey,	Chico Springs.
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NEW JERSEY.

J. J. Kents,	Trenton,	Geo. E. Martin,	Camden,
Henry S. White,	Red Bank,	E. C. Hall,	Vineland,
W. H. H. Stryker,	Patterson,	Fritz Trepkau,	Orange,
Wm. F. Tobin,	Hoboken,	Allen J. Clifton,	Phillipsburg.

NEW YORK.

John B. Van Petten,	Claverack,	John H. VanWyck,	N. Y. City,
David M. Ranken,	Troy,	John S. Sotheren,	New York City,
Francis H. Grove,	New York,	Jos. F. Blackgrove,	N. Y. City.

John Lynch,	Brooklyn,	Geo. H. Dyer,	New York City,
Francis A. Lederle,	N. Y. City,	John S. Power,	Woodside, L. I.,
Henry E. Phelps,	McGrawville,	Wm. H. Northup,	Brooklyn,
Frederick A. Lamb,	Cornwall-on-	Thos. H. C. Kincaid,	Brooklyn,
Hudson,		Herbert M. Vermilyea,	N. Y. City,
Geo. Hugunin,	Syracuse,	F. S. Bartram,	New York City,
Albert M. Cudner,	N. Y. City,	C. H. Smith,	Brooklyn,
A. W. Davenport,	Newburgh,	Milton Race,	Rochester,
Geo. Chappell,	New York City,	W. D. Russell,	Williamson,
John A. Blair,	New York City,	Isaac L. Rock,	Mooers,
Chas. H. Burdick,	Brookfield,	Harro Schacht,	New York City,
Geo. W. Kingsbury,	Clifton Spas.,	Horatio E. Murray,	Poughk'psie,
E. K. Burnham,	Newark,	John Parks,	Medina,
W. H. Hall,	Saratoga,	Jas. W. Bradley,	New York City,
Wm. C. Goff,	Little Falls,	Wm. S. Duryea,	Brooklyn,
Daniel P. Bailey,	Albany,	Alex. H. Doty,	Brooklyn,
Wm. F. Pfiel,	Troy,	Cass Williams,	Rochester.

NORTH DAKOTA.

John Young, Fargo.

OHIO.

Orange Sells,	Columbus,	A. L. Conger,	Akron,
Geo. W. Reid,	Wooster,	J. Oatley,	Richmond,
Rutherford B. Hayes,	Fremont,	I. F. Mack,	Sandusky,
L. H. Williams,	Ripley,	Wm. Welsh,	Cadiz,
Colin McDonald,	Urbana,	C. C. Dewstoe,	Cleveland,
Leroy D. House,	Amelia,	Pard B. Smith,	Cleveland,
Allen T. Brinsmade,	Cleveland,	Thos. R. Carroll,	Defiance,
Harry Boyer,	Washington C. H.,	A. H. Brown,	Sparta,
Chas. Townsend,	Athens,	E. L. Lyburger,	Spring Mountain,
J. C. McElroy,	Racine,	Thos. Coats,	Rockford,
L. R. Lane,	Barnesville,	A. C. Matthias,	Gilboa,
E. B. Lyon,	Dayton,	James B. Lucky,	Elmore,
O. W. Weeks,	Marion,	Wallace Stahle,	Crestline,
J. M. Hunter,	Cincinnati,	Frank Bruner,	Cincinnati,
Jas. K. C. McDargh,	Dayton,	Morgan S. Shaw,	Cincinnati,
S. S. G. Harvey,	Cleveland,	Chas. Hipp,	St. Mary's,
J. C. Haring,	Massilon,	John C. Roth,	Cincinnati,
James M. Hall,	Toledo,	Joseph Willet,	Cincinnati,
Robt. M. Traver,	Painesville,	Wallace Colson,	Cincinnati,
G. W. Chase,	Newark,	Matt. W. Albert,	Cincinnati,
J. A. McClain,	Bryan,	C. E. McCammon,	Carthage,
E. J. Pocock,	Columbus,	John T. Penny,	Harrison,
Elias R. Monfort,	Cincinnati,	Thos. Mason,	Cincinnati.
C. L. Greeno,	Milford,		

OREGON.

G. W. Grannis, Astoria, Wm. Kapus, Portland,

PENNSYLVANIA.

G. Harry Davis, Philadelphia, David Hart, Cannonsburg,
 H. E. Paine, Scranton, Wm. N. Taggart, Cannonsburg,
 F. F. Kirk, Emporium, Thos. J. Dolphin, Media,
 L. S. Houghton, Pittsburg, J. H. Patrick, Clarion,
 O. M. Head, Pittsburg, W. J. Harshaw, Grove City,
 W. O. Russell, Pittsburg, J. W. Rafferty, Alleghany,
 G. B. Hotchkin, Duncansville, David Byers, Dunbar,
 J. P. Taylor, Lewiston, S. C. Stevenson, Scottsdale,
 John A. Woodhouse, Philadelphia, R. W. Dinsmore, Punxsutawney,
 Chas. Miller, Franklin, Geo. W. McCracken, New Castle,
 Wm. Washburn, Greenville, Franklin T. Holden, Frankford,
 T. L. Flood, Meadville, Henry Myers, Philadelphia,
 Geo. H. Coburn, Titusville, Chas. A. Suydam, Philadelphia,
 J. B. Maitland, Oil City, Wm. Curry, Philadelphia,
 H. H. Davis, Erie, John F. Conaway, Philadelphia,
 John W. Porter, West Middlesex, Chas. F. Kennedy, Philadelphia,
 John Morrow, Alleghany, W. C. Bird, Philadelphia,
 A. S. Eagleson, Washington, Hiram F. Hansell, Norristown,
 Newton Black, Butler, Joseph A. Connolly, Philadelphia,
 H. J. Chandler, Rochester, Thos. J. Maginly, Philadelphia,
 Jas. B. Eckbarger, Lewiston, Hugh J. Logan, Logan's Ferry,
 W. C. Fox, Harrisburg, J. K. Swoyer, Jenkintown,
 Wm. McCallister, Erie, A. J. Andrews, Philadelphia,
 C. J. Williams, Munhall,

POTOMAC.

Orlando H. Ross, Washington, D. C. Wm. D. Mack, Washington, D. C.
 Wm. H. Partridge, " "

RHODE ISLAND.

Chas. O. Ballou, Providence, Francis B. Butts, E. Providence,
 J. Harry Welch, Providence,

SOUTH DAKOTA.

E. M. Thomas, Huron, E. P. Farr, Harrold.

TENNESSEE.

Samuel W. Duncan, Chattanooga, Henry C. Whitaker, New Market,
 John J. Fisher, Chattanooga, S. T. Harris, Knoxville,
 Francis E. Tyler, Chattanooga, Kemp Murphy, Mountain City,
 John Murphy, Morristown, William H. Nelson, Roan Mt.
 J. B. Woolson, Chattanooga,

TEXAS.

W. I. Purnell, Dallas.

VERMONT.

Henry O. Clark,	Milton,	R. E. Hathorn,	Ludlow,
Austin H. Hall,	Island Pond,	C. M. Russell,	Wilmington,
Amasa O. Gates,	Morrisville,	D. J. Safford,	Morrisville,
N. M. Puffer,	Bennington,	F. G. Butterfield,	Saxton's River,

VIRGINIA.

Peter A. Morton, Richmond.

WEST VIRGINIA.

M. B. Bartlett,	Parkersburg,	F. H. Crago,	Wheeling.
John Hargrave,	Jackson Ct. House.		

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

J. P. Hoyt,	Seattle,	J. L. Brown,	Ellensburg.
J. D. Geoghegan,	Vancouver,		

II. The following named comrades are, upon the nomination of the Inspector-General, hereby appointed Assistant Inspectors-General for their respective Departments and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report for instructions, by letter, to John W. Burst, Inspector-General, No. 218 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., viz :

Arizona,	W. F. R. Schindler,	. . . . .	Prescott.
Florida,	William James,	. . . . .	Jacksonville.
Idaho,	Thomas J. Groom,	. . . . .	Boies City.
Kansas,	C. M. Rawlins,	. . . . .	Lyons.
Massachusetts,	Edward F. Rollins,	. . . . .	Boston.
Missouri,	George M. Wilson,	. . . . .	St. Louis.

III. RESOLUTIONS UPON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS WERE ADOPTED BY THE 24TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT AT BOSTON.

1. That in the selection or appointment of Governor, Superintendent or Manager of National or State Soldiers' Homes, none but men who have done service in the Army or Navy should be selected.

2. Asking that Congress enlarge the provisions of Revised Statutes Nos. 1754 and 1755, relating to preference to be given honorably discharged Union veterans in the Civil Service, so as to include all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, whether physically disabled or not, when properly qualified.

3. Endorsing the movement of the Union Prisoners of War National Memorial Association, for the erection of a Memorial Hall in the city of Washington, D. C.

4. Thanking Congress for the "most liberal system of pension laws ever enacted," and the President for his sympathy and prompt approval of the disability bill.

5. That the display of the Confederate flag should be forbidden by the United States law.

6. That enlisted men now in the service who served three months or more during the war of the Rebellion, and who have served thirty years or more, including service in the war, be placed upon the retired list.

7. Endorsing the action of the comrades of the Department of the Potomac in organizing the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Hall Association.

8. Endorsing a bill now before Congress, relating to exemption of veterans now in the civil service from competitive examinations for promotion therein, except such as may be required by the appointing power to test their fitness for promotion.

9. Thanking the Committee on Library of Congress for favorable action upon measure for printing the National Roster of this Order, compiled by Comrade W. R. Austin.

10. Asking that the Naval veterans be accorded the same privileges in the Naval Home as is accorded to the inmates of the National Homes for disabled volunteers.

11. Asking for modification of the construction of the present law, or for additional legislation securing to veterans of the Navy the same and equal rights with soldiers in admission to National Homes.

12. That the Commander-in-Chief take action for proper celebration of the quarto-centennial of the organization of this Order, April 6th, 1891.

13. Asking the passage of a Service Pension Bill.

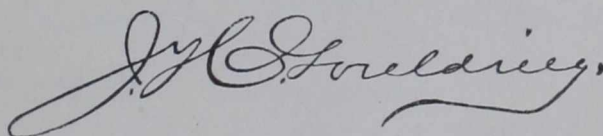
14. Making reports from Posts and Departments semi-annual instead of quarterly, and recommending the printing of Department Journals of Proceedings uniform in size with that printed of the Proceedings of the National Encampment.

15. Providing for the countermarch of the parade occurring at National Encampments.

16. Expressing sorrow at the death of John Boyle O'Reilly.

17. Congratulating Commander-in-Chief Alger and his National Staff on the success of the year's administration.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

(Posts will Stand at Attention during the reading of this Order.)

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Nov. 22, 1890.

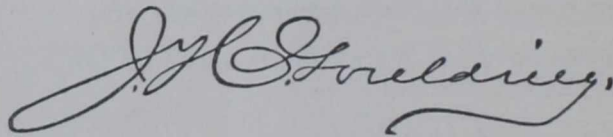
GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 9. }

I. It is the sad duty of the Commander-in-Chief to announce that Comrade RICHARD F. TOBIN, *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*, elected at the 24th National Encampment at Boston, in August last, died at his home in South Boston this morning, passing away from this world of shadows before daybreak to the land of cloudless skies and never ending day, "For there shall be no night there."

A gallant young sailor in the Navy under Farragut; an able and accomplished official of his native State and city; a worthy comrade from his entry as a recruit; a distinguished Commander of his Department in 1886, and fitly chosen to the high office from which he has been mustered out by death, Comrade *Tobin* was universally and justly loved, trusted and honored, and his record will be a fair and spotless escutcheon to all coming time. Brave, true, loyal and sincere, we all mourn his death. Born November 20th, 1844, he was yet young for his final bell to strike, to bid farewell to shipmate and comrade.

II. As a mark of respect to his memory, all National, Department and Post officers will, for thirty days after the receipt of this order, when on duty, wear the usual badge of mourning upon the left arm, black crape five inches wide, and a knot of the same material upon the sword hilt; all colors of the Order will be draped in mourning for a like period by attaching with black ribbon two streamers of black crape, six inches wide and four feet long, to the ferrule upon the lance below the spear-head. Departments or Posts having Staff colors, will display them at half-mast on the day succeeding the receipt of this order.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief*.



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., December 29, 1890.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10. }

I. The following named comrades are, upon the recommendation of Department Commanders, hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp upon the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters, viz. :

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

R. E. Fitch, Larame, Wyo., Andrew Royal, Pueblo, Col.
W. H. H. Conley, Denver, Col.,

GEORGIA.

C. T. Watson, Atlanta, W. W. Dehaven, Macon.

INDIANA.

Henry C. Tinney, LaFayette, A. F. Curtis, Logansport.
W. H. H. Spaulding, Peru,

IOWA.

Chas. W. Boutin, Hampton, W. W. Byam, Sioux City,
William Dean, Tipton, Ben Johnston, Keosauqua,
Harmon D. Olds, Cedar Rapids, John Lindt, Council Bluffs,
E. R. Hutchins, Des Moines, J. W. Burnside, Odebolt,
Wm. H. Goodrell, Iowa City, L. F. Danforth, Lake City,
M. E. Hall, Jefferson, T. A. Bereman, Mt. Pleasant,
Geo. M. Parker, Sac City, H. W. Macomber, Carroll,
H. M. Day, Marion, J. T. Ingman, Villisca,
M. E. Erwin, Dubuque, J. A. Spielman, Fairfield,
J. P. Patrick, McGregor, W. H. Redman, Montezuma.

MASSACHUSETTS.

(To rank from November 21, 1890.)

J, J. Warden, Boston, F. B. Peabody, Lowell,
H. W. Downs, Newton, Geo. E. Hagar, Dalton,
L. H. Dutton, E. Boston, Geo. P. Gifford, New Bedford.

MICHIGAN.

R. H. Halsted, Concord.

MINNESOTA.

J. B. Ashelman, Ada, S. R. Van Sant, Winona,
John B. Cowing, Alexandria, J. A. Town, Worthington,
J. W. Bishop, St. Paul, Ira C. Aldrich, Faribault,
Geo. O. Austin, St. Paul, William McCrory, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI.

James Spence, Carthage,
Vice R. W. Fyan, declined.

NEW YORK.

Daniel P. Smith,	Brooklyn,	Fred E. Edgar,	New York,
John J. Humphreys,	New York,	August Shimmel,	New York,
Henry A. Beatty,	New York,	James B. Smith,	Newburgh.
Henry M. Mound,	Keeseville,		

OHIO.

J. Lacy Pierson, Painesville,
Vice M. M. Albert, declined.

WISCONSIN.

Fred Kusel,	Watertown,	Edward Oertel,	Prairie du Sac,
George Spratt,	Sheboygan Falls,	W. J. Funston,	Plattsville,
Robert Brand,	Oshkosh,	Thomas Peck,	St. Croix Falls,
D. E. Welch,	Baraboo,	E. G. Timme,	Kenosha,
A. J. Smith,	Amherst,	W. B. Britton,	Janesville,
Edward Cronon,	La Crosse,	J. T. Hanson,	Mauston,
C. A. Neeffe,	Woodstock,	Fred Reitz,	Neillsville.

II. The following named comrades are, upon the nomination of the Inspector-General, hereby appointed Assistant Inspectors-General for their respective Departments and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report for instructions, by letter, to John W. Burst, Inspector-General, No. 218 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., viz.:

Colorado,	A. F. Ely,	Pueblo.
Maine,	Charles Baker,	Belfast.
New Hampshire,	Frank G. Noyes,	Nashua.
West Virginia,	J. H. Hanson,	Buckhannon.
Wisconsin,	C. G. Luttman,	Neenah.

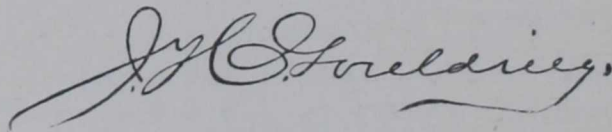
III. The Commander-in-Chief announces as the Pension Committee, comrades

R. W. Blue,	Pleasanton, Kan.,	Selden Connor,	Portland, Me.,
Warner Miller,	Herkimer, N. Y.,	L. T. Dickason,	Danville, Ill.
Alvin P. Hovey,	Mt. Vernon, Ind.,		

IV. Committee on Memorial Hall at Decatur, Illinois, will consist of comrades

Walter Q. Gresham,	Chicago, Ill.,	George A. Marden,	Lowell, Mass.
Joseph W. O'Neill,	Lebanon, Ohio,		

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Jan. 8, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 11. }

Again it becomes the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to announce the death of an illustrious comrade. Past Commander-in-Chief *Charles Devens* of Massachusetts died at his home in Boston, Wednesday, January 7th, 1891, aged seventy-one years.

Comrade *Devens* represented in the highest degree the very best type of the American citizen. Brilliant and able as lawyer and judge, brave and gallant as a soldier; one of the most gifted orators, tender and genial of heart, dignified, yet unassuming; he was loved by those who knew him and universally respected and admired.

Entering the service April 19th, 1861, he was commissioned Major of the 3d Battalion Massachusetts Rifles, and mustered May 19th, 1861; made Colonel of 15th Massachusetts Infantry July 15th, 1861; promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers April 15th, 1862, commanding the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps, and thence successively Divisions in the 6th, the 11th, the 18th and the 24th Army Corps, being in nearly all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac and the James, in three of which he was wounded; brevetted Major-General of Volunteers April 3d, 1865, and mustered out at his own request June 2d, 1866.

He was Military Governor of South Carolina in 1866; was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts in 1867; raised to the Supreme Judicial Court in 1873; was a member of President Hayes' Cabinet for four years as Attorney General, and was re-appointed upon the Bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in 1881, serving thereafter continuously with great distinction.

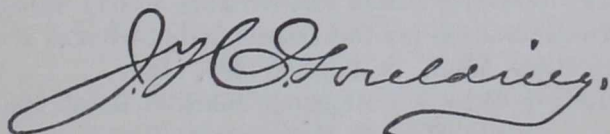
Early attaching himself to the Grand Army of the Republic, he was elected its fourth Commander-in-Chief at the seventh Annual Encampment held at New Haven, Connecticut, May 14th, 1873, and re-elected at the eighth Annual Encampment at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 13th, 1874.

In this order he ever retained his interest and had for it the greatest regard, and for all comrades a warm place in his heart. He, as Senior Past Commander-in-Chief, installed the officers elected at the Twenty-fourth National Encampment held at Boston last August.

2. The prescribed badge of mourning will be used by officers when on duty for thirty days following the receipt of this order, as a token of respect to the memory of Comrade *Devens*.

Brave general, upright judge, inspiring orator, great-hearted friend and comrade, farewell!

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief*.



Adjutant-General

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., January 12, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 12. }

I. The following named comrades are, upon the recommendation of Department Commanders, hereby appointed Aides-de Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters, viz.:

CALIFORNIA.

E. H. Herrick,	San Francisco,	A. M. Thornton,	Los Angeles,
J. B. Amerman,	San Francisco,	D. H. Budlong,	Tulare,
Bradley Smith,	San Jose,	Geo. W. Sutliff,	Marysville.
E. M. Gibson,	Oakland,		

ILLINOIS.

Chauncey H. Castle,	Quincy,	Henry D. Field,	Chicago,
Gustavus H. Schimpff,	Peoria,	James T. Atchison,	Jerseyville,
M. F. Kanan,	Decatur,	Milo H. Wagar,	Chicago,
S. L. Baltzell,	Centralia,	A. D. Cadwallader,	Lincoln,
E. T. Lee,	Monticello,	S. McKnight,	Girard,
L. E. Bennett,	McKenry,	Horace S. Clark,	Mattoon,
Edwin Harlan,	Marshall,	A. P. Connolly,	Chicago,
E. D. Redington,	Evanston,	James O'Donnell,	Chicago.
J. G. Everest,	Chicago,		

INDIANA.

Thomas A. Dawson, Vincennes ; *vice* D. F. Spees, declined.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

William S. Carter,	Lebanon,	David R. Pierce,	Great Falls
John W. Sturtevant,	Keene,	Henry F. Clifton,	Manchester.
John F. D'Orsay,	W. Peterboro,		

NEW YORK.

A. B. Williams,	Rochester,	Daniel P. Bailey,	Brooklyn,
George J. Campbell,	Nunda,	C. S. Lynde,	Dalton.

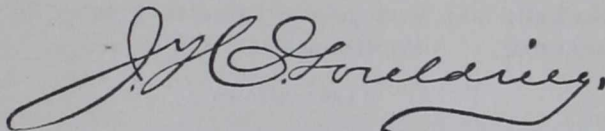
II. Comrade Richard Oglesby, Elkhart, Illinois, is hereby appointed a member of the committee on Memorial Hall, at Decatur, Illinois ; *vice* Comrade Walter Q. Gresham, declined.

III. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Committee upon Transportation for the twenty-fifth National Encampment to be held at Detroit, Mich., in August, 1891, viz.:

Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Michigan, John W. Burst, Chicago, Illinois,
Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, New York.

IV. Assistant-Quartermasters-General of Departments will collect all Rituals of editions not now in use and destroy the same by burning, reporting the number so destroyed to the Quartermaster-General.

By COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., January 20, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 13. }

I. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters.

CALIFORNIA.

Matthew Sherman, San Diego, N. D'Oyley, San Jose.
Samuel M. Carr, San Francisco,

COLORADO.

A. J. Sampson, El Paso, Texas.

IOWA.

Wm. Deane, Tipton, H. W. Holman, Independence.

INDIANA.

M. C. Rankin, Terre Haute.

MINNESOTA.

Edwin Dunn, Eyota, W. H. Dixon, St. Paul.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henry B. Atherton, Nashua, J. N. Patterson, Concord.

NEBRASKA.

B. H. Goulding, Kearney, J. O. West, Grand Island,
W. D. Wildman, Culbertson, B. P. Cook, Lincoln,

John Barsby,	Fairmount,	H. C. McMaken,	Plattsmouth,
B. R. Ball,	Omaha,	W. H. Diller,	Diller,
I. P. Gage,	Fremont,	J. B. Strode,	Lincoln.

NEW JERSEY.

Thos. P. Rockett,	Jersey City,	Jno. H. Pickett,	Elizabeth.
W. G. Shackford,	So. Orange,		

MASSACHUSETTS.

Thomas E. Barker,	Malden,	F. E. Rice,	Lowell,
John E. Killian,	Roxbury,	Charles S. Shattuck,	Hatfield,
Myron J. Ferrin,	Stoneham,	William P. Henry,	Charlestown.
M. H. Bush,	Boston,		

NEW YORK.

Wm. A. Treadwell,	New York City,	E. R. Duffy,	New York City,
F. J. Ayres,	Moffittsville,	James L. Phillips,	Fishkill-on-
Fred Cocheu,	Brooklyn,	Hudson,	
Charles S. Thorpe,	New York City,	Alexander Newburger,	N. Y. City,
M. N. Dickinson,	Warrensburgh,	George J. Wenck,	N. Y. City.
Chas. E. Gants,	Albany,		

OREGON.

R. T. Chamberlain,	Portland.
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POTOMAC.

L. S. Emery,	Washington, D. C.,	G. E. Lemon,	Washington, D. C.,
Nelson D. Adams,	Wash'gton, D. C.,	Thos. W. Talmadge,	Wash., D. C.,
John McElroy,	Washington, D. C.,	B. T. Janney,	Washington, D. C.,
J. H. Jenks,	Washington, D. C.,	H. E. Weaver,	Wash'gton, D. C.,
Chas. B. Fisher,	Washington, D. C.,	Aaron Baldwin,	Wash'gton, D. C.

VERMONT.

E. F. Johnson,	Island Pond,	C. H. Forbes.	Brandon,
John A. Mead,	Rutland,	Chas. E. Osgood,	Saxton's River,
E. R. Campbell,	Washington, D. C.,	S. W. Cummings,	St. Albans.

II. The revised edition of the Blue Book is now in press and will be ready for issue in a short time. Copies can be had only upon application to Headquarters of the several Departments. Each Post should have a copy, and requisition should be made therefor without delay.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*

J. C. Forester,

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Feb. 13, 1891.

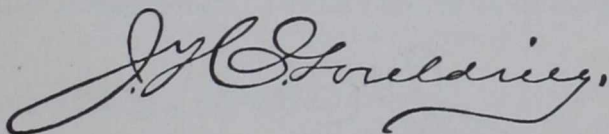
GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 14. }

I. The Commander-in-Chief has the sad duty to announce the death at Washington, D. C., February 13, 1891, of the eminent comrade, *David Dixon Porter*, Admiral of the United States Navy and a member of Naval Post 400, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.

Comrade *Porter* entered the Navy February 2, 1829, at the age of 16 years; was promoted to be Rear Admiral July 4, 1863, Vice-Admiral July 31, 1866, and succeeded Admiral Farragut as Admiral on the death of the latter, August 15, 1870. His brilliant services for his country throughout his long career have added lustre to the great fame which American naval officers have made for the members and the Republic, and the comrades of our Order, both of the Navy and Army, will respect his memory with pride and honor.

II. The prescribed badge of mourning will be worn by officers, when on duty, for thirty days following the receipt of this order, as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased comrade.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief*.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. C. Sordiney". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name of the signatory.

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Feb. 14, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 15. }

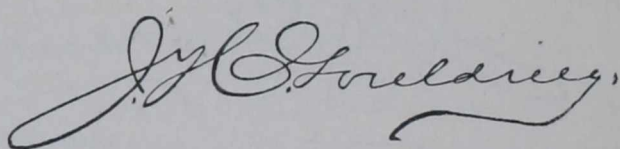
I. The Commander-in-Chief has the sorrowful duty to announce the death, at New York, February 14, 1891, of the distinguished comrade, *William Tecumseh Sherman*, General, on the retired list of the United States Army and a member of Ransom Post No. 131, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic.

The military record of this comrade is so well known that it requires no recital. He achieved the highest degree of fame as a soldier, and, with his death, the last of the great triumvirate, Grant, *Sherman* and Sheridan, passes away. His countrymen will honor his name through generations to come, and his comrades will ever cherish his memory.

He has always attended the National Encampments of this Order, and his interest in its welfare was only exceeded by his regard for the men with whom he shared the hardships of his marches and campaigns.

II. The prescribed badge of mourning will be worn by officers, when on duty, for a period of thirty days from the receipt of this order, as a token of respect to the memory of Comrade *Sherman*.

By COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief*.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. G. Sordley". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned centrally on the page, below the typed name of the Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Feb. 16, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 16. }

I. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters.

ARKANSAS.

Hubbard Stone, Fort Smith, W. F. Grove, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

George W. Hopkins, Arcata.

IDAHO.

William H. Gusler, Shoshone, Charles A. Clark, Boise City.

ILLINOIS.

E. F. Cleveland, Dundee.

IOWA.

John Hogarth Lozier, Mt. Vernon.

MASSACHUSETTS.

B. N. Adams, Boston, Charles S. Shattuck, Hatfield,
vice H. F. Spach, declined. instead of Boston, as in G. O. No. 13.
William H. Lee, Greenwood, Edgar J. Bliss, Beverly Farms,
W. M. Wires, Lynn, Charles C. Adams, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Tyler J. Wells, Detroit, R. A. Beach, Hudson.
Napoleon Pepin, Detroit,

NEW YORK.

David S. Brown, New York, Moses Bourdon, Plattsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND.

Benjamin F. Davis, Pawtucket.

UTAH.

H. B. Younger, Salt Lake City, H. E. Steele, Ogden City.

VERMONT.

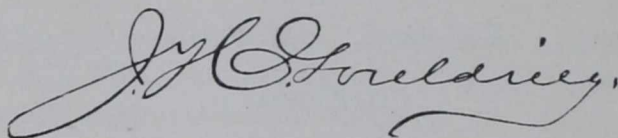
E. W. Jewett, Swanton.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Henry Haymond, Clarksburg,

II. Comrade L. S. Emery, A. D. C., is hereby assigned to duty in Washington as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and will report to the Commander-in-Chief for special instructions.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., March 3, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 17. }

I. The following letter from the son of our beloved comrade, General William T. Sherman, is published for the information of the Order. So many tokens of affection are coming to the family that it is a physical impossibility to acknowledge them all promptly, and the Commander-in-Chief hereby requests all comrades and Posts to accept this letter in lieu of other individual response.

NO. 75 WEST 71ST STREET,

NEW YORK, Feb. 25th, 1891.

GEN'L W. G. VEAZEY,

Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., Rutland, Vt.:

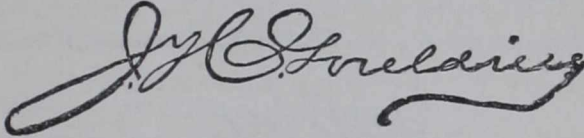
MY DEAR GENERAL.—Permit me to make through you the acknowledgments of my father's family for the very many and warm tokens of condolence received by us from the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the country. Knowing as we do how dear to him was the Grand Army as a soldierly brotherhood, calculated to transmit and maintain the traditions of the war for the Union, we are the more deeply touched by the resolutions and marks of condolence that pour upon us from its many Posts throughout the States. As it is impossible, in the press of necessary business, to make a detailed acknowledgment of all these communications, we beg you to aid us by transmitting officially this, the evidence of our deep appreciation of each and every token received from the Grand Army.

Ask them to accept the thanks of General Sherman's family for all the loving tributes they have received from their father's beloved comrades.

I remain, yours very sincerely,

THOMAS E. SHERMAN.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., March 4, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18. }

I. In accordance with the resolution (quoted below) of the 24th National Encampment at Boston, Massachusetts, August 13th and 14th, 1890, a general observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the organization of this Order will take place April 6th, 1891, and all Posts will hold on the evening of that day a public commemorative meeting, notice of which must be given every comrade, and special invitations will be extended to the Sons of Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps, and kindred organizations; also to the clergy, press, school children and citizens generally.

II. The preparation of programme is left to the discretion of Department Commanders, but it is suggested that, among other things, a brief summary of the history of each Post would be appropriate, and of value for preservation.

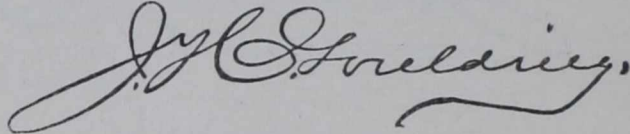
III. This order and accompanying letter of the Commander-in-Chief will be read at 8:30 P. M., simultaneously by all Posts, the assemblage standing at attention as a token of respect to Comrade STEPHENSON, the founder of this Order; the same to be followed by prayer by the Post Chaplain or some one selected by the Commanding Officer.

IV. Every effort will be made to have these services worthy the great event they signalize, and all Posts will forward a special report of the same to their Department Headquarters to be briefed, summarized, consolidated and forwarded to these Headquarters by each Department Commander.

V. The authority for this order rests in the resolution above referred to, which is as follows, viz.:

“ *Resolved*, That the Commander-in-Chief elect be requested to take such action as will lead to a proper celebration of the *quarto-centennial* of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, the first Post having been organized at Decatur, Illinois, April 6, 1866 ;” and in order that these special meetings may properly carry out the purpose and intent of said resolution and not be diverted therefrom, no subscription or contribution for any purpose will be solicited or taken thereat.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief*.



Adjutant-General.

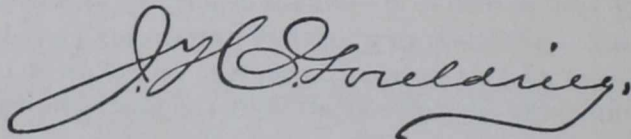
HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 RUTLAND, VT., March 4, 1891.

TO POST COMMANDERS :

The Commander-in-Chief directs that you be careful to see that Circular Letter No. 3, accompanying General Orders No. 18, is *not* published in the newspapers until after the meeting of April 6, and that the comrade selected to read the same at the meeting referred to make himself familiar with both the order and letter, so as to do so with proper effect.

The greatest care will be exercised to have the reading take place at the hour specified, which is the same for every Post in this Order.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief*.



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., March 4, 1891.

CIRCULAR LETTER, }
No. 3. }

COMRADES :—

Assembled as we are at this moment in one simultaneous Post meeting, to commemorate the founding of this our beloved Order, twenty-five years ago, there are a few salient points of our history which I deem it fitting to call to your remembrance at this time.

Dr. B. F. Stephenson, Surgeon of the 14th Illinois Infantry, and Chaplain W. J. Rutledge, of the same regiment, talked, as they marched under Sherman in Mississippi in '64, of the capacity for good in an organization of veterans, and agreed, if spared, to work out some plan to that end. In March, 1866, they with others met at Springfield, Illinois, and on the 6th day of April, 1866, the first Post was organized at Decatur, Illinois; Comrade Stephenson mustering in the members, and granting them a charter, an exact fac simile of which I send you herewith. The first Department Encampment was held at Springfield, Illinois, July 12th, '66, and the first National Encampment at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 20th of the same year. Comrade S. A. Hurlbut was the first elected Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Stephenson having provisionally acted as such theretofore and having called together the first National Encampment. The violence of political strife at that time involved the new Order more or less and substantially destroyed its vitality, especially in the section of the country where it had its origin, some of the Departments being left with nothing more than a mere nominal existence, with scarcely a Post in active operation. This was the situation at the time of the second National Encampment, held at Philadelphia, January 15, 1868, and continued until after the death of its founder, August 30, 1871. His dream of an Order grandly carrying out his noble conception seemed only a dream never to be realized.

At this point that peerless volunteer soldier, Logan, took command, succeeded in turn by Burnside, Devens and Hartranft. The nine years of service as Commander-in-Chief rendered by these faithful and devoted comrades, now all mustered out forever, and the work of the able staff officers of their administrations, laid deep and broad the foundations now so widely built upon, and could Comrade Stephenson have lived till now to share with us the fruits of his years of toil, despondency and disappointment, he would hardly recognize this our Giant-Order which when he died was apparently so near its end. Wisely guided and carefully fostered, it has gathered strength each year, and to-day occupies a position of character, beneficence and influence second to no organization of our time. The same conservative course can keep it growing a few years more despite our increasing death rate; but those comrades

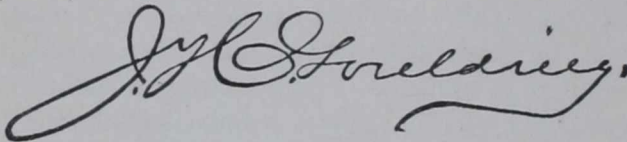
who celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary, twenty-five years hence, will be few in number. It is therefore for us who now turn with thankfulness to the founder and to the preservers of our Order, to so conduct its affairs, to so guard it from dissension, and to so keep it true to its immortal principles, that its influence will be felt long after the organization has ceased to exist. In this each comrade has his share, each Post its measure of effort, each Department its burden, to be loyally accepted, performed and borne, with a deep sense of the privilege as well as obligation that is ours. Forward then, my comrades, into the next quarter-century, with the one purpose animating us all, to still farther extend our lines and to light our Camp Fires yet more widely, not alone for our sakes, but as an inspiration to the new generation. Shipmate, under the Union Jack; soldier, of whatever rank or arm; marines, gallant as any; all pressing on in this the work of our declining days, elbow to elbow, stirrup to stirrup, yard-arm to yard-arm, heart to heart, all one in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Your Comrade in F., C. and L.,

W. G. VEAZEY,

OFFICIAL :

Commander-in-Chief.



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., March 19, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 19. }

I. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters.

CONNECTICUT.

W. H. Bentley,	New London,	Geo. W. Anderson,	Stamford,
Andrew Gordon,	Hazardville,	Andrew Dean,	Birmingham.
Michael Coen,	Naugatuck,		

IOWA.

Charles G. Culver,	Sioux City.
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ILLINOIS.

H. G. Reeve,	Springfield,	I. N. Phillips,	Bloomington,
H. H. Thomas,	Chicago,	Geo. E. Swinscoe,	Austin.

MARYLAND.

Charles L. Marburg,	Baltimore,	Noble H. Creager,	Baltimore.
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Peter Snyder,	No. Adams,	J. A. Horton,	Greenfield.
William J. Gillespie,	Boston,		

NEW JERSEY.

Geo. W. Fox,	Trenton,	John W. Chandler,	Newark,
Edwin B. Smith,	Newark,	Thomas Pearson,	Newark.
James F. Connolly,	Newark,		

NEW YORK.

W. A. Wallace,	Albany,	James Tanner,	Washington, D. C.
H. E. Stambach,	Buffalo,		

OHIO.

W. H. Gibson,	Tiffin,	J. C. Ault,	Steubenville,
A. J. Eyster,	Toledo,	A. M. Warner,	Cincinnati,
John O. McGowan,	Youngstown,	Geo. L. Utter,	Cincinnati,
		<i>(vice J. M. Hunter, resigned.)</i>	

RHODE ISLAND.

Geo. Edward Allen,	Providence.
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MICHIGAN.

James T. Sterling,	Detroit.
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MISSOURI.

W. B. Myers,	Carthage.
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II. The following named comrades are, upon the nomination of the Inspector-General, hereby appointed Assistant Inspectors-General for their respective Departments and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report for instructions, by letter, to John W. Burst, Inspector-General, No. 218 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., viz.:

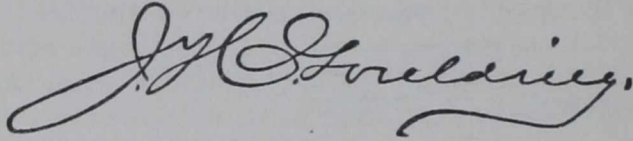
New Jersey,	Julius Coty,	Atlantic City,
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(vice J. R. Mulliken, promoted Department Commander.)

III. CASUALTIES.

Comrade *Morgan S. Shaw*, Aide-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, appointed from the Department of Ohio, died at Cincinnati, February 16, 1891. The Department Commander of Ohio will nominate a comrade for appointment in his stead.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief*.



Adjutant-General

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., March 19, 1891.

CIRCULAR }
NO. 4. }

DESIGNATING FLAGS FOR DEPARTMENTS AND POSTS.

For the purpose of securing uniformity in the colors carried by the several organizations of this Order, upon occasions of parade or ceremony, the Commander-in-Chief suggests that all distinctive colors for use of Departments or Posts, hereafter procured, conform as nearly as possible to the following, viz.:

FOR HEADQUARTERS OF DEPARTMENTS.

A silken color, red, (cherry) the same shade as the edge of the badge-ribbon worn by Department officers; the insignia thereon to be the membership badge of the Order, with the regular plain flag-ribbon and eagle, having above the eagle two silver stars and in gilt letters above the stars the words DEPARTMENT OF and below the badge the name of the Department and the letters G. A. R. or the words they signify; fringe of bullion or knotted yellow silk; cords and tassels of red and white silk intermixed; size of color, if a flag, about four feet six inches fly and four feet on the pike, which including spear-head or eagle and ferrule should be nine feet six inches long. If a banner is carried instead of a flag, the size is left optional, but the color and general effect should be as above described. The coat of arms of the State may be upon one side of the flag or banner, if preferred instead of the badge, but the lettering should be alike on both sides.

FOR POSTS.

The same flag, except that the color will be blue, the same shade or darker than the edge of the badge-ribbon worn by Post officers; the

insignia upon the same to be the membership badge with the regular plain flag-ribbon and eagle, having above it the name, number and location of the Post, and below it the name of the Department and the letters G. A. R., or the words they signify, in gilt letters; both sides of the color alike, unless the coat of arms of the State be preferred for one side instead of the badge; fringe of bullion or knotted yellow silk; cords and tassels blue and white intermixed; size of Post colors to be six feet six inches fly by six feet on the pike, which including spear-head and ferrule is to be nine feet ten inches long.

The regular national U. S. flag, carried by Posts, having upon the red stripes in gold letters, the name, number, and location of the Post, and the name of the Department, should conform in size and trimming to the blue flag above described; the union, or field of blue, to be 31 inches in length and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

A Post may very properly carry both the blue flag and the "stars and stripes," but if only one is selected the latter is to be preferred. ¶ ¶

All colors should be provided with proper carrying belts and waterproof cases to protect them when furled.

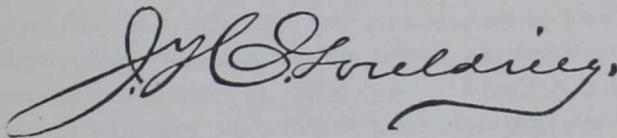
All small "markers" or flags for Posts will be blue in color.

FOR HEADQUARTERS G. A. R.

The Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic will be designated by a flag similar to that prescribed for Departments, except that the color will be buff, the insignia thereon four silver stars above the badge and the words Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic; the coat of arms of the United States to be upon one side in place of the badge; cords and tassels of buff, red and blue silk intermixed.

These suggestions are not intended to affect any colors now in use but only to apply to those hereafter procured, that at future parades, eventually, the character of an organization or Headquarters may be readily determined by its colors.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

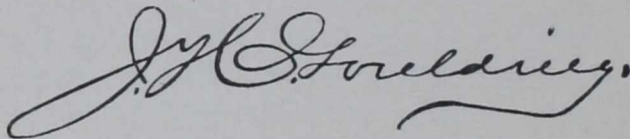
HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., March 30, 1891.

TO POST COMMANDERS :

The Commander-in-Chief suggests that it would increase the interest in Post meetings to have the Post officers commit the work so as to be able to dispense with the book except for reference. The officers should, especially the new ones, meet and rehearse till perfectly familiar with every part, and great care should be taken to have the rendering clear and distinct, not hurried but with force and dignity, and the utmost order and decorum should be insisted upon, particularly during any ceremony. The use of the bugle to sound the calls at the opening and close of each meeting is advised, and the music upon the ode-cards should always, if possible, form a part of the service.

Many Posts lose much of the effect of the ceremonies from not having the guards and sentinels uniformed. Blouses and hats or caps should be provided for these details and kept as the property of the Posts, if the comrades have no general Post uniform, and enough arms and equipments for guards and sentinels and side-arms for the officers should also be provided, if it is possible for the Post to do so.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., March 30, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 20. }

I. The Commander-in-Chief has reason to believe that many comrades are without the badge and that many others, although perhaps possessing one, never or very rarely display it at Post meetings or elsewhere. Post Commanders are therefore enjoined to at once ascertain how many badges are needed in their respective Posts, that each comrade may have one, and to cause requisitions therefor, to be immediately forwarded by their Post Quartermasters, that all may be supplied before Memorial day. They should urge all comrades in attendance at Post meetings, or when on duty elsewhere, on occasions of parade or ceremony to display their badges.

A few extra badges should always be in the hands of Post Quartermasters; and upon the death of a comrade measures will be taken to ascertain the wishes of his family as to his badge, and in case they wish to keep it, the Post should furnish a new one to be placed on his breast and to be buried with him.

Comrades upon retiring from any office, elective or staff, in the Order, will cease to wear the rank badge for such office, and will at once replace the eagle at the top of the badge-ribbon proper for the highest office held by them and put the rank-strap below the eagle as prescribed by the Rules and Regulations, and all Post officers should see that these badges conform thereto. As the badge-ribbon becomes soiled and worn it can be replaced at trifling expense by applying to the Post Quartermaster.

II. A copy of a circular issued at the request of the Commander-in-Chief of this Order by the War Department, to Superintendents of National Cemeteries regarding Memorial day, is transmitted herewith for the information of Posts.

III. Department Commanders will see that their Medical Directors report at once, if they have not already done so, to the Surgeon-General, Comrade B. F. Stevenson, Visalia, Kenton Co., Ky., for the fourth quarter of 1890.

IV. No quarterly report is due for the period ending March 31, 1891, as the semi-annual system took effect from and after January 1, 1891, and the next reports due from Departments and Posts will be for the six months ending June 30, 1891. Every preparation must be made to render these promptly in order that full reports may be made by these Headquarters at the National Encampment at Detroit the first week of August next.

V. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters.

CALIFORNIA.

George W. Grant, National City.

MARYLAND.

Myron J. Rose,	Baltimore,	John Chambers,	Frostburg,
I. D. Oliver,	Baltimore,	W. H. Parker,	Baltimore.
O. H. P. Matthias,	Westminster,		

MISSOURI.

Louis Lesem, Kansas City, *vice J. K. Siddell, appointment revoked*

OHIO.

M. A. McGuire, Cincinnati, *vice Morgan S. Shaw, deceased.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Benj. F. Clark, Conway, *vice J. F. D'Orsay, resigned.*

NEW YORK.

Max Reece,	New York,	Charles E. Hyatt,	New York,
A. H. Montague,	New York,	T. H. Barrett,	New York,
John Little,	Brooklyn,	John L. Hall,	Oswego,
J. S. Graham,	Rochester,	J. S. Billington,	Corning,
H. D. Ellsworth,	Canton,	P. W. Danes,	Penn Yan.

TENNESSEE.

W. H. Nelson,	Johnson City,	W. R. Carter,	Knoxville,
Newton Hacker,	Jonesboro,	C. H. Smart,	Nashville.
Fred. d'Tavernier,	Chattanooga,		

VERMONT.

William Cronan,	Rutland,	H. G. Hibbard,	Orwell.
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BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1891.

CIRCULAR.

In order that the decoration of Soldiers' graves in National Cemeteries may not be neglected in any part of the country, and to insure its annual observance in perpetuating the memories of fallen comrades, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic suggests, and it is hereby directed that, in all cases where Grand Army Posts or other organizations neglect or omit to seasonably provide for the decoration of such graves, the Superintendents of National Cemeteries shall see that these graves are appropriately decorated, and shall assume charge of the decoration ceremonies upon the day designated for such observance, and shall confer with and invite comrades and religious societies and other organizations in the vicinity to participate in the ceremonies.

The Superintendents are authorized to solicit flowers in the neighborhood for that purpose, and may use such flowers growing within the cemeteries as can be spared without detriment to the plants or to the general appearance of the cemetery. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that the Quartermaster's Department is not to assume or be involved in any expense whatever in carrying out these instructions.

R. N. BATCHELDER,

Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

To Superintendents National Cemeteries.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., April 21, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 21. }

I. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, held at Decatur, Ill., April 7th, 1891, Comrade GEORGE H. INNIS of South Boston, Mass., was elected *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief* to fill the vacancy existing in consequence of the death of Comrade TOBIN.

II. The following named comrades are hereby appointed *Aides-de-Camp* upon the staff of the *Commander-in-Chief*, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the *Adjutant-General* in accordance with the instructions they will receive through their respective *Department Headquarters*.

CALIFORNIA.

C. G. Cargill, San Juan.

DELAWARE.

Andrew J. Woodman, Wilmington.

ILLINOIS.

Richard J. Oglesby, Elkhart.
(To rank from April 6, 1891.)

MICHIGAN.

Oscar R. Looker, Detroit.

NEW JERSEY.

Philip Baezner, Trenton, Michael Mullone, Jersey City,
Thomas H. Pollock, Newark, Richard G. A. Donnelly, Trenton.
A. D. Blanchett, Morristown,

NEW YORK.

J. Wesley Smith, New York City, *vice Van Wyck, resigned.*
 David Clark, New York City, Martin Sadler, New York City,
 A. W. Fiske, Brooklyn, Thomas Moore, New York City,
 E. H. Millington, W. Bloomfield, C. W. Wiles, Cortland,
 William Wood, New York City, A. W. Wilkin, Syracuse,
 Richard H. Schooley, Rochester, H. W. Caldwell, Pulaski,
 T. B. Rutan, Brooklyn, J. S. Loreaire, Brooklyn,
 M. N. Dickinson, Warrensburgh, L. A. Furney, New York City,
 E. A. Wheeler, Waterville, E. T. Pimm, Rose Valley,
 A. D. Spaulding, Brooklyn, Nathan VanHorson, N. Y. City,
 A. D. Mohr, Brooklyn, Fred H. Cramer, Malone,
 Wm. Ackerman, New York City, J. H. Malees, New York City,
 John Lake, New York City, Julius Armbruster, Rochester.

OHIO.

J. Quinn Converse, Plain City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Maxwell Sommerville, Philadelphia, *vice McAllister, declined.*
 Frank P. Amsden, Scranton.

POTOMAC.

James E. McCabe, Wash., D. C., W. A. Moore, Washington, D. C.

RHODE ISLAND.

J. J. Woolley, Pawtucket, J. A. Abbott, Providence.
 T. A. Barton, Providence,

TEXAS.

J. H. Pratt, Spofford, J. M. Odell, Austin.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

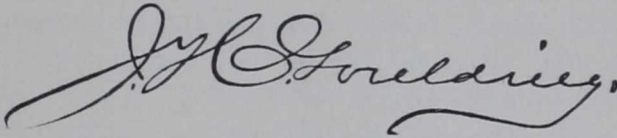
Joseph S. Watson, Spokane, William A. Inman, Colfax.

III. One G. W. Bridges, falsely representing himself a member of Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 13, Cincinnati, Ohio, has no connection therewith, and is defrauding Posts in California. The Department Commander of Ohio requests that comrades and Posts be warned against him.

IV. Comrade L. S. EMERY, Washington, D. C., is hereby appointed *Assistant Adjutant-General* upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

V. The Blue Book, as revised by the committee and by far the best edition ever issued, will be ready by May 1st, and requisitions therefor should be at once forwarded by Posts to their respective Department Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., April 22, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 22. }

I. Again the warm spring sun reminds us that Memorial day with its time-honored observance is near at hand. Regulations are so explicit upon this subject that no formal order urging this sacred duty upon the Posts is necessary.

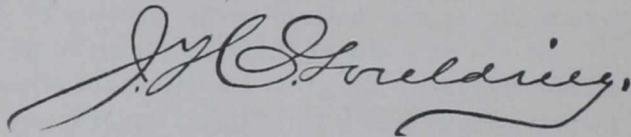
For the twenty-third time since the 30th of May was designated for this purpose by Comrade Logan, then Commander-in-Chief, it is our privilege to render special homage to the memory of our comrades who answer to roll-call on earth no more, to pledge ourselves anew in united and solemn chorus to the great principles for which they died, and for the perpetuation of which this Mighty Order is now maintained. Let no grave be unvisited, no comrade forgotten, and as our children and children's children shall ask, "What mean ye by this service?" let us point them to the sacrifices of our comrades whom death has mustered out forever, and whose devotion to duty made possible this golden era of our Nation, which to-day under one flag is marching on to its glorious destiny; a future assured to this and the coming generations by the conflicts and victories of the period which this day recalls and signalizes. Standing by these sacred mounds let us urge that never, while the flowers shall wake to life; while the released waters shall course from the mountains to the sea; while the emancipated earth shall with each returning spring wave its banners of green; shall these memorial services be unperformed or the achievements they celebrate be forgotten. Let the day be in no manner diverted from its true purpose, but let it be made to teach to the fullest extent its great lesson of Patriotism.

II. Post Commanders are reminded that their arrangements for Memorial day should invariably include attendance by the Post in a body upon some form of divine worship upon the preceding Sunday. This custom has become, and deservedly so, very general, and its appropriateness and desirability are apparent. Some minister of the Gospel should be invited to deliver a suitable sermon upon this occasion, and Posts should, if practicable, appear in uniform and display their badges and colors, striving in every way to render this a fitting preliminary to our great annual observance.

III. In some Departments the custom prevails of having the school children co-operate, the session of school preceding Memorial day being devoted to patriotic teachings emphasized by the presence at each school of some comrade of the Order, and the children asked to share in providing flowers for the following day, and assured that in so doing they become directly identified with the praiseworthy service of Memorial day. It is recommended that Post Commanders, so far as possible, detail comrades who in uniform may appear before each school and briefly suggest action as above.

IV. All Posts will make special reports of the day on or before June 10th, to Department Chaplains, who will consolidate the same and report to Comrade Myron W. Reed, Chaplain in-Chief, at Denver, Colorado, not later than June 20th. Post Commanders will be held responsible for these reports and they should be promptly rendered.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 RUTLAND, VT., May 5th, 1891.

CIRCULAR, }
 No. 5. }

BEATH'S HISTORY OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

An arrangement has been made to supply this work to the Posts and comrades, ordering through Post Quartermasters, at a reduced rate, and the Commander-in-Chief hopes many will take advantage hereof at once.

The history of each administration of the National Encampment and of each Department, up to 1888, with lists of officers etc., makes this work extremely valuable for reference, and it is especially so for the thorough research of the author relative to the formative period of the Order, presenting facts and documents never before printed or available to our membership, and found in no other publication, as many of the journals, etc., of the early National Encampments are now out of print.

Special requisitions, accompanied with the price as quoted herein, should be made by Post Quartermasters upon Assistant Quartermasters-Generals of Departments, who will order of the Quartermaster-General. Great care must be taken to give all names and addresses plainly and correctly, as the books will be sent, charges paid, direct to each Post or comrade ordering the same.

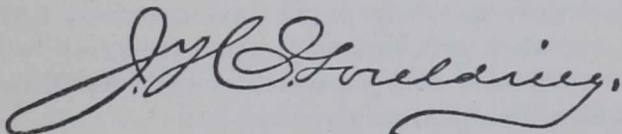
Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief and officers of the National Encampment can order direct of the Quartermaster General or through their respective Department Headquarters, as they prefer.

Price in English cloth, gilt stamped, postage or express paid, \$3.00.

This is the original work, containing over 700 pages and many illustrations, including portraits of every Commander-in-Chief from 1866 to 1890, illuminated Corps Badges, etc., and is fully endorsed by Past Commanders-in-Chief Fairchild, Rea, Warner, Alger and many others who know the vast amount of time and labor spent in its preparation.

The Commander-in-Chief believes the possession of this book by as many of the Posts and comrades as can procure it would be for the best interests of the Order, and he therefore calls attention to the matter.

By order of the *Commander-in-Chief*.



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., May 7, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 23. }

I. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters.

INDIANA.

Jasper Packard,	New Albany,	D. B. McConnell,	Logansport,
J. W. Haley,	Terre Haute,	W. H. Jones,	Brooksville,
G. H. Shover,	Indianapolis,	L. L. Frischmeyer,	LaFayette,
W. D. McCullough,	Brazil,	James E. Larimer,	Lawrenceburg,
H. H. Ragon,	Lowell,	J. W. Peddicord,	Indianapolis,
Geo. F. Ball,	Fremont,	Frank R. Weldon,	Fort Wayne,
B. B. Campbell,	Anderson,	Zach Jones,	Washington.

MASSACHUSETTS.

W. H. Bartlett,	Worcester,	J. F. Bartlett,	Turner's Falls,
Joseph E. Shaw,	Lynn,	Jason Mann,	Montague.
James H. Wright,	Natick,		

MISSOURI.

Louis Fischer,	Salem,	A. A. Norton,	St. Joseph,
J. A. Smith,	Marceline,	E. C. Brott,	Brookfield,
John Thomas,	Hale,	G. A. Wetherell,	Bowling Green,
B. M. Simpson,	Sweet Springs,	Jasper N. Baker,	Clinton,
Samuel R. Maclay,	Mineral Point,	Gottlieb C. Rose,	Commerce,
S. O. Tenney,	Jefferson City,	N. Mathias,	Moberly,
J. F. Gonelich,	Boonville,	W. F. Henry,	Kansas City,
T. J. Whiteman,	Carrollton,	James N. Brown,	St. Louis,
Calvin A. Day,	Kansas City,	Chas. Neidringhaus,	St. Louis,
O. P. Smith,	Kansas City,	Thomas S. Maxwell,	St. Louis.

II. Congress provided in the last census law that a separate enumeration should be made of all ex-Union soldiers, sailors and marines and the widows of those deceased living on June 1st, 1890, said enumeration to cover the name, length of service, and present address. It is estimated that there will be in round numbers about 1,600,000 names, and the results, when published as provided for by law, will make eight large quarto volumes of 1000 pages each, or about 200,000 names, records of service and addresses to each volume.

The Superintendent of Census, the Hon. Robert P. Porter, has taken a deep interest in this matter, and realizes that this great compilation is to make the largest set of text books in the world. Their great value now to all the comrades and their place in the Nation's history demand the nearest possible correctness, and no deserving veteran's name should be omitted.

The Superintendent of Census has received numerous complaints from comrades in different parts of the country, saying that when the Census was taken they did not realize its importance and that their record of service was not reported as fully as they wish, while others claim they were absent from home and were not taken at all, as veterans.

All Posts of the Order are requested to give this matter attention, and each Post is authorized to send to the Census Office, Washington, D. C., for blank cards to be used for obtaining the names and service of those incorrectly taken and those who believe they were not enumerated at all. These cards contain instructions for filling in the desired information and are re-directed and "franked," costing no postage to return.

When it can be done without expense to the Posts, it would be well to have this order inserted in your local papers, as all veterans are interested.

The publication heretofore known as the G. A. R. Directory or National Roster of the Grand Army of the Republic, authorized and commended by our Order, will not be issued separately owing to the enumeration made under the present census law, as above explained. Comrade W. R. Austin, compiler of the G. A. R. Directory, will assist in the government work, which will be completed under the same general classification as was proposed for the National Roster.

III. These Headquarters are advised that the Sons of Veterans, numbering over a hundred thousand members, with Camps not only in nearly every State, but also in Canada and even far-off Alaska, are now all united in one Order and under one banner, the flag for which their fathers fought.

The Commander-in-Chief therefore urges upon all Post and Department Commanders and all individual comrades, the duty of encouraging by every means in their power the growth of this young and rising organization. As our legitimate successor, if for no other reason, it has claims upon our attention, but as the conservator of patriotism like that pervading our comrades of 1861 to 1865, and which has since so vitalized our Order and, we trust, has descended to our sons, we should give it every possible assistance, that it may prove one of the richest legacies of the war and its veterans to a great and free country. Particularly should Memorial day be an occasion for special recognition on our part of the "Sons" and they should be made to fully understand their share in this our annual observance, so that for all time to come our grand principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty may abide in this nation, the guarantee of its power, prosperity and peace.

IV. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS :

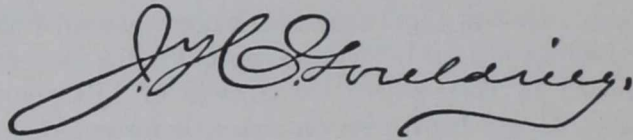
The attention of Department and Post Commanders as well as all comrades is called to the rule regarding amendments. By the terms of a standing resolution of the National Encampment they must be presented to the Adjutant-General in time for him to furnish them to every member of the next Encampment, thirty days previous to the meeting thereof. To properly codify, print and transmit to the most distant members by mail, will consume, it is estimated, a period of not less than twelve days, and notice is therefore hereby given that all such

proposed amendments must be received at these Headquarters not later than June 18th, as they will be mailed promptly to members June 20th.

V. The Commander-in-Chief also suggests that all comrades, Posts or Departments proposing to submit resolutions or to bring other business not in the nature of amendments before the Encampment, will facilitate the proper receipt and reference of the same by sending the Adjutant-General a copy of all such matter, who will arrange the same for action, etc., but of course will hold it as confidential till brought up by the party interested, in regular order of business at the Encampment.

VI. The Commissioner of Pensions advises this office that all letters of inquiry relating to claims for pension pending in that Bureau, should give the name of the claimant and of the soldier, his company and regiment, and the number of the claim, whether original or certificate. Also, the postoffice address of the writer. In case inquiries are made relative to two or more claims separate letters must be written in each case. Much delay is caused in properly answering inquiries made of the Pension Office because the above facts are not given, and comrades should take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., May 15, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24. }

I. The 25th National Encampment of this Order will convene at Detroit, Mich., Wednesday, August 5th, 1891, and will be preceded by the usual parade on Tuesday, August 4th, the formation for which will be in accordance with the standing rules of the National Encampment. Each Department will constitute a division under command of the Department Commander, or ranking officer present. Department Commanders will, on or before July 1st, report to these Headquarters the number of comrades they expect to have in line for the parade.

Full details will be given in future orders, but the attention of comrades is called to the fact that all intending to be present should at once make suitable and seasonable arrangements for their quarters, etc., for this occasion. The Commander-in-Chief is assured that all will be provided for, if comrades apply, giving reasonable notice of their wishes in this respect.

Comrade James T. Sterling, A. D. C., is Secretary of the Committee on Accommodations and may be addressed at No. 55 West Fort St., Detroit, Mich., by any wishing quarters, whether for individuals or organizations.

The Commander-in-Chief suggests that speedy application be made so as to avoid possible disappointment which may ensue if delayed to a time near the date named above, after all the desirable locations are secured.

II. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters.

ALABAMA.

Alfred Zimmer, Mobile.

CONNECTICUT.

A. F. Hall, Meriden.

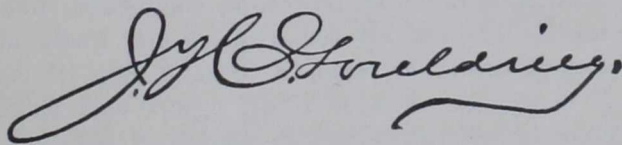
MICHIGAN.

George H. Keating,	Bay City,	Henry King,	Henderson,
George Robinson,	Owosso,	W. S. Bradley,	South Haven,
Lyman H. Essex,	Sheridan,	Daniel Sheehan,	Niles.

OHIO.

B. M. Lindsay, Steubenville.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., May 15th, 1891.

CIRCULAR LETTER, }
NO. 6. }

The Commander-in-Chief is glad to announce that reports show a very general observance, by the Posts, of the 25th anniversary of the birth of this organization, held pursuant to General Orders No. 18, and that the meetings of the 6th of April have everywhere produced beneficial results. They gave an impulse to recruiting and brought the magnitude, principles and work of our Order very prominently to public attention and thereby increased the feeling of appreciation and estimation in which it is held to a greater extent than has ever before existed.

In connection with this occasion, which has been termed the "Silver" Anniversary, the attention of comrades was called to the action of the 24th National Encampment at Boston in respect to the erection of a Memorial Hall at Decatur, Illinois, the birthplace of the Order, for a depository of the records and other material constantly accumulating, essential to a preservation of the history, in all its details, of the G. A. R. Pursuant to such action, the Commander-in-Chief appointed a committee, consisting of Comrades Richard J. Oglesby of Illinois, George A. Marden of Massachusetts and Joseph W. O'Neill of Ohio, to carry out the expression of the Encampment in this behalf, and this committee has attended to its duties and issued a communication to the comrades, setting forth their action and recommendations. As the committee therein state, the National Encampment voted that the proposed monumental and memorial structure should be erected from the voluntary contributions of the comrades.

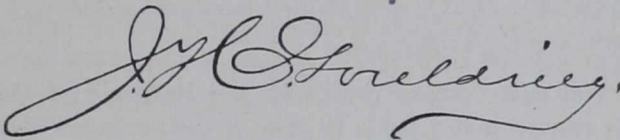
It is very essential that a depository for the purpose alluded to should be speedily provided, as the records and other historical material of our Order are already voluminous, rapidly increasing and are liable to waste, loss or destruction. It would be an appropriate and worthy celebration of the quarto-centennial year to make provision by our own voluntary act, and it need not bear with any appreciable weight on any, for this necessary and laudable object.

The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, commends this matter to the favorable consideration of all Departments and Posts, and would suggest that prompt action be taken to the end that all contributions of comrades be completed soon, as a full report will be rendered at the National Encampment at Detroit in August of all receipts up to July 15th, so that immediate attention is needed to secure recognition therein.

Major Frank L. Hays of Decatur, Illinois, has been appointed Treasurer by the local committee having the matter in charge at Decatur, to receive all contributions; and all remittances, with lists of comrades sharing therein, should be sent direct to him as above. All Posts

are also requested to send him at the same time one of their Post-Rosters, to be placed with the others in the archives of this structure, that the name and history of each Post may be transmitted to generations yet unborn, who may thus learn by whose exertions this great nation was brought safely through the storms of war to the later years so fraught with the blessings of peace.

By COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

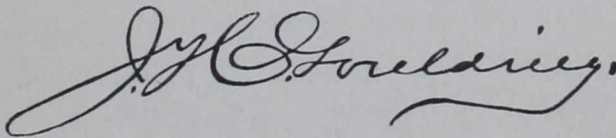
HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., June 10, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 25. }

I. The attention of all Post Commanders is called to the fact that the reports will be due for the six months ending June 30th, and in order to have them properly consolidated at the respective Department Headquarters, they should be made out and signed without fail at the last meeting of the Post in June and at once forwarded to Assistant Adjutants-General.

Every Post is interested in having its membership appear in the grand summary that will be presented at the 25th National Encampment at Detroit—"The Silver Anniversary" Encampment of the Order.

By COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., June 11, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 26. }

I. Post Commanders will make timely requisitions so that all comrades attending the National Encampment at Detroit may be provided with the membership badge of the Order. No comrade should

appear there without one. Comrades holding office should wear the proper official badge thereof. It is believed that far too many comrades, now past officers, still wear official badges; this practice should be discontinued. Comrades formerly, but not now, in office are entitled to wear only the membership badge with the bronze eagle at the top, the ribbon to be that of the highest office they have held in the Order with the rank strap proper for such office upon the ribbon, midway between the bronze eagle and the star. The custom of wearing rank straps of former offices held upon the ribbons of *official badges*, is not in accordance with the regulations.

II. Any comrade having copies of the Journals of the National Encampments for the years 1877, 1878 or 1879 to spare will kindly communicate with the Adjutant-General. The journals of most of the later years can be supplied to any needing them to complete files.

III. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters.

CALIFORNIA.

Chas. N. Goulding, San Francisco.

GEORGIA.

John W. Stone, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS.

J. D. Crabtree,	Dixon,	D. R. Frazer,	Mt. Carroll,
Wm. C. Bennett,	Moline,	W. H. Munroe,	Ridgefield.

IOWA.

Samuel McKee,	Keota,	J. K. P. Thompson,	Rock Rapids,
George A. Stone,	Mt. Pleasant,	J. R. Martin,	Shell Rock,
W. G. Allen,	Wapello,	John H. Douglas,	Sibley,
J. W. Garner,	Columbus Junc.,	John L. Mathews,	Newton,
John B. Fidler,	Davenport,	H. C. McCoy,	Algona,
Wm. F. Johnston,	Bedford,	Charles C. Bosworth,	Tingley,
Maris Peirce,	Sioux City,	W. H. Van Ness,	Williams,
John S. McClelland,	Ottumwa,	Jesse Cole,	Sheldon,
J. G. Gilchrist,	Iowa City,	James O. Stewart,	Cedar Rapids,
Milo Smith,	Marshalltown,	John Blenkhorn,	{ Soldiers' Home,
A. A. Alline,	LeMars,		{ Marshalltown.
E. C. Haynes,	Centreville,		

WISCONSIN.

Sam. M. Kuter,	Eden,	J. H. Rector,	Oconomowoc,
R. R.-Crowe,	Winneconne,	Thomas Steele,	De Pere,
F. W. Sackett,	Phillips,	Frank W. Cutler,	Milwaukee,
P. H. Swift,	Rice Lake,	J. A. Venus,	Shawano,
H. A. Chase,	Marshfield,	J. S. Frisbie,	Milwaukee.

KENTUCKY.

Jos. A. Davis,	Maysville,	C. C. Furr,	Frankfort,
Samuel J. Parsons,	Burtonville,	Wm. H. Harrison,	Flemingsburg,
John W. Kerrick,	Elizabethtown,	F. H. Ninekirk,	Louisville,
Isaac W. Lykens,	Petersville,	Jerome E. Weitzel,	Frankfort.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Charles B. Dennison, Colerain, *vice James A. Horton, resigned.*

MICHIGAN.

C. D. Ball,	East Saginaw,	Charles Miller,	Muskegon.
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MONTANA.

N. H. Morley, Anaconda, *vice E. F. Wyman, declined.*

NEW YORK.

Alexander J. Stewart,	N. Y. City,	Steuben Hotaling,	Syracuse,
John Kevand,	Weedsport,	Wm. B. McMillan,	N. Y. City,
James A. Colvin,	N. Y. City,	Cornelius Ten Eick,	N. Y. City.

vice Wm. T. Wood, resigned.

OHIO.

E. F. Davis,	Lima.
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OREGON.

O. H. Byland,	Needy,	P. P. Gates,	Lafayette.
R. A. Bensell,	Newport,		

PENNSYLVANIA.

George H. Watts, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

C. H. Holmes,	Tacoma,	J. W. Langley,	Seattle.
Alex S. Farquharson,	Hot Springs,		

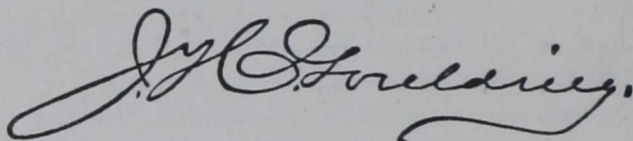
TEXAS.

G. W. McCormick,	Dallas.
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CASUALTIES.

Comrade V. Berberich, A. D. C., Frankfort, Ky., resigned, May 18, 1891.
 Comrade M. Sherman, A. D. C., San Diego, Cal., resigned, May 25, 1891.
 Comrade Wm. T. Wood, A. D. C., N. Y. City, resigned, May 14, 1891.
 Comrade Jas. A. Horton, A. D. C., Massachusetts, resigned, May 18, 1891.
 Comrade E. F. Wyman, A. D. C., Montana, declined, June 5, 1891.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 RUTLAND, VT., June 20th, 1891.

CIRCULAR.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In accordance with a standing resolution adopted by the 13th National Encampment, June 18th, 1879, the following proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations are brought to the attention of the members of the 25th National Encampment to be held at Detroit, Mich., August 5th, 1891.

I. Presented by the Department of Missouri.

In Chapter 2, Article 1, add to Section 3 "Any Post may change its location by a vote of two-thirds of all its members taken at a regular or special meeting, of which intended action notice has been duly given to all its members, providing such re-location receives the approval of the Department Commander."

II. Presented by the Department of Wisconsin. (Post 111.)

To so amend the Rules and Regulations that Sons of Veterans can join in the Post meetings "in some way agreeable to all."

III. Presented by the Department of Idaho.

Chapter 5, Article 2, Section 1, to be amended so as to return to the system of quarterly reports.

Chapter 3, Article 3, Section 1, to so amend that Department Encampments may be held after May 1st.

IV. Presented by the Department of Florida.

To so amend the Rules and Regulations that the elder son or other male representative of a comrade shall be eligible to membership upon the death of a comrade.

To so amend as to continue comrades in good standing who are unable to pay their dues.

V. Presented by the Department of New York.

Chapter 5, Article 4, Section 4 ; to amend by adding after the words " If elected he shall be reobligated " the following words : " The above to hold good during the three years subsequent to such action of a Post : At which time the comrade shall be entitled to an honorable discharge on application to the Post from which he was dropped, on payment of cost of discharge only, provided said discharge is asked for the purpose of joining another Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and said applicant has been dropped only for non-payment of dues."

Chapter 5, Article 2, Section 1 ; to be amended so as to return to the system of quarterly reports.

Chapter 2, Article 8, Section 3, by adding " A register of deceased veterans roll, to embrace every fact connected with the birth, birth-place, war service, membership or non-membership in the G. A. R., age at death, cause, place and date, burial, including cemetery, section, lot or grave, headstone or no headstone, and column for general remarks," as shown by an accompanying form.

VI. Presented by the Department of Tennessee.

Chapter 1, Article 4 ; to be so amended in the last line as to read " borne arms voluntarily against, etc.," instead of as now, " borne arms against, etc.," that is, add the word " voluntarily " to the article.

Chapter 2, Article 7, Section 1, add the word " Quartermaster" within the brackets so as to read " Adjutant, Quartermaster, etc.," that is, add the word Quartermaster to the article.

VII. Presented by the Department of New Jersey.

Chapter 2, Article 2, Section 4, strike out the word " two " in the fifth line of said section and in lieu thereof insert the word " four." Strike out the word " an " in the seventh line and in lieu thereof insert the word " two," and add to the word " ball " in the same line the letter " s," so that the section as amended will read : " If on a count of the balls deposited it appear that not more than 20 are cast and four or more of them are black, the candidate shall be rejected, but if more than 20 are cast, then two additional black balls for every additional 20 cast shall be necessary to reject."

Chapter 2, Article 7, Section 1; amend by adding to the excepted list of Post officers after the word " Adjutant " the words " Officer of the Day, Officer of the Guard," so that said section shall read : " The Post officers (the Adjutant, Officer of the Day, Officer of the Guard, Sergeant Major and Quartermaster Sergeant excepted) shall be elected," and that paragraph 2 shall be amended by adding after the word " Adjutant " the words " Officer of the Day and Officer of the Guard," so

that said paragraph shall read "at the installation of officers the Post Commander shall appoint the Adjutant, Officer of the Day and Officer of the Guard and upon the recommendation, etc."

VIII. Presented by the Department of Iowa.

To so amend Chapter 2, Article 1, Section 3, as to provide "for the change of the location of Posts upon the approval of the Department Commander after the proposed change shall have been decided upon by a two-thirds vote at a regular Post meeting, notice that the question of removal would be submitted having been given at the last previous regular meeting.

IX. Presented by the Department of Pennsylvania. (Post No. 7).

Chapter 3, Article 5. Election of Officers. Strike out sections 1, 2 and 3 of this article and insert the following :

Section 1. The nomination of candidates for Department Officers and Delegates to the National Encampment shall be made at the annual meeting of the Department Encampment, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Assistant Adjutant-General to forward immediate notice to each comrade so nominated, who shall signify by letter to the Assistant Adjutant-General his acceptance of such nomination within three months of such nomination; and the Assistant Adjutant-General shall within one month thereafter forward to each Post a list of the names of the nominees who have accepted the said nominations and shall also forward printed tickets to each Post in time for the election. (On or before the second Monday in September the Department Commander shall appoint a committee of three comrades and designate a time not later than the 15th day of October, and of which date each nominee shall have at least ten days notice).

The said committee to meet at the Assistant Adjutant General's office, then and there to arrange the names on a ticket, for the use of Posts at the ensuing election, in which arrangement priority of position shall be determined by lot, and all nominees may attend the meeting of said committee either in person or by proxy, provided, however, that in the event of no nominee accepting nominations for any office within the time prescribed in this section, the Department Commander shall nominate and elect at the next annual Encampment.

Section 2. At the regular elections of the Posts at the first meeting in December the comrades in good standing, who are present, shall by ballot vote for the several Department Officers and Delegates to the National Encampment. As soon as the polls are closed the votes shall be counted and the result, with the number of comrades voting, shall be forthwith certified in two returns by the Post Commander and Adjutant under the seal of the Post.

One return shall be immediately forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General, marked "Election Returns," one return furnished to the

Commander elect, marked Duplicate Election Returns, and in case the return forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General shall not have been received by that officer, and the one furnished to the Commander elect is presented at the Department Encampment previous to the final summing up of the vote, it shall be received and counted, if valid.

Section 3. At least twenty days prior to the Department Encampment, the Department Commander shall appoint a judge, two tellers, and two clerks to open and count the election returns. The judge shall forthwith notify the various candidates of the time at which the committee will meet at Department Headquarters, and therein to open and count the returns, which shall be done at least ten and not more than fifteen days prior to the Department Encampment.

Each candidate may be present in person or represented by a comrade at the time appointed by the judge for the purpose. No vote shall be valid or recorded as a part of the poll, unless it be for a regularly nominated candidate, nor unless the return has been certified by the Post Commander and Adjutant of the Post under the seal thereof, stating the number of votes cast for each candidate. Immediately after the counting of the votes for Department Officers and Delegates to the National Encampment by the Committee on Election Returns, they shall furnish the Assistant Adjutant-General with a list of the Posts from which no returns have been received and those which are informal by reason of having no seal or signatures, Post Commanders or Adjutants.

The Assistant Adjutant-General shall notify the Post Commander from which said defective, or no returns have been received, pointing out the defect, or neglect, and shall also enclose a blank election return, with a request that the same be correctly filled up and certified and returned to the Assistant Adjutant-General in time to be counted at the Department Encampment, but no amended return shall be counted except for defects as above mentioned.

X. Presented by the Department of North Dakota.

Chapter 3, Article 3, Section 1. To amend so as to allow Department Encampments to be held up to the 15th day of June of each year.

XI. Presented by the Department of Maryland.

Chapter 5, Article 2, Section 1. To be amended so as to return to the system of quarterly reports.

XII. The Department of Massachusetts submits a "Service at Laying of Corner Stones" for incorporation into the "Service Book" of the Order.

The Department of Florida submits a verbal change for the Ritual.

XIII. Presented by the Department of Alabama.

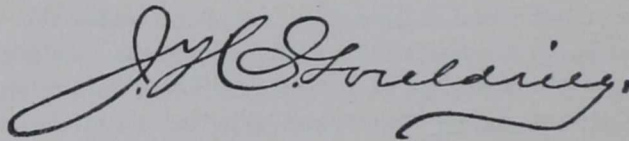
Chapter 2, Article 5, Section 3. To amend so that *three* members may constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business in Posts having a membership of less than twenty-five.

XIV. Presented by the Department of Vermont.

Chapter 5, Article 1, Section 6. Amend by changing the words "three-quarters" so as to read "six months," and by adding to the section the words, "or may sub-divide such Department or attach its Posts to adjacent Departments in his discretion, subject to the consent of the National Council of Administration or Executive Committee thereof."

Chapter 5, Article 15. To amend by adding the words, "Amendments affecting the membership in the National Encampment from Departments in good standing are to be submitted to the several Departments as such, for action at their respective Department Encampments and only to become operative when concurred in by a majority in number of all of such several Departments, as shown by action at their respective Encampments and after notice of such concurrent action has been duly promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief."

Official,



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 RUTLAND, VT., June 22d, 1891.

CIRCULAR.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS.

In accordance with a standing resolution adopted by the 13th National Encampment, June 18th, 1879, the following proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations are brought to the attention of the members of the 25th National Encampment to be held at Detroit, Mich., August 5th, 1891.

(ADDITIONAL.)

XV. Presented by the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi.

That Section 1, Article 10, Chapter 5, be so amended as to allow the Commander-in-Chief the right to appoint a Provisional Commander of a Provisional Department within the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina.

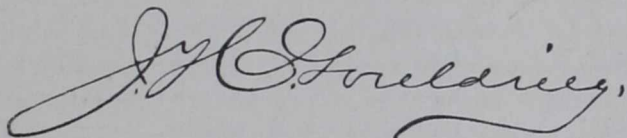
XVI. Presented by the Department of Washington and Alaska.

Amend Section 1, Article 3, Chapter 3, by striking out "May" in second line, and inserting "August."

XVII. Presented by the Department of Indiana.

Amend Section 4, Article 4, Chapter 5, as follows: In the fifth line after the words "unless relieved from such payment," insert the following: "Provided, he has been previously suspended and reported in accordance with the preceding section." The remainder of the section to be as now printed.

Official,



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., July 3, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 27. }

I. Attention is directed to the accompanying circular of the committee on the 25th National Encampment at Detroit, and comrades attending will note the arrangements made for their convenience and welfare. In this connection the Commander-in-Chief wishes to assure the comrades that no city in which these gatherings have been held has shown a more liberal and generous spirit than Detroit. Every demand for means or anything tending to render the occasion what it should be, has been cheerfully and fully met, and comrades can rest assured that a royal welcome and reception awaits them at the hands of the citizens there. This spirit of hospitality should be met by a large attendance of the men to whom it is extended, and every comrade who can so arrange will, it is hoped, help to swell the numbers who will once more march together shoulder to shoulder after the old flag, and testify by their presence that the manner Detroit has met the questions always involved in entertaining so large an Encampment is fully recognized by the Order.

II. Comrade Daniel Green, Department Commander of Delaware, having resigned June 15, 1891, on account of ill health, Comrade A. J. Woodman was duly elected Department Commander by the Council of Administration of said Department.

III. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters.

DELAWARE.

Sylvester Solomon, Wilmington, *vice Woodman, promoted Dept. Com'r.*

IDAHO.

Wade P. Hard, Boise City.

ILLINOIS.

E. F. Brooks,	Chicago,	Wm. E. Winholtz,	Chicago,
E. H. Dunbar,	Springfield,	L. B. Crooker,	Mendota,
George F. Gould,	Mattoon,	E. K. Westfall,	Bushnell,
Cuthbert W. Laing,	Chicago,	Philip Welshimer,	Neoga,
Samuel B. Chase,	Chicago,	J. H. Stibbs,	Chicago,
A. T. Steele,	Charleston,	P. K. Watts,	Centralia,
W. E. Hayward,	Pana,	George R. Pickard,	Monticello.

KANSAS.

Bernard Kelly,	Topeka,	H. C. McCarty,	Wreford,
G. M. Stratton,	Clay Center,	M. W. Sutton,	Dodge City,
Cyrus Leland, Jr.,	Troy,	J. W. Forney,	Belle Plaine,
J. C. Johnson,	Newton,	A. L. Voorhis,	Russell,
J. D. Barker,	Girard,	J. D. Guthrie,	Arkansas City.
J. W. Hamilton,	Nashville,		

MICHIGAN.

Homer Benson,	Coldwater,	A. D. Lawrence,	Tecumseh,
Henry W. Brown,	Hubbardston,	T. J. Wells,	Detroit.
L. A. Barker,	Reed City,		

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

A. S. Badger, New Orleans, La.

MINNESOTA.

Jacob K. Mertz, Minneapolis.

NEW YORK.

Edward M. Bloomer,	New York,	W. R. Scott,	Lowville,
<i>vice Bartram, resigned.</i>		E. J. Mitchell,	Yonkers.

POTOMAC.

M. M. Bane,	Washington, D. C.	R. J. Beall,	Washington, D. C.
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VERMONT.

J. D. Hanrahan, Rutland.

VIRGINIA.

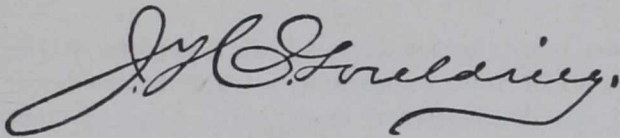
E. D. Robie, Norfolk, Va.

IV.

CASUALTIES.

- Comrade F. S. Bartram, A. D. C., New York, resigned, June 17, 1891.
Comrade A. J. Woodman, A. D. C., Delaware, resigned, June 15, 1891.
Comrade Daniel Green, Dept. Com., Delaware, resigned, June 15, 1891.
Comrade M. Sherman, A. D. C., California, resigned, May 25, 1891.
Comrade D. B. McConnell, A. D. C., Indiana, resigned, June 26, 1891.
Comrade Alfred C. Monroe, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Department of
Massachusetts, died June 18, 1891.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. C. Fordney". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the signatory.

Adjutant-General.

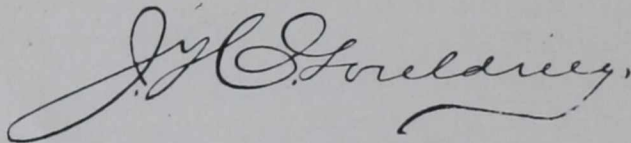
HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., July 14, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 28. }

I. Once more the sad duty, so often performed the current year, falls to the lot of the Commander-in-Chief to announce the death of another of our distinguished and greatly honored comrades. As the evening shades were closing upon the anniversary of the natal day of the Republic which Comrade *Hannibal Hamlin* so long and faithfully served and deeply loved, he, encircled by friends whom his presence charmed, cheerful and happy to the last, calmly heard the "taps" that called him to the slumber whose awakening would be on the eternal camping grounds.

Representative, governor, senator, foreign ambassador, vice-president, soldier; these positions mark the line of his march in his country's service; but it is rather as the lieutenant and devoted friend of the martyr-President, and as a member of our Order thrilled with the true spirit of comradeship, and as the elder brother of more than four-score years yet enthusiastic as the youngest, and as the gentle and pure patriot, the light of the camp-fire, the life of the Post-room, the glory of the Encampment, that he will hold the warmest place in our hearts, and will ever be to us the endeared and cherished comrade.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. C. Soudrey". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned centrally below the text of the order.

Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., July 15, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 29. }

I. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters.

CALIFORNIA.

J. K. Smedley,	San Francisco,	Chas. H. Blinn,	San Francisco,
J. B. Lauck,	San Francisco,	E. F. Loud,	San Francisco,
J. T. Cutting,	San Francisco,	G. A. Crall,	San Francisco,
S. Cahen,	San Francisco,	W. T. Ruddick,	San Francisco.

NEW YORK.

Albert C. Clark,	New York,	B. J. Bodine,	Port Richmond.
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OHIO.

Charles D. Thompson, Georgetown.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Royal S. Ripley, No. Chelmsford,

ILLINOIS.

James R. Cottle, Princeton.

II. CASUALTIES.

Comrade Hannibal Hamlin of Bangor, Me., a representative from the Department of Maine in the National Encampment for many years, died at his home July 4, 1891.

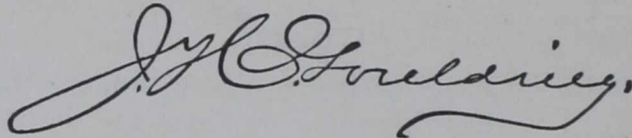
Comrade A. D. Lawrence, Michigan, A. D. C., G. O. 27, declined July 11, 1891.

Comrade L. B. Crooker, Illinois, A. D. C., G. O. 27, declined July 12, 1891.

III. These Headquarters have been notified that there are still at Columbus, Ohio, 160 pieces of baggage unclaimed from the 23d National Encampment held there in 1888, mostly trunks. Comrades interested can address Commander of McCoy Post No. 1, or Wells Post No. 451, Columbus, Ohio. This will emphasize the caution in the circular just sent out concerning baggage at Detroit. Hand baggage is much preferable.

IV. The Adjutant-General's office at Rutland, Vt., will close Saturday, August 1st, at 12 o'clock noon, and Headquarters will be established in the Private Official Car "Garfield," generously tendered the Commande-in-Chief by the Central Vermont R. R. Co., leaving that afternoon for Detroit. Headquarters will be at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, Sunday, August 2d, and at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Michigan, Monday morning, August 3d, and during the Encampment.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., July 21, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30. }

I. The Department of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, upon request of the Posts therein, was divided by the Commander-in-Chief by Special Orders No. 10, dated Headquarters G. A. R., Adjutant-General's Office, Rutland, Vt., June 22d, 1891, into the Department of Oklahoma and the Provisional Department of Indian Territory, the same to take effect July 1st, 1891, and Comrade E. Calkins of So. McAlester, I. T., was appointed Provisional Commander of said Provisional Department.

At a meeting of the Posts of said Provisional Department, duly ordered and held at So. McAlester, I. T., July 3d, 1891, a permanent departmental organization was effected and Comrade Edward Calkins was elected Department Commander.

II. Attention is once more called to General Orders No. 23, relating to the Census of Veterans. No comrade should fail to be enrolled therein and have his military record correctly shown.

III. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp upon the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by mail to the Adjutant-General in accordance with instructions they will receive through their respective Department Headquarters, viz. :

POTOMAC.

Edward S. Godfrey, Washington, W. E. Rogers, Washington, D. C.
D. C. (of Geo. A. Custer Post No. Daniel Grosvenor, Washington,
1, North Dakota.) D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

B. F. Weyman, Pittsburgh.

MICHIGAN.

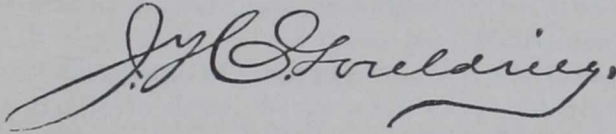
Roscoe D. Dix,	Berrien Springs,	Russell R. Pealer,	Three Rivers,
Geo. H. Prentice,	Lawton,	C. M. Hall,	Union City,
J. A. Crozier,	Menominee,	L. J. Allen,	Battle Creek.

IV.

CASUALTIES.

R. A. Bensel, A. D. C., Oregon, G. O. No. 26, declined June 24, 1891.
 W. E. Hayward, A. D. C., Ill., G. O. No. 27, declined July 15, 1891.
 John Thomas, A. D. C., Mo., G. O. No. 23, declined.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*



Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 RUTLAND, VT., July 22, 1891.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 31. }

I. The Commander-in-Chief hereby announces that the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic at its 25th Annual Encampment (silver anniversary) will take place at Detroit, August 4th, 1891.

Detroit Post No. 384 having tendered their services, will act as escort to the Commander-in-Chief.

II. Each Department will parade as a division under the command of its Department Commander or ranking officer present. Naval Associations will parade as a Division under a Commander to be designated by the Commander-in-Chief, in later orders. Sons of Veterans will form as a division under the command of the ranking officer of their Order present.

Division Commanders and staff will be mounted, if possible, and at 9 A. M., all divisions will form in their designated positions as hereinafter prescribed, and at 10 A. M. the Commander-in-Chief, escort and staff will leave Hotel Cadillac and proceed to the starting point for the parade, and the Commander of each division, from one to twenty inclusive, will send an Aide-de-Camp to report to the Adjutant-General, at the corner of Adams and Woodward Avenues, as soon as his division is formed and ready to move. The column will move promptly at 10:30

A. M., over the following route, namely: Starting at the corner of Adams Ave. and Woodward Ave., thence by Woodward Ave. to Park St., Park St. to Washington Ave., Washington Ave. to Michigan Ave., Michigan Ave. to Shelby St., Shelby St. to Lafayette Ave., Lafayette Ave. to 4th St., 4th St. to Fort St., Fort St. to Griswold St., Griswold St. to Jefferson Ave., by Jefferson Ave., south side to DeQuinder St., countermarching by the north side of Jefferson Ave. to Woodward, Woodward to Park St., where the parade will be dismissed.

III. The formation of the parade will be as follows:

- 1st Div. (Illinois) Adams Ave. east, right resting on Woodward Ave.
- 2d " (Wisconsin) Madison Ave., right resting on Woodward Ave.
- 3d " (Penn.) Madison Ave., in rear of Wisconsin.
- 4th " (Ohio) on Miami Ave., right resting on Williams St.
- 5th " (New York) on Gratiot St., right resting on Miami Ave.
- 6th " (Conn.) on Wilcox St., " " " " "
- 7th " (Mass.) " " " in rear of Connecticut.
- 8th " (New Jersey) on John R. St., north of Miami Ave., right on
Miami Ave.
- 9th " (Maine) on John R. St., in rear of New Jersey.
- 10th " (California) on John R. St., in rear of Maine.
- 11th " (Rhode Island) on Center St., right resting on John R. St.
- 12th " (New Hampshire) on Center St., in rear of Rhode Island.
- 13th " (Vermont) " " " " " " New Hampshire.
- 14th " (Potomac) on Adams St., west, right resting on Woodward St.
- 15th " (Virginia) " " " " in rear of Potomac.
- 16th " (Maryland) " " " " " " " Virginia.
- 17th " (Nebraska) " " " " " " " Maryland.
- 18th " (Michigan) at the rear of the G. A. R. column as the entertain-
ing Department, follows No. 45, which see.
- 19th " (Iowa) on Adams St., west, right resting on Park St.
- 20th " (Indiana) on Park St., north of Adams, with right on Adams St.
- 21st " (Colo. & Wyo.) on Adams Ave., west, in rear of Iowa.
- 22d " (Kansas) " " " " " " " Colo. & Wyo.
- 23d " (Delaware) " " " " " " " Kansas.
- 24th " (Minnesota) " Bagley " right on Park St.
- 25th " (Missouri) " " " in rear of Minnesota.
- 26th " (Oregon) " " " " " " Missouri.
- 27th " (Kentucky) " " " " " " Oregon.
- 28th " (W. Va.) " Clifford St., right on Bagley Ave.
- 29th " (So. Dak.) " " " in rear of West Va.
- 30th " (Wash. & Ala.) " " " " " " South Dakota.
- 31st " (Arkansas) on Middle St., right on Clifford.
- 32d " (New Mexico) " " in rear of Arkansas.
- 33d " (Utah) " " " " " New Mexico.
- 34th " (Tennessee) " " " " " Utah.

- 35th " (La. & Miss.) " " " " " Tennessee.
 36th " (Florida) " " " " " La. & Miss.
 37th " (Montana) " " " " " Florida.
 38th " (Texas) " " " " " Montana.
 39th " (Idaho) " " " " " Texas.
 40th " (Arizona) " " " " " Idaho.
 41st " (Georgia) " " " " " Arizona.
 42d " (Alabama) " " " " " Georgia.
 43d " (North Dakota) " " " " " Alabama.
 44th " (Oklahoma) " " " " " North Dakota.
 45th " (Indian Ter.) " " " " " Oklahoma.
 18th " (Michigan) on Washington Ave., on grass plat, on each side of
 the Ave., right resting on Michigan.
 46th " Naval Veterans on Clifford St., between Woodward and Wash-
 ington Ave., right resting on Washington Ave.
 47th " Sons of Veterans on Grand River Ave., between Grand River
 and Washington Ave., right resting on Washington Ave.

IV. Divisions will form in single rank platoons of 12 files front, closed *en masse*. Exact position of each division will be designated by flags showing the number of such division. The following distances will be observed in marching: Between Divisions, 60 feet; between Posts, 20 feet. Comrades will march in platoons of 12, single rank, with interval of 8 feet.

V. The column will march guide left, except when approaching the reviewing stand, when the guide will be changed to the right, and when within six paces thereof the commanding officers of Posts and Departments and all colors will salute.

VI. The Commander-in-Chief will review the column at the reviewing stand at Campus Martius, at which point the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief will take command and conduct the column after passing the reviewing stand, continuing the march in perfect order and passing under the arch at Park St., when the parade will be dismissed.

VII. The Encampment will meet at Young Men's Hall, Jefferson Avenue, Wednesday, August 5th, at 10:30 A. M. The Old Guard of Washington, D. C., will escort the Commander-in-Chief to the Hall from Headquarters for the opening of the Encampment.

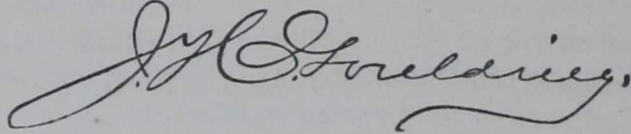
VIII. Comrade O. R. Looker, A. D. C., assisted by Comrade R. W. Allen, A. D. C., and Comrade George H. Keeting, A. D. C., will have charge of mounting the Staff, and Aides interested will register at Parlor F, Hotel Cadillac, where they will receive orders for horses.

Comrade D. S. Brown, A. D. C., will make details from the Aides present for duty at Headquarters during the Encampment.

IX. All comrades attending the National Encampment, but not belonging to organizations assigned to position in the parade, should report to the Department Commanders of their respective States for instructions as to their place in the column.

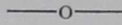
Let every comrade at Detroit able to march occupy his proper place in the line. The countermarch provided for will afford full opportunity for comrades marching to witness the parade.

BY COMMAND OF W. G. VEAZEY, *Commander-in-Chief.*

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. C. Forester". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned centrally on the page.

Adjutant-General.

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