

the company. The officers are too easy with the men and lack the gift of properly instructing the men in the drill and duties of the soldier. The men are scattered through the country and are not regular at drills and there is no reserve to recruit from. Arms in fair condition; records not properly kept up; military courtesy poor.

Company I.—Physical condition fair; uniform very good; instruction good; arms in good condition and records well kept; military courtesy fair; school of the soldier good; manual of arms fair; school of the company fair; this company presented a very fine appearance and displayed considerable enthusiasm. A fine body of men and should make an efficient company.

Company K.—This company is not yet one year old, and for the opportunities it has had it has made decided progress and bids fair to make the best company in the regiment, both as regards drill and discipline. They are all young men, present a very fine appearance and are neatly uniformed, intelligent, and composed mostly of Americans, some Germans and Swedes; arms in good condition; records not in good shape, but will be attended to; discipline good; military courtesy fair.

* * * * *

EMMET LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Physical condition of men good; service uniform; discipline and instruction poor; guns in good serviceable condition; school of the soldier and company poor; drill of one piece in loadings and firings and charge of front fair; records not kept up; sabres and accoutrements in fair condition; military courtesy lacking. The battery is laboring under many disadvantages, having been badly demoralized since last inspection from internal dissensions and has but recently been reorganized. A complete change in all the company officers has taken place and the battery at present is composed mostly of recruits. The battery did not present a very creditable or soldierly appearance at inspection and were entirely ignorant of the simplest company movements. I attribute this state of affairs solely to the negligence of the officers in not having instructed the men in the rudimentary lessons of the soldier.

* * * * *

REPORT FOR 1886.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,

ST. PAUL, June 10, 1886.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the annual inspection and muster of the National Guard, made in accordance with the requirements of law, and in compliance with the orders from general headquarters.

The National Guard of this State at present consists of two regiments of infantry of ten companies each; one battery of light artillery; and one troop of cavalry; with eight reserve companies of militia, fully armed and equipped. The latter companies organized for the purpose of filling vacancies that may occur in the National Guard. The strength of these various organizations, and the number of officers and men present and absent at inspection and muster is shown in exhibits "A," "B," "C," "D" and "E," hereto attached and made a part of this report. For a detailed report of the proficiency of the various companies "in manual of arms," "school of the soldier," and in "school of the company," I respectfully invite your attention to my remarks on the muster rolls of the companies regarding these points.

FIRST REGIMENT.

There has been a very marked improvement in the First Regiment, in drill, discipline and general soldierly appearance during the past year. The experience of camp service, and the steady improvement in the standard of company officers has been prolific in making the course of instruction more thorough and comprehensive.

The First Regiment, as at present organized, contains many intelligent and efficient officers, whose enthusiasm for its *esprit du corps* would do honor to any service. Many of the company commanders are thorough and competent instructors, their drills have been thorough, instructive and comprehensive, and as a result the men have a more correct soldierly bearing, are active,

well drilled, and more attentive to their duties. The men as a rule were all in splendid condition physically, and presented a very fine and soldierly appearance. They are fully uniformed in accordance with the National Guard regulation, and are armed and equipped with the latest improved breech-loading rifle muskets, and can be relied on to render efficient aid, should an emergency require their services. They are a splendid body of intelligent, active young men, and will compare favorably with the older regiments of the National Guard throughout the country; and are second to no other similar organization in the country for discipline, military courtesy, soldierly bearing, and proficiency in drill.

The field and staff, non-commissioned staff and company officers are all competent and thorough in their respective duties, and take great interest in the welfare of the regiment. They may justly feel proud of its present excellent condition and standing.

SECOND REGIMENT.

There has been a general improvement in the companies of this regiment, in drill, discipline and general appearance, during the year. The men were in splendid condition, physically, and presented a very fine appearance. They are armed with the latest improved breech-loading rifles, also, and will prove reliable should their services ever be needed.

I regret to have to report that the manual of arms in several of the companies was poor and not up to that degree of precision and accuracy it should be. There can be no excuse for this apparent neglect on the part of the company officers, as they have had ample time to have made their companies perfect in this branch of the school of the soldier. The defects observed in the drill of the companies can be overlooked, by reason of the limited time the most of them have for drill in the school of the company and also for the lack of suitable halls for drill purposes. The Second Regiment labors under many serious disadvantages by reason of the scattered condition of its companies; with no chance for battalion drill; the many changes occurring in the companies located in the small towns during the year; the lack of encouragement and assistance from the citizens of the towns where the companies are located. These and other difficulties they have to contend with in keeping up their organizations make it up-hill work and renders it a very difficult task to

bring these companies up to as high a degree of proficiency as otherwise would be expected.

The field and staff, non-commissioned staff and company officers (with a few exceptions of the latter) are competent and efficient, courteous and gentlemanly, and take great interest in the regiment. Col. Bobleter is a painstaking and efficient officer and a hard worker and takes very great interest in his command. Owing to its scattered condition, he can not devote the necessary time to personally visit the different companies, inspect their condition and look after their wants and necessities. The only time the companies of this regiment see each other is at the annual encampment, and the time allotted for this purpose is of so short duration that the men do not receive the benefit contemplated by this school of instruction.

ARTILLERY.

The artillery arm of the service has made decided progress in drill, discipline and in the general appearance of the men. Radical changes have been made in its ranks; the unruly and refractory element has been gotten rid of and new life has been infused into the battery. Capt. O'Brien has displayed excellent judgment in the selection of his non-commissioned officers, who are soldierly in appearance and well posted in their duties. The drill and soldierly bearing of the men indicated that some hard work had been done during the past year. The sabre exercise conducted by Lieut. Shea was a new feature of the battery, and was very creditably performed. The various cuts and thrusts were executed with celerity and precision, and considerable skill and dexterity was displayed by the men in the use of the sabre, considering the short time given to this branch of the drill. The battery can only have mounted drill once during the year, at the time of the annual encampment, owing to the great expense incurred and the difficulties experienced in obtaining good horses. As there is a United States battery fully mounted and equipped for field service permanently located at Fort Snelling, and which goes into camp with one of the National Guard regiments each year, I would suggest that the Emmet Light Battery (dismounted and without their own battery) be sent into the camp with the United States battery, for the purpose of drill and instruction. I think arrangements could be made by which they could use the United States battery for drill purposes, super-

intended by one of the regular officers of the battery as instructor. The great benefit they would derive from this school of instruction, and in the mounted drill with the battery, would enable them, at short notice, in case of emergency, to mount and make the best possible use of green horses.

CAVALRY.

This is a new branch of the National Guard, and has been organized and mustered into the service since the last annual inspection and muster.

The troop has some seventy-four names on its muster rolls, forty-nine of whom are fully uniformed, and armed with carbines and sabres. They are a very fine body of young men, and made a very handsome and soldierly appearance. Their manual of arms, sabre exercise, and drill of the trooper dismounted, was fairly well executed, for the short time they have been drilling. The officers are bright, intelligent and courteous, and are capable of becoming competent instructors. Discipline was lax, but can be overlooked on account of the many recruits, and the short time the troop has been in existence.

RECRUITING.

I must call attention to the lack of interest and evident indifference on the part of company officers to the importance of recruiting their companies. This important feature does not receive the attention its importance demands. No attention apparently is paid to filling vacancies as they occur during the year until the near approach of the time for the annual inspection and muster; in consequence men are hastily recruited regardless of their general appearance or fitness; the time too short to properly "set them up." They are not taught to carry themselves erect nor can they be sufficiently instructed in the school of the soldier, yet they are placed in the ranks of the company and expected to go through, the drill at the muster and inspection of the company, and in consequence the company does not pass inspection as well as its merits otherwise would enable it to do.

"BOOKS, RECORDS AND RETURNS."

Considerable attention has been paid to the keeping of the company records and accounts, and in accounting for the state

property throughout the guard. The adjutant general has taken great pains in systematizing this branch of the service and has had printed every necessary blank for all reports required.

I found the company books and records, with few exceptions, in excellent condition. The report of number of drills with average attendance during the year; expense books showing receipts and expenditures during the year; company property books accounting for the state property charged to the company; muster and descriptive books showing history of each man, all in good condition and all entries correct. The muster rolls and property returns submitted for examination before inspection (with one or two exceptions) were correct. I found the books and papers in a very satisfactory condition.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The arms and accoutrements were all clean, free from dirt and rust and were, as a rule, in excellent condition. There were a few muskets in nearly every company defective and needing slight repairs, but there were plenty of serviceable arms to supply all the men who would respond should an emergency arise requiring their services. The surplus stores held by company officers and mentioned in my report of last year have all been turned over to the military storekeeper at St. Paul. Bonds for the security of the arms now in possession of the guard have been secured, and a book has been prepared by the adjutant general in which the accounts with the various officers are kept, and a record of all arms and other state property in the possession of the different companies shown. The proper accounting for all state property is now carefully looked after and all deficiencies are charged against the companies, and their value deducted from the annual allowance paid the companies by the State.

STATE ARMORY AND PROPERTY.

I examined the books and papers in the office of the military storekeeper at St. Paul and found the affairs of his office in good shape.

The record books containing lists of stores received from the ordnance department at Washington and of stores issued to and received from the National Guard and others were in good condition and all entries correctly made. These books were compared

with invoices of stores received and the receipts from the National Guard and others for stores issued, and were correct.

Stores are only issued upon approved requisitions duly made, when duplicate receipts are sent to the officers to whom stores are shipped, and the receipts placed on file.

There has been a very marked improvement in the mode of conducting the business of the arsenal and in the mode of accounting for the state property generally. The state property on hand in the arsenal is apparently in good condition, and well cared for, and the duties connected with its care and management systematically performed.

ARMORIES FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Especial attention is called to the lack of armories and suitable halls for drill purposes, and especially for the companies of the Second Regiment.

Five of the companies of this regiment have no halls suitable for drilling companies, they have to depend upon out-door drills during the short summer season, and this particular time of the year is their busiest time, consequently over half of the members can not attend these out-door drills. Suitable halls should be provided for their use during the fall and winter months, when they are comparatively idle, and have ample time to devote to the drill and instruction.

The First Regiment are well provided with armories with every convenience and comfort, and ample room for all company movements.

A general complaint is made throughout the National Guard about the lack of interest, support and encouragement they receive from the State, and also from the citizens of the different towns and cities in which the companies are located. They think that they have a very heavy burden to sustain in keeping up their organizations; their limited resources being heavily taxed to meet the many expenses of "hall rent," "fuel," "gas," "insurance," "uniforms," and many other incidental expenses they are obliged to incur during the year. They feel that the time and money they so willingly give from their small means in keeping up their organizations and in perfecting themselves in their duties as soldiers, is not properly appreciated, and that very little notice or recognition is paid them for the sacrifice of time and money made by them for the general good of the State.

The coming year will see a very great falling off in the present strength and membership of the National Guard of this State, in both officers and men. A great many who have served the State faithfully the past five years, and who are consequently the best soldiers in the guard, will have completed their term of service. Very little encouragement or inducement is offered by the State, and an utter neglect and disregard is shown them by the citizens of the towns where they are located; consequently this neglect and indifference will, I fear, deter a large number of these veterans from re-enlisting. There are also other young men anxious to join the guard, excellent material, but they also hesitate, knowing the expense to be incurred on joining, and the many other incidental expenses they would have to meet during the year.

The State should make a more liberal allowance for the support and maintenance of the National Guard, of the State and every inducement held out to secure the great number of active, intelligent young men throughout the State anxious to join the guard.

The State should pay the rent of all the armories; should provide the uniforms for the men, and in addition to the exemption from jury duty, they should also be exempt from the road tax, and thus be partly relieved of the great burden of expense they now have to sustain.

That a well-organized and disciplined National Guard is a necessity, no thinking mind will gainsay, and a fact established by the prompt and efficient aid rendered the civil authorities in protecting the lives and property of the citizens during the riots and socialistic demonstrations that recently occurred in the cities of St. Louis, Milwaukee and Chicago. The threatened disturbance at Cincinnati also clearly demonstrated the great necessity of a well armed and disciplined body of National Guard. The fact that they were near at hand and prepared prevented bloodshed and destruction of property in that city. The result of their presence and prompt action in the cities above mentioned, especially at Milwaukee, clearly proved that without their assistance the lives of the citizens of those cities and their property would have been at the mercy of lawless combinations incited by fanaticism and roguery.

Although our State and people have been exempt so far from similar occurrences, it would be a suicidal policy on the part of our citizens did they not heed the experience of those cities, by

taking more interest in the National Guard of this State, giving them every encouragement and assistance, and to urge upon the legislature the importance and necessity for providing more liberally for its proper support and maintenance.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. KING, *Brigadier General.*
Inspector General.

To Brigadier General C. M. MacCarthy,
Adjutant General, State of Minnesota.

EXHIBIT "A."

FIRST REGIMENT, M. N. G.

Col. W. B. Bend, *Commanding. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.*

Companies.	Stations.	Captains.	Present at Inspection.			Absent from Inspection.					Total Officers and Men in Regiment.		
						With Leave.		Without Leave.					
			Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
	Field and Staff.....		9	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	10
	Non-com. Staff and Band .....		.....	27	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	27
A	Minneapolis.....	Barnard.....	3	45	48	.....	4	.....	.....	4	3	49	52
B	Minneapolis.....	Welch.....	3	43	46	.....	4	.....	1	5	3	48	51
C	St. Paul.....	Dawson.....	3	45	48	.....	7	.....	.....	7	3	52	55
D	St. Paul.....	Bean.....	3	62	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	62	65
E	St. Paul.....	Blakeley.....	3	35	38	.....	8	.....	2	10	3	45	48
F	Fergus Falls.....	Burnham.....	3	39	42	.....	5	.....	.....	5	3	44	47
G	Red Wing.....	Pierce.....	3	41	44	.....	6	.....	2	8	3	49	52
H	Litchfield.....	Leavitt.....	3	45	48	.....	4	.....	1	5	3	50	53
I	Minneapolis.....	Osgood.....	3	51	54	.....	4	.....	4	8	3	59	62
K	Stillwater.....	Bronson.....	3	49	52	.....	4	.....	9	13	3	62	65
	Totals.....		39	482	521	1	46	.....	19	66	40	547	587

A loss of thirty-nine enlisted men since last annual muster.

EXHIBIT "B."

SECOND REGIMENT, M. N. G.

Col. Jos. Bobleter, Commanding. Headquarters, New Ulm, Minn.

Companies.	Stations.	Captain.	Present at Inspection.			Absent from Inspection.			Total Officers and Men in Regiment.		
						With Leave.	Without Leave.				
			Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.
	Field and Staff.....		11	11				11		11	
	Non-com. Staff and Band		29	29				29		29	
A	New Ulm	Roskoff.....	3	38	41	3	5	8	3	46	49
B	Faribault	Klemer	3	35	38	6	3	9	3	44	47
C	Winona	Frost.....	3	48	51		10	10	3	58	61
D	Fairmont	Bird	3	43	46		4	4	3	47	50
E	Albert Lea	Weigand	3	36	39	1	12	13	3	49	52
F	Mankato.....	Washburn.....	3	37	40	8	3	11	3	48	51
G	Austin	Trowbridge..	3	35	38	5	6	11	3	46	49
H	Blue Earth City.....	Goodrich	3	39	42	6	7	13	3	52	55
	St. Peter	Donahower ..	3	44	47	7	3	10	3	54	57
K	Duluth.....	DeWitt.....	3	45	48		5	5	3	50	53
	Totals		41	429	470	36	58	94	41	523	564

A loss of one enlisted man since last annual muster.

EXHIBIT "C."

Emmet Light Artillery.

Station.	Captain.	Present at Inspection.			Absent from Inspection.			Total Officers and Men in Battery.		
					With Leave.	Without Leave.				
		Officers.	Enlist'd Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlist'd Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlist'd Men.	Total.
St. Paul.....	O'Brien.....	3	49	52	3	6	9	3	58	61

*A gain of four enlisted men since last annual inspection.

EXHIBIT "D."

St. Paul Cavalry.

Station.	Captain.	Present at Inspection.			Absent from Inspection.			Total Officers and Men in Troop.		
					With Leave.	Without Leave.				
		Officers.	Enlist'd Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlist'd Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlist'd Men.	Total.
St. Paul.....	Markoe	3	46	49	8	19	25	3	71	74

EXHIBIT "E."

Reserve Militia Companies.

Stations.	Captain.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Remarks.
St. Cloud.....	Andrew Larson.....	3	42	45	Armed and equipped reserve companies to fill vacancies occurring in the National Guard.
Zumbrota.....	Chas. E. Johnson.....	3	27	30	
St. Paul.....	Lawrence Fahey.....	3	41	44	
Luverne	W. H. Halbert.....	3	28	31	
Crookston	Chas. F. Mix.....	3	25	28	
St. Paul.....	E. H. Milham.....	3	35	38	
Owatonna	R. C. Philpot.....	3	24	27	
Total.....		21	222	243	

ADDENDA.

The following extracts are taken from the inspector's remarks indorsed on the muster and inspection rolls of companies:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.—The field staff of this regiment are all thorough and proficient, courteous and soldierly, and take great interest in all the affairs of the regiment. The regiment is under good discipline, a splendid body of young active men and very efficient. The colonel takes special pains in everything to advance its proficiency and discipline and is to be commended for its present excellent condition.

N. C. Staff and Band.—The non-commissioned staff and band of the First Regiment are a splendid body of men, intelligent and proficient in their respective positions and presented a very neat and soldierly appearance; discipline very good; military courtesy good.

Company A.—Physical condition excellent, uniform, discipline and instruction good; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company good; records well kept; efficiency of officers good; and a decided improvement since last annual inspection. The company has made considerable progress in drill and discipline and the officers are bright and competent. Military courtesy good.

Company B.—Physical condition good; uniform good; discipline good and instruction fair; company records not in very good condition; efficiency of officers good but not interest enough taken in the welfare of the company. This company presented a very neat and soldierly appearance and were under fair discipline. I report their manual of arms, schools of the soldier and company "poor" because they do not show any improvement whatever since their last annual inspection. I must attribute this state of affairs to either a lack of interest in the company or neglect on the part of the company officers. The company shows the least improvement of any in the regiment. Military courtesy good.

Company C.—Physical condition excellent; uniform, discipline and instruction good; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company very good; records in excellent condition. The officers are competent and enthusiastic and take great interest in the company. Military courtesy good.

Company D.—Physical condition, uniform, discipline and instruction excellent; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company perfect; arms and accoutrements in splendid condition and records in perfect order; officers proficient in every duty. The company still maintains its proud position for excellence in the National Guard. It is about as perfect in all company movements as it is possible for soldiers to attain. Military courtesy excellent.

Company E.—Physical appearance and discipline very good; uniform excellent and instruction fair; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company fair; arms and records in good condition. The company did not show as much improvement as it should have done. The drill was only fairly well done. The company has decreased in membership since last inspection and very little interest has been taken in recruiting its numbers. The captain is proficient but the company lacks life and energy. Military courtesy good.

Company F.—Physical appearance and uniform excellent; discipline and instruction fair; arms in good condition; manual of arms and school of the soldier fair; school of the company poor; records in fair condition. This company had the misfortune to have their armory burned with loss of all the company uniforms, arms and equipments, since last inspection. It has been completely reorganized with new officers and over half the present strength recruits. A good feeling prevails and it promises to make an excellent company. Military courtesy lacking.

Company G.—Physical condition and uniform excellent; discipline and instruction very good; arms in good condition; armory very good but rather small for company movements; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company very good and records in good condition. The company showed a marked improvement in drill and general appearance. The officers are bright, intelligent and competent instructors; the men were soldierly and executed their various movements promptly. Military courtesy good.

Company H.—Physical appearance and uniform excellent; discipline and instruction good; arms in excellent condition; arm-

ory good but small for company movements; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company good; records in good condition. The company has made considerable progress in drill and general appearance. The officers are bright and competent instructors, and are to be commended for the excellent condition of the company. Military courtesy good.

Company I.—Physical condition and uniform excellent; discipline and instruction good; arms in good condition and armory excellent; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company good; records in poor condition with indications of carelessness in their keeping. The company presented a very fine and soldierly appearance but has not made as much progress during the year as was expected. There were several errors made, both of company and individual, which should not have occurred. Military courtesy good.

Company K.—Physical appearance, uniform, discipline and instruction excellent; arms in excellent condition; armory fair; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company excellent. Records in excellent condition. This company has made greater progress during the year than any other company in the National Guard. Their military appearance and soldierly bearing, steadiness in the ranks during the drill, was most excellent. They have set an example that the entire guard should emulate, and have demonstrated most fully what application and regularity at drill will accomplish. It is by all odds the second best company in the State. Military courtesy good.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Field Staff.—Physical appearance and uniform excellent; discipline very good. Records of the regiment regularly kept and in good order. The field and staff of the Second Regiment were inspected and mustered at their respective stations and are a fine body of officers, intelligent and proficient in their duties and soldierly in their appearance, courteous and gentlemanly and take a great interest in the welfare of the regiment.

Non-commissioned Staff and Band.—The non-commissioned staff of the regiment was inspected and mustered at their respective stations and are a fine body of men. The band has been reorganized and now consists of twenty first-class musicians. They are handsomely uniformed, under good discipline and presented a very fine appearance. It will prove a very valuable acquisition to the regiment.

Company A.—Physical appearance and uniform good; discipline poor; instruction fair; arms in servicable condition; armory fair; manual of arms poor; schools of the soldier and company fair; records in fair condition. There is a slight improvement in the drill of this company since its last inspection and muster. The officers are evidently negligent and do not study the tactics nor post themselves regarding their duties generally. There can be no excuse for the poor condition of this company; material is good enough if properly handled. Military courtesy lacking.

Company B.—Physical appearance excellent; uniform, discipline and instruction good; arms in good serviceable condition and armory very good; school of the soldier good; school of the company and manual of arms fair; records in fair condition. This company has had several changes among its officers since its last inspection. The company has made rapid progress and bids fair to make an excellent company. Military courtesy fair.

Company C.—Physical condition and uniform excellent; discipline fair and instruction good; arms in excellent condition and armory excellent; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company good; records in good condition. This company has been recently reorganized with nearly one-half its present strength recruited during the past two months. They are all young men full of enthusiasm, attentive at drill and will make a very fine company. The officers are bright and competent. A very decided change for the better and very great improvements for the better since the last annual inspection.

Company D.—Physical appearance excellent; uniform good; discipline and instruction fair; arms in good serviceable condition; armory poor, only sufficient for containing arms; no drill room at all; manual of arms and schools of the soldier, and company fair; records well kept and in good condition. This company is composed of excellent material; a splendid body of men physically. Soldierly in appearance and for the advantages are fairly well drilled. The officers are old soldiers of experience and the members are all good rifle shots and take considerable interest in their company organization. It will prove a very reliable company should its services ever be needed by the State.

Company E.—Physical appearance and uniform good; discipline and instruction fair; arms in good serviceable condition and armory poor; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and

company fair; records in fair condition. There has been a slight improvement in this company during the year in their drill and also in its organization. One-half of the company has been recruited since last fall and a complete change has taken place in its officers. It made a fine appearance and did fairly well. A good feeling exists and I think the company will improve. Military courtesy lacking.

Company F.—Physical appearance and uniform good; discipline and instruction poor; arms in fair condition; armory poor but good enough for squad drill and manual of arms; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company poor; records poorly kept and not in good shape. The conduct and drill of this company shows a lack of both theoretical knowledge and efficiency on the part of its officers. It has not improved at all since the last annual inspection. There can be no possible excuse offered for its present poor condition. There is good material in this company and it should have been in much better condition. Military courtesy poor.

Company G.—Physical appearance and uniform excellent; discipline and instruction good; arms in good condition; armory good; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company, good; records in good order and regularly kept. This company has made much progress and is now in excellent condition. Its drilling and bearing under arms was very creditable. The officers are courteous, gentlemanly and competent. The men are in excellent physical condition and take much interest in the company and their duties. Military courtesy good.

Company H.—Physical condition excellent; uniform good; discipline and instruction fair; arms in good condition; armory poor, suitable for squad drill only; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company fair; records in fair condition. This company is now fully uniformed and made a very fine appearance. It has improved considerably since the last annual inspection and is doing very well considering the scattered condition of its members and its lack of a drill room. The captain is a hard worker and is to be commended for success in keeping his company together and for its present good condition. The company is a splendid body of men and would render efficient service.

Company I.—Physical condition and appearance excellent; uniform, discipline and instruction good; arms in good serviceable condition; armory good; manual of arms and schools of the

soldier good; records in good order. This company presented a very fine appearance. The drill was fair but not attention enough paid to errors. The captain is a good officer but should pay more attention and correct the individual errors and not permit the men to slight or slur the various motions in the manual. Military courtesy good.

Company K.—Physical condition, uniform, discipline and instruction excellent; arms in good condition and armory good; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company excellent; records not in good shape but not the fault of present officers. This company has made more progress than any other company in the regiment and is by far the best drilled. The officers are bright, intelligent and competent instructors. Military courtesy good.

EMMET LIGHT ARTILLERY.

The physical condition and appearance of the men of the battery is excellent; uniform, discipline and instruction good; arms in serviceable condition; armory excellent; schools of the soldier and company good; gun drill by platoon with two pieces good; sabre drill good; records in good condition and correctly kept. The battery has made decided progress during the past year in drill, discipline and general appearance and a good feeling prevails among the officers and men. The excellence of their drill and other exercises compared with last year indicated that some hard work had been done by both officers and men. Arms and accoutrements in fair serviceable condition.

ST. PAUL CAVALRY.

Physical condition and uniform very good; discipline lax; instruction fair; arms and armory excellent; manual of arms and schools of the soldier and company (dismounted) fair; records regularly kept. The troop presented a very fine and soldierly appearance and was fully uniformed. The drill was fair considering the fact of its being a new organization. The men are young and active and will make a good company. Military courtesy lacking.

APPENDIX "C."

REPORTS OF CAMP COMMANDERS.

NEW ULM, July 14, 1886.

Gen. C. M. MacCarthy, Adjutant General Minnesota, St. Paul,

GENERAL: In compliance with paragraph No. 7, General Order No. 5, current series, Headquarters Minnesota National Guard, I would respectfully report that in compliance with paragraph No. 1 of order above specified, the Second Regiment and St. Paul Cavalry, Minnesota National Guard, encamped at New Ulm, Minn., from June 23d to 29th inclusive. Light Battery "F," Fourth U. S. Artillery, Capt. Frank G. Smith, encamped with the troops under my command, as per orders of the secretary of war. The Luverne Guards, reserve militia, Capt. W. H. Halbert, encamped with the Second Regiment on their own motion.

As per paragraph No. 4, General Order No. 3, current series, Headquarters Second Regiment, Minnesota National Guards, a detail of one non-commissioned officer and three men from each of the several companies of the Second Regiment preceded the troops two days, and prepared the camp for the reception of the troops. The Second Regiment, St. Paul Cavalry and Luverne Guards arrived at New Ulm via special train over the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 5 o'clock P. M., June 23d, and at once proceeded to camp, distant about one mile from the centre of the city. Light Battery "F" arrived in camp at 7.30 A. M., June 22d, having marched overland from Fort Snelling, Minn. As a mark of esteem for his excellency, Hon. Lucius F. Hubbard, governor and commander-in-chief, State of Minnesota, the camp was designated "Camp Hubbard."

The camp was located in a beautiful plateau in the western part of the suburbs of the city of New Ulm. The water supply for the camp was obtained from a well sunk on the grounds es-

pecially for the occasion. The water was brought to the surface and pumped into a large tank by a windmill from which it was distributed to the several company kitchens through pipes laid under the sod, there being a hydrant at each company kitchen. Straw for tents, wood for the kitchens and ice for drinking water was furnished the camp gratuitously. Stabling was erected for the cavalry and battery horses. These and various other camp expenses were paid from a fund raised by the citizens of New Ulm.

The daily routine of the Second Regiment and the Luverne Guards, while in camp, was strictly as promulgated in General Order No. 4, current series, a copy of which is hereto attached. The battery acted independently, and their daily routine consisted in mounted battery drill from 6:30 to 8:30 A. M. and the various other duties pertaining to that arm of the service. The routine of the cavalry consisted in sabre exercises, mounted and foot drills, rifle practice and stable duties. On dress parade and reviews the cavalry acted with the regiment.

Maj. John M. Bacon, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, detailed by the war department at Washington to inspect and report upon the camp, arrived in camp on the evening of the twenty-third and remained during the entire week. He inspected the state troops and that portion of the camp occupied by them on Sunday forenoon, June 27th. On Monday, June 28th, Gov. Hubbard and staff officially visited the camp. The party was formally received in the city and escorted to camp by all the troops. Light battery "F" fired the customary salute of seventeen guns upon the governor's arrival in camp, at 12 M. At 4 P. M. the troops were reviewed by the governor and staff.

Exhibition battery, battalion and cavalry drills followed the review in the order named. On Tuesday, June 29th, all the troops participated in a sham battle, which was witnessed by Gov. Hubbard and staff and about 12,000 people, and passed off to the entire satisfaction of all parties and without accident.

Both officers and men took a lively interest in rifle practice during the entire week in camp, and the good results attained, as shown by the report of the inspector of rifle practice hereto attached, shows that the Second Regiment could do effective work in the event of their being called into active service. In this connection I would respectfully recommend that a more liberal allowance of ammunition for rifle practice be made at future encampments. The 1,000 rounds heretofore issued to each

company have been entirely inadequate. It can hardly be expected that the guardsman shall purchase his own ammunition to learn how to shoot in order that he may render the State effective aid in the event of his services being required. In my opinion each company should annually be supplied by the State with 5,000 rounds of ammunition for rifle practice, and that rifle practice be made compulsory. A soldier that does not know how to use his gun effectively might as well be armed with a club.

The following table shows the smallest and largest daily attendance, and the average attendance for the seven days of the several organizations in camp:

ORGANIZATIONS.	Smallest attendance.	Largest attendance.	Average attendance.
Second Regiment —			
Field and commissioned staff.....	9	10	9 4-7
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	22	25	23 3-7
Company "A".....	37	42	40 3-7
Company "B".....	30	33	31 3-7
Company "C".....	41	44	42 2-7
Company "D".....	43	43	43
Company "E".....	36	42	38 5-7
Company "F".....	35	37	35 5-7
Company "G".....	34	39	37 2-7
Company "H".....	41	43	42 3-7
Company "I".....	35	45	38 5-7
Company "K".....	29	41	33
Totals for the regiment.....	392	444	418
St. Paul Cavalry.....	19	25	20 5-7
Luverne Guards.....	13	16	15 1-7
Light Battery "F," Fourth U. S. Artillery.....	62	62	62
Totals for all arms.....	486	547	515 6-7

The largest number of troops in camp on any one day was on Monday (Governor's Day) when the post adjutant's consolidated morning report showed 473 national guardsmen and 62 United States troops in camp, a total of 535.

The guardsmen subsisted themselves and received compensation from the State at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day for the seven days. Several companies subsisted their men at the rate of fifty cents per day per man, including hired kitchen help, and none exceeded seventy-five cents per day per man. In my opinion, with economy and proper management, troops can be subsisted in the field at the rate of fifty cents per

day per man, and yet have issued to them an abundant quantity of good, wholesome food. For the sum total paid the guardsmen at Camp Hubbard I would respectfully refer you to the report of the paymaster of the State.

The health of the command during the encampment was excellent. The surgeon's report, hereto attached, shows that but sixteen (16) men from the regiment proper and four (4) Light Battery "F," Fourth United States Artillery, received medical treatment during the entire seven days, and of these none were in any way serious. This is a much better showing than has been made at any previous encampment and speaks well for the sanitary condition of the camp.

I have no hesitancy in saying that the encampment was the most successful ever held by the regiment. The attendance compared favorably with that at last year's encampment, though in too many instances men were detained at home by their employers, who could not bring themselves to believe that their services could be dispensed with for one week.

The progress made by the guardsmen during the six days of instruction was highly satisfactory, and the fact that so much was accomplished is creditable to both officers and men. To the presence in camp of Maj. Bacon and the United States army officers attached to Light Battery "F" and their ever readiness to volunteer aid and advice may be attributable to a degree the great success of the encampment.

I fully realize that much more gratifying results could be attained by a ten days' encampment, but the National Guard is and must necessarily always be largely composed of young men, men who are dependent upon others for employment, and until their employers can be brought to a realization of the importance of the National Guard and these annual camps of instruction, an encampment continuing longer than seven days would, in my opinion, be impracticable and result in a smaller average attendance.

In closing this report I would most respectfully submit the following recommendation:

That the military code of the State be so changed that field officers and mounted troops when in camp receive from the State an allowance for horse hire equal to the per diem now paid troops; that the State purchase and cause to be fitted up permanent camping grounds; that camp equipage be supplied to each regiment; that in order to have uniformity in arms, the two

click guns now in use be replaced with three click guns with Buffington rear sights and front sight protectors; that each enlisted man have issued to him canteen and blanket bag. I also heartily concur in the recommendations made by the surgeon, assistant surgeon and inspector of rifle practice in their reports herewith submitted.

I desire to embrace this opportunity to compliment the officers and men for their strict attention to duty and soldierly deportment while in camp; especially do I desire to make favorable mention of the very satisfactory and most pleasing manner in which the very arduous duties of adjutant, inspector of rifle practice, range officer and sergeant major have been performed respectively by Adjutant Andrew J. Eckstein, Inspector of Rifle Practice E. H. Bird, Range Officer Lieut L. G. Pierce of Company "G" and Corp. L. A. Sherwood of Company "G," acting sergeant major. I also take pleasure in acknowledging my appreciation for the uniform courtesies extended me by both officers and men.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, general, very respectfully your obedient servant,
 JOS. BOBLETER, *Colonel.*

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 17, 1886.

Adjutant General State of Minnesota,

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the First Regiment broke camp on Wednesday, fourteenth instant, and that the several companies returned on that day to their respective stations.

Save in the point of numbers present, the encampment was eminently successful. The battalion drills showed a marked improvement over those of former years; the guard mountings, dress parades and reviews were given with uncommon smoothness and precision, and strict military etiquette and discipline were maintained. Owing to unfavorable atmospheric conditions the rifle practice was not as good as might be expected, but the scores made were achieved under a strict interpretation of the rules laid down by state regulations and no latitude was allowed to any contestant.

The following military duty was performed:

First—Full and efficient guard duty. Guard was mounted twice daily.

Second—The regiment was drilled in the school of the battalion for two hours daily, except Sunday.

Third—Dress parade took place daily.

Fourth—The regiment was rigidly inspected on Sunday, the eleventh, by Col. Bacon, United States Army. The inspection, including the arms, uniforms, equipments, quarters and commissariat.

Fifth—The regiment was reviewed on the eighth by Col. Bacon, on the ninth by the mayor and council of St. Paul, on the twelfth by the commander-in-chief, and on the thirteenth by Col. Bobleter.

Sixth—Forty hours were spent in rifle practice.

In compliance with orders from general headquarters, I have the honor to make the following recommendations:

First—The military code should be so amended as to make the annual encampment last ten days instead of seven. The last three days would be worth more than the first seven.

Second—The appropriation should be increased sufficiently to pay the men one dollar per day in addition to the cost of subsistence, and to pay the officers the same amount that they would receive in actual service. The present per diem barely pays the camp expenses of the men, and leaves the officers largely out of pocket.

Third—An appropriation should be made to furnish the companies with ammunition for rifle practice during the year, instead of their being compelled to fire at their own expense, or to loose what they have gained at camp.

Fourth—Permanent camp grounds should be bought by the State, and suitable buildings for cooking and storage erected. The carrying of the tents from one point in the State to another injures them and is a serious loss to the treasury. If suitable grounds were procured and graded and proper buildings erected the cost of the annual encampment would be materially lessened.

Fifth—Such support should be given to the National Guard that the members should only be required to give their time, and not be compelled, as now, to pay roundly for the privilege of being soldiers. The annual allowance of three hundred dollars for each company goes for armory rent in most cases, and uniforms as well as every other expense have to be paid for from private means. The effect of this policy on the part of the State is to check recruiting and keep the organizations below their proper strength. I think that every city should be compelled to furnish suitable

armory accommodation to the National Guard companies that may be stationed therein. This practice obtains in older states, and is eminently just.

Many of the foregoing suggestions are caused by the difficulty experienced in keeping the companies filled to the maximum allowed by law, and others by the difficulty experienced in getting the men into camp. The average attendance at Camp Ruger was 402 3-10 (exclusive of the Emmet Light Artillery) or sixty-eight per cent of the strength of the regiment. Under more favorable pecuniary arrangements, I think that at least eighty per cent of the members would be present.

I am rather of the opinion that it would be better to encamp in September next year, instead of July, as the middle of the day would then be available for skirmish drills, and not be wasted as is frequently necessary in the extremely hot weather which prevails in July.

I can not close this report without referring to the difficulties thrown in the way of a large number of members of the National Guard by their employers. While there are many employers who give vacations to their clerks so as to enable them to attend properly to their military duties, there are a great many who positively refuse to do so. As no man can be expected to sacrifice his bread and butter for the purpose of becoming a better soldier, many of the members of the National Guard are compelled to remain away from camp, or by attending mornings and evenings to their military duties and through the day to their business, do two days' work in each twenty-four hours. This is all wrong. The citizen soldiery is the bulwark of the nation and is liable to be called into active service at any moment. To be efficient in time of need, it must be thoroughly drilled and disciplined, and the policy which denies a few days in each year for this purpose is very short sighted. The greater part of the time taken in making soldiers is contributed by the men themselves and is not a tax on their employers, the drilling being done in the evening, and the time taken for the annual encampment is all that is asked from employers. Were any trouble to arise those who now throw every difficulty in the way of the National Guard would be the first to shriek for assistance, and they would do well to remember that preparation is necessary in military as well as commercial affairs if success is to crown our efforts.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. BEND, *Colonel.*

APPENDIX "D."

UNITED STATES CAMP INSPECTOR'S REPORTS.

FORT SNELLING, MINN., July 17, 1885.

To the Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.,

GENERAL: In compliance with Special Order No. 128, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O. June 5, 1885, I have the honor to submit the following report of my observations while in camp with the National Guards of Minnesota at Faribault, Minn. (Camp Hubbard), and at White Bear Lake, Minn. (Camp Bend).

The troops at Faribault, Minn., (Camp Hubbard) were the Second Regiment, National Guards, Col. Joseph Bobleter commanding, and Light Battery "F," Fourth United States Artillery, Capt. Frank G. Smith commanding. They were all in camp from June 24 to July 1, 1885.

The troops encamped at the fair grounds and were somewhat cramped for room, especially for drill ground. Wood, water and ice were supplied at regimental expense. Wall tents were furnished by the State for both officers and men. The supply department of the State, not being prepared to subsist her troops, the supplies were purchased by a non-commissioned officer under the supervision of the company commander, the men paying for the supplies out of their pay, one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day. Fresh beef and vegetables were plentiful and the men lived well at a cost of from seventy cents to one dollar per day. Some companies lived for less but not so well. The health of the command was good.

I arrived in camp June 25th and remained there until the thirtieth inst., thus having every facility for observing the routine of the camp.

DRILLS.

Company drill was from 6:30 A. M. to 7:30 A. M. and under the supervision of Maj. Ives. The companies did not, as a rule, show to a good advantage in the drills, many new men having but recently joined the regiment and there being one entirely new company in place of one disbanded. Both officers and

non-commissioned officers (at first) showed by their numerous mistakes their unfamiliarity with the subject. Not infrequently wrong commands were given, still all were devoted to their duties and by the close of the week great progress had been made. The material of the command is very good and if company commanders would remember that "precision in company drill, upon which the success of all battalion movements depend, can only be obtained by requiring at all times the strictest attention of the men and the assistance of the file closers," their companies would be in much better shape for their next encampment. Then some attention should be paid to the squad and "sitting up drill."

Battalion drills were from 9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M. and were conducted by Col. Bobleter who seemed thoroughly familiar with the subject. The greatest trouble the colonel had to contend with was the loss of distance in column of companies and fours. Nearly all movement in the school of the battalion was executed before the encampment was over and the movements during the last few days were fairly well executed. This regiment labors under the great disadvantage in that it is scattered all over the State; no two companies being in the same locality annually, it is impossible for the colonel to assemble them for instruction. It is to be regretted that this regiment could not have remained in camp one week longer.

On Sunday, June 28th, at Col Bobleter's request, I made an inspection of the regiment, and the following table exhibits the strength of the regiment at that time:

TROOPS.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Field staff and band.....	10	25	1	1	11	26
Company A.....	3	37	.....	10	3	47
Company B.....	2	41	4	3	3	44
Company C.....	3	18	.....	29	3	47
Company D.....	3	42	.....	8	3	50
Company E.....	3	29	.....	14	3	43
Company F.....	3	28	.....	20	3	48
Company G.....	3	40	.....	8	3	48
Company H.....	3	38	.....	8	3	46
Company I.....	2	49	.....	15	2	64
Company K.....	2	33	1	16	3	49
Total.....	37	380	3	132	40	512

From the above table it will be observed that there was a total present of four hundred and seventeen (417) out of a total strength of five hundred and fifty-two (552). One company, it will be noticed, had but eighteen (18) men in camp the day of inspection, and on other days my impression is there was not so many.

It is a question for the state authorities to decide whether it is best to try to keep up an organization which can bring so few men into camp, when there are independent companies which are much stronger and are anxious to be admitted into a permanent organization.

UNIFORM.

Same as that now in use in the army of the United States except buttons. Clothing as a rule fits well and is kept clean.

ARMS.

Springfield rifle, calibre forty-five. With but few exceptions the guns are old and badly cared for, some having been in use for five years, and have the appearance of having been kept in a damp room or cellar. Men have cartridge belts (woven), no canteens, haversacks or clothing bags.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Officers and men took great interest in the subject. No good range could be found near the camp. Add to this the targets were not up when the troops arrived. The instructor of musketry being absent, Lieut. Bird was detailed for this duty and did all in his power to make it a success. Distances fired, 100, 200, 300 and 500 yards. There were sixty-eight (68) marksmen and thirteen (13) sharpshooters qualified during the encampment. Company "D" (Capt. Bird) came out ahead. A team of ten men from the two regiments are to have a competition at Fort Snelling during the fall.

GUARD DUTY.

There were two guard mountings daily, which gave each officer and man an opportunity to become acquainted with this most important duty, and were well performed.

POLICE OF THE CAMP.

Was very good, and a daily inspection of quarters was made by the officer of the day.

SHAM BATTLE.

Took place June 27th, and was witnessed by a large body of citizens from the city and surrounding country. The maneuvers of Light Battery "F," Fourth United States Artillery, was a great source of amusement to both guardsmen and soldiers, and the officers and men, by their proficiency in drill and soldierly deportment while in camp, caused much favorable comment from all.

On the thirtieth day of June, at 4 P. M., the command was reviewed by his excellency, Gov. L. F. Hubbard, of Minnesota, accompanied by Adj. Gen. MacCarthy and other members of this staff. All expressed themselves as well pleased with the soldierly bearing of the troops.

The troops encamped at White Bear Lake, "Camp Bend," were the First Regiment Minnesota National Guards, Lieut. Col. Perry Harrison commanding, and the Emmet Light Artillery, Capt. O'Brien commanding.

The camp was well selected near the woods, where shade trees protected the men from the sun, and near the lake, where they could bathe. The camp was named in honor of the colonel of the regiment, who was unable to attend this year's encampment, much to his regret, as well as that of the members of his regiment.

The regiment went into camp on July 8th, and remained until July 15th. The tents were the same as those used at "Camp Hubbard," with the addition that they were all floored (except one company), and were all up, and the men, thanks to the energy of Lieut. Metzker, the regimental quartermaster, had nothing to do but make themselves comfortable.

DRILLS.

Battalion drill was in the morning and lasted for two hours, from 5:30 A. M. until 7:30 A. M., and was conducted by Lieut.

Col. Harrison, who seemed thoroughly conversant with the subject, and nearly all movements in the school of the battalion were well executed. The battalion was also drilled by Maj. Reeves in a very creditable manner, taking into consideration that four companies of this regiment had not had a battalion drill since July last. I consider their drills very creditable indeed. Company drills were supposed to take place between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., but so much interest was taken in target practice, and the guard details being heavy, but few of the companies drilled. Some few had skirmish drills, and Capt. Bean, Company "D," gave some fine exhibition drills in company movements. This is, without exception, one of the best drilled companies I ever saw, either in the regular or volunteer forces. Three companies of this regiment belong to the city of St. Paul, and three to Minneapolis. They are under the immediate eye of the colonel and other field officers of the regiment, who assemble them frequently for drill and instruction, hence the fine appearance of these companies.

On Sunday, July 12th, at Col. Harrison's request, I made an inspection of the First Regiment and Emmet Light Artillery. The following table shows the number present and absent at that time:

TROOPS.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Field staff and band, First Regiment.....	7	27	4	.....	11	27
Company "A," First Regiment.....	3	41	.....	12	3	53
Company "B," First Regiment.....	3	29	.....	11	3	40
Company "C," First Regiment.....	3	30	.....	24	3	54
Company "D," First Regiment.....	3	56	.....	15	3	71
Company "E," First Regiment.....	3	40	.....	8	3	48
Company "F," First Regiment.....	3	27	.....	24	3	51
Company "G," First Regiment.....	2	39	.....	14	2	53
Company "H," First Regiment.....	1	31	2	21	3	52
Company "I," First Regiment.....	3	47	.....	22	3	69
Company "K," First Regiment.....	3	39	.....	24	3	63
Total First Regiment.....	34	406	6	175	40	581
Emmet Light Artillery.....	2	24	1	21	3	45
Grand total.....	36	430	7	196	43	626

In the First Regiment, Minnesota National Guards, there were present four hundred and forty (440), an increase in those present over last year's encampment of seventy-one (71), and absent one hundred and eighty-one (181).

ARMS.

Springfield rifle, calibre 45, and in most of the companies were in good condition; some, however, had old rifles, which have been in use for some years. Two of the Minneapolis companies ("A" and "B") had these guns. It is rather discouraging to a soldier who prides himself on presenting a good appearance to be armed with such a weapon. The men have the "Mills cartridge belts," but for full dress purposes would present a much better appearance if they had a black belt with a McKeever cartridge box. The men have no canteens, haversacks or knapsacks.

UNIFORM.

Same as that worn by the regular army, and much pains having been taken in fitting the clothing, the men present a fine appearance.

The Emmet Light Artillery was next inspected. There were present two officers and twenty-four men. They are physically a fine body of men, and Capt. O'Brien is an intelligent and painstaking officer. They have two sections of artillery; have to hire their horses every time they have mounted drill. Those at first procured at the encampment were too small. After they obtained larger animals their drills were quite spirited.

GUARD DUTY.

There were two guard mountings daily, thereby giving each officer and soldier an opportunity to acquaint himself with this duty.

POLICE OF CAMP.

Was good; an inspection being required daily.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Was under the direction of Lieut. or Dr. Skinner, the instructor of musketry for the regiment. The doctor is an enthusiast on the subject, and had everything pertaining to the range in fine condition. He has a system of signaling from the firing point to the range by means of a mirror set in a frame between

the targets at the pit, and is so arranged that it reflects everything that occurs at the firing point. Some large numbers are painted on canvas and are placed in a box at the firing point. When a shot is fired and there is any delay in marking the shot, the officer in charge says "Mark No. —," when the man near the box displays a figure that corresponds with the target he wishes examined, the number is instantly seen at the pit, and the target turned down, examined and signaled. I have seen this system work as far as five hundred yards, and it did well.

The distances fired were 100, 200, 300 and 500 yards. Five companies and the field staff and band fired at the same time. There were two hundred and four (204) marksmen and thirty-two (32) sharpshooters qualified during the encampment. On Tuesday, July 14th, there was team shooting between the companies and band, ten men from each, distance fired two hundred yards. Prize, a very handsome banner presented by Col. Bend, and was won by Company "F," First Regiment.

On Monday, July 13th, the regiment and battery were reviewed by his excellency, Gov. L. F. Hubbard, accompanied by his adjutant general, MacCarthy, and other members of his staff. All expressed themselves as well pleased with the marching and military bearing of the troops.

I would most respectfully submit the following recommendation for the consideration of his excellency, the governor of Minnesota.

1st. That the State take some measure to procure their own land for camping purposes. I believe good lands for camps and target range could now be secured at reasonable rates.

2d. That camp equipage be supplied each regiment. The advantage of this plan will be in the end an economical one, as each regiment would control its own canvas, and when so provided the loaning of it to anyone should be prohibited.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to his excellency, Gov. Hubbard, and to each officer and soldier for the uniform courtesy with which I have been treated during this, my third, visit to their annual encampment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GAINES LAWSON,

Captain Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

A true copy.

J. C. KELTON, *Asst. Adjt. Gen.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O. }
Nov. 28, 1885. }

For the adjutant general of Minnesota.

FORT TOTTEN, DAK., July 2, 1886.

To the Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.,

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the Second Regiment of Infantry, the Luverne Guards and St. Paul Cavalry, being that part of the National Guard of the State of Minnesota encamped near New Ulm, Minn., from the twenty-third to the twenty-seventh of June last, made in compliance with paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 137, current series, from your office:

I reached New Ulm, Minn., on the morning of June 23d, the day appointed for the rendezvous of the designated troops, who arrived by rail during the same afternoon, and marched in good order to their camp, making a most favorable impression by their military bearing.

Camp Hubbard, named in honor of the chief executive of the State, was located a short distance west of New Ulm, on a beautiful plateau from the south side of the Minnesota River, and presented all that could be required in a camp of instruction, the grounds being ample for the bivouac and manœuvres of a brigade or division. The drainage was natural; water of good quality supplied by windmill, and distributed through iron pipes and hydrants to each company-kitchen; separate sinks for officers and men were prepared at suitable distances and housed; and at regular intervals posts were erected supporting lamps, giving all necessary illumination at night. Before the arrival of the troops the tents had been pitched by the New Ulm company and detachments under the supervision of the colonel and lieutenant colonel. They consisted entirely of wall tents, without flies, the property of the State, and were arranged in column of companies, as provided in tactics, except the company kitchens and mess place. Hospital tent flies were placed in rear of the line of the field and staff officers' tents. Temporary sheds were built as cover for cavalry and artillery horses. The guard tents were placed at one angle of the square embracing the camp, and near by was erected a pavilion, divided into an officers' mess room and traders store.

I was most courteously received by the commanding officer, Col. Joseph Bobleter, of the Second Regiment, and through him soon became acquainted with all of his officers, and remained with them from the first to the last day of encampment, observing closely every detail and routine of duty.

CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORT.

The following table shows the strength of the command on the twenty-ninth of June, being a fair statement for each day of the encampment:

TROOPS.	Present.		Absent.		Total Present and Absent.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Field staff and band.....	9	22	2	6	11	28	39
Second Regiment.....	24	369	6	131	30	500	530
Luverne Guards	2	13	1	13	3	26	29
Cavalry Troop.....	2	17	...	.....	2	16	19
Total.....	37	421	9	150	46	571	617

REGULAR TROOPS.

Light Battery "F," Fourth Artillery, Capt. Frank G. Smith commanding, arrived from Fort Snelling June 22d, encamped near the left flank of the state troops, and participated with them on occasions of ceremony. The drills and splendid appearance of this battery was a source of special admiration and satisfaction to the entire cantonment.

ORGANIZATION.

The Second Regiment is organized on the basis of ten companies, the same number of field, staff and company officers as are allowed a regiment of infantry in the United States army, with the addition of the following staff officers, viz.: A commissary of subsistence, an inspector of rifle practice, and a judge advocate, each having the rank of first lieutenant.

The Luverne Guards, designated the reserve company of the Second Regiment, is a new and skeleton organization, as yet total strangers to tactics, and armed with the obsolete Springfield breech-loading rifles, calibre fifty.

The St. Paul troop of cavalry appeared also to be of recent origin, and was represented by two officers and fifteen enlisted

men, mounted on farm horses hired in the neighborhood. The time allotted was too short for them to become familiar with the saddle. Capt. Markoe deserves credit for the energy he displayed for the benefit of his troop.

ARMS.

The infantry were armed with Springfield breech-loading rifles, calibre forty-five, except the Luverne Guards, heretofore described. A large number of the rifles have been supplied with the last-improved sights, and there were many old guns without the safety notch, and badly worn, which should be exchanged for serviceable rifles.

The cavalry were well armed with the Springfield breech-loading carbine and sabres.

EQUIPMENTS.

The infantry reached camp with new waist belts and plates, steel bayonet scabbards and the McKeever cartridge boxes; also new blanket bags. Each company had been supplied with tin canteens, but none had haversacks. To be prepared for active service, these latter articles are absolutely essential, and each man should be supplied, and I would respectfully invite attention to this deficit.

The cavalry troop were equipped with the sabre, belt and plate, McKeever cartridge box, and carbine sling and swivel, but nothing worthy the name of horse equipments.

It appears that the State possesses but sufficient tentage to cover one full regiment, and must transport this from place to place as required. I believe it would prove a measure of economy to supply each regiment with their own tents, and would certainly add to the efficiency of the troops should they be called out.

Each company of the Second Regiment owns a complete messing outfit, including cooking stove, necessary utensils, and table-ware.

CLOTHING.

The infantry uniforms, both dress and fatigue, were similar in color and design to that prescribed for that arm in the regular service, well cared for and satisfactory. Shoes and underwear according to individual tastes.

The cavalry uniform was somewhat more gaudy and expensive, but generally appropriate.

SUPPLIES.

Each company commander subsisted his own company with the per diem allowed by the State to each man while in camp, viz., \$1.50. The purchases were made by a non-commissioned officer and cooks hired. The plan seemed to give entire satisfaction, but left the regimental commissary of subsistence without occupation. Wood and ice abundantly supplied, and, I think, donated.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The medical department, as conducted by the surgeon and assistant surgeon (Drs. B. G. Berry and D. B. Collins), was all that could be desired. I believe the medicines used were furnished by the medical officers.

INSTRUCTION.

Upon the arrival of troops printed orders were distributed announcing the daily routine of the command, in which nearly every hour of daylight was utilized for purposes of instruction. Daily at 2 P. M. the officers were assembled at the quarters of the commanding officer and given theoretical instructions in infantry tactics and customs of service. By request of the colonel commanding I attended this call and joined fully in all discussions. On these occasions the officers generally evinced a military spirit and desire to learn, and questions indicated that a few of them had given the subject much attention. If captains could be induced to conduct regular tactical recitations at their armories they would find not only their companies but themselves greatly benefited. Many of the lieutenants seemed imperfectly acquainted with their duties, either in guard duty, ceremonies or as file closers. The company school recommended would go far toward remedying this defect.

GUARD DUTY.

To enable each officer and enlisted man to perform a tour of guard duty, the guard was relieved every twelve hours, full-dress guard mounting being had each morning and immediately

after sunset; captains taking turns as officer of the day and two lieutenants going on as senior and junior officers of the guard. The guard duty was performed faithfully and as correctly as could have been expected from troops unaccustomed to such requirements, an improvement being observed daily.

Should the National Guard be called to active service their first duty would be that of guard, and it is recommended that the strictest attention be given this subject by all concerned. Captains could soon render their men familiar with the duty by including it as part of their armory instruction.

DRILLS.

Battalion drill was held each morning, Sunday excepted, from 6:40 to 8:40 o'clock. While company commanders were not proficient, they made remarkable progress, and before breaking camp went through all open column movements prescribed in the school of the battalion with much credit to themselves and their colonel, who labored intelligently and unceasingly in their behalf. When the fact is recalled that the companies of the Second Regiment are scattered throughout the State and never exercised as a battalion except at the annual encampment of a week, their recent performance in battalion movement was surprising, especially their marching in column of companies.

Company drill was had one hour daily. I would recommend that during the encampment week this be dispensed with, substituting therefor battalion skirmish drill, dividing the regiment for this purpose into two battalions under the lieutenant colonel and major, respectively. They can reach proficiency in company drill at their armories, as shown by Capt. De Witt in a most attractive and spirited exhibition drill with his company (K).

Company skirmish drill does not seem to have received the attention its great importance demands.

REVIEWS AND PARADES.

Review and dress parade occurred each afternoon, Maj. Smith, Fourth Artillery, or myself acting by invitation as reviewing officer. They were properly conducted, though on one or two occasions somewhat marred by the inexperience of the adjutant, a most worthy gentlemen, but young soldier. The command always presented a handsome, soldierly appearance.

On Monday, the twenty-eighth, his excellency, the governor, visited the camp officially, being escorted by the entire command, including Light Battery F. His reception was enthusiastic, as was to be expected when it was remembered that he is the founder of the present efficient organization of the State National Guard. At the review in his honor I had the pleasure of acting upon his staff and wish now to express my high appreciation for courtesies at his hands.

SHAM BATTLE.

A sham battle occurred Tuesday, June 29th, before a large assemblage of people and was entirely successful, the attacking party, commanded by Col. Bobleter, consisting of Light Battery F, Fourth Artillery, seven companies of infantry and the St. Paul troop of cavalry, with Lieut. Col. Mead commanding; one piece of artillery and three companies of infantry on the defensive. The skirmishing was good and the control of the men during the excitement attending the mimic conflict was excellent.

DISCIPLINE.

Good order and cheerful obedience was a marked and a pleasant feature of the encampment. Rigid discipline would have been out of place, the men appearing to do their best except in the matter of military courtesy, which was very slack regarding enlisted men saluting officers. With ample opportunities I saw not one officer or soldier under the influence of liquor. I, however, believe the line between company officers and enlisted men should be more distinctly drawn. The personnel of the command is very fine, and I am sure the men themselves would readily appreciate efforts of their officers to maintain properly their rank and office.

POLICE OF CAMP.

The police of camp was in charge of Maj. G. S. Ives and was thorough.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The range for this purpose at 100, 200 and 500 yards was very good. Practice was had under the supervision of the inspector of rifle practice, First Lieut. E. W. Bird, according to regulations

promulgated from the adjutant general's office of the State of Minnesota. Much interest in the subject was manifested and as high a state of excellence obtained as possible in a single practice week. The conditions differing from those laid down in Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing no comparison could be made between the shooting of these troops and those in the army.

INSPECTION.

At the request of the commanding officer I made a minute inspection of his entire command, occupying about three hours. The inspection was preceded by a review. As a rule the companies have not been regularly inspected by their company commanders and in consequence many of the officers and men were awkward in performing their parts. The rifles though serviceable were not in the condition one would naturally expect from so good a regiment. Company officers should give this subject more attention and impress upon their men the importance of properly caring for their arms and equipments by having formal company inspections at least monthly and reporting results to regimental headquarters. The equipments were properly adjusted. The camp was thoroughly policed and the tents neatly arranged and bedding properly folded.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.

Company and consolidated reports were rendered daily on blanks. No regimental or company record books have been furnished the command. The regiment being a permanent organization certain books such as regimental and company descriptive books, morning report books, guard report books and letters sent and received books, should be supplied that an accurate history may be preserved.

I beg leave to express my sincere obligations to Col. Bobleter and the officers of his command for polite and hospitable treatment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. BACON, *Major Seventh Cavalry.*

FORT TOTTEN, DAK., July 17, 1886.

To the Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, D. C.,

SIR: In compliance with paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 137, current series from your office, I have the honor to make the following report of my inspection of the First Regiment of Infantry and Emmet Light Artillery, Minnesota National Guard, at White Bear Lake, Minn., between July 7th and 14th inst.

Arriving at White Bear Lake in the afternoon of July 7th, I found the designated troops had reached camp during the morning and were prepared for the critical inspection of their tents and mess arrangements, which was at once made by the officer of the day, regimental surgeon and myself.

Camp Ruger (so called in honor of Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army), situated a short distance from the railroad station at White Bear Lake, was not well adapted for the establishment of a camp of instruction, the drill and parade grounds being contracted and uneven. The tents were those used at Camp Hubbard, and arranged in a similar manner, except that in place of the hospital tent flies used for company messes, each company of the First Regiment owned a spacious, rather ornamental, tent for that purpose, adding much to the comfort of the men. I had previously met Col. W. B. Bend, the commanding officer, and a number of his officers, and desire now to express to them my high appreciation for most hospitable and courteous attentions.

CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORT.

The following statement shows the average strength of the command during the encampment.

TROOPS.	Present.		Absent.		Total present and absent.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Field staff and band.....	8	26	3	1	11	27	38
First Regiment.....	25	376	5	147	30	523	553
Light Artillery.....	2	32	1	21	3	53	56
Total.....	35	434	9	169	44	603	647