

MINNESOTA

1890

ADJ.
GEN'L

REPORT

FOR THE

BIENNIAL

PERIOD

ENDING

JULY 31,

1890.

THIS BOOK OR REPORT
IS THE PROPERTY of
THE ADJ. GENERAL -
STATE of
MINNESOTA

64
BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF

MINNESOTA,

For the Two Years Ending July 31, 1890



Digitized by MSG Daniel Ewer

Minnesota National Guard Command Historian

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, }

*To His Excellency, William R. Merriam, Governor and Commander
in-Chief:*

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith, the biennial report of the Adjutant General for the years ending July 31, 1890.

NATIONAL GUARD.

That a well drilled, well disciplined and effective body of citizen soldiery is an essential element in the maintenance of a republican form of government, is conceded by all.

The machinery of civil administration, executive, legislative and judicial, is in continuous active operation, and its protection, privileges and restraints, are seen and felt in every transaction with our fellow citizens. On the other hand, the exercise of the military power which imparts to the whole fabric, its cohesion and strength, is exerted on occasional emergencies, and in the meantime relapses into preparatory and ceremonial phases, which by their apparent inutility deceive the popular mind into depreciation and neglect. Thus, those who are responsible for the administration of military affairs and the preservation of the great safe guard, are obliged to appeal continually to popular judgment and fears to demonstrate the necessity of an efficient military organization and insist upon its retention and support.

An efficient military organization is a necessity, part of every government; first, as a protection from external hostility and aggression; and secondly, to insure domestic tranquility in the full and complete protection of persons and property at home.

War has followed closely in the track of civilization. No nation has escaped it. Our own government was born in blood. Our sons have been baptized in blood. Our land has been saturated with blood. The records of the past are full of lessons which we cannot but heed. "In times of peace prepare for war" is as true to-day as it ever was.

Our legislators can enact laws. Our courts can, in their wisdom, record the judgment based thereon, but both are utterly and entirely helpless without the strong arm of the military to enforce the decree. The military is the last resort, yet the very foundation upon which the safety of society rests.

The mere fact that the state maintains a National Guard, well disciplined and thoroughly equipped, in itself often renders its use unnecessary.

It serves to teach young men obedience, manly bearing and promptness in the performance of all duties military or civil. It insures to the state and to the nation, a reliable force in time of need.

While the National Guard of Minnesota has not reached the highest point attainable, yet the earnestness, intelligence and laudable pride which characterizes it, warrants the statement, that Minnesota has reason to feel proud of her citizen soldiery.

In every instance upon which the 'boys' have been called out, whether for the preservation of life, or for the protection of persons and property, officers and men have alike responded with commendable promptness, and proved themselves loyal through and through.

ORGANIZATION.

The National Guard of this state now consists of three regiments of infantry, two light batteries and one troop, of cavalry.

The First Infantry, Col. W. B. Bend, commanding, consists of ten companies, seven of which are stationed at St. Paul and Minneapolis, one at Fergus Falls, one at Stillwater and one at Red Wing.

The Second Infantry, Col. Joseph Bobleter, commanding, consists of ten companies, stationed at New Ulm, Fairmont, Winona, Wabasha, Mankato, Austin, Blue Earth City, St. Peter and Duluth; one company at each of the foregoing stations.

The Third Infantry, Col. Frederick P. Wright, commanding, was organized as a Reserve Regiment, April 15th, 1887, and maintained its organization as such, in a credible manner without pay or allowances, until it became a part of the permanent organization under and by virtue of Section 1, Chapter 115, General Laws of 1889.

This Regiment consists of eight companies, stationed at Waseca, Anoka, Zumbrota, Owatonna, Minneapolis, Morris-town, Ada and Brainerd, one company at each station.

The First Battalion of Mounted Troops, Maj. E. D. Libbey commanding, consists of one Light Battery of two guns stationed at St. Paul, one Light Battery of two guns stationed at Minneapolis, and one troop of Cavalry stationed at St. Paul. The force numbering in the aggregate, 1,910 officers and men.

On December 7th, 1889, Company H First Infantry, Capt. S. W. Leavitt commanding, stationed at Litchfield, was, upon the request of the officers and members thereof, mustered out of the service, and the officers honorably discharged. This vacancy in the First Infantry was filled by the organization of a new company at St. Paul.

EQUIPMENT.

The Infantry are armed with the Springfield rifle, calibre 45, many of which have been in use for years and are unserviceable. The guns in possession of the Second Light Battery are absolutely worthless and dangerous.

The uniform is substantially the same as that of the permanent establishment. The men are supplied with knapsacks, but have no haversacks, no canteens, no blankets, no overcoats.

COMPENSATION.

"There shall be paid annually the sum of seven (7) dollars for each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private, as shall be inspected by the Inspector General at the annual inspection provided for, and shall be found to be fully uniformed, armed and equipped, according to law."

Thus saith the law, and thus are we governed.

From this munificent sum the National Guardsman buys his own uniform and provides himself with armory accommodations. For example: If Company A First Infantry, stationed at Minneapolis, inspects fifty men, fully armed, uniformed and equipped, as the law directs, the Adjutant General is then authorized to pay the commanding officer thereof, the sum of \$350 per annum. Now, bear in mind, that for the single item of armory rent alone, Company A First Infantry, must pay the sum of \$500 per annum. Minneapolis is a city with millions of property, liable at any moment to be at the mercy of a mob.

Ought those who are expected to lay aside every personal consideration, and respond day or night to every call for the protection of society, be compelled to pay armory rent? Ought they be *permitted* to do so?

I have examined this subject with some care, and am satisfied that not less than seventy per cent of the cost of keeping up the National Guard of this State, comes directly from the pockets of the members thereof.

With due respect to all, I insist that this statement of fact is more creditable to the young men who compose the National Guard, than to the State.

SEA WING DISASTER.

On the morning of July 13, 1890, the steamer Sea Wing, Capt. D. N. Witherin, with a crew of ten men and one hundred and ninety-eight passengers, left the city of Red Wing, bound on an excursion to the encampment of the First Infantry and Mounted Battalion, then in camp at Lakeview, near Lake City. The day was intensely hot. From about five o'clock p. m., until dark, storm indications were plainly visible in the northwest, a tornado having in fact passed over the country just north of St. Paul, destroying several houses and killing five or six people. At eight o'clock p. m. Capt. Witherin believed it safe to venture out, and the boat with the excursionists and some others on board, set out from Lake City on the return trip. The storm gathered rapidly and the wind blew a gale. When near the middle of the lake and about five miles from Lake City the steamer was completely capsized by the wind. A number of the passengers were upon a barge lashed to the steamer. That was at the moment of the over-turning, cut loose and was soon driven ashore. Those who were upon the barge were all saved. The steamer, bottom up, was driven by the gale to a point in the lake nearly two miles from Lake City. The night was very dark, and only by the lightning flashes could one see to gain or render help. Men ran to Lake City and to the camp for help.

Officers and men of the First Infantry and Mounted Battalion hurried to the scene of the disaster. The entire night was spent in the rescue of the living and the recovering of the dead. On the morning of the 14th, fifty bodies of the dead were sent by steamer to Red Wing. During the day fifteen other bodies were found and forwarded to the same destination. The upper-

work of the steamer was wrecked and thoroughly searched. The wreck was finally pulled into shallow water and abandoned, only after the last body had been removed. Every skiff obtainable was pressed into the service, and the lake for three miles was thoroughly and systematically patrolled. During the whole of Monday night, all of Tuesday, Tuesday night and all day Wednesday, the sad work continued. The shores were patrolled by details of both Infantry and Cavalry. On Tuesday a large amount of dynamite was exploded in the hope of raising the bodies. On Wednesday evening ninety-seven bodies had been recovered and forwarded to Red Wing. The last, the ninety-eighth body, was recovered on Thursday morning and the sad labor came to an end. From Sunday night until Thursday morning, the National Guard did all in their power to aid in the rescue of the living and the recovery of the dead. For three days and three nights they watched and toiled. Not an officer or man showed the slightest disposition to evade the work. Every order was obeyed with alacrity, every suggestion was cheerfully and instantly carried out.

The board of trade and city council of the city of Red Wing, by resolution, tendered the thanks of the city to the National Guard for material assistance rendered.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS AT DULUTH.

On the 5th day of July, 1889, several hundred laborers, mainly Finlanders, employed on the public sewers at Duluth, went out on a strike. As usual, these men, unwilling to work themselves, determined to enforce idleness upon other men who were willing and even anxious to work. For a time the police force of Duluth, then numbering twenty-two, and a most excellent body of men, managed to hold the strikers in check. During the afternoon of July 6th, however, the strikers attacked a body of sewer hands in the employ of Hon. A. H. Truax. The attacking rioters were victorious in the extreme. The police behaved well, but being outnumbered more than ten to one, they were driven into the open sewer and forced to fight for their lives. Pistols and rocks were freely used. At the inception of the riot, an alarm was sounded from the elevator whistle, whereupon, Capt. Henri DeWitt assembled Company K, Second Infantry, and hastening, "double time" to the scene of the riot, more than a mile distant, dispersed the mob at the point of the bayonet and rescued the police and the laborers without firing a shot.

I feel constrained to speak kindly words of Captain DeWitt and of Company K. In twenty-one minutes from the first alarm, Captain DeWitt assembled forty-four men of his command, marched them more than a mile, and silenced a vicious and ugly gang. Captain DeWitt showed rare good sense in the manner in which he handled this outbreak. It is gratifying to record the fact that Company K is appreciated by the city of Duluth. On the day following the riot, a member of the police from Duluth remarked to the Adjutant General: "I never was so glad of the sight of anything since God Almighty made me, as I was of the gleam of the bayonets as they came around the corner."

The city council of Duluth has, I understand, voted \$1,000 to Company K toward the building of an armory. Duluth sadly needs a gatling gun.

STREET CAR STRIKE.

From April 12th to 24th, inclusive, the employees of the Minneapolis Street Railway were on a strike, and to a lesser extent, the City Railway Company of St. Paul was similarly troubled.

At Minneapolis cars were thrown from the track by the strikers and their sympathizers, and the service was practically at a stand-still for several days.

A large force of special policemen were drawn into the service, and many citizens feared serious trouble. During the continuance of these disturbances, detachments of companies A, B, I, C, D and E, First Infantry at Minneapolis and St. Paul, were on duty at the Armories, night and day, ready to respond to the proper call. Happily their services were not needed.

"MILLE LACS SCARE."

On the evening of June 13th, 1889, the following telegram was received from the Sheriff of Mille Lacs County:

MORA, 7:35 P. M.

The Chippewa Indians at Mille Lacs have commenced killing and driving out the white settlers. Last night at midnight, six (6) whites killed and wounded, all inoffensive swedes. No known cause. Don't know how many more may have been killed. Help us and quiet the Indians. Soldiers can come to Mora, then to Mille Lacs and to Lake. Answer.

EVEN MICKELSON, Sheriff.

Companies D, E, A, B and I, First Infantry, were ordered to assemble at their armories for duty.

A special train was held in waiting till it could be ascertained whether the trouble occurred on the Indian Reservation or within the jurisdiction of the State. It finally transpired that the disturbance had taken place on the Government Reservation and consequently Col. E. C. Mason with several companies of the Third Infantry, United States Army, were ordered to the scene. The story of the killing was burdened with exaggeration, but the report of Colonel Bend, hereto annexed, shows that every member present in the cities of the companies named, reported for duty.

THE STRIKE AT CLOQUET.

The village of Cloquet is a lumbering town situate on the St. Louis river, eight miles north of North Pacific Junction.

About six hundred men are employed in and about the saw mills and yards.

On July 18th, 1890, many of these employes went out on a strike. They not only refused to work themselves, but they took every means in their power to force into idleness, many who were willing and anxious to work. Not a wheel was turned for more than three weeks.

On Monday, August 11th, an attempt was made to start the mills and resume business. The strikers became riotous at once. Laborers were beaten and driven from their work. Revolvers were flourished. The county attorney was hooted down when he attempted to read the riot act. They defied the sheriff and police, and threatened to burn the mills if another attempt was made to resume work.

The sheriff, finding himself powerless, called upon your Excellency for assistance on the evening of August 12th. At 5:50 A. M. the next day, Company K, Second Infantry, from Duluth, three officers and forty one men, Capt. Henri DeWitt commanding, reached Cloquet, much to the surprise of the mob. Col. Joseph Bobleter, commanding Second Infantry, was also present in person. The rioters were, with commendable promptness, given to understand that the troops were there for the preservation of the peace and the full and complete protection of persons and property. Under the protection of the military, the sheriff arrested nineteen of the ring-leaders; the remainder of the worst element were swift to leave the town; business at once resumed its usual course and on the following day the command returned to its station. Col. Joseph

Bobleter is entitled to great credit for the sound judgment and discretion displayed by him in the management of this affair. Capt. Henri DeWitt and Company K are entitled to especial credit for the unusual promptness with which they responded to the call. Attention is respectfully called to the very full and comprehensive report of Colonel Bobleter, hereto annexed.

MILITARY DAY AT THE STATE FAIR.

Early in July, 1889, Hon. Wm. M. Bushnell, President of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, expressed a desire that the people of the state should be afforded an opportunity to see the entire National Guard under arms at one time and in one place. On behalf of the Agricultural Society, Mr. Bushnell guaranteed all expenses. The offer was accepted, and the entire force under the command of Col. Joseph Bobleter, assembled on the 10th day of September at the state fair grounds. The day was fine, the grounds were thronged with people. The old battle flags, carried and guarded by the men who upheld them a quarter of a century before, were assigned a conspicuous place in the column. The brigade was reviewed by your Excellency. This display was a success financially, appreciated by our people and beneficial to the organization. The communications following, relate more particularly thereto and are consequently annexed.

To the Citizens of Minnesota:

There is in the heart of every lover of his country, a natural pride in the soldiery of the nation. This feeling of pride ripens into one of admiration when the duties performed by the soldiery are such as to attract general attention to them.

The military organizations of our country have been in the past, and are now, that great element in society which enables us to feel an absolute repose in the security of all our agricultural and industrial development. The National Guard of Minnesota, is an organization of which all our citizens may well be proud. The perfection of military drill and discipline, as well as physical development, attained by this organization, has never been fully understood and appreciated by the people of our state, from the fact that an opportunity has never been afforded of seeing the entire State Guard under arms at one time and in one place.

Many old veterans have stated to me, that the greatest possible good would come from a meeting and drill of the entire State Guard. Believing this to be a fact, and at the same time desiring very much to do everything in our power to promote the efficiency of the State Guard, and also to make our citizens generally, appreciative of that organization, we have decided to reimburse the command for the expense incident to a meeting of the entire State Guard at our fair grounds, on Tuesday, September 10, 1889, at which time it has been arranged to have one of the most interesting and exciting military demonstrations that has ever been witnessed in this country.

After this course had been decided upon, it occurred to us that it would be a proper acknowledgment of the great sacrifices and patriotic services of the veteran soldiers of this state, to invite them as our honored guests

to witness the military demonstrations above referred to, thus proving to them, that we all have a warm heart and a hearty welcome for the brave men, who, by their patriotism, loyalty and great personal sacrifices, saved this country in its time of peril. To this end it is to be hoped that all our citizens, both young and old, will give this matter careful and conscientious consideration, and by their presence on the day above mentioned (which will be one of the most enjoyable in the history of the state) show their confidence in this great military organization, and their love for the veteran soldiers of our country.

WM. M. BUSHNELL,
Pt. Minn. State Agricultural Society.
ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 20, 1889.

Everyone is requested to bring a NATIONAL FLAG on this day.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 13, 1889. }

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 14.

The National Guard of this state will assemble under arms, in service uniform, at such rendezvous in St. Paul or Minneapolis, as shall be hereafter designated, on the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Subsistence will be furnished while in the cities, and transportation from home station to place of rendezvous and return. The afternoon of the day herebefore named, will be occupied with battalion and brigade drill, various evolutions with blank ammunition illustrative of the maneuvers of troops in actual service in the face of the enemy, in which the infantry, artillery and cavalry will be brought into action, and the whole to end with a brigade dress parade and review by Governor Merriam, the commander-in-chief.

The heavy expenditures necessarily incident to this general military display, are to be met wholly by the Minnesota State Agricultural Society. The generous support tendered by Mr. William M. Bushnell, president of the association, and his public spirited associates, rendering this tour of the entire military organization possible, without the cost of a farthing to the state, affords the National Guard an opportunity never before offered, and not likely to occur again in the near future.

The commander-in-chief urges upon the National Guard the importance of cordially embracing this opportunity to show to the people of this state that we have a body of men equal to the very best, unusually well officered, well organized and thoroughly disciplined. There is, however, yet room for improvement. A military organization is what it makes itself. The highest degree of proficiency can only be obtained by the hearty and cordial aid of every officer and man. The commander-in-chief trusts that all excuses be laid aside, and that every man will be found in his place. By command of the governor,

JOHN H. MULLEN,
Adjutant General.

STATE OF MINNESOTA }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
ST. PAUL, Aug. 23, 1889. }

To the Commanding Officers of the Minnesota Veteran Volunteers:

The entire National Guard of this state, comprising thirty-one (31) companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery, will, under the direction of the governor and commander-in-chief, assemble for maneuvers, parade and review at the grounds of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, on the tenth day of September next. This will be by far the largest and most elaborate display of our citizen soldiery in the history of the state.

Mr. Wm. M. Bushnell, president of the State Agricultural Society, has caused it to be made plain, that every man who carried a musket and

wore a blue uniform for the preservation of the Union, will, if attached to a G. A. R. post, be admitted to the grounds and seated in the grand stand, without money and without price. This generous hand of welcome has been extended in all sincerity and the most absolute good faith. He feels that the presence of these men will do honor to the occasion.

The old battle flags of all veteran organizations, will be assigned a conspicuous place of honor in the column during the grand review. These old flags are tattered and torn, but they are precious to us and to our children. They are sacred to the cause for which we fought—equal rights, human liberty and righteous government. They will serve as object lessons of loyalty and patriotism to our children. The sad, yet glorious associations connected with them, will tend to instill within their minds, a ealizing sense of what it cost to preserve this nation.

The commanding officers of the several regiments, battalions and batteries, are each invited to select ten men from their respective organizations, whose privilege it shall be to bear and guard the colors of their old omrades. They should be clad, as near as may be, in the dark blue uniform common to the G. A. R.

These details will report at the capitol, St. Paul, at 10 o'clock in the orenoon of September 10, 1889. The name and postoffice address of each member of the several details, will be sent to this office on or before the first day of September next.

JOHN H. MULLEN,
Adjutant General.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

During the encampment at Lakeview, an elegantly embroidered flag, the colors of the State, was formally presented by he Commander-in-chief, as his personal gift to the Second nfantry. Col. Joseph Bobleter, on behalf of his regiment, received the colors with fitting words, thanked the Commander-n-chief for the beautiful gift.

On the evening of October 20th, 1890, a color of the State, dential with that above mentioned, together with the national colors, were presented by the Commander-in-chief to the First Infantry, and were fittingly received by Colonel Bend on behalf of his regiment.

The Commander-in-chief being absent from the city, the presentation was made by the Adjutant General.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The men have neither overcoats nor blankets, save one or two companies which have procured them at their own expense. Should the force be called out to-day the men would be obliged to appear in citizens' overcoat and without blankets. In this northern climate, overcoats and blankets are needed nearly every month in the year.

I respectfully and earnestly recommend that your Excellency urge upon the incoming legislature, the pressing need of an appropriation of not less than \$20,000 for the purchase of overcoats and blankets, to be issued to the troops in the same

manner as arms are issued, to remain the property of the State and accounted for and carried on returns as other State property.

Cavalry cannot, in my judgment, be held up to the standard of efficiency unless the men either own or control the horses in the service.

I respectfully recommend that the First Troop of Cavalry be mustered out of the service.

THE WASHBURN TROPHY.

In 1887, "The Buffalo Hunt," a beautiful work of art in antique silver, was presented as a prize for inter-state rifle competition, by Hon. W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

On October 8th, 1887, a team of twelve men from the National Guard of our sister state, Wisconsin, competed with a like team from this state for the Washburn Trophy above described. This competition took place at the Fort Snelling range under Lieutenant Glenn, U. S. A. The trophy was awarded to: Minnesota, score 959; Wisconsin, score, 915.

September 28th, 1888, the second inter-state competition took place at Fort Snelling, Minnesota; Wisconsin, Iowa and our own state competing with the following result: Wisconsin, score, 964; Iowa, score, 846; Minnesota, score, 984.

Owing to an unhappy misunderstanding between General Chapman, Adjutant General of Wisconsin, and General Seeley, Adjutant General of Minnesota, growing out of the alleged ineligibility of Lieut. C. Maudlin, one of the Minnesota team at the competition in 1888, Wisconsin declined to participate further, and consequently no inter-state competition was held in 1889.

At the next meeting of the Wisconsin National Guard Association, held in Milwaukee, I waived all claim to the Washburn Trophy on the part of Minnesota, promised to wipe out the old score and begin anew. The offer was kindly and fraternally received by our friends in Wisconsin, cordially approved by the National Guard of Minnesota.

THE MILITARY RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE NORTHWEST.

A meeting of the Adjutants General of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota, was held at Chicago on the fourteenth day of January, 1890, for the purpose of con-

sultation relative to the adoption of a uniform course of instruction in small arms practice, harmonizing as near as possible with the system pursued in the United States Army. The result of that meeting was the organization known as the Military Rifle Association of the National Guard of the Northwest; General Vance, of Illinois, president; General Burchard, of Wisconsin, vice-president; Colonel Goldin, of Wisconsin, secretary.

This association decided to have an annual inter-state competition between teams of ten (10) men each, four alternates, to be *bona fide* members of the National Guard, and that only Springfield service rifles and original service ammunition should be used.

The first annual competition of this association was held at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, Sept. 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1890. Five states participated, to-wit: Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota. The competition was under charge of Capt. Phil. Reade, U. S. A. The weather was delightful. The battle was good naturedly fought and fairly won by the Minnesota team.

PENSIONS.

The general government provides, without cost to the claimant for the auditing, adjudicating and final settlement of all claims for pensions, arrears of pay or bounty, commutations for rations, clothing or travel pay, amendments of personal records, and all other claims which a veteran of the civil war, his widow or heirs, may have occasion to file with any of the departments at Washington. In each class of claims, certain formalities are prescribed and made essential, and especially in claims for pension, all requirements must be fully complied with before a claim can be favorably acted upon.

The legal advice and clerical work which the preparation of claimants' declarations and accompanying evidence necessitates in pension cases, compels a large majority of the claimants to employ an attorney, whose fee when the claim is allowed, is paid directly to the attorney by the pension disbursing agents, the amount of such fee being deducted from the sum which the pensioner receives from the government. It thus often occurs that the entire amount of first payment to a soldier or his widow, goes directly to the attorney.

With a view to relieving pensioners from this draft on their government allowance, it has been one of the duties of this

office to act as attorney, without fee, in the prosecution of all claims based upon war service, and preferred by residents of this state, in case the claims are filed through this office.

It has been the constant effort of the office to have all duties and correspondence of this nature promptly attended to, however much it might retard the regular routine business and correspondence of the office in its relation to the National Guard.

On the 20th day of February, 1889, the following circular was issued from this office, published in one or more papers in every county in the state, and a copy sent to every Grand Army Post in the state:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ST. PAUL, Feb'y 20, 1889.

Believing that it is not generally understood throughout the State that by section 7, chapter 12, General Statutes of 1878, it is made the duty of the Adjutant General to prosecute all pension claims against the government without cost to the claimant, the undersigned desires to make it clear to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans and dependent parents, now resident of this state, that every honest and meritorious claim against the United States government for pension, bounty, or back pay, arising out of the war for the Union, will be cheerfully received and promptly and vigorously prosecuted without money and without price.

The necessary blanks will be sent upon application, to any part of the state. Letters will be promptly answered and all information cheerfully given.

JOHN H. MULLEN,
Adjutant General.

This notification to all deserving ex-soldiers, their widows, orphans and dependent parents, seemed to materially increase the pension work of this office. More than \$181,000 has been thus collected by the state without cost to the recipients and about 1,500 claims are on our books now pending. This good work has been, in the main, performed by my assistant, Mr. Chas. J. Humason, an ex-soldier of this state. In season and out of season, he has ever held himself in readiness to do all in his power to clear the way for the disabled soldiers, his widow and orphans. The success of this branch of our work is due to his cheerful, untiring, and conscientious work.

MINNESOTA IN THE CIVIL AND INDIAN WARS.

Chapter 278, General Laws of 1889, authorizing the publication of a history of the part taken by Minnesota in the Civil and Indian Wars, appointing a commission to superintend the same and appropriating money, made it the duty of this office

to furnish to the Commission a complete and correct roster of all Minnesota soldiers and sailors engaged in the Civil and Indian Wars, from 1861 to 1865.

Ten thousand six hundred (10,600) copies of this history were delivered to this office, and by me distributed to such as were entitled thereto, under law.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN H. MULLEN,
Adjutant General.

APPENDIX.

The following changes have taken place in the military forces of the state since the publication of General Orders No. 7, current series, dated Oct. 26, 1888:

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

Name.	Command.	Date.
Captain A. E. Veon.....	Third Infantry.....	Aug. 8, 1888
Second Lieut. H. J. Clark.....	First Infantry.....	Sept. 20, 1888
Captain J. M. Burlingame.....	Third Infantry.....	Sept. 26, 1888
First Lieut. P. E. Brown.....	Third Infantry.....	Oct. 11, 1888
First Lieut. F. T. Kingman.....	First Infantry.....	Oct. 23, 1888

COMMISSIONED.

A. J. Vangsness.....	Capt. 3d Infantry.....	Aug. 29, 1888
B. F. Ashelman.....	Second Lieut. 3d Inf'ntry	Aug. 29, 1888
H. D. Powers.....	Capt. 3d Infantry.....	Sept. 5, 1888
H. D. Simons.....	Second Lieut. 3d Inf'ntry	Sept. 5, 1888
Edward E. Parker.....	Capt. 3d Infantry.....	Sept. 22, 1888
Frederick Raeber.....	First Lieut. 3d Infantry.	Sept. 22, 1888
U. S. G. Allen.....	Second Lieut. 3d Inf'ntry	Sept. 22, 1888
Alfred J. Creigh.....	Capt. 3d Infantry.....	Oct. 24, 1888
Henry M. Avery.....	First Lieut. 3d Infantry.	Oct. 24, 1888
James G. Graves.....	Second Lieut. 3d Inf'ntry	Oct. 24, 1888

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Capt. F. B. Kidder.....	Co. I.....	Feb. 1, 1889
First Lieut. and Q. M. John K. Metzgar.....	.....	April 24, 1889
First Lieut. & Com. of Sub. Alfred Palmquist.....	.....	April 19, 1889
First Lieut. R. S. Davis.....	Co. K.....	May 11, 1889
Second Lieut. H. W. Tenvorde.....	Co. D.....	May 2, 1889
Second Lieut. J. S. Taylor.....	Co. A.....	May 16, 1889
Capt. F. A. Gause.....	Co. B.....	Sept. 5, 1889
Second Lieut. W. Shanks.....	Co. C.....	Nov. 20, 1888
Capt. S. W. Leavitt.....	Co. H.....	Dec. 7, 1889
First Lieut. C. H. Bigelow.....	Co. H.....	Dec. 7, 1889
Second Lieut. William Danielson.....	Co. H.....	Dec. 7, 1889
First Lieut. G. A. Rose.....	Co. B.....	Oct. 23, 1889
Co. H, by special order, mustered out.....	.....	Dec. 7, 1889
First Lieut. and Judge Adv. H. H. Horton.....	.....	June 3, 1890
First Lieut. W. B. Palmer.....	Co. I.....	June 20, 1890
Capt. A. E. Chantler.....	Co. C.....	June 30, 1890
First Lieut. C. A. VanDuzee.....	Co. C.....	July 1, 1890
Second Lieut. S. O. Merrill.....	Co. C.....	July 18, 1890

SECOND INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. A. R. Amundson.....	Co. I.....	April 24, 1889
Capt. D. F. McGraw.....	Co. F, dismissed.....	May 14, 1889
Second Lieut. N. F. Way.....	Co. H.....	May 16, 1889
First Lieut. W. A. Hubbard.....	Co. A.....	May 23, 1889
First Lieut. and Asst. Sur. W. H. Magie.....	.....	May 23, 1889
Second Lieut. W. J. Winkleman.....	Co. A.....	June 1, 1889
Second Lieut. F. Y. Beckwith.....	Co. C.....	Jan. 13, 1890
Capt. M. J. Roskoff.....	Co. A.....	Jan. 30, 1890
Surgeon Chas. Berry.....	.....	Feb. 28, 1890
Capt. O. F. Tryon.....	Co. E.....	Mar. 13, 1890
First Lieut. Chas. C. Tear.....	Co. K.....	April 14, 1890
Second Lieut. F. M. Eva.....	Co. K.....	April 22, 1890
First Lieut. and Com. of Sub. H. Sparring.....	.....	April 29, 1890
Second Lieut. W. H. Pay.....	Co. F.....	June 20, 1890
Second Lieut. E. J. Poirier.....	Co. K.....	Dec. 4, 1888

THIRD INFANTRY.

Name.	Command.	Date.
Special Order No. 12 mustered out.....	Co. C and F.....	May 7, 1889
Capt. H. A. Leavitt.....	Co. A.....	May 11, 1889
Second Lieut. Pascal T. Pratt.....	Co. B. dismissed.....	May 14, 1889
Second Lieut. S. B. North.....	Co. E. dismissed.....	May 14, 1889
Capt. E. C. Clemans.....	Co. H.....	July 25, 1889
Asst. Surgeon George C. Wellner.....	.....	July 25, 1889
Judge Adv. F. L. Randall.....	.....	July 25, 1889
Capt. Chas. H. Tasker.....	Co. B.....	Jan. 30, 1890
Lieut. Col. J. C. Donahower.....	.....	May 5, 1890
Capt. J. M. Diment.....	Co. E.....	July 1, 1890

FIRST BATTALION MOUNTED TROOPS.

Capt. H. C. Huot.....	First Battery.....	May 6, 1889
Capt. Anton Ostrom.....	First Troop of Cavalry ..	Mar. 21, 1890

FIRST COMPANY OF RESERVES.

First Lieut. A. E. Pfremer.....	May 22, 1890
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COMMISSIONED.

FIRST INFANTRY.

W. H. Grow.....	1st Lieut. Co. G.....	Nov. 8, 1888
C. H. VanDuzee.....	1st Lieut. Co. C.....	Nov. 26, 1888
James H. Waters.....	Capt. Co. L.....	Feb. 6, 1889
Elbert Nexsen.....	Q. M.....	April 24, 1889
John W. Delano.....	Com. of Sub.....	April 20, 1889
Milford L. Merrill.....	2d Lieut. Co. D.....	May 7, 1889
John M. Kuhn.....	1st Lieut. Co. K.....	May 16, 1889
William G. Bronson, Jr.....	2d Lieut. Co. K.....	May 16, 1889
Fred M. Catlin.....	Judge Advocate.....	June 4, 1890
Joseph L. King.....	Capt. Co. B.....	Oct. 29, 1889
Jay H. Morgan.....	1st Lieut. Co. B.....	Oct. 29, 1889
Walter S. Sinsheimer.....	2d Lieut. Co. B.....	Oct. 29, 1889
J. L. Fournie.....	2d Lieut. Co. A.....	May 20, 1889
William Danielson.....	2d Lieut. Co. H.....	Mar. 9, 1889
Robert L. Winne.....	1st Lieut. Co. H.....	Feb. 24, 1890
Henry Bork.....	2d Lieut. Co. E.....	April 8, 1890
David Knowlton.....	2d Lieut. Co. I.....	April 9, 1890
David Knowlton.....	1st Lieut. Co. I.....	June 25, 1890
H. C. Braden.....	Capt. Co. C.....	June 30, 1890
S. G. Iverson.....	1st Lieut. Co. C.....	June 30, 1890
John E. Waters.....	2d Lieut. Co. I.....	July 2, 1890
Walter James Kelley.....	2d Lieut. Co. H.....	July 5, 1890
Joseph Magin.....	Capt. Co. H.....	Feb. 24, 1890

SECOND INFANTRY.

James R. Smith.....	2d Lieut. Co. B.....	Aug. 6, 1888
W. L. Comstock.....	Capt. Co. F.....	May 10, 1889
William Denney.....	1st Lieut. Co. F.....	May 10, 1889
J. A. Sands.....	Capt. Co. G.....	Feb. 6, 1889
Arthur F. Evenson.....	1st Lieut. Co. I.....	May 14, 1889
Geo. F. Nutter.....	2d Lieut. Co. I.....	May 14, 1889
John Buschers.....	2d Lieut. Co. A.....	June 4, 1889
I. E. Chase.....	Capt. Co. H.....	Oct. 5, 1889
August Conrad.....	1st Lieut. Co. H.....	Oct. 5, 1889
Henry C. Zingham.....	2d Lieut. Co. H.....	June 5, 1889
Arthur W. Allen.....	2d Asst. Surgeon.....	May 27, 1889
Lincoln S. Gallien.....	2d Lieut. Co. C.....	Jan. 27, 1890
Arthur W. Allen.....	1st Asst. Surgeon.....	Feb. 26, 1890
Albert Steinhauser.....	1st Lieut. Co. A.....	June 4, 1889
Albert Steinhauser.....	Capt. Co. A.....	Mar. 6, 1890
C. O. Lund.....	Capt. Co. E.....	Mar. 31, 1890
Julius P. Peetz.....	1st Lieut. Co. E.....	Mar. 31, 1890
Joseph Dodge.....	1st Lieut. Co. K.....	April 24, 1890
Lewis Lang.....	2d Lieut. Co. K.....	April 24, 1890

SECOND INFANTRY—Continued.

Name.	Command.	Date.
Lewis B. Krook.....	1st Lieut. Co. A.....	May 30, 1890
C. M. Skinner.....	2d Asst. Surgeon.....	June 6, 1890
H. L. Bullis.....	2d Lieut. Co. F.....	June 11, 1890
F. W. Eva.....	2d Lieut. Co. K.....	Dec. 17, 1888
E. J. Poirier.....	Com. of Sub.....	April 29, 1890
D. B. Collins.....	Surgeon.....	Feb. 26, 1890

THIRD INFANTRY.

O. E. Lee.....	Judge Advocate.....	Oct. 8, 1889
C. Maudlin.....	1st Lt. and Insp. S. A. P.....	Oct. 8, 1889
A. B. Applin.....	2d Lieut. Co. G.....	Aug. 2, 1889
W. O. Morgan.....	Capt. Co. H.....	Aug. 17, 1889
Burritt Dunning.....	2d Lieut. Co. B.....	April 15, 1890
J. M. Diment.....	Capt. Co. E.....	May 1, 1889
J. C. Shandrew.....	Lieut. Col.....	May 15, 1890
Edward L. Reed.....	2d Lieut. Co. B.....	May 28, 1889
E. A. Brown.....	2d Lieut. Co. E.....	Aug. 20, 1889
W. E. Cook.....	1st Lieut. and Q. M.....	Oct. 8, 1889
C. H. McGill.....	1st Lieut. and Adjt.....	June 8, 1890

FIRST BATTALION MOUNTED TROOPS.

J. B. Hawley.....	Major 1st Battalion.....	April 8, 1889
C. C. Bennett.....	Capt. 2d Battery.....	Mar. 26, 1889
Frank P. Bruce.....	1st Lieut. 2d Battery.....	Mar. 27, 1889
William Murphy.....	2d Lieut. 1st Battery.....	Mar. 27, 1889
Harry H. Dean.....	Adj. 1st Bat. M'ted Tr'ps.....	April 16, 1889
W. H. Caine.....	Sur. 1st Bat. M'ted Tr'ps.....	April 16, 1889
A. Olander.....	Q. M.....	April 16, 1889
William Murphy.....	1st Lieut. 1st Battery.....	May 18, 1889
J. J. McGuinness.....	Capt. 1st Battery.....	May 18, 1889
E. B. Bergholtz.....	Capt. 1st Troop of Cav.....	May 7, 1890
Andrew Olson.....	2d Lieut. 2d Battery.....	June 20, 1889
J. L. McCauley.....	2d Lieut. 1st Battery.....	May 18, 1890
Chas. B. Murphy.....	2d Lt. 1st Troop of Cav.....	June 11, 1890

FIRST COMPANY OF RESERVES.

C. D. Allen.....	Captain.....	Sept. 28, 1889
A. E. Pfremer.....	1st Lieut.....	Sept. 28, 1889
C. W. Nutting.....	2d Lieut.....	Sept. 28, 1889
C. W. Nutting.....	1st Lieut.....	May 22, 1890
William E. Huston.....	2d Lieut.....	May 22, 1890

GENERAL ORDERS FOR 1889.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF MINNESOTA,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 ST. PAUL, MINN., FEB. 10, 1889. }

GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 1.

The following named gentlemen having accepted their appointments on the military staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, are assigned to duty as follows:

Brigadier General John H. Mullen, Adjutant General.
 Brigadier General George J. Schoeffel, Inspector General.
 Brigadier General Thomas P. Wilson, Quartermaster General.
 Brigadier General Ernest W. Huffcut, Judge Advocate General.
 Brigadier General D. W. Hand, Surgeon General.
 Brigadier General C. E. Lindberg, Commissary General.
 Lieutenant Colonel Chas. S. Bunker, Assistant Adjutant General.
 Lieutenant Colonel Soren Listoe, Assistant Quartermaster General.
 Lieutenant Colonel Geo. A. Whitney, Assistant Inspector General.
 Lieutenant Colonel E. Page Morris, Assistant Judge Advocate General.
 Lieutenant Colonel M. J. Daniels, Assistant Commissary General.
 Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Wedge, Assistant Surgeon General.
 Colonel John Ireland, Chaplain.
 Colonel James Compton, Aide de Camp.
 Colonel W. E. Haskell, Aide de Camp.
 Major S. E. Olsen, Special Aide de Camp.
 Major C. L. West, Special Aide de Camp.
 Major John G. Nelson, Special Aide de Camp.
 Major Wm. E. Lee, Special Aide de Camp.
 Major N. B. Fulmer, Special Aide de Camp.
 Major James Eckstein, Special Aide de Camp.
 Major Chas. J. Stauff, Special Aide de Camp.
 Major C. M. Skinner, Acting Inspector of small arms practice.
 They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of the Governor.

JOHN H. MULLEN,
 Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF MINNESOTA,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 ST. PAUL, MINN., FEB. 13, 1889. }

GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 2.

Paragraph numbered four (4) of General Orders numbered twelve (12), dated July 27th, A. D. 1887, is hereby amended to read as follows:

4. Not less than two (2) members of said board shall be present at the examination of any candidate; and for reasons satisfactory to said board, said examination may, in the discretion of said board, be postponed for any period, not exceeding thirty (30) days.

By command of the Governor.

J. H. MULLEN,
 Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF MINNESOTA,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 ST. PAUL, MINN., FEB. 21, 1889. }

GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 3.

Permission is hereby granted to all regularly organized troops of other states and territories, to enter and pass through the State of Minnesota, armed and equipped, destined to and returning from the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, D. C., in March, and the Washington Centennial Celebration in New York, in April, 1889.

By command of the Governor.

J. H. MULLEN,
 Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF MINNESOTA,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 ST. PAUL, MINN., MARCH 7, 1889. }

GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 4.

The uniform of the General and General Staff Officers of the National Guard, State of Minnesota, will, until further orders, be the same as that prescribed for the corresponding grades in the United States Army, with the following exceptions:

The regulation epaulettes, shoulder knots, sash, aiguillette and buttons are dispensed with.

Shoulder straps will be worn in place of epaulettes, and the state buttons will take the place of the United States buttons.

For fatigue purposes, the soft felt hat with gold cord will be worn in place of the regulation forage cap.

All orders inconsistent with the foregoing are hereby revoked.

By command of the Governor.

J. H. MULLEN,
 Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF MINNESOTA,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 ST. PAUL, MINN., APRIL 2, 1889. }

GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 5.

The uniform of the General and General Staff Officers of the National Guard, State of Minnesota, will be the same as that prescribed for the corresponding grades in the U. S. army, with the following exceptions:

The button of the State of Minnesota will be substituted for that of the United States, and for fatigue purposes, the black soft felt hat with a gold cord, may be worn in place of the forage cap. All orders inconsistent with the foregoing, are hereby revoked.

By command of the Governor.

J. H. MULLEN,
 Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF MINNESOTA,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 ST. PAUL, MINN., MAY 24, 1889. }

GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 6.

In conformity to the nomenclature of the War Department, the term "Rifle practice" is abolished, and the same will be hereafter known as "Small Arms practice."

Major C. M. Skinner, A. D. C. on the staff of the Governor, is hereby assigned to duty as General Inspector of small arms practice in the N. G. S. M. He will be obeyed and respected as such.

By command of the Governor.

J. H. MULLEN,
 Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF MINNESOTA,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 ST. PAUL, MINN., MAY 24, 1889. }

GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 7.

Paragraph two (2) General Orders No. 12, under date of July 27th, 1887, is hereby modified by striking out the word "four" and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "five."

Col. F. P. Wright, Commanding 3d regiment, and Major J. B. Hawley, commanding first battalion mounted troops, are hereby detailed members of the Board of Examination, under the provisions of said General Order No. 12.

By command of the Governor.

J. H. MULLEN,
 Adjutant General.