

## BATTERY B, FIRST BATTALION MOUNTED TROOPS.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	Rank.	Date of enlistment.
1	Carl C. Bennett.....	43	Captain.....	Jan. 25, 1888.
2	Frank P. Bruce.....	29	1st Lieutenant.....	Jan. 25, 1888.
3	Andrew Olson.....	26	2d Lieutenant.....	Jan. 25, 1888.
4	Peter L. Anderson.....	28	1st Sergeant.....	April 30, 1888.
5	Barnard P. Nord.....	32	Q. M. Sergeant.....	April 30, 1888.
6	O. W. Bergholtz.....	24	Sergeant.....	April 30, 1888.
7	J. A. Olson.....	37	Sergeant.....	April 30, 1888.
8	Emanuel N. Normann.....	24	Sergeant.....	May 22, 1889.
9	Louis J. Dejarose.....	24	Sergeant.....	April 30, 1888.
10	Gustaf Anderson.....	26	Corporal.....	April 30, 1888.
11	Andrew C. Neilson.....	23	Corporal.....	June 7, 1888.
12	F. A. Anderson.....	24	Corporal.....	Aug. 2, 1888.
13	August Bengtson.....	21	Corporal.....	June 24, 1889.
14	John Aldrick.....	31	Corporal.....	Dec. 4, 1888.
15	Aug. Almstrom.....	23	Corporal.....	April 30, 1888.
16	Erick Larson.....	28	Corporal.....	June 24, 1888.
17	F. J. Elmquist.....	32	Corporal.....	April 30, 1888.
18	Fred Johnson.....	25	Guidon.....	Aug. 16, 1888.
19	C. G. Haugau.....	20	Musician.....	Jan. 24, 1889.
20	L. H. Westman.....	19	Musician.....	Aug. 1, 1889.
21	J. E. Almstrom.....	28	Private.....	April 30, 1888.
22	Charles O. Olander.....	30	Private.....	April 30, 1888.
23	Robert Peterson.....	27	Private.....	May 31, 1888.
24	N. O. Munson.....	31	Private.....	Dec. 14, 1888.
25	John A. Wicklund.....	24	Private.....	March 7, 1889.
26	Carl Soventson.....	19	Private.....	March 8, 1889.
27	Andrew Swedberg.....	26	Private.....	March 9, 1889.
28	Carl A. Baklund.....	26	Private.....	May 22, 1889.
29	Charles Swanson, No. 1.....	20	Private.....	June 18, 1889.
30	Otto Bartell.....	21	Private.....	June 20, 1889.
31	Gustaf W. Dahlquist.....	27	Private.....	June 20, 1889.
32	Alexander Sundine.....	30	Private.....	June 20, 1889.
33	M. C. Morgenson.....	27	Private.....	Aug. 8, 1889.
34	L. B. Halverson.....	21	Private.....	Aug. 1, 1889.
35	F. N. Hanson.....	28	Private.....	Aug. 5, 1889.
36	Charles Swanson, No. 2.....	25	Private.....	Aug. 5, 1889.
37	Albin Jones.....	23	Private.....	Aug. 4, 1889.
38	*Jonas Carlson.....	23	Private.....	Sept. 12, 1889.
39	Theodor Nasland.....	18	Private.....	Jan. 30, 1890.
40	Ole T. Peterson.....	24	Private.....	Jan. 30, 1890.
41	John Johnson.....	25	Private.....	April 17, 1890.
42	Erick Ledin.....	31	Private.....	June 20, 1889.
43	H. B. Bentson.....	19	Private.....	May 8, 1890.
44	Gustaf Laef.....	21	Private.....	May 8, 1890.
45	Nils Nilson.....	22	Private.....	May 15, 1890.
46	Charles A. Neslund.....	18	Private.....	May 15, 1890.
47	Frank A. Johnson.....	22	Private.....	May 22, 1890.
48	*A. L. Lindquist.....	31	Private.....	April 30, 1888.
49	*David Hejmerus.....	43	Private.....	March 8, 1889.
50	Aug. Erickson.....	21	Private.....	June 24, 1889.
51	Adolph Olson.....	23	Private.....	May 31, 1890.
<i>Members of band and not present:</i>				
52	Oscar Ringwald.....	52	Musician.....	May 22, 1889.
53	E. F. Thyle.....	41	Musician.....	May 22, 1889.
54	R. A. Lawson.....	30	Musician.....	May 22, 1889.
55	W. H. Lantz.....	31	Musician.....	May 22, 1889.
56	Frank Navaratil.....	41	Musician.....	May 22, 1889.
57	Hugh McMahon.....	25	Musician.....	May 22, 1889.
58	W. Nordstrom.....	26	Musician.....	June 26, 1889.
59	W. L. Mallory.....	36	Musician.....	May 22, 1889.
60	F. Cobelle.....	34	Musician.....	May 22, 1889.
61	J. W. Welker.....	22	Musician.....	May 22, 1889.
62	John P. Rosite.....	29	Musician.....	June 26, 1889.
63	George Kuhler.....	24	Musician.....	June 26, 1889.
64	James Murphy.....	33	Musician.....	June 26, 1889.
65	Steve Rummell.....	31	Musician.....	June 26, 1889.
66	Hans J. Lamp.....	35	Musician.....	June 26, 1889.
67	Charles Lamp.....	45	Musician.....	June 26, 1889.
68	Gustaf Hubner.....	41	Musician.....	June 26, 1889.
69	Charles Becker.....	48	Musician.....	June 26, 1889.
70	Fred Sauer.....	36	Musician.....	June 26, 1889.
71	H. J. Stafford.....	31	Musician.....	June 26, 1889.

\* Absent without leave. † Absent on furlough.

## FIRST BATTERY—COMPANY A, FIRST REGIMENT.

No.	NAMES.	Age.	Rank.	Date of enlistment.
.....	John J. McGuinness.....	20	Captain.....	January 1, 1884.
.....	William J. Murphy.....	18	1st Lieutenant.....	October 16, 1885.
.....	John F. McCauley.....	20	2d Lieutenant.....	May 14, 1886.
.....	Ethan Allen.....	20	1st Sergeant.....	September 3, 1886.
.....	Henry Larson.....	19	Q. M. Sergeant.....	June 15, 1888.
.....	John C. Wilson.....	18	Sergeant.....	April 16, 1886.
.....	Walter J. Gurney.....	23	Sergeant.....	September 30, 1887.
.....	Robert B. Letford.....	18	Sergeant.....	December 21, 1888.
.....	Henry Bauer.....	21	Guidon.....	March 29, 1886.
.....	Patrick H. Scaulan.....	21	Corporal.....	March 17, 1886.
.....	William J. Garvey.....	19	Corporal.....	July 8, 1887.
.....	Byron L. Perry.....	20	Corporal.....	March 26, 1886.
.....	*Frank K. Barron.....	25	Corporal.....	July 1, 1889.
.....	George Biron.....	19	Corporal.....	March 15, 1889.
1	Allen, E. M.....	22	Private.....	April 26, 1887.
2	Allen, Burton E.....	22	Private.....	April 26, 1889.
3	*Brown, A. H.....	19	Private.....	September 30, 1887.
4	Bollinger, John F.....	19	Private.....	July 5, 1887.
5	*Blanchard, E. B.....	31	Private.....	April 24, 1888.
6	Beach, Charles W.....	18	Private.....	March 29, 1889.
7	Brennan, Charles.....	28	Private.....	April 19, 1889.
8	Cooley, Frank D.....	27	Private.....	Aug. 28, 1887.
9	Copeland, James W.....	17	Private.....	April 19, 1888.
10	Dixon, Thomas.....	20	Private.....	December 6, 1888.
11	Dowlan, Frank S.....	20	Private.....	October 16, 1885.
12	*Dillery, Henry.....	20	Private.....	March 15, 1889.
13	†Emery, Burt C.....	19	Private.....	June 15, 1888.
14	Galloway, John.....	20	Private.....	April 12, 1889.
15	Galloway, Frank.....	22	Private.....	May 8, 1889.
16	Green, Sherman B.....	21	Private.....	May 6, 1890.
17	Hillman, Guy.....	19	Private.....	May 10, 1889.
18	Lockart, O.....	21	Private.....	March 23, 1889.
19	Lee, Thomas B. F.....	28	Private.....	March 29, 1889.
20	†McCoy, William.....	18	Private.....	March 31, 1888.
21	McCabe, Bernard.....	19	Private.....	July 2, 1887.
22	McCarthy, William F.....	18	Private.....	July 6, 1888.
23	Martendell, Henry.....	22	Private.....	December 12, 1888.
24	Miller, Louis P.....	19	Private.....	March 22, 1889.
25	McPhail, Angus A.....	27	Private.....	May 8, 1889.
26	McClelland, Charles H.....	19	Private.....	May 10, 1889.
27	Moore, William.....	18	Private.....	June 21, 1889.
28	†Perry, James W.....	24	Private.....	June 21, 1889.
29	Plumleigh, Robert L.....	20	Private.....	November 23, 1888.
30	Ryan, S. L.....	18	Private.....	March 22, 1888.
31	Ryder, William.....	19	Private.....	May 24, 1889.
32	Robert, W. C.....	19	Private.....	June 21, 1889.
33	Sweeney, John.....	23	Private.....	June 29, 1889.
34	Schilling, Otto J.....	23	Private.....	February 4, 1887.
35	Simpson, George.....	21	Private.....	July 6, 1889.
36	Spalding, Charles H.....	20	Private.....	June 7, 1889.
37	Schlenker, Julius.....	18	Private.....	May 10, 1889.
38	Tracy, James.....	21	Private.....	April 12, 1889.
39	Warden, Alvro C.....	19	Private.....	March 29, 1886.
40	Wright, Cyrus.....	22	Private.....	March 22, 1889.
41	†Welsh, Thomas.....	29	Private.....	March 22, 1889.
.....	.....	21	Private.....	April 12, 1889.

\* Absent with leave. † Absent without leave.

## PAYMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

## FIRST INFANTRY.

PAID TO	ANNUAL ALLOWANCE.		CAMP PER DIEM.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Field and staff.....	\$ 84.00	\$ 84.00	\$706.37	\$691.04
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	214.00	196.00	405.00	418.50
Regimental expenses.....	200.00	200.00		
Company A.....	532.00	413.00	695.24	461.36
Company B.....	385.00	322.00	623.48	471.31
Company C.....	532.00	511.00	696.30	465.32
Company D.....	427.00	469.00	558.10	618.68
Company E.....	357.00	357.00	673.70	446.40
Company F.....	315.00	329.00	888.80	643.68
Company G.....	443.00	427.00	796.40	599.80
Company H.....	294.00	257.00		383.40
Company I.....	357.00	294.00	454.13	379.10
Company K.....	427.00	392.00	915.80	944.60
Totals.....	\$4,572.00	\$4,351.00	\$7,413.32	\$6,477.99

## SECOND INFANTRY.

Field and staff.....	\$ 84.00	\$ 83.00	\$791.58	\$663.05
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	203.00	196.00	476.50	396.00
Regimental expenses.....	200.00	200.00		
Company A.....	364.00	343.00	714.22	544.39
Company B.....	320.00	364.00	762.06	672.89
Company C.....	343.00	315.00	696.61	587.22
Company D.....	308.00	280.00	751.72	652.72
Company E.....	336.00	364.00	566.56	560.22
Company F.....	266.00	259.00	603.06	612.06
Company G.....	329.00	350.00	607.56	679.86
Company H.....	322.00	287.00	754.99	698.06
Company I.....	357.00	315.00	688.56	573.06
Company K.....	350.00	252.00	487.50	734.05
Totals.....	\$3,791.00	\$3,588.00	\$7,900.92	\$7,353.61

## THIRD INFANTRY.

Field and staff.....	\$ 84.00	\$ 70.00	\$620.32	\$594.33
Non-commissioned staff and band.....	182.00	189.00	420.00	379.50
Regimental expenses.....	200.00	200.00		
Company A.....	427.00	357.00	758.94	736.55
Company B.....	350.00	301.00	745.66	576.55
Company D.....	320.00	364.00	745.54	684.15
Company E.....	406.00	364.00	948.04	519.38
Company G.....	504.00	364.00	662.46	760.30
Company H.....	399.00	350.00	861.04	753.10
Company I.....	399.00	322.00	736.66	740.88
Company K.....	285.00	245.00	697.56	657.70
Totals.....	\$3,560.00	\$3,126.00	\$7,226.22	\$5,332.49

## FIRST BATTALION MOUNTED TROOPS.

Field and staff.....	\$ 85.00	\$ 49.00	\$258.90	\$225.52
First Troop Cavalry.....	441.00	371.00	630.73	492.76
First Battery.....	483.00	320.00	603.00	512.77
Second Battery.....	420.00	315.00	734.48	507.48
Expenses.....	150.00	100.00		
Horse hire.....	9.00	900.00		
Aggregate.....	\$14,352.00	\$13,129.00	\$24,767.57	\$21,812.62

## REPORT OF LIEUT. COL. CHARLES BENTZONI, U. S. A.

St. Paul, Minn., July 22, 1889.

*Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 118, current series, from your office, I arrived in St. Paul June 4, 1889, and called on the governor of the state and such officers of his staff as were at the state capitol, by all of whom I was most cordially received.

I was in camp constantly from June 8th to 27th and July 9th to 18th, and had every facility to gain information on the subject under consideration. The camp is the same described by Capt. John H. Patterson in his report in 1888, and is most desirably located. The weather was very favorable throughout, and as a result the sanitary condition of the troops was very good. All tents had been pitched by employes before the arrival of the troops.

## THIRD REGIMENT.

On the morning of June 8th, the 3d Regiment National Guards State of Minnesota, Colonel F. P. Wright, commanding, arrived in camp by companies. The companies having their stations in different parts of the state, far apart, the last of the eight companies did not arrive until some time during the night. The 9th being Sunday, was devoted to putting the camp in order, and ended with a dress parade, which was followed by guard mounting. This regiment is newly organized, and some of the companies consist almost entirely of recruits; but coming to their task with great zeal, a marked improvement in drill, discipline and guard duty was at once noted, and at the conclusion of their tour of duty the regiment went through battalion drill sufficiently well for practical purposes.

Great attention was paid in this regiment to the observance of the usual military courtesies, men generally being required to stand at "attention" when addressing officers, etc., and a good deal of instruction was imparted in guard duty with some good results.

In target practice, owing to want of preliminary instruction, the results were poor. It is true that each company has a few men who are instructed, but not enough to change the average result.

On June 16th I inspected the regiment between 8 and 10:30 a. m., 407 officers and men being present and verified. \* \* \*

Clothing in form and color is assimilated to the fatigue dress of the Army; it is much worn, and there is not much of it. Men have but one suit; about two weeks in the field would use it up. I saw no shoes worn that would do for marching.

The arms are an assorted lot, from the converted Springfield rifle of 1863 to that of model 1873, with self-adjustable sight—of the latter only a few. Their condition showed want of care, probably not the fault of the men now using them, as much of the corrosion seemed to be of ancient date. Substantially 90 per cent of the arms are unserviceable and should be replaced.

The accoutrements also showed every variety, from belts used thirty years ago to a few of the most recent pattern. But little attention was given to making them look well.

The regiment has no field equipments.

The police of the camp was very good throughout, and bathing by the whole regiment was had several times.

On June 17th the different companies left for their respective homes, all being done in an orderly manner.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

On June 18th the 2d Regiment National Guard State of Minnesota, Colonel Jos. Bobleter, commanding, arrived by companies, and at 4 p. m. ten companies paraded for battalion drill, followed by evening dress parade and guard mounting. This regiment is also scattered by companies all over the state, and while two or three of them were at once well in hand of their commanders, others showed the effect of their isolation much more; still, on the whole, the regiment could have taken the field at once, if necessary, as far as their instruction is concerned. Good progress in drill was made, and considerable attention was paid to skirmish practice, partly with blank cartridges, on which occasion the men were kept well in hand by their officers.

In guard duty want of instruction was very noticeable.

On June 23d, from 7:30 to 11 a. m., the regiment was inspected by me; 469 officers and men present and verified. \* \* \*

Arms, Springfield rifle, model 1873, mostly with sights of older pattern, but partly with self-adjustable sights. With the exception of a few broken firing-pins, the arms are all serviceable. While the larger exterior parts, barrel, etc., are rubbed more than enough, the parts about the receiver, chamber, cam-latch, etc., are not well cleaned, which appears to be far more the result of ignorance than intentional neglect.

Accoutrements, nearly all of recent United States ordnance pattern, and, while servicable, were not particularly clean.

Clothing, full dress and fatigue throughout, assimilated in color and form to Army uniform; fatigue suits much worn, and would stand but little service in the field; no suitable shoes for marching.

Partly supplied with field equipments.

Camp and kitchens found clean.

On June 26th the different companies left for their stations in a very orderly manner.

## FIRST REGIMENT.

On July 9th the 1st Regiment National Guard State of Minnesota arrived in camp, nine companies strong, Colonel W. B. Bend, commanding. Six of the companies being stationed at St. Paul and Minneapolis, with good armories, these advantages were perceptible as soon as line for drill was formed; all worked well together. After two days' drills and parades it would have been difficult for an observer in their front during a parade to state, from their performance, whether or not they were professional soldiers, so well was their mechanical execution of the manual; and the same almost may be said of their battalion drill. I saw a select number of men of Company A, (24 front, single rank, I believe), give an "exhibition drill" which was about as near perfect a performance as it well could be.

In view of expected changes in skirmish drill, the commanding officers decided not to have any drill in that branch.

Military courtesies between officers and men were not much observed, although the men, almost without exception, saluted me on all occasions; I did not much notice it as to their own officers.

Guard duty leaves much to be learned. This regiment, partly to avoid having an odd company on drills, mounted guard with a whole company, daily, and while a departure from the usual custom, this system has the advantage that it keeps the men under the constant care of their own officers.

On July 14th, between 7:30 and 11 a. m., the regiment was inspected by me, 490 officers and men being present. \* \* \*

Arms, Springfield rifle, model 1873, in serviceable condition, and kept fairly well clean; many have the self-adjustable sight.

Accoutrements, the present United States ordnance pattern, serviceable and in fair condition as to cleanliness; some companies having them quite well polished.

Clothing, in form and color assimilated to Army pattern, both full and fatigue dress; the latter generally much worn. No shoes serviceable for marching.

Camp and kitchens neat and clean.

Company K, Captain Bronson, stationed at Stillwater, must be specially mentioned as having passed an almost perfect inspection.

## FIRST BATTALION MOUNTED TROOPS.

During the night of July 9th to 10th this battalion, of two light batteries and one troop of cavalry, under command of Major J. B. Hawley, arrived in camp. The batteries had but two pieces each (Battery A, 3-inch rifle, and B, 12-pound bronze), with caissons. Their horses came mostly from livery-stables, and were without military training; but after two or three days' drill the batteries maneuvered very well for all practical purposes, and as far as that may be considered could have taken the field; the horses stood fire quite well. Of course, they can have no practice firing with projectiles, and to a question to a chief of piece what elevation he would take at 2,000 yards he frankly answered that he did not know.

The troop of cavalry receives its supply of horses from the same above mentioned source, and, of course, its difficulties are far greater than those of the batteries; yet at the end of some seven days the men managed their horses fairly well, although it seems time thrown away to drill a lot of horses that go at once back to the livery-stable, probably never again to be used by the troop.

On the 16th of July, between 9 and 11:30 a. m., I inspected the battalion, 145 officers and men present; but several men in Battery A reported present had, in reality, left camp for their homes soon after reveille on that day. Guns and harness were in good order and fairly well cared for. The men wore full dress and looked quite smart.

The troop of cavalry, with three officers and twenty men, mounted (the rest dismounted), armed with Springfield carbine of recent ordnance standard, made a good appearance; their arms were serviceable, but not very clean. Their horse-equipments, while serviceable, were not shined up. Considering the great difficulties mounted volunteer militia have to overcome, even partial success, as attained by the troops inspected, should receive due acknowledgment.

On the 18th of July, the 1st Regiment and Mounted Battalion National Guard State of Minnesota left for their homes, and the camp closed for the season.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The organization of these troops rests primarily on the captains, whose abilities to fill their companies and to keep them full and maintain harmony and a certain amount of *esprit* must be of greater advantage and importance than a knowledge of tactics and regulations; without such men there would be no companies and no use for tactics. The burden on the men in giving much of their time is not inconsiderable, and where employers do not look with favor upon the militia may amount to a hardship; and only through the peculiar abilities of the captains will the men submit even to a very moderate degree of discipline.

The colonels are the next in importance in keeping organizations alive. Work with legislative committees in getting even the small appropriations for maintenance of the force appears generally to fall to their lot. My observation generally was that in camp, at least, these officers impair their usefulness by not making sufficient use of their company commanders, but too often deal with the individual soldier. It was not infrequent that men called on the colonel direct for favors; colonels would, individually, instruct a sentinel.

Of the officers generally it may be said that in the merely mechanical tactics they are well informed; but, with very few exceptions, I was unable to discover any information among them as to the real use of troops, the exercise of organized human physical and psychical force in its highest potency—war. They are men of good average intelligence,

with many among them, whom it was my great pleasure to know personally, far above the average, who, were their minds directed through a system of reading and periodical lectures, would soon disenthral themselves from a slavish belief that parade and review is the highest use to which troops may be put.

The staff department consist of officers, and not much besides. The adjutant general and inspector general appear the only two officers with any duty to perform. The supply departments exist only in name, there being few supplies.

The medical department was quite active in camp. The surgeon furnished his own supplies and expected to be reimbursed. Of course the demand was small.

Each regiment has an officer whose title is "commissary of subsistence," and whose duties were confined to a supervision of the mess for the field and staff, which duty I am happy to note was in each case most creditably performed.

Divine service was held each Sunday by the chaplain of the regiment in camp.

The men came to camp full of enthusiasm, and their arrival constantly reminded me of the scenes I witnessed in the spring and summer of 1861, when I saw a like material by the hundreds of thousands flock to the camps between Boston and Washington. While their physical condition is very good, they are probably 20 to 25 per cent. too young for military service in the field, but not too young for training.

The drills, parades, and review amounted daily to from five to six hours —no inconsiderable exertion for men not accustomed to it; but, nevertheless, the cheers of the men would be heard throughout the camp when the last parade was dismissed.

Rifle practice was best in the 1st Regiment. \* \* \* A majority of the men had had the benefit of gallery practice and preliminary instruction. In the other regiments, apparently, those who had this instruction were few, with corresponding results. The firing was at 100, 200, 300, and 500 yards, at B target beyond the 200-yard range. The allowance of ammunition is only about fifty rounds per man. A few skirmish runs and volley firing by companies at 100 yards were had.

There is but little tenting on hand, say for about six hundred men, as far as I learned. The men, with few exceptions, have no overcoats.

The companies had their own mess outfit, bought their own provisions, and had the meals prepared by citizens.

Of the behavior of the men I can only speak in high praise. Of course, I do not here refer to the regulation "courtesies," but of their conduct as men it is a pleasure to me to say I saw nothing but good; no drunkenness, no quarrels were observed. A few weeks' restraint under operation of the Articles of War would make very good field troops out of them. The "guying" of sentinels and the discharge of fire-crackers in camp at unseemly hours would be stopped in a short time, and I think could be suppressed now if a decided effort were made.

Finally, I would state that the art of organization, a certain amount of familiarity with the traditions of war, and a military spirit is fostered by the State troops; that they will spring to arms at the first call for troops for the field by the proper authorities; and in a short time become good, hardened soldiers, besides schooling officers for further expansion. For these reasons state and nation should carefully look to their further development.

I close with grateful acknowledgement of the many and constant courtesies of which I was the recipient from the officers of all grades of the National Guard of Minnesota during the time it was my good fortune to so freely mingle with them.

CHARLES BENTZONI,  
Captain, 25th Infantry, Bvt. Lieut. Col., U. S. Army.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. GEO. J. SCHOEFFEL, INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR 1889.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
ST. PAUL, MINN., OCT. 1, 1889.

*Brigadier General J. H. Mullen, Adjutant General State of Minnesota.*

GENERAL: In accordance with my duties as Inspector General, I have thoroughly inspected the several commands of the National Guard, and respectfully submit herewith my report.

The several commands were inspected during the months of May, June and July, of the present year. The addition of the Third Regiment to the organization, entailed upon me much more labor and occupied a much longer time than my predecessors were obliged to devote to it.

The National Guard of the state at present, consists of three regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry, and two battalions of artillery. Establishing 100 as the maximum of merit, I have observed the following rule as a basis of inspection. 1 to 20, bad; 21 to 40, fair; 41 to 60, good; 61 to 90, excellent; 91 to 100, perfect.

DISCIPLINE, DRILL AND EQUIPMENT.

As the result of my inspection, I find the National Guard to be, so far as my knowledge goes, equal in drill and discipline to that of any state in the Union, but not as well equipped as some of the poorest. While established as it is, in a country that is still new as compared with the over-populated states of the East, it has reached such a degree of perfection in the arts of war, that the efforts of its members should be rewarded by the furnishing a complete equipment of all the necessaries for active work in the field. The small appropriation from the state treasury for National Guard purposes goes little further than paying the necessary rental for armories of furnishing storage for the state arms and company property, and the expense of providing uniforms must be borne by the members of the several commands.

I find that the members of the several companies of the First Regiment are provided with fatigue and full dress uniforms, but none of them have overcoats except in the cases of a few individual members, who have purchased the article themselves.

The Second Regiment is also equipped with fatigue and full dress uniforms, excepting in the case of one or two companies, that have only the full dress; and none have overcoats.

The Third Regiment is generally equipped with only the fatigue uniform, which in many cases are badly worn, from their continued use while the organizations were held as reserve militia.

Except in the case of companies D and A, First Regiment, none of the commands are equipped with blankets, other than those that have been purchased by the companies. Canteens and blanket bags are also very much needed by many of the organizations. That very essential article for a soldier when in the field, the haversack, is entirely unknown in the equipment of the National Guard of this state, and I am informed that they have never been supplied.

I find the First and Second Regiments to be fairly well equipped with two and three-click breech loading Springfield rifles of 45-calibre, while the Third Regiment is almost entirely using the 50-calibre guns of the same make. I understand, however, that these 50-calibre pieces are being rapidly called in, and replaced by the 45-calibre pieces.

As to the requirements of the National Guard, I would respectfully recommend that each member thereof be furnished with a good, serviceable fatigue uniform, an overcoat, one pair of blankets, a rubber blanket, a canteen, a blanket bag, a haversack, and a knife, fork and spoon, and combination tin dish such as is in use in the regular army.

With such an equipment, together with the articles already provided, and an issue of proper cooking utensils to each company, the National Guard of the state could be placed in the field at a few hours notice prepared for any military service.

The equipment of bayonets, bayonet scabbards, web and leather belts, gun slings, etc., is good both as to quantity and condition.

The battalion of mounted troops is well drilled, but suffering in a greater degree than the infantry for want of proper equipment. In both the cavalry and artillery the equipment is old and obsolete and should be immediately replaced by new material. At present the commands are not fitted for service in case of need. Especially is this the case in respect to the harness for the artillery and the saddles for the cavalry.

#### THE FIRST REGIMENT.

This command is numerically the first in rank, and is also entitled to the first place in the order of merit.

With six of its companies located in the two largest cities of the state, and provided with commodious drill halls, and with facilities for raising funds for their company treasuries not enjoyed by those companies located in the smaller towns, and officered by regimental and company commanders who have been long in the service, it would be composed of very poor material if it did not rank above the other commands. Col. Bend, the commandant of the regiment, is an efficient officer, ever watchful of the welfare of his command, and manifests a personal interest in the affairs of each respective company. Having served an apprenticeship in the ranks and as an officer of the celebrated Seventh regiment of New York, he has engrafted many of the regulations of that organization into the first regiment which has added largely to its general appearance and efficiency.

Of the ten companies comprising the first regiment I desire to especially mention company C, to which I have accorded the first place in the order of merit. By reference to the report of my predecessor I find that in 1887 this company fell considerably below "his expectations" and "was not as proficient in either the manual of arms or school of the soldier as it should be," while in 1888 he states "company C of the first regiment has made the greatest progress during the year." In supplementing the remarks of General Brandt, I desire to add that the progress of this company has continued, and from a membership of 55 at the inspection in 1888 it now numbers the full strength permissible, i. e., 76 officers and enlisted men, and the general appearance, discipline and drill has correspondingly improved. Company A, of Minneapolis, is equally deserving of praise, while company D, of St. Paul, is, as it has always been, in the front rank for especial commendation. Capt. Bean, commanding company D, is an excellent tactitian, but at times departs from a close observance of the rules laid down by Upton.

#### THE SECOND REGIMENT.

The Second Regiment owes its life and prosperity to the untiring efforts of its efficient commander, Col. Joseph Bobleter. It is wholly due to his courage and enthusiasm that the several companies have been kept in existence. Situated as they are in locations where recruiting is difficult and slow, the officers and members have done a greater amount of work to maintain its present position than those of the First Regiment, and are entitled to equal praise because of that fact. In some instances it has been found necessary to go into the country for a distance of several miles to obtain recruits in order to maintain the minimum strength required, and owing to this fact, good attendance at the weekly drills has been almost an impossibility.

Of the ten commands comprising the regiment Company B, located at Faribault, is deserving of special mention and can be justly ranked with the best companies in St. Paul and Minneapolis. Capt. Whitney, the commandant, has pursued the plan of from time to time mustering out all the members who were inattentive to duty and in consequence of this plan has obtained an average attendance at drill in excess of any other company in the National Guard. He is a thorough tactitian, a most efficient officer and is justly entitled to the position of first place in order of merit in the Second Regiment.

Company E of Wabasha, Captain Tryon commanding, is also deserving of special mention. The inspection of this company may be said to have been perfect, while the condition of the arms and accoutrements was the best of any company in the National Guard.

Captain Dewitt, Company K, while laboring under the disadvantages of having a small company, has shown marked zeal and energy in perfecting his command in all the requirements of the service.

#### THE THIRD REGIMENT.

This command but recently admitted to the National Guard proper consists of eight companies located as follows:

Company A.....	Waseca.
Company B.....	Anoka.
Company C.....	Zumbrota.
Company E.....	Owatonna.
Company G.....	Minneapolis.
Company H.....	Morristown.
Company I.....	Ada.
Company K.....	Brainerd.

At the time of my inspection none of the companies had ever received any financial aid from the State and their existence was due to the enthusiasm of the officers and members of the several commands. The uniforms differ from those of the other infantry regiments. They are trimmed with white the same as those of the regular army which I understand to be contrary to State regulations.

The Third regiment like the Second is made up of companies located in the smaller towns and cities of the State and they are provided with very poor facilities for drill and instruction. It is making excellent progress however and at the annual encampment at Lake View showed great improvement in both discipline and drill. With better equipment it would be a credit to the National Guard.

The company located at Owatonna commanded by Captain J. W. Diment is worthy of special mention for the excellent progress it has made in the short time it has been in the service.

Company A, of Waseca, Captain Miller commanding, is an excellent organization and its members manifest unusual interest in their duties. Captain Miller has devoted a great deal of time and expended a large amount of money in placing his command in the lead of all the companies of the Third regiment.

Throughout the entire command, which owes its present position to the zeal and energy of its commander Colonel F. P. Wright, there prevails a strong desire among its members to perfect themselves in drill and discipline and I have no hesitancy in asserting that the Third regiment "has come to stay".

#### THE MOUNTED BATTALION.

The consolidation of the cavalry and artillery under the command of Major J. B. Hawley, has been very beneficial to the organizations. Especially is this noticeable in the case of the First Battery of Artillery, which has not only increased in membership but has so improved in drill that its manipulation of the pieces on foot is probably second to none in the country. With little or no opportunity for mounted drills, the artillery is at a disadvantage, nevertheless it made an excellent showing in the mounted drill, while at Camp Lake View. The membership has apparently been selected with a view to their peculiar fitness for such service, and both the batteries are worthy of a much more liberal support from the state than they are at present receiving.

The cavalry troop has held its own in the matter of membership, has profited by numerous mounted drills, the expense of which, has been borne by the members individually and has made such improvement in drill that it is deserving of the highest praise. Captain Ostrum has achieved a measure of success where others would have failed. I am of the opinion however that a troop of cavalry conducted and maintained as this is, is not a success and never can be. Were it called into active service in its present condition, with untried and untrained horses, the command would be unfit for other than messenger service and it seems to me to be a useless experiment to keep it in existence. I would recommend that the company be mustered into the infantry service and attached to one of the several regiments, and the money set apart for its use utilized

in the better equipment of the National Guard in general. Major Hawley is deserving of the highest praise for the efficient manner in which he has reorganized the cavalry and artillery. He has placed it in the best possible condition obtainable with the meagre allowance received from the state.

#### INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS.

Throughout my tour of inspection I found that the plan of holding frequent schools of instruction for non-commissioned officers was not generally observed and that the company officers were exceedingly lax in many instances in the proper interpretation of the tactics. Especially is this the case in the companies located outside the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

If an officer with the experience and training of either of the commandants of the three best companies in St. Paul or Minneapolis were sent to the several stations of the Second and Third Regiments and authorized to instruct the company officers and non-commissioned officers, a more uniform and thorough drill could be secured in the infantry regiments, especially in the matter of cadence of step, the common time being at present more generally observed.

Continued drill at a slow cadence of step tends to impair the "snap and vim" so essentially necessary to well executed movements, both in the school of the company and the manual of arms, and it is because of this that the outside companies make an unfavorable showing when compared with the companies located in the cities.

#### GENERAL MENTION.

Your attention is directed to the fact that Company G, Third Regiment, is composed entirely of veterans of the war of the rebellion. They are quite as enthusiastic as the other commands of the regiment, and in case of a call for active service, would undoubtedly prove as valuable to the state as the younger men.

Your attention is also respectfully directed to the matter of false muster in some of the companies. In the case of one of the companies inspected by me, I learned that two men were in the ranks who answered to the names of two members who were absent from the city. In relation to this particular case I will make more extended reference at another time.

While at the camp at Lake View I learned that some of the companies were in the habit of taking substitutes to the annual encampments, and drawing money from the state in the names of the absent members. The attention of the regimental commandant was called to these cases, but I do not understand that anything was ever done about the matter. This is a very important matter, and I respectfully suggest the close application of the rules and regulations governing such cases in the regular army.

The matter of a record of the service of the members of the National Guard has been brought to my notice, and I would respectfully recommend a reform in the system of mustering members of the several companies. I am informed that no record of the service is kept at the headquarters of the state, and it is difficult for members who have been discharged to obtain authentic records of their service when they desire to do so. In order to provide for exigencies of this character, I recommend that instead of the present method of mustering, an enlistment blank be provided; such blank to contain the oath of enlistment and signature of the enlisted man, and that two copies be made, one for the regimental or company headquarters, and the other to be forwarded to the Adjutant General's office. I also suggest that a complete roster of the National Guard be officially prepared and forwarded to the Adjutant General's office, together with a list of all persons who have served the state in any capacity in the National Guard, and that all promotions or discharges should be carefully noted. I also suggest that the whole National Guard be mustered semi-annually, say during the first and the sixth month of each year, and full reports of these musters be furnished the Adjutant General's office as made. In support of these recommendations I would cite the present embarrassment that is almost daily encountered in obtaining records of participants in

the war of the rebellion, and the difficulty experienced by those who have received honorable discharges from the National Guard, of obtaining satisfactory evidence of their service and that they are entitled to exemption from jury duty, etc. The exemption from jury duty being practically the only benefit derived from a five years term of service, there should be a record of that service retained at the headquarters of the state, for reference.

The carrying of a large number of names on the company roll books, in order to have a large representation of the commands at time of inspection, should be discountenanced, as a fraud upon the state. I have taken occasion to call the attention of company and regimental commanders to this fact during my tour of inspection. A feasible way to prevent this practice is to have the several commands inspected during the annual encampment instead of during the month of May, as now required, and insist that at least seventy-five per cent. of each company's strength be present in camp in order to secure the annual allowance from the state.

I attended all the encampments of the National Guard this year, and observed a degree of efficiency in camp duty that is deserving of especial commendation. Battalion drills, guard duty, ceremonies, etc., were all performed with a degree of efficiency worthy of the regular army. Taking an especial interest in the matter of the inspection by Colonel Bentzoni, U. S. A., who was especially detailed for that duty, I offered a prize for the company passing the best inspection. The competition was very close between companies A, C, D, G and K, of the First; companies E and B, of the Second and companies B and D, of the Third Regiment. Colonel Bentzoni finally awarded it to company K, of Stillwater, commanded by Captain Bronson; an award that was fully in accord with my observations, and I desire to mention the victorious company as having made a marked improvement in general appearance since my inspection at their station May 10th.

The general efficiency of the state troops has further been brought to my notice by the assembly of the Guard on the 10th day of September at the annual fair of the state agricultural association. The entire force was assembled at the fair grounds at noon of that day and the short time required to bring together the several commands demonstrated the fact that should occasion require an efficient army of well-drilled (but not thoroughly equipped) soldiers could be concentrated at any given point in the state in a few hours' time.

The prompt assembly of two of the St. Paul companies at the time of the reported trouble with the Indians, on the Mille Lac reservation, is also deserving of special mention. The order assembling the companies was received by the commandants at 7 o'clock, p. m. and at 9 o'clock company C had 54 men and company D 43 men under arms and ready to move at a moment's notice, and I am informed that by midnight of that night 73 of the 76 members of the first named company had reported for duty.

At the time of the inspection of each company of the first and second regiments, I requested that I be furnished with statements showing the receipts and disbursements of company funds for the previous year, all of which I have received with the exception of three companies of the Second regiment.

The ten companies of the First received from the state \$3,422 during the year ending May 1st, 1889, and from the collection of fines, dues and other sources \$8,343.22. The expenses for the same time were \$11,895.46.

The seven companies of the Second received from the state \$2,380, and from fines, dues and other sources \$2,368.49, and expended in the same time \$4,817.73.

These figures do not include monies received and expended in camp except in cases where surplus money has been turned in to company treasuries, and in these cases the amounts have been placed with those of receipts from other sources. The cash statements from the several companies will accompany the inspection reports which I send herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. J. SCHOEFFEL,

Brig. Gen. and Insp. Gen.

TABULATED REPORT OF INSPECTOR AND COMPARATIVE

ORGANIZATIONS.	LOCATION.	Date of Inspection.	Present and Absent.		Present at Inspection.		Absent from Inspection.		Physical Condition.	Uniform.
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
<i>First Regiment.</i> Field Staff and non-Commissioned Staff.	St. Paul	May 13	12	7	12	6	1		Excellent	Excellent
Band	St. Paul	May 13		23		23			Excellent	Excellent
Company A	Minneapolis	May 6		73		73			Perfect	Excellent
Company B	Minneapolis	May 7		56		52	4		Fair	Fair
Company C	St. Paul	May 13		73		73			Perfect	Perfect
Company D	St. Paul	May 9		59		59			Perfect	Excellent
Company E	St. Paul	May 14		53		48	5		Good	Excellent
Company F	Fergus Falls	May 29		54		42	12		Good	Fair
Company G	Red Wing	May 11		66		61	5		Good	Excellent
Company H	Litchfield	May 15		53		39	14		Fair	Fair
Company I	Minneapolis	May 8		49		39	10		Good	Excellent
Company K	Stillwater	May 10		66		58	8		Good	Excellent
			41	634						
<i>Second Regiment.</i> Field Staff and non-Commissioned Staff.	Various Stations	Vari'us	12	8	12	8			Excellent	Excellent
Band	St. Paul	May 27		23		21	2		Good	Fair
Company A	New Ulm	June 14		64		49	14		Good	Good
Company B	Faribault	May 16		46		44	2		Excellent	Excellent
Company C	Winona	May 17		57		46	11		Fair	Good
Company D	Fairmount	May 21		43		41	2		Fair	Good
Company E	Wabasha	May 18		55		45	10		Perfect	Perfect
Company F	Mankato	May 23		43		36	7		Excellent	Good
Company G	Austin	May 20		50		44	6		Excellent	Good
Company H	Blue Earth City	June 24		50		44	6		Good	Good
Company I	St. Peter	June 14		52		48	4		Good	Excellent
Company K	Duluth	June 10		58		47	11		Excellent	Good
			41	559						
<i>Third Regiment.</i> Field Staff and non-Commissioned Staff.	Various	Vari'us	12	5	12	5			Excellent	Excellent
Band	Brainerd	July 5		21		21			Good	Good
Company A	Waseca	June 26		65		58	7		Excellent	Good
Company B	Anoka	June 3		59		48	11		Excellent	Good
Company D	Zumbrota	May 30		49		41	8		Excellent	Good
Company E	Owatonna	June 20		59		55	4		Excellent	Good
Company G	Minneapolis	May 31		77		70	7		Fair	Fair
Company H	Morristown	June 5		60		54	6		Excellent	Fair
Company I	Ada	July 20		60		54	6		Good	Good
Company K	Brainerd	July 5		48		37	11		Good	Good
			35	503						

STANDING OF ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

Discipline.	Instruction.	Condition of Arms and Accoutrements.	Manual of Arms.	School of the Soldier.	School of the Company.	Records.	Percentage of Merit.
Excellent.	Excellent.					Perfect	
Fair	Good					Excellent	.93
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	.56
Bad	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	.94
Excellent	Excellent	Perfect	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Perfect	.91
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Perfect	Excellent	Excellent	.84
Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Good	Perfect	.46
Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	.76
Good	Good	Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Fair	.45
Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	.59
Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	.70
Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	
Excellent	Good					Excellent	
Fair	Fair					Good	.42
Fair	Fair	Excellent	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	.85
Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Excellent	Good	Excellent	.42
Bad	Fair	Excellent	Bad	Fair	Bad	Fair	.40
Fair	Fair	Fair	Bad	Bad	Bad	Good	.80
Excellent	Good	Perfect	Fair	Fair	Fair	Perfect	.70
Good	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	.76
Excellent	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Excellent	.41
Bad	Fair	Fair	Bad	Fair	Fair	Good	.53
Bad	Fair	Good	Bad	Fair	Bad	Good	.65
Fair	Excellent	Fair	Good	Fair	Excellent	Good	
Excellent	Fair					Excellent	
Fair	Fair					Excellent	.68
Excellent	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	.60
Good	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	.46
Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	.43
Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	.36
Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Bad	Good	.63
Excellent	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	.45
Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	.41
Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL C. S. BUNKER, INSPECTOR  
GENERAL. 1890.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF MINNESOTA, }  
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
ST. PAUL, MINN., July 25, 1890. }

*Brig. Gen. J. H. Mullen, Adjutant General, N. G. S. M., St. Paul, Minn.:*

GENERAL:—In obedience to General Orders No. 3 from your office, dated April 2nd, 1890, I have inspected the several Companies of the National Guard at their respective stations, and submit herewith the following report, showing their standing in order of merit.

I have established as a maximum of marking the following: For Arms, 100; Equipment, 100; Drill, 100, Records, &c., 50, and by dividing the sum of the marking by 35, the percentage of merit is arrived at.

FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment is in all respects the best organization in the National Guard, owing partly to the fact that eight of the ten companies are stationed at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater, locations that afford many facilities for the maintenance of a company, that the companies of the other regiments do not and cannot enjoy; but more particularly to the energy and systematic efforts of its very efficient Commander and his associate officers.

Of this Command I have accorded the highest places to Companies A, C, D and K, in the order named. Judged strictly by "Upton," I should accord the first place to Company K of Stillwater, and the second place to Company C of St. Paul, as in their drill they more closely observed the tactics than either of the others.

The other companies were all in excellent condition, I especially desire to compliment Company H for the proficiency that it had attained in the short time intervening between the time of its muster into the service and its inspection.

SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment is composed of ten companies, situated at small towns, some of them remote from the main lines of travel, but the interest of the members is well sustained, and it is an effective command.

Of the ten companies of this regiment, I accord the first places to Company E of Wabasha, Company B of Faribault, Company G of Austin and Company C of Winona, in the order named.

The other companies, with the exception of Company H at Blue Earth City, have been doing good work, and are deserving of praise for the efficiency they have attained, considering the many disadvantages they labor under, chief among which is the lack of proper drill halls.

THIRD REGIMENT.

This Command is composed of only eight companies, of which Company A at Waseca and Company D at Zumbrota take the first places.

I have already called your attention to Company G at Minneapolis and further reference is not necessary.

At the time of its inspection, Company K of Brainerd had just discharged, for the good of the service, nearly one half of its strength, and of those in the ranks, more than one half had but just been mustered in, and had drilled but two or three times. As a consequence the company did not make a good showing. The material is good, however, and as Capt. Powers is a very efficient officer, I predict that this company will soon rank with the best of the Command.

Captain Miller of Company A at Waseca has taken great pains to instruct two of the corporals of his company in military signalling, and on the evening of their inspection, they gave a very interesting exhibition of their proficiency.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

The Mounted Troops consist of two Batteries of Artillery and one Troop of Cavalry.

The First Battery armed with 3 inch rifled guns, commanded by Captain Maginnis, is a thoroughly well drilled and fairly well equipped organization, and though I am not very well acquainted with other Artillery Organizations in the National Guard of other States, still I believe that in the matter of drill, either mounted or dismounted, it will compare favorably with the best of them.

The Second Battery at Minneapolis, commanded by Captain Bennet, is armed with 12 pound Napoleon guns and is an efficient Battery.

The Troop of Cavalry is located in St. Paul and is commanded by Captain Bergholz. It is not an efficient or serviceable organization, which is due to several causes, the principal ones of which are:

First. The inefficiency of the Troop Commander and his consequent inability to instruct the members of his command in the duties of the soldier, to command their respect, or to inspire them with respect towards others.

Second. The members of the Troop do not own their horses, and

Third. They have no suitable Armory for mounted drills which is very necessary in this climate during several months of the year.

It is in my opinion useless to attempt to maintain a troop of cavalry in this state, unless it be composed of officers and men who are sufficiently wealthy to own, and keep especially for that purpose, the horses they use, and to build and equip, a suitable riding hall or armory, for their exclusive use or unless the state is willing and able to do so for them.

Such an organization is necessarily an expensive one to maintain, still in my judgment, it is a very essential part of the National Guard, and if organized on the basis indicated above, would prove very effective.

I believe that two such organizations could be established in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, if proper encouragement was given them by the state.

I spent several days in camp with each command and carefully noted the drill, discipline, and general efficiency of each.

FIRST REGIMENT.

This command did not make as good a showing in proportion to numbers, as either of the others.

In the matter of drill, the officers with scarcely an exception, showed a good knowledge of tactics and as a whole, battalion movements were very well executed.

The discipline of this encampment was not very good.

Company K of Stillwater, had present at Sunday morning inspection, 71 officers and men out of a total strength of 76—the largest company ever inspected in camp in the whole National Guard.

Captain Bronson has established a relationship between the commissioned officers and the enlisted men of his company, that is best calculated to maintain military discipline, and in this respect his company is superior to all others in the National Guard.

Immediately that Kennan's Guard Manual was adopted Colonel Bend sent each company commander one or more copies with instructions to thoroughly familiarize themselves and their companies with the new regulations, and before going to camp, personally examined them as to their knowledge. The result was that when they were called upon to do guard duty, they performed those duties very much better than either of the other commands.

During the encampment Doctor Fitzgerald organized an ambulance corps, and instructed the members in the proper care and handling of wounded and dead men. The benefit of this instruction, and the proficiency to which the corps had arrived in the short time that the doctor had



devoted to it, was, I am informed, thoroughly tested at the time of the terrible disaster on Lake Pepin, when the steamer "Sea Wing" was captured.

Your attention is directed to this that the doctor and his corps may have proper credit for the very valuable assistance that they rendered.

#### SECOND REGIMENT.

In this command many of the officers, and most of the men greatly need set up drill.

Battalion movements were fairly well executed, but it was apparent that the line officers need much study.

The discipline was not good and I noticed a great want of proper observance of military courtesies.

This regiment is very deficient in guard duty. Very little attention is paid to it, and though the ceremony of guard mounting is gone through with every morning and evening during their stay in camp, the guard is not posted during the day except at the guard house and in front of head quarters. Very few of the officers are familiar with guard duties, and I found none of the non-commissioned officers that were capable of properly performing them.

Both officers and men would appear at guard mounting with handkerchiefs tied around their necks. The adjutant should have ordered them back to their quarters and had them removed, but he did not. It is true that the weather was exceedingly warm, but the temperature cannot be pleaded in justification of such slovenly actions.

I noticed also that when the regiment was passing in review of the officers assembled on the parade ground, after dress parade, (each company under command of a non-commissioned officer), none of the officers except the colonel, returned the salutes of the 1st sergeants in command, and none of the officers, not even the colonel, saluted the colors.

It should be said that this was not due to ignorance on the part of any of them, but to the fact that Colonel Bobleter does not consider it necessary or proper, and has therefore so instructed. On that point I take issue with him and respectfully direct attention to paragraphs 428 and 441, United States Army Regulations of 1889.

Company B, of Faribault, passed the best inspection in this command during the encampment, and both officers and men, are to be complimented for good discipline and general efficiency.

#### THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment was very unfortunate in that it rained every day for at least one-half the time that it was in camp. Nevertheless the officers and men worked hard and faithfully, and made excellent progress.

Battalion movements were fairly well executed, but here too, it was evident that the line officers need much study. Set up drills are also greatly needed by both officers and men.

The discipline of this encampment was very good, and military courtesies were well observed.

Guard duty was fairly well performed, but much study is needed by both officers and men.

The greatest improvement that I noticed was in Company B of Anoka, Captain Reed. It passed the poorest inspection at its station and the best at camp, and should be credited accordingly.

#### MOUNTED TROOPS.

With the exception of the cavalry the mounted troops made a very good showing in camp.

The cavalry had a very slim attendance, and were, as a whole, poorly mounted. After seeing them in camp I can only add to what I have already said, and that it is in my judgment best to muster them out of service. In the matter of military courtesies and discipline, I noticed no improvement.

The camps of the infantry regiments are to be commended for cleanliness, and general good order.

The camp of the mounted battalion was not very clean or orderly, particularly the mess tents. They were very dirty on the morning that I inspected them, and so noticeably so that I took occasion to direct the attention of the Commandant to their condition.

I inspected the guard of each Regiment after "Taps" and scarcely a sentry of those that I conversed with, knew what distinguishing shoulder strap, officers above the grade of line officers wore, and yet daily opportunity was afforded of familiarizing themselves with the insignia of each rank up to and including that of Brigadier General. Not knowing these things I ask how is it possible for a sentry to render proper salutes to superior officers.

I also observed that some of the sergeants and corporals of the guard would answer the calls of the sentry on post number one carrying a lantern and without their guns, and one sergeant answered a call smoking a cigar. Such an example of ignorance is inexcusable, and can only be attributed to ignorance on the part of the officers of the Guard, or a failure to promptly instruct their guard. I found officers acting as officers of the guard, who were quite as ignorant of their duties as the sentries were.

Whenever I offered to teach either officers or men, as to their duties while on guard, I found that they were not only willing but eager to learn, and very attentive to instruction given them, and it was a great pleasure to instruct them.

Guard duty is the most honorable as well as the most important duty that a soldier is called upon to perform, and I respectfully recommend that the attention of the regimental commanders be called to these matters and that they be instructed that they must receive more attention at their hands.

#### EQUIPMENT.

On the matter of the equipment of the National Guard I desire to refer to the report of my predecessor. He says:

"As to the requirements of the National Guard I would respectfully recommend that each member thereof be furnished with a good serviceable fatigue uniform and an overcoat, one pair of blankets, a rubber blanket, a haversack, a knife, fork and spoon, and a combination tin dish, such as is in use in the regular army. With such an equipment, together with the articles already provided, and an issue of proper cooking utensils to each company, the National Guard of the state could be placed in the field at a very few hours notice, prepared for any military service."

I do not think that I can do better than to most unqualifiedly endorse all that he says. It is to be hoped that the next legislature can be induced to make such additional appropriations to the National Guard fund as shall permit the carrying out of all the requirements of General Schoeffel's report.

#### RECORDS.

In the matter of company records and muster rolls, I find that the First Regiment is in good order, but the Second and Third Regiments are in very poor condition, and I respectfully recommend that the commandants of those regiments be instructed to see to it, that the same are forthwith corrected.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

In the First Regiment I noticed a field officer wearing a seven button instead of a nine button coat.

In the Second and Third Regiments I noticed line officers wearing nine button instead of seven button coats, and called their attention to it, and as they have not yet had the proper change made, I respectfully recommend that their commanding officer be instructed to have the same corrected at once.

In my judgment, all of the regimental commanders pay too much attention to battalion drilling to the exclusion of instruction in matters of much more importance, to which allusion has been made.

The time so spent during one encampment, could in my judgment, be much more profitably employed in set up drills, instruction in discipline, in the manual of the sword, in commissioned and non-commissioned officers schools, and the most important of all, the duties of the guard.

It may be urged, and very properly too, that with the possible exception of guard duty, all these things should be taught the companies at home by the company commanders, and the time spent at camp be devoted, as it is, to the higher branches of instruction, but the fact is that they are not so taught, and, therefore, when they are in camp, the officers and men are drilled in the higher branches without first having learned the rudiments.

In the matter of discipline and military courtesy, the National Guard has much to learn. These should be first taught to company officers, and regimental commanders should be held responsible for such instruction.

The ignorance of commissioned officers on such matters will necessarily be reflected in the enlisted men.

These also could and ought to be taught at their several stations, but with the exception of three companies of the First Regiment, they appear to be entirely neglected. Often during my tour of inspection I have entered the armories when the companies have been assembled, and have not received proper military courtesy and respect, and have frequently seen men when addressed by a superior officer, remain seated, instead of rising and standing at attention.

Non-commissioned officers schools should be held at least twice a month in every company, and regimental commanders would do well to issue orders to that effect, and then see that their orders are obeyed.

The 12-pound Napoleon guns now used by the Second Battery of Artillery are totally unfit for service, and should be called in and others furnished. In street riots the guns of the First Battery would be found to be unwieldy and therefore unserviceable.

Should these batteries be called into service to suppress street rioting, it would in my judgment, require a battalion of infantry to prevent their guns from falling into the hands of the mob. This is no reflection on the batteries or their officers, but is simply a statement of what I believe would be the result of such circumstances, and which the officers and men would be powerless to prevent. I therefore respectfully recommend (if it be possible), that the 12-pound Napoleon guns now used by the Second Battery be returned to the general government, and that company be armed with light gatlings, which are very light, very effective, easily handled, and therefore easily protected. I also recommend that application be made at once to exchange the 3-inch rifles now used by the First Battery for breach loading guns.

In conclusion, I desire to say that during my tour of inspection, and while in camp, I was treated by all the officers of the National Guard with every courtesy, and I desire to thus publicly express my acknowledgments to them for their kindness.

I would esteem it a favor if you would as opportunity offers, convey to them my thanks for their many kindnesses.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. S. BUNKER,  
Brig. Gen'l., Inspector Gen'l. N. G. S. M

DATE OF INSPECTION.	COMPANY.	LOCATION.	PRESENT.		ABSENT.		Total strength	MARKINGS.			Order of merit.	
			Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Arms.	Equip't	Drill.		Records.
1800	First Regiment.	Various	11	0	1	.....	21	100	85	100	50	98 4-7
May 28	Field and N. C. Staff.	St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	100	75	80	50	87 1-7
April 17	Band	Minneapolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	75	100	60	50	97 1-7
April 14	Co. A.	Minneapolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	100	100	60	50	97 1-7
May 6	Co. B.	St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	100	100	60	50	97 1-7
May 8	Co. C.	St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	100	100	60	50	97 1-7
April 17	Co. D.	St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	100	100	60	50	97 1-7
April 15	Co. E.	St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	90	80	40	30	91 2-7
April 16	Co. F.	Fergus Falls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	100	100	40	30	91 2-7
May 12	Co. G.	Red Wing	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	100	100	40	30	92 6-7
April 18	Co. H.	St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	85	100	40	30	92 6-7
May 28	Co. I.	Minneapolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	90	100	50	30	92 6-7
April 23	Co. J.	Still water	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	90	100	50	30	92 6-7
May 8	Co. K.	Still water	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	90	100	50	30	92 6-7
Various	Second Regiment.	Various	10	8	1	.....	19	100	100	60	50	97 1-7
May 21	Field and N. C. Staff.	St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	100	80	60	30	91 3-7
May 26	Band	New Ulm	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	90	90	60	40	93 5-7
April 16	Co. A.	Fairbault	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	100	90	70	40	93 5-7
April 28	Co. B.	Winona	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	90	90	70	40	93 5-7
May 16	Co. C.	Fairmont	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	90	90	80	50	93 5-7
April 26	Co. D.	Wabasha	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	90	90	80	50	93 5-7
April 26	Co. E.	Manikato	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	80	90	70	40	93 5-7
May 17	Co. F.	Austin	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	90	90	70	40	93 5-7
April 29	Co. G.	Blue Earth City	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	90	90	50	30	93 5-7
May 15	Co. H.	St. Peter	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	90	90	60	40	93 5-7
May 22	Co. I.	Duluth	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	90	90	60	40	93 5-7
April 24	Co. K.	Duluth	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	90	90	60	40	93 5-7
June 15	Third Regiment.	Camp	10	7	.....	.....	18	100	100	90	50	97 1-7
June 15	Field and N. C. Staff.	Camp	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	100	100	80	50	98 4-7
June 15	Band	Waseca	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	80	80	25	25	98 4-7
May 1	Co. A.	Anoka	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	80	80	25	25	98 4-7
April 21	Co. B.	Zumbrota	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	100	90	50	50	91 2-7
May 20	Co. C.	Owatonna	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	95	95	50	50	91 2-7
April 25	Co. D.	Minneapolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	75	75	40	40	91 2-7
April 30	Co. E.	Minneapolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	50	50	40	40	91 2-7
May 24	Co. F.	Morris town	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	80	80	60	60	91 2-7
May 24	Co. G.	Ada	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	70	70	60	50	91 2-7
May 8	Co. H.	Brainerd	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	65	90	60	50	91 2-7
May 9	Co. I.	Brainerd	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	65	90	60	50	91 2-7
May 9	Co. K.	Brainerd	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	65	90	60	50	91 2-7
May 23	Honored Battalion.	St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	100	100	90	40	91 2-7
May 23	Field and Staff	St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	80	80	80	40	91 2-7
May 23	1st Battery	St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	50	50	75	50	91 2-7
June 5	2d Battery	Minneapolis	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	60	80	80	60	91 2-7
June 4	1st Cavalry	St. Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	277	4	80	100	40	91 2-7
			123	1,527	4	277	1,031					

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD STATE OF MINNESOTA,  
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 2d, 1890.

Brig. Gen. J. H. Mullen, Adjutant General N. G. S. M., St. Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL:—Since writing my report of the inspection of the National Guard, dated July 25th, 1890, I have learned that during the last session of the legislature the law was so amended that in the event of the muster out of the Cavalry Troop no new organization can be mustered in its place, and I therefore desire to amend my report in so far as it relates to the Cavalry Troop, and would respectfully recommend that it be not mustered out, but that efforts be made to improve the personnel of the troop both as to officers and men.

I am of the opinion that efforts in that direction would be successful, and as new and good material was mustered in the present members could be mustered out for the good of the service.

Respectfully,

CHAS. S. BUNKER,  
Brig. Gen. Inspr. Gen. N. G. S. M.

REPORT OF RIFLE PRACTICE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD  
OF MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR 1889.

I herewith hand you my report of rifle practice for the year 1889.

J. H. MULLEN, General.

LIST OF SHARPSHOOTERS AND MARKSMEN IN THE FIRST REGIMENT.

NAMES.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
<i>General Staff.</i>			
Major C. M. Skinner.....	22	22	44
<i>Staff (Sharpshooters)</i>			
1st Lieutenant I. R. P., C. S. Williams.....	21	23	44
1st Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, T. C. Clark.....	21	23	44
<i>Marksmen.</i>			
1st Lieutenant Quartermaster, E. Nexsen.....	19	21	40
Major and Surgeon, E. J. Fitzgerald.....	17	20	37
Lieut. Colonel, C. McC. Beeve.....	19	15	34
Hospital Steward, E. S. Baleyn.....	21	21	42
Quartermaster Sergeant, O. W. Meyrowitz.....	20	20	40
Commissary Sergeant, F. H. Van Duzee.....	18	22	40
Musician, J. J. Dillery.....	18	19	37
Color Sergeant, H. E. Emerson.....	17	15	32
Sergeant Major, W. G. Bregg.....	16	17	33
<i>Band.</i>			
H. E. Sinks.....	20	20	40
Aug Filleman.....	18	19	37
Felix McIvor.....	17	18	35
Peter Braly.....	16	18	34

Sharpshooters, 2. Marksmen, 13.

COMPANY A.

NAMES.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	NAMES.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
<i>Sharpshooters.</i>				<i>Marksmen.</i>			
Sergeant E. G. Falk.....	23	22	45	Private W. J. Wilson.....	18	18	36
<i>Marksmen.</i>				Private B. E. Trask.....	18	16	34
Captain J. C. Amory.....	22	17	39	Private W. H. Clark.....	18	19	37
Lieutenant F. W. Ames.....	21	21	42	Private C. H. E. Malmstedt.....	18	17	35
Lieutenant J. C. Fourine.....	18	17	35	Private P. M. Schieg.....	19	16	35
Sergeant A. F. Pray.....	18	16	34	Private F. E. Wilson.....	20	19	39
Sergeant Eli King.....	18	18	36	Private G. E. Minty.....	15	15	30
Corporal C. E. Weltberger.....	18	16	34	Private H. E. Caldwell.....	16	16	32
Corporal A. P. Ericson.....	15	16	31	Private C. W. Carpenter.....	15	17	32
Private Darrow.....	21	18	39	Private E. C. Larpenter.....	18	16	34
Private E. Hanscom.....	17	22	39	Private W. M. Spaulding.....	18	17	35
Private E. W. Spottswood.....	21	19	40	Private L. W. Day.....	17	18	35
Private F. D. Dasset.....	16	15	31	Private O. M. Hanscom.....	24	17	41
Private R. J. Dawson.....	20	15	35	Private J. D. Blacktin.....	17	15	32
Private E. W. Goddard.....	19	17	36	Private H. G. Richardson.....	15	15	30
Private W. A. Hemphill.....	20	21	41	Private E. M. Spaulding.....	16	16	32
Private B. L. Sacre.....	15	16	31	Private Harry Lackor.....	16	17	33
Private J. J. Baston.....	20	18	38	Private W. O. Falk.....	17	16	33
				Private J. G. Rogers.....			

Sharpshooters, 1. Marksmen, 34.

COMPANY B.

NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.	NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.
	Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.			Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	
Lieutenant G. A. Rose.....	17	17	34		Private C. Bragg.....	15	16	31	
Sergeant A. Johnson.....	20	18	38		Private Joe Lambert.....	16	16	32	
Corporal Romley.....	18	18	36		Private Geo. Orutt.....	20	18	38	
Private Ed. Knapp.....	17	15	32						

Marksmen, 7.

COMPANY C.

NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.	NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.
	Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.			Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	
Captain A. E. Chantler.....	22	19	41		Corporal Hawks.....	16	16	32	
Lieutenant Van Duzee.....	17	17	34		Private Bayden.....	15	19	34	
Lieutenant Merrill.....	16	18	34		Private Fairchilds.....	19	21	40	
Sergeant Winnie.....	19	23	42		Private Harris.....	16	18	34	
Sergeant Iverson.....	21	19	40		Private Stevenson.....	21	17	38	
Corporal Kelly.....	18	19	37		Private Stivers.....	17	15	32	

Marksmen, 12.

COMPANY D.

NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.	NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.
	Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.			Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	
Captain E. S. Bean.....	22	18	40		Private Wm. Ehrmentrout...	18	16	34	
Lieutenant M. S. Merrill.....	19	15	34		Private Wm. Johnson.....	17	23	40	
Sergeant J. C. Hardy.....	17	15	32		Private T. O'Leary.....	17	17	34	
Sergeant E. Mentfort.....	15	20	35		Private E. Schraeder.....	16	19	35	
Corporal Wm. Spriggs.....	16	20	36		Private Geo. Taft.....	19	20	39	
Private E. S. Davis.....	16	15	31		Private C. E. Watkins.....	17	18	35	

Marksmen, 12.

COMPANY E.

NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.	NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.
	Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.			Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	
Corporal Harper.....	19	17	36		Private Hally.....	13	15	28	
Corporal Daly.....	18	21	39		Private Hudson.....	18	21	39	
Private Dahl.....	18	17	35		Private Klosterman.....	19	15	34	
Private Emerson.....	15	17	32		Private Weinrich.....	15	19	34	
Private Flanley.....	15	21	36						

Marksmen, 9.

COMPANY F.

NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.	NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.
	Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.			Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	
<i>Sharpshooters.</i>					<i>Marksmen.</i>				
Lieut. J. F. Cowie.....	23	23	46		Private H. Fox.....			35	
Lieut. F. A. Garr.....	21	23	44		Private C. E. Goodsell.....			38	
Sergeant M. P. Meigs.....	21	23	44		Private C. F. Ingalls.....			42	
Corporal O. G. Wick.....	20	24	44		Private Theo. Johnson.....			37	
Private T. Agern.....	23	23	46		Private C. W. Raddatz.....			35	
Private F. J. Holman.....	23	24	47		Private Kidder.....			41	
<i>Marksmen.</i>					<i>Marksmen.</i>				
Captain F. W. Burnham.....			39		Private L. A. Levenson.....			43	
Sergeant K. A. Richmond.....			35		Private S. A. Levenson.....			36	
Sergeant O. J. Harris.....			38		Private G. K. March.....			37	
Sergeant J. T. Mullen.....			35		Private C. W. McKinstry.....			42	
Musician Gunerins.....			30		Private N. P. Nelson.....			38	
Private J. Anderson.....			33		Private Quam.....			33	
Private G. W. Beardsley.....			37		Private Salsbury.....			31	
Private E. A. Brown.....			38		Private Snell.....			33	
Private Evans.....			31		Private Tollefson.....			40	
					Private Titus.....			34	
					Private J. T. Nudseth.....			40	

Sharpshooters, 7. Marksmen, 26.

COMPANY G.

NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.	NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.
	Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.			Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	
<i>Sharpshooters.</i>					<i>Marksmen.</i>				
Private Foote.....	23	21	44		Private Smith.....	13	15	28	
Private Sage.....	23	21	44		Private Magnuson.....	13	19	32	
<i>Marksmen.</i>					<i>Marksmen.</i>				
Captain Betcher.....	19	24	43		Private Marlew.....	13	13	26	
Sergeant Sylvander.....	16	18	34		Private Knalle.....	16	13	29	
Sergeant Suback.....	19	19	38		Private Suback.....	16	17	33	
Corporal Levegren.....	17	16	33		Private Hemplny.....	16	16	32	
Corporal Thirgen.....	17	17	34		Private Winterwald.....	13	16	29	
Corporal Bruce.....	17	16	33		Private J. Steiffens.....	13	17	30	
Private Stanson.....	16	18	34		Private J. M. Olsen.....	13	16	29	
Private Eastman.....	20	22	42		Private C. C. Johnson.....	13	16	29	
Private Hulnason.....	17	15	32		Private Hastings.....	13	21	34	
Private Hubbell.....	19	19	38		Private Oscar Olson.....	16	18	34	
					Private Abe Howe.....	16	18	34	

Sharpshooters, 2. Marksmen, 23.

COMPANY I.

NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.	NAMES.	200 Yards.			Total.
	Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.			Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.	
<i>Sharpshooters.</i>					<i>Marksmen.</i>				
Captain J. H. Waters.....	23	21	44		Private S. R. Childs.....	13	22	35	
Lieutenant J. T. Thurman.....	23	23	46		Private G. M. Blecker.....	13	23	36	
Private C. F. Nickels.....	23	23	46		Private G. W. Tryon.....	17	21	38	
Private J. R. Goodridge.....	24	24	48		Private C. H. Sweeney.....	16	21	37	
Private H. L. Hansen.....	24	21	45		Private O. H. Briggs.....	16	19	35	
<i>Marksmen.</i>					<i>Marksmen.</i>				
Sergeant D. W. Knowlton.....	15	18	33		Private H. B. Waite.....	19	20	39	
Sergeant T. C. Davis.....	20	18	38		Private T. W. Straiten.....	21	16	37	
Corporal W. B. Tomlinson.....	20	20	40		Private C. E. Churchill.....	16	16	32	

Sharpshooters, 5. Marksmen, 11.

COMPANY K.

NAMES.	200 Yards.			NAMES.	500 Yards.		
	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.		200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
<i>Sharpshooters.</i>				<i>Marksmen.</i>			
Private Simonet.....	21	23	44	Private Densmore.....	12	17	29
<i>Marksmen.</i>				Private Elliot.....	17	19	36
Lieutenant Kuhn.....	17	17	34	Private Lund.....	15	19	34
Lieutenant Brenson.....	19	17	36	Private Ludbloom.....	15	15	30
Sergeant Easton.....	21	23	44	Private Lotz.....	15	15	30
Sergeant Prince.....	17	15	32	Private O. Nelson.....	15	15	30
Sergeant Capron.....	19	15	34	Private N. A. Nelson.....	15	15	30
Sergeant Mannsall.....	19	18	37	Private Morehead.....	15	15	30
Corporal Dal.....	20	21	41	Private McMillan.....	15	15	30
Corporal Tatman.....	15	15	30	Private O'Shaughnessy.....	15	15	30
Corporal Richardson.....	18	19	37	Private Phelps.....	15	15	30
Corporal Masterman.....	15	21	36	Private Peterson.....	15	15	30
Private Abraham.....	20	17	37	Private Reed.....	15	15	30
Private Ballantine.....	18	18	36	Private Rhaades.....	15	15	30
Private Covell.....	16	18	34	Private Searles.....	15	15	30
Private Conrad.....	20	16	36	Private Tonius.....	15	15	30
Private Collins.....	18	16	34				

Sharpshooters 1. Marksmen 31.

SUMMARY OF FIRING AT CAMP LAKEVIEW, JULY 9 TO 18, 1889.

Company.	Inspection of company.	No. of men practicing.	Per cent. of company.	No. of sharpshooters.	No. of marks-men.	No. of 1st class.	No. of 2d class.	No. of 3d class.	No. of men bringing.	Per cent. of company.	No. of shots.	No. of hits.	Bulls.	Centers.	Inners.	Outers.	Total score.	Per cent.	Individual figure merit.	Regiment figure merit.
F. & N.	21	31	63	2	6	7	10	7	24	32	240	143	30	48	42	25	514	50.58	64.75	35.46
A.	20	14	70	1	4	8	10	25	30	32	300	136	12	40	47	37	435	45.33	55.46	33.88
B.	20	14	60	1	3	7	10	23	30	42	300	136	12	40	47	37	435	45.33	55.46	33.88
C.	20	14	60	1	3	7	10	23	30	42	300	136	12	40	47	37	435	45.33	55.46	33.88
D.	20	14	60	1	3	7	10	23	30	42	300	136	12	40	47	37	435	45.33	55.46	33.88
E.	20	14	60	1	3	7	10	23	30	42	300	136	12	40	47	37	435	45.33	55.46	33.88
F.	20	14	60	1	3	7	10	23	30	42	300	136	12	40	47	37	435	45.33	55.46	33.88
G.	20	14	60	1	3	7	10	23	30	42	300	136	12	40	47	37	435	45.33	55.46	33.88
H.	20	14	60	1	3	7	10	23	30	42	300	136	12	40	47	37	435	45.33	55.46	33.88
I.	20	14	60	1	3	7	10	23	30	42	300	136	12	40	47	37	435	45.33	55.46	33.88
K.	20	14	60	1	3	7	10	23	30	42	300	136	12	40	47	37	435	45.33	55.46	33.88
	661	442	*66.86	18	178	181	115	164	147	22.22	1,470	874	152	205	204	103	3,058	52.72	26.36	37.92

\*Per cent. of regiment.