

CONVEYANCE TO THE STATE OF IOWA.

The following described real estate was conveyed to the state of Iowa, by J. P. Jackson and wife, Carrie M. Jackson, May 1, 1894 (quitclaim): Lot No. 4, of section thirteen (13), township seventy-two (72), north of range forty-three (43), west of the 5th P. M., Mills county, Iowa.

EXCHEATED REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the provisions of chapter 85 of the laws of the Twenty-second General Assembly of Iowa, the district court within and for Plymouth county, on the 16th day of March, 1894, entered a decree adjudging and decreeing that the following described real estate had excheated to the state of Iowa under the provisions of said statute; the said real estate being a part of the north half of the northwest quarter of section sixteen (16), township ninety-three (93), north of range forty-eight (48), west of the 5th P. M., and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on north line of said section sixteen (16), seven chains, ninety-seven and one-half (7,97½) links east of the northwest corner of said section; thence east thirty-two (32) chains to the northeast corner of said northwest quarter; thence south twenty (20) chains to the southeast corner of the north half of said northwest quarter; thence west thirty-two chains and eleven (32.11) links to a point seven chains ninety-seven and one-half (7,97½) links east of the southwest corner of said north half of northwest quarter; thence north twenty chains thirteen and one-half (20.13½) links to the place of beginning, containing sixty-four and thirty-three one-hundredths (64.33) acres of land, less three and thirty-three one-hundredths (3.33) acres belonging to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company.

Excheated lands are sold in the same manner provided for the sale of school lands in chapter 12, title 12 of the code, and the proceeds of such sale shall become a part of the permanent school fund of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. MCFARLAND,
Secretary of State.

REPORT

OF THE

Adjutant-General

TO THE

GOVERNOR

OF THE

STATE OF IOWA.

For Biennial Period Ending November 30, A. D., 1895.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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1895.

BIENNIAL REPORT.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, December 1, 1895. }

Hon. Frank D. Jackson, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

Sir—In conformity to law, I have the honor to submit a report of the transactions of the adjutant-general's department for the biennial period ending November 30, 1895, together with accompanying papers:

Under the appointment and commission of your excellency, I assumed the duties of the office February 1, 1894, hence this report covers a period of two months during which this department was under the administration of my able and efficient predecessor, Gen. George Greene, to whom I am under obligation for many courtesies and much valuable information and assistance at the beginning of my official term.

MILITIA.

The number of persons in the state subject to military duty, as shown by the reports of the several county auditors for the present year, now on file in this office, is 274,414.* For the number of persons in each county subject to military duty for the years 1894 and 1895, you are respectfully referred to the list elsewhere in this report.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

There has been no change in the organization of the National guard during the biennial period, it remaining as fixed by the revision of the military code adopted by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, viz: Two brigades of infantry of two twelve-company, three-battalion regiments each, making a total of forty-eight companies of infantry, together with four regimental bands and the various staff departments authorized by

* The state census gives number 418,900.

the code. During the present year the staff of each regiment has been increased by the appointment of a regimental commissary and an engineer and signal officer with the rank of first lieutenants, and the appointment of a signal sergeant and acting hospital steward, and the enlistment of four men each to the signal and hospital corps has been authorized, experience having shown that with the increased number of companies to a regiment, these additional officers and men were necessary to the best administration of these departments and the efficiency of the service.

During the biennial period the following companies having, from various causes, fallen below the required standard of efficiency, were disbanded:

April 5, 1894, Co. K, First regiment, Osage (S. O. No. 59).

March 4, 1895, Co. H, Second regiment, Burlington (S. O. No. 89).

June 22, 1895, Co. D, Third regiment, Indianola (S. O. No. 89).

Making a loss by disbandment of three companies, as compared with a loss from the same cause for the preceding two years of eight companies.

During the same period, companies have been organized and mustered into the service as follows:

June 22, 1894, Co. K, Fourth regiment, Emmetsburg (S. O. No. 101).

August 6, 1894, Co. H, First regiment, Cedar Falls (S. O. No. 126 A).

April 27, 1895, Co. H, Second regiment, Chariton (S. O. No. 70).

July 23, 1895, Co. D, Third regiment, Knoxville (S. O. No. 102).

Company K, Fourth regiment, stationed at Toledo, being considered unavailable for service with its regiment by reason of its location, was upon June 7, 1894, by S. O. No. 86, transferred to and became Company K, First regiment.

The numerical strength of the National guard at this date is 2,869 officers and enlisted men, distributed as follows:

Governor's staff	30
First brigade staff	11
Second brigade staff	15
First regiment (twelve companies and band)	539
Second regiment (twelve companies and band)	563
Third regiment (twelve companies and band)	589
Fourth regiment (twelve companies and band)	605
Total	2,869

That the service is attracting the favorable attention of our citizens is evidenced by the spirited contest that takes place among the progressive and enterprising cities and towns of the state, whenever a vacancy occurs in the number of companies authorized by law, and the numerous applications and letters received by this department for authority to organize new companies.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

General Groves in his last biennial report called attention to the dilapidated condition of the old arsenal building in which the adjutant-general's department had been quartered for many years, and I found upon taking charge of the office that the building would require the expenditure of a large sum of money in the repairs necessary to make it habitable and provide for the security of the valuable war records and a suitable place in which to transact public business, and that it being so remote from the other state departments, with which this office has daily business relations, was a cause of constant inconvenience and delay. Believing that in the interests of economy, the preservation of priceless records and the expeditious dispatch of public business the department should be assigned suitable apartments in the capitol building, the matter was presented to the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, then in session, with the result that that body adopted a joint resolution authorizing the transfer and assigning rooms as follows:

"Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

"That the rooms in the capitol building now occupied by the horticultural society Nos. 18 and 19, on the first floor, and room No. 18 basement story, be vacated by said society, and that rooms Nos. 5 and 6 in the basement story be hereafter occupied by said society, and that said rooms Nos. 18, 19 and 13 be hereafter occupied by the adjutant-general and that the executive council be empowered to reimburse said horticultural society for the decoration of said rooms made by said society."

Approved April 4, 1894.

The rooms upon being vacated by the state horticultural society were at once fitted up with proper cases and furniture and permanent occupancy began May 15, 1894.

The room in the basement has been supplied with a large case divided into suitable compartments for holding uniform clothing, equipments and other articles which greatly facilitates the work of issuing these stores. All military stores handled

by the quartermaster-general's department are now stored in and issued from this room, except tentage and ammunition, which are kept at the arsenal building.

The new quarters are commodious and convenient and are more in keeping with the importance, and greatly facilitate the work of the department.

SERVICE IN AID OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

From the disorders, strikes, and threatened breaches of the peace following the great wave of industrial depression that swept over this country in 1893-4, Iowa did not escape, and the calls for the service of the state troops to assist the civil authorities in maintaining order, upholding law and protecting life and property were more frequent and for greater numbers than ever before in the history of the National guard, and it is most gratifying to report that in every instance these calls were responded to with a promptness that could scarcely be excelled by regular troops in garrison, in numbers that represented the total available strength of the organizations ordered out, that the troops sustained themselves well in the field, that they were in every way soldierly and efficient and performed every duty assigned them with credit to themselves and honor to the state. They commanded order, suppressed lawlessness, protected life, property and labor, restored confidence and peace to the alarmed and distracted communities, and in every case, by their determined and soldierly bearing accomplished the purpose for which they were ordered out without firing a shot or engaging in serious conflict, thus forcibly illustrating the necessity and value of maintaining and amply supporting a thoroughly organized, well instructed and properly equipped body of citizen soldiery, the moral effect of whose existence and presence will uphold law, prevent conflict and maintain order and good government.

Detailed information of the service rendered by the troops on the different occasions on which they were ordered out during the biennial period is presented in the following telegrams, correspondence, and reports:

SERVICES OF CO. L, THIRD REGIMENT AT COUNCIL BLUFFS IN JANUARY, 1894, ASSISTING THE SHERIFF OF POTTAWATTAMIE COUNTY TO SUPPRESS A MOB AND PREVENT A LYNCHING.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, January 19, 1894.

Governor Jackson, Des Moines, Iowa:

I want your orders to Captain Aitchison for the Dodge Light Guards to protect the jail from a mob.

(Signed) JOHN T. HAZEN, Sheriff.
DES MOINES, IOWA, January 19, 1894.

John T. Hazen, Sheriff of Pottawattamie County:

Section 5, chapter 74 of the laws of the Eighteenth General Assembly, gives you authority to call upon the commander of any military company in your county, and it is his duty to order out his command and place himself under your orders.

(Signed) FRANK D. JACKSON,
Governor of Iowa
DES MOINES, IOWA, January 20, 1894.

Captain W. E. Aitchison, Council Bluffs, Iowa:

Your prompt response for duty is commended. Forward report of services by first mail.

(Signed) GEORGE GREENE,
Adjutant-General,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, January 20, 1894.

Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Sir—I have the honor to make the following report of the services of my company during the past twenty-four hours:

One Leon Lutzler, a man of notoriously bad character, was arrested yesterday morning and confined in the jail of this (Pottawattamie) county, charged with a heinous crime. Threats of lynching were openly made, but they were supposed to be mere idle talk.

About 16 o'clock last night a crowd of men, estimated at fifteen hundred, surrounded the jail, evidently bent on lynching Lutzler. Several hundred of the crowd were from Omaha. Sheriff Hazen says that he finds, upon investigation, that there were over fifty sales of cartridges made here after 6 o'clock last night. The crowd was ordered by the sheriff and mayor to disperse, but no attention was paid to the order. The fire department suddenly appeared on the scene, laid lines of hose with the intention of drowning out the crowd, and as quickly vanished when threatened with personal violence, and that the hose would be cut. At this overt act I set about notifying my men to report at the armory for duty at once. Within fifteen minutes I had twenty-seven men under arms, and had established telephonic communication with the sheriff. I ordered out my men on my own judgment of the situation, the chief deputy sheriff having advised me that our services would not be needed at all.

At 11 o'clock the sheriff, acting on the advice of Mayor Lawrence and a number of citizens, summoned me by messenger to report at the jail at once, with my command. Eight minutes later I reported to him in the court house with twenty-six men, having marched half a mile over pavement coated with smooth ice. We

were all sworn in as deputy sheriffs because of a misunderstanding of the authority granted to the sheriff by section 5, chapter 74, laws of the Eighteenth General Assembly. The company was then marched out of the court house by a rear door, and after having halted for a moment behind a coal house just south of the jail, marched in perfect order in double time over the space between the coal house and jail, and in front of the howling mob, and took station inside the jail. Here the men were so disposed as to best resist attack on the main entrance to the jail, and to hold the stairways leading to the cells, and all lights were ordered out. In this matter I have to acknowledge myself indebted to Col. D. B. Dailey, formerly captain commanding this company, for valuable suggestions and advice. Our entrance into the jail came without warning to the mob, and from the moment of our arrival on the scene the mob commenced to melt away, and by about 2 o'clock the court house yard was deserted.

At 4:30 A. M. the sheriff procured a double carriage, and with a deputy and Sergeant Lewis and Corporal McCargar as guards, took Lozier to Glenwood, thence to the penitentiary at Fort Madison for safe keeping. At 5 o'clock I sent Lieutenant Pryor, with all the men except a sergeant and five men, home, and remained on duty myself until about 8:30 o'clock, when we left the jail.

I cannot speak too highly of the military spirit and bearing of my men. I was surprised at the coolness displayed by every man, that of Lieutenant Pryor being conspicuous.

Sheriff Hazen and his deputies are warm in their praises of our men's work, and Hazen informed his prisoner that the only reason he had not been stretched was the presence of the company.

Had I had a few minutes notice I could easily have turned out ten men more than I did, but under the circumstances am well satisfied at the showing made. I am, general,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

WM. E. AITCHISON,

Captain Commanding Co. L, Third Infantry, I. N. G.

SERVICE AT COUNCIL BLUFFS ON THE ARRIVAL IN IOWA OF THE SO-CALLED INDUSTRIAL ARMY, OR ARMY OF THE COMMONWEAL.

During the forenoon of April 14, 1894, your excellency received the following telegrams:

STATE CENTER, IOWA, April 14, 1894.

Hon. F. D. Jackson, Des Moines, Iowa:

Shall be in Des Moines at 12:30 P. M. to request that you furnish us protection at Council Bluffs against the seizure of our trains by the Pacific contingent of Coxey's army on their arrival at Council Bluffs about 5 P. M. to-day. They have taken possession and are operating Union Pacific trains. They number from 1,300 to 1,500, and the sheriff of Pottawattamie county will be entirely unable to handle them. We will place at your disposal such cars and engines as you need to get troops there if you decide to act.

(Signed)

N. M. HUBBARD,

Attorney C. & N. W. Ry. Co.
NORWAY, IOWA, April 14, 1894.

Hon. F. D. Jackson, Des Moines, Iowa:

Can I see you and General Prime at your office at 1 o'clock P. M.? Am on train No. 7.

(Signed)

N. M. HUBBARD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, April 14, 1894

Hon. Frank D. Jackson, Governor, Des Moines, Iowa:

Am advised that General Kelly's army, reported to be about 1,500 strong is coming east and expected to be in Council Bluffs some time this evening; also, that they will attempt to take forcible possession of railroad trains and property on arrival here. Railroad companies have demanded protection from me. Will you send troops to prevent contingent from taking possession or crossing bridge? Shall I call out posse? Must have such instructions. Please answer

(Signed)

JOHN T. HAZEN,

Sheriff of Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Hubbard in Des Moines he presented for your information the following telegrams:

OMAHA, Neb., April 13, 1894.

J. M. Whitman, General Superintendent Chicago & Northwestern Railway:

The Pacific contingent of Coxey's army, under command of General Kelly, about 1,200 strong, took possession of one of our trains, consisting of empty box cars, at Uintah, Wednesday night, and are at Cheyenne now. Our latest advice is they desire to go by way of Denver. We felt we could not take the responsibility of voluntarily transporting an army of unemployed men from one community and turn them loose upon another, and refused to carry them except at the regular party rates. Their transportation to Cheyenne was obtained because our employes were overawed by numbers and train taken possession of. Will let you know later if they decide to come this way.

(Signed)

DICKENSON,

General Manager Union Pacific Railway.

To Judge Hubbard:

This refers to the matter and subject of Mr. Hoghitt's and Mr. Bowers' letters. Should I hear anything further will advise you at once.

(Signed)

J. M. WHITMAN.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 14, 1894.

N. M. Hubbard:

Mr. Dickenson, general manager U. P., reports that the industrial army have taken possession of train and have started east from Cheyenne, instead of going via Denver. It will probably reach Omaha between 4 and 5 o'clock to-day. I will try and find out from Mr. Dickenson the route the army proposes to take east of Omaha.

(Signed)

J. M. WHITMAN.

Acting upon this and other information, the following telegraphic order was sent to Companies B (Vulfsca), C (Glenwood), E (Shenandoah), G (Creston), K (Corning), and M (Red Oak) of the Third regiment, and Companies H and L (Sioux City), Fourth regiment:

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 14, 1894.

Hold your company in readiness to move to Council Bluffs on moment's notice. Answer.

(Signed)

JOHN R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

Also the following from Dunlap, Iowa, while you were enroute from Des Moines to Council Bluffs, to the companies

named above, except Company E, Third regiment, and Companies H and L, Fourth regiment:

DUNLAP, IOWA, April 14, 1894.

You are hereby directed to take your company fully equipped at once to the C., B. & Q. depot, and, on arrival of special train, which I have ordered, proceed to Council Bluffs and report to me there.

(Signed)

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Governor.

Also the following, which was received by me at Tara Junction while enroute from Cherokee to Des Moines:

EAST DES MOINES, IOWA, April 14, 1894.

General John R. Prime, Adjutant-General:

Report at Council Bluffs on first train. Will meet you there at Attorney-General Stone's office.

(Signed)

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Governor.

Which I answered at Grand Junction as follows:

GRAND JUNCTION, IOWA, April 14, 1894.

Governor F. D. Jackson, care of Attorney-General Jno. V. Stone:

Will leave Des Moines 12:45, arrive Council Bluffs 6:10 Sunday morning.

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

At 10:52 P. M. I received the following:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, April 14, 1894.

General John R. Prime:

On 12:40 train Rock Island west: go to transfer depot on arrival here and take charge of military.

(Signed)

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Governor.

Accompanied by Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, of your staff, and Maj. Frank Lyman, Jr., engineer and signal officer of the First brigade, I left Des Moines at 12:45 A. M., and arrived at the transfer depot at Council Bluffs about 7 A. M., April 15th, where I found Companies B, C, G, K and M, of the Third regiment, already assembled, and was informed that Company L (Council Bluffs) of the same regiment was assembled at its armory in the city. Giving orders to have the latter company report at once at the transfer depot, I ordered Col. C. V. Mount (Third regiment), who had reported in obedience to your telegraphic order, to take immediate command of the troops, and also by telegraph ordered Maj. H. P. Duffield, surgeon of Third regiment, at Shenandoah, to report for duty with the troops. About 11 A. M. the train bearing the industrial army arrived. Upon the arrival of this train the troops were drawn up in line ready for

such service as might be required of them. The industrials made strong efforts to fraternize with the soldiers, which utterly failed. After the arrival of the industrial army, Sunday morning, being satisfied that a sufficient number of troops were present to maintain order, Companies H and L of the Fourth regiment, and E of the Third regiment, which had been assembled at their armories by your orders of the 14th inst., were relieved from further duty.

The industrial army remained in the box cars in which they arrived until about 3 P. M. Monday, April 16th, when they disembarked, and forming column, nearly 1,000 strong, began their march eastward.

At the request of the sheriff a detachment, consisting of Company C (Capt. M. H. Byers), and Company B (Capt. S. P. Moore), under command of Maj. W. H. Evans, was ordered to follow the industrial army and assist the sheriff, if called upon, to protect life and property and maintain order. The industrials marched about four miles east of the city and went into camp in the road between the Chautauqua grounds and the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroads. About 11 P. M. I received a message by telephone from your excellency directing that the remaining companies at the transfer depot be sent to Chautauqua by rail at once. This order was immediately obeyed, and about 12 M. the four remaining companies of the battalion, under command of Colonel Mount, proceeded by rail to Chautauqua. Colonel Mount was ordered to assume command of the entire force upon his arrival at Chautauqua, which he did. The troops remained at Chautauqua until Wednesday evening, when they were ordered to return to the transfer depot, remaining there until Thursday, April 19th, at 7 P. M., when they were relieved from duty and ordered to return to their home stations. During the stay of the industrials in the vicinity of Council Bluffs public excitement ran high and was constantly increased and intensified by the daily publication in the Omaha and Council Bluffs papers of sensational articles grossly misrepresenting the condition and character of the nondescript aggregation, called the industrial army, the conduct of the troops and the actions and purposes of your excellency and other civil authorities.

On Friday, April 20th, the day after the troops had returned home, the agitation and excitement resulted in a large gathering of the turbulent and disorderly element of the city of Omaha,

numbering, it was estimated, some five thousand persons, who marched over the river to Council Bluffs and took possession of the streets and parks of the latter city, defying the law and the civil officers who attempted to disperse them, and openly announcing their purpose to forcibly seize trains and supplies for the transportation and subsistence of the industrial army across the state.

The situation was serious, business was stopped, railroads ceased to operate their trains, the city was in control of the mob, the police and the sheriff and his deputies were powerless and the citizens, and especially the business men of Council Bluffs, were greatly alarmed and joined the sheriff of Pottawattamie county in an urgent appeal to your excellency for the return of the troops. Acting upon this appeal and your personal knowledge of the situation, the following telegraphic order was sent to the commanding officers of Companies B, C, E, G, K and M, of the Third regiment, and H and L, of the Fourth regiment:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 20, 1894.

Assemble your company at once, with rations for twelve hours, ready to move on receipt of orders. Answer.

(Signed)

Jno. R. PAINE,
Adjutant-General.

Saturday, the 21st, the excitement still continued and the demonstration by the Omaha mob was again repeated in the streets of Council Bluffs, but in smaller numbers. It was, however, stated, and the report generally credited, that on the next day (Sunday) an immense crowd from the packing houses and railroad shops of Omaha would invade the city and demand transportation and supplies for the industrial army, prepared to enforce their demands by violence, if necessary. This report greatly increased the alarm of the citizens and a meeting of the principal business men of the city was held, at which resolutions were adopted setting forth the helpless and distressed condition of the city and the threatened danger, and calling upon your excellency for the entire military force of the state for the protection of their lives and property, this request of the business men being supplemented by the following call from the sheriff of Pottawattamie county:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 21, 1894.

To the Governor of Iowa:

I hereby call upon you for all the military force at your command for the purpose of suppressing any outbreak and breach of the peace, tumult and riot, the

danger of which is now imminent by reason of large numbers of men, running into thousands, threatening to come across the river from Omaha and break our laws and disturb our peace. I call for these troops to be here as soon as possible.

(Signed)

JOHN T. HAZEN,
Sheriff.

It was reported on this day that an engine and small train of box cars had been seized by the mob in Omaha and run across the river for the purpose of turning them over to the industrial army. The industrials had, however, the day before, taken up their march eastward and were already some distance from Council Bluffs, hence the train was returned to Omaha and all further attempts to seize supplies or trains for their benefit was abandoned by the Omaha mob leaders, the mob gradually dispersed, the threatened demonstration for Sunday was declared off, the excitement subsided, and on Sunday morning the companies that had been ordered to assemble on Friday were relieved from duty.

Details of the service rendered on this occasion are found in the following official reports:

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 17, 1894.

Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:
(Through military channels).

Sir—I have the honor to report the receipt of your telegraphic order of the 14th inst. at 4:22 P. M., directing me to hold my company in readiness to move to Council Bluffs on a moment's notice. I at once wired you reply at 4:30 P. M. as follows:

Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Will have company report at army at once.

(Signed)

W. A. KIRK,
Captain Commanding Co. L.

I immediately took the necessary steps for carrying out your order, and at 5:30 P. M. was ready to move with three officers and forty-four enlisted men, two company cooks, camp equipage and 2,000 rounds ball cartridges.

At 6:35 P. M. I had three officers, forty-seven enlisted men and two company cooks ready for duty.

My men having had no supper, I ordered coffee and sandwiches served in the armory. Breakfast and dinner Sunday were obtained at a restaurant.

At 8 P. M. Capt. J. A. Halsey assumed command of the battalion. Your telegram ordering me to dismiss my company received at 3:50 P. M. the 15th inst., and was at once obeyed.

I wish to commend the officers and enlisted men for their promptness in reporting for duty, obeying orders, and observing the best of discipline in every respect. Very resp. ctly., your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. A. KIRK,
Captain Commanding Co. L.

STOUC CITY, Iowa, May 1, 1894.

Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

(Through military channels.)

Six—I have the honor to report the receipt of your telegraphic order of the 20th inst., at 2:35 p. m., directing me to assemble my company at once with rations for twelve hours, ready to move on receipt of orders. Answer.

I immediately wired you reply as follows:

Adjutant-General, Council Bluffs, Iowa:

Will have company assemble at armory at once.

(Signed)

W. A. KIRK,

Captain Commanding Co. L.

I at once notified my non-commissioned officers, who took at the necessary steps for assembling the company at the armory. At 4 o'clock p. m. I had roll-call and reported to Maj. W. B. Humphrey, commanding battalion, forty-four enlisted men and three officers.

Capt. J. A. Haley and myself made arrangements with a restaurant here to furnish us with coffee and sandwiches for the men for rations. Each man's canteen was filled with coffee and six sandwiches issued to him, which were placed in his knapsack. At 7:30 p. m., having received no orders to move, I ordered the men to partake of a lunch, using the rations issued to them. During the balance of this tour of duty, subsistence for the company was procured at a restaurant.

Your telegraphic order dismissing my company was received at 10:52 a. m. and was promptly obeyed.

It is with much pleasure I am able to again compliment the entire company on their promptness in reporting for duty.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. A. KIRK,

Captain Commanding Co. L.

STOUC CITY, Iowa, April 17, 1894.

Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

(Through military channels)

Six—I have the honor to report that on Saturday, April 14th, at 5 p. m., I received the following order by wire, dated:

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 14, 1894.

Captain J. A. Haley:

Hold your company in readiness to move to Council Bluffs on moment's notice. Answer. (Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,

Adjutant-General.

I immediately notified non-commissioned officers by telephone to notify men of their squads to assemble at armory in heavy marching order at once. At 5:15 p. m. wired the following answer:

STOUC CITY, Iowa, April 14, 1894.

To Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Telegram received at 5 p. m. Company assembling at armory now; ready to move at 9 p. m. or sooner. (Signed)

CAPT. J. A. HALEY,

Commanding Co. H, I. N. G.

After which I reported to Colonel C. E. Foster in person the orders I had received and arrived at armory at 6:05 p. m., found the company assembling very

rapidly. At 6:45 ordered roll call, to which thirty-seven men and two officers answered present. Lieutenant Thurston was out of the city on leave of absence. Lieutenant Avery, battalion adjutant, requested to be assigned for duty with my company by permission of Major Humphrey, to which I complied, assigning him as acting first lieutenant of Company H. While under orders at 7 p. m., First Sargt. F. A. Hills reported all men in the city present, making a total of forty-seven men, three officers. At 7:15 p. m. I reported to adjutant-general, by wire through Colonel Foster, there were eighty men and six officers of Companies H and L present and ready to move, and transportation for necessary baggage from armory to train was in readiness at all times. At 7:25 p. m. assembled company and marched to the Niagara restaurant for supper, which consisted of coffee and sandwiches; returning to armory at 7:30, stacked arms, unslung knapsacks and placed guards over armory. At 8 p. m. I assumed command of battalion, and issued orders detailing Lieut. A. F. Allen of Company L as officer of the guard. At 10 p. m. roll was called in both companies, Company H reporting forty-seven men, three officers; Company L forty-seven men, three officers; taps sounded at 10:15, men ordered to turn in and lights out at 10:30, leaving battalion ready to move on a moment's notice. At 1:30 p. m., April 15th, Mr. Cheney, depot agent for S. C. & P. R. R. Co., reported to me that he had just received orders to have engine fired up and all in readiness immediately, and I reported to him company would be at train in ten minutes after receiving orders to move, and he informed me he would have tickets for transportation all ready at any time. Sunday, April 15th, reveille was sounded; at 1 a. m. roll call, Company H reporting forty-seven men, three officers, Company L forty-seven men, three officers; at 7:30 mess call was sounded, Company L breakfasting and returning at 8 a. m., after which Company H breakfasted, returning at 8:30, fatigue call was sounded at 8:45, and both companies policed quarters; guard mount sounded at 9:30, and undress guard mount was held at 10 a. m., consisting of two sergeants, three corporals and eight files. At 1 p. m. mess call was sounded, companies marched to restaurant for dinner, which was furnished by contract. At 2 p. m. fatigue was sounded and quarters policed, and at 2:30 men resting. Received orders at 3:50 p. m. by wire as follows:

(Dated) U. D., COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 15, 1894.

To Capt. J. A. Haley:

You will dismiss your company; not needed here at present.

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,

Adjutant-General.

I notified Captain Kirk to take command of his company, and ordered Company H dismissed, relieving Lieutenant Avery from further duty with Company H.

I desire to express my gratification for the promptness and manner in which the men of both companies obeyed orders to assemble for duty and all orders; to the non-commissioned officers for the excellent manner in which they controlled their squads, and of their deportment while under orders; to the officers for their able assistance and gentlemanly conduct at all times. I have the honor to be

Yours obediently, (Signed)

J. A. HALEY,

Captain Commanding Company H, Fourth Regiment, I. N. G.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 26, 1894.

Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

(Through military channels.)

SIR—I have the honor to report that on Friday, April 30, 1894, I received by wire the following order at 2:10 p. m.

(Dated) COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa.

Captain Haley, Commanding Company H, Fourth Regiment, I. N. G.:

Assemble your company at once, with rations for twelve hours, ready to move on receipt of orders. Answer.

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

I immediately notified First Sergt. F. A. Hills to assemble the company in heavy marching order at once and notify other non-commissioned officers to notify their squads immediately, and at 2:25 p. m. answered as follows:

To the Adjutant-General, Council Bluffs, Iowa:

Company assembling at the armory now; ready to move at 5.

(Signed)

CAPT. J. A. HALEY,
Commanding Co. H.

Arriving at the armory at 2:55, found the men were assembling very rapidly, and at 3:45 ordered roll call, forty-seven men and two officers reporting present, Lieut. H. L. Thurston being out of town on furlough. I ordered rations of the Niagara restaurant, consisting of bread, cold meat and coffee, bread and meat to be cut and prepared for packing in blanket bags. At 4:45 rations were delivered at armory and issued to forty-eight men, two officers; the one and last man reporting at 4:35. At 5 p. m. I reported to Major W. B. Humphrey, we were rationed, and ready for active duty. He directed me to stack arms, unroll blanket bags, and place company at rest, which was done. At 7:15 p. m. mess call was sounded, the men eating their supper of their rations. On April 20th breakfast, dinner and supper were secured at the restaurant, the men marching to and from there, and breakfast on April 21st was in the same manner secured as the day before, so that rations could be kept intact for service. On April 22d, at 10:52 a. m., I received the following order by wire:

(Dated) COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa.

Capt. Jor. A. Haley, Co. H, Fourth Regiment, I. N. G.:

Dismiss your company at once.

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

I immediately notified Major Humphrey and dismissed my company. I have the honor to be Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOSEPH A. HALEY,
Captain Commanding Co. H, Fourth Regiment, I. N. G.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, April 24, 1894.

General John R. Prime, Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR—In pursuance of telegraphic orders dated April 20, 1894, I have the honor to report that Companies H and L assembled at the armory and roll call was had at 4 p. m., and I took command. I enclose herewith consolidated morning reports each day.

I am pleased to say that in less than two hours after receipt of orders every officer and enlisted man available, with one exception, had reported for duty.

Guard was mounted at 4:30 p. m. Reveille was each morning at 6 o'clock, tattoo at 10 p. m., taps at 10:30 p. m.

Each man rolled himself in his blanket and slept on the floor of the armory. Rations for twelve hours were issued each man at first roll call, and the companies were marched to a restaurant for meals three times each day, commencing Saturday morning, April 21st. The companies were given a sharp outdoor drill twice each day as companies, and I had battalion parade Saturday at 4 p. m.

The men conducted themselves as soldiers, and to the credit of the regiment. Major Burgen and Lieut. Avery, my adjutant, were on duty with me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. B. HUMPHREY,
Major Fourth Regiment

SIENANDOGAR, Iowa, June 5, 1894.

To the Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR—On April 14, 1894, about 4 p. m., I received the governor's telegraphic order to report to him at Gen. Stone's office in Council Bluffs on the first train. I left on the 10 p. m. train and arrived in Council Bluffs at about 2 a. m., April 15th; at that time of night I could find no one in General Stone's office. I learned that five companies of my regiment (Companies B, C, G, K and M), were at the transfer depot. I arrived at the "transfer" about 3 o'clock and found Major W. H. Evans in command. About 7 a. m., April 15th, General Prime and Colonel Wilkins arrived from Des Moines; I reported to General Prime and he ordered me to assume command of the troops. Monday afternoon, April 16th, companies B and C, Major Evans commanding, were ordered to follow what was known as Kelly's army. About 12 o'clock we received orders from General Prime to take the other four companies and report to the sheriff out at Kelly's camp; on our arrival I immediately turned out a guard and advanced them up to the depot, and used the depot as a guard house; this was about 100 yards from Kelly's camp, the troops remaining on the cars about 300 yards in the rear. I sent Major Lyman to notify Major Evans of my arrival, and assumed command of all the troops. Major Evans was encamped in the Chataqua grounds, some seven or eight hundred yards from our camp. On April 18th I received the following order from General Prime:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 18, 1894.

The battalion of Third Regiment, I. N. G., under command of Col. C. V. Mount, will proceed from Camp Byers, without delay to the transfer depot, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

This was about 4 p. m.; we arrived at the "transfer" about 8 p. m. and remained at the "transfer" that night. On April 19th I received the following order from General Prime:

SPECIAL ORDER } A. G. O., COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, April 19, 1894.

NO. 65.

Company L, Third Regiment, I. N. G., will be relieved from duty with the battalion now on duty at the transfer depot, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and will return to their proper station.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

On the afternoon of the 19th of April, we were relieved from duty and ordered home; the five companies left on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at 7:30 P. M. I remained in Council Bluffs that evening and reported to the governor next morning, when seven companies of my regiment were again ordered to be ready for duty; they were kept under marching orders until Sunday, April 22d, when we were all relieved from duty. Major Lyman acted as adjutant for me until he had to leave for home. I then detailed Lieutenant Compton to act as regimental adjutant. While on duty we had guard mount each morning and company drills and parade in the evening. With one exception all the men behaved admirably, and were all the time ready to obey all orders and do all duty required of them. I consider the experience a great benefit to all the companies on duty at the "Bluffs," and that the guard can be relied on at any time for duty.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed)

C. V. MOUNT,
Colonel Third Regiment.

SERVICE AT MUCHAKINOCK AND EVANS, IN MAHASKA COUNTY,
DURING THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

During the latter part of April and the entire month of May, 1894, nearly the entire force of coal miners in Iowa engaged in what they termed a sympathetic strike, which resulted in closing every coal mine of any importance in the state, except the mines at Evans and Muchakinoek in Mahaska county, near the city of Oskaloosa, at which a large number of colored miners were employed. Both white and colored miners at these mines had decided against the strike and determined to resist every effort of the strikers to get them out and close the mines.

On May 28th, the situation becoming serious, and the danger of a conflict imminent, the sheriff of Mahaska county sent your excellency the following dispatch, which was forwarded to you at Cincinnati, Ohio, where you then were:

MUCHAKINOCK, IOWA, May 28, 1894

The Governor, Des Moines, Iowa:

Large number of strikers here, and they armed, as I am creditably informed. Their intention is to use force; bloodshed will ensue, and there will be great truction of property here. I have sworn in a large number of deputies, but I do not believe that I can keep peace with the force at my command. I therefore ask your support. The necessity is imperative. This is no longer a peaceable strike. If you can not order out the militia, come yourself and look the situation over. Come in the morning, and I think your presence will prevent bloodshed. Answer quick.

(Signed)

T. J. PRICE,
Sheriff Mahaska County.

On May 29th, being at Dubuque, at 11:41 A. M., I received, via Des Moines, the following dispatch:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 29, 1894.

Gen. J. R. Prime, Des Moines, Iowa:

Proceed at once to Muchakinoek and report by wire situation. If situation warrants it, furnish sheriff sufficient force to maintain order and prevent bloodshed.

(Signed)

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Governor.

And at 8 P. M. of the same day, the following:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 29, 1894.

Gen. John K. Prime, Des Moines, Iowa:

Have Colonel Wilkins proceed to Muchakinoek at once, investigate situation, report to me by wire. See message from sheriff.

(Signed)

FRANK D. JACKSON,
Governor.

To which I replied as follows:

DUBUQUE, IOWA, May 29, 1894.

Gov. F. D. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Message received. Will proceed from here to Muchakinoek at once.

(Signed)

JOHN R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant Wilkins of your staff being en route from Waukon to Dubuque, I met him on his arrival in the city about 5 P. M., and advised him of your instructions, and together we proceeded at once to Oskaloosa, arriving there about noon May 30th, and immediately held a consultation with the sheriff and a number of the leading business and professional men of the county, who explained fully the previous operations and present threatening attitude of the strikers, and insisted on the necessity for the presence of a force greater than that in control of the peace officers of the county. The sheriff informed me that he had that day sent you a demand for troops, as follows:

To the Governor of the State of Iowa:

I feel constrained to inform you that large bodies of men have congregated in Mahaska county, Iowa, to the number of from 400 to 600, and that it is currently reported that other large bodies of men will join those now here within 24 hours; that it is currently reported, and I believe, that some or all of these men are armed, at least with revolvers, and, it is reported, with guns also. That the avowed object of such men is to compel the miners now at work for the Consolidation Coal company, the American Coal company and the Iowa Fuel company, to cease mining coal against the will of the miners at work for said companies; that numerous threats have been made to accomplish such purpose by force and intimidation.

I desire further to state that I am and will be unable to successfully resist the men so congregated, and that they will accomplish the purpose above stated, but

that in so doing the danger is imminent that blood will be shed, breaches of the peace ensue, and that great destruction of property will surely follow. I therefore call upon you and demand that you call out the militia to aid me in preventing the results above referred to.

May 30, 1894.

(Signed)

T. J. PRICE,
Sheriff of Mahaska County.

Believing from the information obtained that the presence of troops was necessary to prevent a serious conflict (as I found upon investigation that the colored miners at work at Muchakinock were generally armed and determined to forcibly resist any attack made on them by the strikers), protect life and property, and the miners who desired to do so in their legal right to work, about 4 P. M. I ordered Companies A, Captain Devore, and H, Captain Worthington, of the Third regiment, under command of Maj. John C. Loper, from Des Moines to Evans, and Companies G, Captain Caughlan, and K, Captain Norris, of the Second regiment, from Ottumwa and Grinnell respectively, to Muchakinock, at the same time ordering Major Hume, chief clerk adjutant-general's department, to forward tentage sufficient for all the troops with the companies from Des Moines, and informed you of my action in the following dispatch:

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, May 30, 1894.

Gen. F. D. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Arrived here, find situation strained. Upon consultation with Colonel Swalm, Judge SeEVERS, Sheriff Price, and others, and upon written request of sheriff to you, have ordered four companies here.

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

By 7:30 P. M. all the companies and Major Loper had responded to my telegraphic orders, and all were promptly moved on regular trains except Company K (Grinnell), for which it was found necessary to provide a special train on the Iowa Central. The troops, with 90 per cent of the total strength of the four companies present for duty, arrived at their proper destinations before daylight on the morning of the 31st, and by 7 o'clock, or before, had their respective camps fully established and had taken up the regular routine of duty as readily as though it had been an every day occurrence for them to be called suddenly into the field. I ordered Captain Caughlan to take command of the two companies at Muchakinock, and about 8 A. M. sent you the following dispatch:

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, May 31, 1894.

Governor F. D. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Everything quiet. Companies from Des Moines, Ottumwa, Grinnell here. Threatened demonstration not made.

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

To which you replied as follows:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 31, 1894.

Gen. John R. Prime, Adjutant-General:

Telegram received. Keep me posted on the situation.

(Signed)

FRANK D. JACKSON.

On Friday, June 1st, the strikers held a large meeting in the public square at Oskaloosa, which I reported to you as follows:

EVANS, IOWA, June 1, 1894.

Gen. F. D. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Strikers held meeting yesterday in public square, Oskaloosa, about 600 present and returned to camp at Evans. Everything quiet. Have two companies at Evans and two at Muchakinock. Reported that mass meeting and barbecue will be held by strikers Sunday. Have you any instructions? Answer Birdsall house.

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 1, 1894.

Gen. John R. Prime, Oskaloosa, Iowa:

Confer with sheriff and others and use your discretion about the whole matter.

(Signed)

FRANK D. JACKSON.

The sudden and unexpected appearance of the troops had an immediate and quieting effect on the situation, and but slight hostile demonstration was made by the strikers after their arrival. Their numbers began rapidly to decrease, and by Sunday, June 3d (on which day the strikers had previously announced that a great rally and barbecue would take place) they were practically dispersed, the danger passed, and a large majority of the miners at Evans had returned to their work, and on Monday, June 4th, the troops were relieved from duty and returned to their home stations, of which fact I advised you in the following dispatch.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, June 4, 1894.

Gen. F. D. Jackson, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Strikers' barbecue yesterday a failure. No strikers in sight this morning. Quiet reigns. Troops going home to-day.

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

For details of service of troops on this tour of duty the following official reports are submitted:

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 1, 1894.

Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of service by companies of First battalion, Third regiment, at Evans, Mahaska county, May 30th to June 6, 1894, inclusive:

At 6 P. M., May 30th, I received telegraphic orders to report at Evans on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific train leaving Des Moines at 10:25 P. M. with Companies A and H, Third regiment. The company commanders were notified to report with their commands at Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific depot at 10:15 P. M., supplied with twenty-four hours' rations and forty ball cartridges per man. Tentage for four companies and an additional supply of 3,000 ball cartridges was secured from the arsenal.

Company A reported with three officers and thirty-nine men, Company H, three officers and thirty-six men.

Lieutenant Whitman, regimental quartermaster, and Hospital Steward Findley also reported to me. Total strength of command, nine officers and seventy-six men. The train departed from Des Moines at 10:45 and arrived at Evans shortly after midnight.

The expedition with which the command left the train upon arrival is highly commendable. It was not known what the conditions might be and company commanders were instructed to be on the alert and ready for any emergency that might arise, and they did their full duty in this respect.

I reported to the deputy sheriff present for orders and under his instructions had car containing tents switched to place selected for camp ground about one-fourth mile west of depot. Canvas was unloaded and camp guard and outposts established. The tents were then set up under direction of quartermaster.

The value of annual camp now became apparent, experience established the command to properly set up their camp in the darkness of midnight. Though the darkness rendered driving tent pins difficult, the task was accomplished, hay for bedding procured and all comfortably settled in quarters in less than one hour after arrival at Evans.

I was informed by the deputy sheriff that a body of about 400 striking miners from adjoining towns and others from southern portion of the state and Missouri were camped about three-fourths of a mile east of Evans. They had encamped there for two days previous and it was their avowed purpose to induce the miners at Evans to cease work and each morning assembled and marched through the streets of the town and occupied the railroad tracks leading to the mines, and while workmen passed along endeavored to intimidate by threats, abuse, and vile epithets that the troops would be required to assist in the enforcement of injunction of court and keep men off railroad right of way.

About daylight officers sent to reconnoiter reported that the strikers were advancing toward Evans, presumably for their usual performance.

I immediately ordered Company A to proceed to the depot and take position along railroad track. Company H was ordered to take position and deploy along railroad track in front and west of camp leading to mine. The camp guard being placed between depot and camp joining on left of Company A.

About this time the body of the strikers appeared over the brow of a small hill and halted upon sight of troops of whose presence they had no previous knowledge. Their drums ceased to beat, the column halted and their leaders held a

consultation and they again took up the march into and through the streets of the town and approached the roads leading to the mine, but were notified of injunction restraining them from trespass upon railroad property. The sheriff published notices of injunction. No act of violence was attempted, the presence of troops no doubt having a restraining effect and strikers contented themselves by marching through the streets beating drums, blowing horns, jeering and taunting men who were going to work. This ceased when all those willing to work had gone to the mines. The invaders returned to their camp and about 7 A. M. took up march toward Okaloosa.

On the following morning about 3 A. M. the same body of men appeared and repeated the performance of the previous day. This was continued with decreased numbers each morning.

It was reported that a large increase of numbers in the strikers' camp was expected on Saturday night to attend an ox-roast and barbecue on Sunday, June 3d. Scouts sent out reported no addition to their camp during the night.

An effort was made to fraternize with the troops by extending to them an invitation to participate in a barbecue to be held on Sunday, which was declined with the statement that they were on duty under orders and could not, therefore, accept any hospitalities.

There was no demonstration on Sunday and the numbers continued to decrease. Monday morning the sheriff appeared with a number of warrants for service and consequently there was no parade.

After breakfast orders were received from adjutant-general to break camp and return to company station. Command arrived at Des Moines at 12 M.

The tour of service demonstrated the necessity of each company being supplied with suitable cook stoves for camp purposes. This matter should have careful attention of every company commander. The only inconvenience suffered by men was on account of lack of proper facilities for cooking.

The troops conducted themselves in a highly creditable manner throughout the entire service and were constantly in readiness for any duty. Drills were held in forenoon and afternoon each day, guard mounting each morning and parades every evening.

The effect of the presence of the troops was reassuring to the miners desiring to work and enabled them to go to and from the mines without fear of being molested. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. LOWE,

Major Third Infantry, Commanding First Battalion,

GRINNELL, IOWA, July 15, 1894.

Major-General John K. Prime, Adjutant-General, Iowa:

SIR—At 5:30 P. M. of May 30, 1894, I received the following order by telegram, to-wit:

Captain Norris, Commanding Co. K, Second Regiment.

Bring your company to Givens on Iowa Central special to-night at 10 o'clock with twenty-four hours' rations. Answer.

(Signed)

JNO. K. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

I at once took necessary steps to carry out the provisions of said order, and at 9:30 P. M. left our army with three officers and thirty-six men. Upon arrival at Okaloosa were met by yourself and Colonel Wilkins and ordered to proceed

to Given and report to Deputy Sheriff Barr. Upon arrival at Given were met at depot by Deputy Sheriff Barr, who proceeded with us to Muchakinock, where we arrived about 1:30 A. M., and quartered in the town hall for the night. Captain Cagblan, with his company, G, arrived in the early morning, and he being the ranking officer, took command of the battalion. The duty required of the men was to escort the miners' trains to and from the mines both morning and evening. The remainder of the time was devoted to the usual routine of camp life, which was very beneficial to the members of both companies. This duty continued without any particular variation until the following Monday, June 4th, about 2:30 P. M., when we broke camp, leaving over the Iowa Central railroad and arriving at company armory at 4:30 P. M.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. C. NORRIS,
Captain Co. K, Second Regiment,
OTTUMWA, Iowa, July 18, 1894.

To the Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Sir—In compliance with your request of the 11th inst., I have the honor to submit the report of special tour of duty at Muchakinock.

On May 30, 1894, I received the following telegram:

Capt. H. H. Cagblan, Ottumwa, Iowa:

Bring your company to Given at 2:55 A. M., with twenty-four hours' rations.

(Signed)

J. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

In compliance with above order I ordered my command to report at armory at 9 P. M., May 30th. Every man was at the armory on time except four, these being out of the city, leaving me a total of forty-one men present for duty.

Arrived at Given at 5 A. M. and after a short delay were transferred to Muchakinock. We reported to Deputy Sheriff Mark Barr, of Mahaska county, on arrival at Muchakinock. Went into camp on the commons, just west of the railroad station. On investigating we found everything was quiet. The camp we named Camp Emery, in honor of our former captain.

At 6:30 A. M. were ordered to escort the miners' trains to their respective shafts, Nos. 6 and 7. This duty was performed each morning and evening during our stay.

At 4 P. M. my command shifted camp to a position just east of the town, which was named Camp Wilkins, and here we found Company K, of the Second regiment. About this time we received camp equipage. Tents were immediately pitched and guard line established. Guard mount and company drills were held each day. There were no disturbances except two night alarms caused by some parties who were prowling about the camp.

We received orders to break camp June 4, 1894, and on the morning of June 5th received orders to report at Evans at once. We proceeded to Given in a special train furnished by the coal company and made an effort to board the Walsh passenger, but the train did not stop at Given, and while waiting for a special train from Okaloosa, I received orders to proceed to Ottumwa, as previously advised. Arrived at Ottumwa at 11:10 A. M. on the morning of June 5, 1894, and dismissed my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

H. H. CAUGHLAN,
Captain.

SERVICE AT SIOUX CITY DURING THE STRIKE OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

In June and July, 1894, the American Railway union, an organization of railroad employes, in their attempt to aid the employes of the Pullman company, then on a strike, undertook to prevent the running of trains to which Pullman sleeping cars were attached, which action resulted in an immense strike of railroad and other employes, in Chicago, Ill., and its vicinity, spreading to other cities and producing widespread disorder, rioting and acts of violence. By the first days of July this strike had extended to Iowa with Sioux City as its principal point of development, where on July 2d the riotous and disorderly element assembled in the railroad yards in such force as to render the sheriff of the county, his deputies and the police authorities of the city, powerless to disperse or control them, or prevent their interference with the running of trains, spiking switches and committing other acts of violence. Under these circumstances the sheriff called upon Col. C. E. Foster, commanding Fourth regiment, Iowa National guard, for all the troops in the county to assist him "to put down the disturbance," and notified the governor of his action as follows:

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 2, 1894.

F. D. JARVIS, Governor:

I have called on Col. C. E. Foster of the Fourth regiment, I. N. G., for help and he holds Companies H and L at armory for further orders.

(Signed)

W. C. DAVENPORT,
Sheriff.

In obedience to this call Colonel Foster assembled Companies H and L, Fourth Regiment, at their armory in Sioux City, and ordered Major Humphrey of his regiment to take command. He also ordered Major Bergen, surgeon, Captain Servis, adjutant, Lieutenant McKecher, quartermaster, Lieutenant Avery, battalion adjutant, and the available non-commissioned staff officers to report for duty, and reported his action as follows:

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 3, 1894.

Adjutant-General:

Sheriff calls for aid. Have ordered H and L to assemble at armory. Think M. C. G. E. F. I and B should be put under orders immediately. I wait your command.

(Signed)

C. E. FOSTER,
Colonel.

This dispatch was received at 7 A. M. July 3d, and Colonel Foster was directed to operate under the orders of the sheriff.

in accordance with section 5, military code. About the same hour your excellency received the following:

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 2, 1894

F. D. Jackson, Governor:

Mail train No. 2 of the Illinois Central railroad is being held by switches spiked and a mob of people preventing our men from throwing the switch. The sheriff and police are powerless to protect us.

(Signed)

C. K. DIXON,

Division Superintendent.

And an hour later I received the following:

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 3, 1894.

Adjutant-General:

Mayor and citizens' committee, together with sheriff, deem it ill-advised to move against mob with small force at our command.

(Signed)

C. E. FOSTER,

Colonel.

And at 2 P. M. the following:

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 3, 1894.

Adjutant-General:

Your telegram received, but need more force. Your orders will be obeyed.

(Signed)

FOSTER.

During the afternoon and evening your excellency received many telegrams from business men of Sioux City, and county, city and railroad officials, advising you of the increasing numbers, acts of violence and threatening demonstrations of the strikers and their sympathizers, the inability of the forces at the command of the civil officers to enforce law, restore order and protect life, property and labor, and urgently requesting that troops be sent, without delay, in sufficient numbers to overcome the lawless element and restore peace, among which were the following:

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 3, 1894.

F. D. Jackson, Governor:

Force here insufficient to open traffic and restore order without great danger of bloodshed and destruction of property. Send all of Fourth regiment except new Company K. Send K of Toledo instead. Wire answer.

(Signed)

W. C. DAVENPORT,

Sheriff.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 3, 1894.

Hon. F. D. Jackson:

Must have outside help, and very promptly. Can we have it?

(Signed)

C. W. FLETCHER,

Mayor.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 3, 1894.

Frank D. Jackson, Governor:

The Commercial Association of our city, representing all its business interests, demand that you take prompt action and send enough of the military force

of the state to protect us. Immediate action is necessary; it may be too late to-morrow. Answer promptly.

(Signed)

A. W. ERWIN,

President Commercial Association.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 3, 1894.

Hon. F. D. Jackson:

We deem it highly important that you promptly send additional aid to the sheriff of this county. Business paralyzed; property in jeopardy. (Signed by fifteen of the principal business men of Sioux City.)

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 3, 1894.

Hon. Frank D. Jackson:

United States mails have been stopped, track torn up, switches spiked and men forced to leave trains, cars stoned and ditched; several thousand frenzied men defy all law. Have exhausted all means at my command to preserve peace. The large area of yards here require more force to cover than now at my command. I consider military force here too small to cope with mob without inviting serious conflict and loss of life and property. People of this county will hold you responsible if you delay longer the much needed aid.

(Signed)

W. C. DAVENPORT,

Sheriff.

Acting on this information and urgent demand for troops, about 11 P. M. Companies A (Mason City), C (Webster City), D (Hampton), F (Algona), G (Fort Dodge), I (Boone) and M (Cherokee), Fourth regiment, and K (Toledo), First regiment, with a Gatling gun in charge of Battalion Sergt.-Maj. Chas. Lincoln (Ames), were ordered to proceed at once to Sioux City, special train service being arranged by the Illinois Central railroad for their transportation from Webster City. Lieut.-Col. James Rule, Majors S. J. Parker, L. E. Baker, and Asst.-Surg. J. A. Sherman, all of the Fourth regiment, were ordered to accompany the troops. Lieutenant Wilkins, Sixth United States Infantry, of your staff, was directed to take command of all troops en route and report the situation immediately upon his arrival at Sioux City. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour at which these orders were sent, and the delay in delivering night messages, all the companies were assembled and ready to move early on the morning of July 4th. Owing to delay in delivery of telegrams to me at Des Moines, Companies A (Mason City) and D (Hampton) did not get their orders to move in time to connect with the special train at Ackley, and consequently did not reach Sioux City until the morning of July 5th. The other companies arrived on the evening of July 4th, Lieutenant Wilkins reporting that fact in the following dispatch:

Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Arrived here at 9 o'clock, unloaded baggage and marched through yards one mile to union depot. Large crowd, but apparently not dangerous. Roads will attempt to send out trains in the morning.

(Signed)

HARRY E. WILKINS.

About 9 o'clock on the morning of July 5th I received the following:

SIoux CITY, July 5, 1894.

Adjutant-General:

Companies A and D arrived at 7:30 this morning. All trains started so far have gone out without opposition, though slight delay was caused by the repairing of small bridge fired last night. Humphrey and Parker, in command of battalion, ready to support sheriff when called. All yards clear this morning.

(Signed)

FOSTER,
Colonel.

SIoux CITY, July 5, 1894.

Adjutant-General:

Six companies came with me. A and D arrived just now. Illinois Central train went east with Pullman car this morning under protection of sheriff. Three hundred and ninety men present. No disturbance so far this morning.

(Signed)

HARRY E. WILKINS,
Assistant Inspector-General.

To which I replied as follows:

DES MOINES, July 5, 1894.

Col. Harry E. Wilkins:

Advise me fully of present situation. Give me your judgment as to necessity of keeping troops longer at Sioux City. Your message of this morning received.

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

On July 6th the following telegrams were received:

SIoux CITY, IOWA, July 6, 1894.

Adjutant-General:

All passenger trains went out with full Pullman equipment last night and this morning. Will report this afternoon. Quiet here.

(Signed)

HARRY E. WILKINS,
Assistant Inspector-General.

SIoux CITY, IOWA, July 6, 1894.

Adjutant-General:

Troops are still necessary. All trains moving with mixed crews. Supplies received.

(Signed)

HARRY E. WILKINS,
Assistant Inspector-General.

SIoux CITY, July 6, 1894.

F. D. Jackson, Governor:

Our citizens thank you for your prompt action in sending militia. It has had good effect on the lawless element. They are under control to-day, but would break loose beyond question if the moral effect of the presence of the military was removed. We want them to remain until the danger is over.

(Signed)

A. W. ERWIN,
Pres. Com. Assn.

On the night of the sixth, by your direction, I went to Sioux City for the purpose of making personal observation of the situation, and to advise you of the necessity of keeping troops there longer. I arrived about 11 o'clock on the morning of the seventh, and about 2 P. M. held a conference at the union depot with Col. Foster, the sheriff, U. S. marshal, mayor, and a number of the leading business and railroad men of the city. The situation was fully discussed and the necessity for the presence of the troops and the danger from their removal at that time strongly insisted upon by all present. At the close of the meeting I at once advised you of my conclusions in the following dispatch:

SIoux CITY, IOWA, July 7, 1894.

Governor Jackson:

After careful canvass of situation have decided to keep troops here for present. Have you any instructions?

(Signed)

JOHN R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

I remained in Sioux City until Monday, July 9th, by which time the excitement had wholly subsided, business had been entirely resumed, both by the railroads and in the city, and order, and the authority of the courts and civil officers had been entirely restored. Believing that no further necessity existed for the presence of the troops, I ordered them all to return to their stations and be relieved, and advised you of my action in the following dispatch:

SIoux CITY, IOWA, July 9, 1894.

Gov. F. D. Jackson:

All troops here relieved from duty this morning.

(Signed)

JOHN R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

The details of service performed on this tour of duty are given in the reports which follow:

SIoux CITY, IOWA.

The Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report:

For a few days preceding July 2, 1894, a number of riotous persons had assembled in the railroad yards at this point and interfered with the running of trains to such an extent that the sheriff of this county found it necessary to increase his force of deputies to prevent the trains from being molested, and to keep the peace. The forces of the sheriff and the city police appear to have been inadequate to cope with the disorder. The situation was growing worse hourly, when about 8:30 P. M. I was served with the following notice by the sheriff:

STATE OF IOWA, }
 WOODBURY COUNTY, } ss.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 2, 1894.

Col. C. E. Foster, Colonel Fourth Regiment, I. N. G.:

DEAR SIR—In view of the fact that there is at present a body of men assembled within this city, for the purpose of obstructing the movement of trains, which I am unable to cope with, I, as sheriff of Woodbury county, Iowa, do hereby call upon you as commander of the militia for all of the assistance in your power to put down this disturbance.

Very truly,
 (Signed)

W. C. DAVENPORT,
 Sheriff.

Upon receipt of this order I notified the commanding officer of Company H then drilling in the armory, not to dismiss the men until further orders, and to hunt up absentees and get them to the armory as quickly as possible. I then notified Captain Kirk, commanding Company L, to assemble his company at once, and ordered Major Humphrey to take command of the battalion, Dr. Bergen, Captain Servis, Lieutenants Mc Kercher, Lieutenant Avery, and such of the non-commissioned staff (except the principal musician) as were in the city were ordered to report for duty. At 9:00 P. M. I wired you as follows:

"Sheriff calls for aid. Have ordered H and L to assemble at the armory. Think M, C, G, E, F, I, and B should be put under orders immediately. I await your command.

C. E. FOSTER,
 Colonel."

and reported to the sheriff for orders, under the provisions of section 5 of the military code, explaining to him that the military must act under his direct orders. Not receiving any orders from the sheriff, the command continued in quarters awaiting his call. On the 3d I received your dispatch ordering me to operate under the direction of the sheriff, in accordance with section 5 of the military code. This I handed to the sheriff and wired you as follows:

"Yours received. Orders shall be obeyed, but need more force."

Nothing of importance happened during the day, but the civil authorities reported the mob growing in size and courage, and by evening it developed a spirit of mischief and disturbance that was quite alarming. Traffic was entirely suspended, and United States mails could not be moved. The companies were still held subject to the sheriff's order, but I was not called on to furnish any force. At about 9 A. M. I was shown a telegram by the sheriff, informing him that six companies were on the way to Sioux City. I was asked to accompany the sheriff, Mr. Dixon, division superintendent of the Cherokee division of the Illinois Central railroad, and some other civil officers and railroad officials (eight in the party, all told) to James station, a point on the Illinois Central railroad, seven miles north of Sioux City, for the purpose of examining the small bridges and culverts and see that the road bed had not been tampered with. At James station, hearing over the wires that the troop train had left Aurelia, we proceeded to Le Mars, where we met the troops, Companies C, F, G, I and M of the Fourth regiment; Company K of the First, and the Gatling gun, with detachment from Ames, all under command of Colonel Wilkins, A. I. G. Our party returned with the command to Sioux City, I having first wired Major Humphrey to open all dispatches that might come for me, and to carry out the orders therein contained in my name, and to move his Companies H and L to the joint office on Seventh street, a point in the railroad yards not far from the Omaha roundhouse.

On the arrival of the troop train at Sioux City, Companies G of the Fourth and K of the First were disembarked at a point a few hundred yards north of the Omaha roundhouse, and proceeded down the tracks toward the yards, slowly followed by the balance of the command. At Eleventh street the command was obliged to halt to unload the gun (which was being pushed ahead of the engine on a flat car) and all the baggage. The engineer, under the direction of Mr. Dixon (so he claims), refusing to pull the train any farther, the baggage was quickly loaded into vans in waiting and sent forward across the city under a small guard. The command then moved up the tracks through the yards to the Union depot, a distance of about a mile and a half surrounded by an excited mob who greeted the troops with a perfect pandemonium of howls, yells, jeers and all manner of wordy abuse, and a few stones, bricks, etc., were thrown at the men, but no one was hurt. Without deigning to notice the insults of the mob, the men pressed steadily on, brushing aside with their bayonets those who were bold enough to attempt to stay their progress. At the joint office at Seventh street the command was turned over to me by Colonel Wilkins. Here we were joined by Companies H and L, commanded by Major Humphrey, of my regiment, who had been waiting in the yards for nearly an hour, enduring all manner of wordy insults. I directed Major Humphrey to take position in rear of column, and to hold the rabble at a respectful distance. The command continued its march through the yards to Third street, and down that street to the Union depot, halting under the large train sheds. The rear guard then drove the mob back to the farther side of the street. Guards were posted, arms stacked, and the men served with hot coffee, bacon and crackers. I then published the following order:

HEADQUARTERS,
 Fourth Regiment, I. N. G. }

ORDERS, }

NO. 10, }

IN BIVOUAC, UNION DEPOT, 11:45 A. M., }

SIoux CITY, IOWA, July 4, 1895. }

The following is published for the information of all concerned:

- I. The order of companies in line will be as follows: C, F, K, L, H, M, L, G.
- The First battalion will be under command of Major Humphrey; Second battalion under command of Major Baker upon his arrival. Pending the arrival of Major Baker Captain Hile will assume command of battalion.
- II. At 3:30 o'clock A. M. Major Humphrey will assemble his battalion and report to Sheriff Davenport to assist him in keeping the peace.
- Commanding officer of Second battalion will hold himself in readiness to support Major Humphrey.
- III. The Gatling gun detachment, under command of Sergeant-Major Lincoln, will hold themselves in readiness to act with Second battalion.
- IV. Officers of fall and staff will not go outside of our lines without obtaining permission from commanding officer.

Line officers will not go outside of our lines without obtaining permission from their battalion commander. Non-commissioned officers and men will not leave our lines without obtaining permission from their company commanders.

V. The following routine will be observed:

Reveille.....	5:30 A. M.	Dinner.....	12:00 M.
Breakfast.....	6:30 A. M.	Supper.....	6:00 P. M.
Sick call.....	7:00 A. M.	Retreat.....	7:30 P. M.
Guard mounting.....	8:00 A. M.	Tattoo.....	10:30 P. M.
First sergeant call.....	11:30 A. M.	Taps.....	11:00 P. M.

By ORDER OF COLONEL FOSTER,

O. C. SERVIS,
Adjutant.

There was no call for this battalion, and except a partial destruction of a small bridge near the Omaha around house, all violence immediately ceased. All passenger trains went on time and freight followed within two days. At 7:30 a. m. on the 5th, Companies A and D reported. They were accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Role and Major Parker. The command at this time numbered thirty-eight officers and 304 enlisted men.

I can not close this report without testifying to the soldierly behavior of the officers and men of this command under the most trying circumstances. That their presence here was appreciated by the citizens may be inferred from the following clipping from the *Sioux City Tribune* of July 6th:

"The bearing of the National guard last evening when the hoodlum element in the crowd at the railroad yards endeavored to create trouble by various kinds of insults and generally obnoxious behavior, was such as to raise the guard in the public estimation. Its members were forbearing, dignified, cool, and determined. They stiffened confidence that order would soon be restored."

I enclose herewith copies of reports of regimental surgeon and company commander. I am, sir, with great regard, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. E. FOSTER
Col. Commanding Fourth Infantry, I. N. G.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 12, 1894.

Col. C. E. Foster, Commanding Fourth Regt. I. N. G., Sioux City, Iowa:

Sir—In obedience with your verbal orders I have the honor to report that I took command of the two companies at this place Monday evening, July 2d. The companies assembled nearly to a man within three hours, although being after 7 p. m., and the men being badly scattered over the city. Company H was assembled for weekly drill and held in the armory. Guard was mounted at 10:30 p. m., and the companies were held subject to the orders of the sheriff. We were ordered out of the armory for the first time, Wednesday at about 4 p. m. to meet the balance of the regiment at corner of Seventh and Howard streets.

We arrived at this point at least one hour before the train with the troops arrived. I wish to compliment the officers and men of Companies H and L for their soldierly conduct during this time, as they were subjected to all the insults possible without having any personal violence done them. It had been my instructions, prior to leaving the armory, to stand all the jeers, hoots, e. c., of the mob without saying anything in return, and had there been any acts of violence committed I should have felt justified in dispersing the mob, even with ball cartridge, and punishing the instigators if possible. Upon the arrival of the balance of the regiment we took our place in rear of column and acted as rear guard with special orders to cover the Gatling gun while getting through the yards and in

pushing the crowd back when we arrived at the Union depot. There were no rocks or lumps of coal thrown into the ranks that I know of personally. The crowd moved out of the way after some persuasion, but contented itself with crowding and throwing firecrackers.

The idea that some people had that it would be an easy matter to take the guns away from the state troops and break them at will, seems to be entirely exploded, and the ones that attempted this feat are perhaps the most convinced.

From Wednesday night, July 4th, 0 o'clock, until Monday morning, July 9th, at 10:30, we were quartered in the Union depot, where regular camp duty was performed, being held in readiness to answer the call of the sheriff.

My battalion, consisting of Companies G, K, L, and H, upon arrival at the Union depot were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to report to the sheriff at 3:30 a. m., July 5th, to assist that officer in keeping the peace; as there appeared to be no occasion to use us at that hour we were not called out of our quarters. While the need for the call of troops is to be deplored, I think it has been highly beneficial to the guard, in that they have proven to the people of the state that they are soldiers in every sense of the word, and are entitled to the credit, and the same will be given them by every fair-minded and law-abiding citizen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. B. HUMPHREY,
Major Fourth Infantry, I. N. G.

HAMPTON, IOWA, July 11, 1894.

Col. C. E. Foster, Commanding Fourth Regiment I. N. G., Sioux City, Iowa:

Sir—In connection with the labor troubles at Sioux City, July 4th to 9th, I have the honor to report that under telegraphic orders from adjutant-general's office, dated Des Moines, Iowa, July 3d, but not received until July 4th at 9:45 a. m., I departed with Company D at 4:30 p. m. of the same day, on the first available train, via Ackley, for Sioux City, Iowa. By direction of Lieut.-Col. James Rule I assumed command of Companies A and D at Ackley, and proceeded by special train to Le Mars, Iowa, where we were held by the railroad company from 11:45 p. m. till 4 a. m. July 5th, for the reason that a bridge had been burned near Sioux City. We arrived at the bridge at 6 a. m. and waited while it was repaired, arriving at the union depot about 7 o'clock a. m., where I reported to yourself for duty, and was assigned to Second battalion, consisting of Companies I, C, F and M, with which I remained till July 9th, when, in accordance with regimental orders No. 17, dated Sioux City, Iowa, July 8, 1894, I proceeded with Company D to our station, reaching home at 9 o'clock p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) S. J. PARKER,
Major Fourth Regiment, I. N. G.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 11, 1894.

Col. C. E. Foster, Commanding Fourth Regiment, I. N. G.:

Sir—On July 4, 1894, pursuant to an urgent call from the sheriff of Woodbury county, the within named companies were ordered to proceed to Sioux City to aid in quelling the riots then in progress at that place. The outside companies, excepting A and D, reached Sioux City about 6 p. m. and joined the local companies, H and L, in the railroad yards at the St. Paul shops. The whole command then marched up the tracks through the railroad yards to the union depot, a distance of about one and a half miles, surrounded by a howling mob

composed of strikers, their sympathizers, general toughs and good law-abiding but curious citizens of both sexes, all mixed up in an inextricable mass of excited humanity.

Upon arriving at the union depot, they took possession of the commodious train shed and bivouacked on its floor. Companies A and D arrived the following morning. Some of the companies being scantily supplied with bedding, suffered some inconvenience the first night in sleeping on the hard floor, practically in the open air. After taking up quarters in the union depot, there being no further demonstrations requiring their interference, the command remained in that position till Monday morning, July the 9th, and were all sent home and dismissed.

During this service the weather was favorable and the health of the command very good, with the exception of Company M, which being a newly organized company, and never having had the benefit of a camping experience, insufficient protection from the cold of the first one or two nights and indiscretions in eating caused about 50 per cent of them to be more or less affected with diarrhoea, but they improved wonderfully with the experience gained, and when sent home their condition compared favorably with that of the older companies of the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

A. C. BERGEN,

Major and Surgeon Fourth Regiment I. N. G.

BOONE, IOWA, July 11, 1894.

Col. E. C. Foster, Colonel Commanding Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., Sioux City, Iowa:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report regarding the tour of duty performed by Company I, July 4th to 9th:

The order from the adjutant-general to assemble my company immediately to go to Sioux City, was delivered to me at 1:15 A. M., July 4, 1894. At 5 A. M., without further orders, the company, three officers and twenty-eight men, marched to the Chicago & North-Western depot and proceeded by special train via Ames to Webster City, where I reported to Col. H. E. Wilkins.

Returning to our station we left Sioux City at 10:25 A. M., July 9, 1894, via Chicago & North-Western via Carroll, and arrived at Boone on No. 8 at 5:45 P. M. The company was marched to their armory and dismissed at 6 o'clock P. M.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

OTTO HILF,

Captain Commanding Company.

WEBSTER CITY, IOWA, July 11, 1894.

Maj.-Gen. John K. Prime, Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR—About 1:30 A. M., July 4, 1894, I received the following telegraphic orders, to-wit:

DES MOINES, IOWA, July 4, 1894.

To Capt. Aug. F. Hoffmann:

Assemble company immediately to go to Sioux City. Adswr.

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,

Adjutant-General.

I immediately issued orders to company to report at 6 o'clock A. M., fully equipped to go to Sioux City, and sent the following telegram in answer to orders above set forth:

WEBSTER CITY, IOWA, July 4, 1894.

To Major-General J. R. Prime, Adjutant-General:

Have issued orders to company to report at 6 o'clock A. M.

(Signed)

AUG. F. HOFFMAN,

Captain Company C.

Company reported as ordered and arrived at Illinois Central depot at 6:30 A. M. with thirty-six men and three officers, and embarked and awaited departure of train until 11:30, whereupon we proceeded to Sioux City, meeting Col. C. E. Foster at La Mata, to whom I reported for duty. Arrived at railroad yards in Sioux City about 6:30 P. M., disembarked, was assigned as rear guard on the right of train until the entire command was massed, and proceeded to the union depot, where we arrived about 9 o'clock P. M., where we bivouacked until July 9th at 9:30 A. M., at which time we embarked for return to station, pursuant to special orders No. 17, dated at regimental headquarters, Sioux City, Iowa, July 8, 1894. We arrived at station at 2:45 P. M. After expressing the compliments of Col. C. E. Foster to the company, and thanking them for their prompt response to call and for their universal good behavior during the campaign, I dismissed them all, saying ready to answer by next call.

(Signed)

Your obedient servant,

AUG. F. HOFFMAN,

Captain Commanding Company.

MASON CITY, IOWA, July 10, 1894.

Col. C. E. Foster, Commanding Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., Sioux City, Iowa:

COLONEL—In compliance with orders No. 17, regimental headquarters, union depot, Sioux City, Iowa, dated July 8, 1894, I have the honor to report as follows regarding the attendance of my command in the tour of duty at Sioux City, July 4th to 9th, inclusive:

At 3:15 A. M., July 4th, Lieutenant-Colonel Role handed me an order from the adjutant-general, directing me to assemble my company immediately to go to Sioux City and report. At 4:10 I had my entire command present at the armory, and reported to the adjutant-general that I was ready to move.

At 11:25 I received a telegram from the adjutant-general, to take the first available train, Iowa Central, if possible, but go.

At 2 o'clock P. M., another telegram from the same source directed me to take the train leaving here on the Iowa Central at 2:10 P. M., which I did, meeting a special at Ackley, on the Illinois Central, which conveyed us to Sioux City, arriving there at about 8 o'clock A. M. of the 9th, without further mishap than finding a bridge partially burned at a point between Leeds and Sioux City.

Upon arriving and going into bivouac in the Union depot, I was assigned to command of the Third battalion, consisting of Companies D and A, which command I held until the breaking of camp on the morning of July 8th, at 9 o'clock.

The company commanders under my charge gave me their support and co-operation in every way which they could, and I am under obligation to the commander of the regiment for courtesies and consideration shown me.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

I. R. KIBE,

Captain Company A, Fourth Regiment Infantry, I. N. G.

FT. DODGE, Iowa, July 11, 1894.

Col. C. E. Foster, Commanding Fourth Regiment, I. N. G.:

Sir—Complying with your verbal direction, I have the honor to report: At 2 o'clock a. m., July 4th inst., I was awakened by a messenger, who bore the following message:

DES MOINES, IOWA, 1:30 A. M., July 4, 1894.

Capt. C. W. King:

Assemble company immediately to go to Sioux City. Answer.

(Signed)

JOHN R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

Which I at once acknowledged; then directed the messenger to take message from General Prime at once to the armory, one mile distant, where Lieutenant Chantland and three men were sleeping, directing immediate action. At 2:45 a. m. every man was awakened and at work with the preparation of rations, mess and equipment, necessitating getting into stores and meat market. At 4 a. m. I sent you the following message:

FT. DODGE, Iowa, July 4, 1894.

Col. C. E. Foster, Sioux City, Iowa:

I received orders to assemble at 2 a. m. Am ready with forty guns. Can no reach A. G. O., hence report to you at this time, 4:15.

(Signed)

C. W. KING.

At 9:20 a. m. I received the following:

SIoux CITY, IOWA, 9:15 A. M., July 4, 1894.

Capt. C. W. King:

Hold your company for further orders.

(Signed)

FOSTER,
Colonel.

At 11:30 I received the following:

DES MOINES, Iowa, 10:09 A. M., July 4, 1894.

Capt. C. W. King:

Take your company to Sioux City on special Illinois Central about 10 o'clock Report to Colonel Wilkins on board train.

(Signed)

JOHN R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

As I learned from the Illinois Central operator that special military train would arrive here at about 6:30 a. m., I marched the company to station at 6 a. m. and waited until the departure of special train at 12:45 p. m. On arrival of special train, I reported to Colonel Wilkins with Battalion-Adjutant Braley and Quartermaster Sergeant Blomgren, Fourth regiment, two company officers and forty-one enlisted men with three days' rations. On board train, Colonel Wilkins directed that I take my company with Company K, First regiment, Captain Clapp, and, upon arrival at a point approaching Sioux City, to disembark, making deployment as advance guard. Having been thus instructed, I took occasion to at once inform Captain Clapp that he would assume command of his company as the support, and that Lieutenant Chantland would command Company G as the firing line.

Disembarking at a point at about 300 yards from the yard limits of the I. C. R. R., etc., and moved in columns of fours with Company G about fifty yards in advance of the support. On arrival of the advance at the limits, having directed that same be deployed in line of sections, moved in such deployment to Eleventh street, where directing deployment of line squads and sending out four men as scouts under Captain Sherman, as a precaution against precipitating an engagement with the mob. After making a short halt for the train with the reserve to move up, an advance of about seventy-five yards was then made, when I directed that a line of skirmishers be deployed with the right and left squads on the flanks at right angles to the rear of the front and directed Captain Clapp to make relative flank deployment to the front of support connecting with skirmishers' flankers. At this point the insolence and ridiculing gibes of the constantly increasing mob became most severe, and a few missiles, consisting of firecrackers and a few small stones were thrown at the men, doing no injury.

The scouts and flank skirmishers had occasion to use their bayonets quite severely on those who were most bold and who undertook to push aside the guns in their efforts to pass through the line. They were at once cautioned by that efficient officer and soldier, Lieutenant Chantland, that any further attempt would be taken at their peril, and from this time there was no temporizing by the troops with the disorderly element in their front.

After a somewhat tiresome halt, occasioned by the refusal of the engineer to pull the train further, causing much delay and annoyance to unload the Gatling gun and train at that point, which was done, and we then made the advance without further stop until arriving at the union depot, where we went into bivouac for the night, remaining there until the morning of July 9th, during which time we assisted in the various duties as directed from your headquarters, returning to our company station in compliance with regimental orders No. 17.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed)

C. W. KING,

Captain Commanding Company G.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 13, 1894.

Col. C. E. Foster, Commanding Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., Sioux City, Iowa:

Sir—I have the honor to report, in obedience to orders No. 17, that on July 2d, Lieut. H. L. Thurston, who was in command of the company at the time, received the following order:

(Dated) SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 2, 1894.

Lieut. H. L. Thurston, Commanding Company H:

Hold company and all members of Fourth regiment at armory until further notice. Allow no man to leave the building.

(Signed)

C. E. FOSTER,

Colonel.

I was out of the city at the time, but after receiving due notice of the same in the evening I wired you I would report on first train, and I duly reported in person on the day of July 8d at 2:30 p. m. I assumed command of my company and posted myself as to the existing orders, relieving Lieutenant Thurston as officer of the day in the armory; on July 4th was relieved by Captain Kirk. At 5:15 of the same day Major Humphrey ordered company to be assembled to leave the armory at once, marching to the railroad joint office and were held there until the arrival of the other companies, when we took up the march to the Union depot in rear of the column.

On July 8th received orders No. 17, which were published to my company at morning roll-call, and on the same day received verbal orders from Captain Servis to take company and relieve all guards, which I did at 9 a. m. of July 9th, and at 10:45 Major Humphrey turned over to me the battalion of Companies H and L to march to the armory for dismissal, which duly occurred at 11 a. m. on July 9th.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. A. HALEY,

Captain Fourth Infantry, Commanding Company H.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, July 14, 1894.

Col. C. E. Foster, Commanding Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., Sioux City, Iowa:

Sir—I have the honor to report, in obedience to orders No. 17, as follows:

On the evening of July 2, 1894, I was notified by messenger to assemble my company at the armory at once, by order of Colonel Foster, commanding Fourth regiment. On receiving the message I at once went to the armory and took the necessary steps to assemble the company. July 3d company remained in armory, Lieutenant Thurston acting as officer of the day until relieved at 2:30 p. m. by Captain Haley.

July 4, 1894, company still quartered in the armory. I relieved Captain Haley as officer of the day.

At 5:15 p. m. of this date Major Humphrey ordered company to assemble to leave armory at once, which we did, marching to the railroad joint office, and were held there until the arrival of the other companies, when we took up the march to the union depot, our position being on the left of the Gatling gun detachment.

On July 8th I received orders No. 17, which were published at morning roll call.

July 9, 1894, at 11 a. m., Companies H and L, as a battalion in command of Captain Haley, were marched to the armory and dismissed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. A. KIRK,

Captain Commanding Co. L.

HAMPTON, Iowa, July 12, 1894.

Col. C. E. Foster, Commanding Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., Sioux City, Iowa:

Sir—I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 4th of July, at 9:30 o'clock, I received orders to assemble my company at once and go to Sioux City. At 11 o'clock I wired Gen. J. R. Prime that we were ready to start, and received an answer to come via Ackley and the Iowa Central, which we did, arriving at Sioux City in the morning of the 5th of July.

After reporting to the commanding officer we were assigned to the Third battalion, commanded by Captain Kirk, of Company A, where we did guard duty for six days, returning home July 9th, in compliance with regimental orders No. 17, dated July 8, 1894.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. A. OTT,

Captain Company D, Fourth Regiment.

CHEROKEE, Iowa, July 10, 1894.

Col. C. E. Foster, Commanding Fourth Infantry, I. N. G., Sioux City, Iowa:

Sir—In compliance with regimental orders No. 17, dated Sioux City, Iowa, July 8, 1894, I have the honor to submit the following report of the tour of duty performed by my company at Sioux City during the recent strike:

At 1:25 a. m., July 4th, the following telegram was delivered to Lieutenant Hobart, commanding the company, the undersigned being absent on leave:

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 3, 1894.

Captain Kreeger, Cherokee, Iowa:

Assemble company immediately to go to Sioux City.

(Signed)

J. R. PRIME,

Adjutant-General.

Lieutenants Hobart and Roddis and five men were guarding the armory at that time, owing to the fact that a report had reached them that an attempt would be made during the night to rifle the armory and render the arms and equipments of the company unserviceable. Details were immediately sent out for the men, and at 3 a. m. forty-four officers and men were present, ready to move, a fact that was promptly reported to the adjutant-general. By 6 a. m. four more men had reported, making a total of forty-eight. Of the remaining members of the company two were sick and the others absent with leave.

At 10:50 a. m. an order was received to take the company to Sioux City by special train on the Illinois Central, some time before noon. The train did not arrive, however, until nearly 3 p. m., when the company was taken on board, Lieutenant Hobart reporting to Colonel Wilkins, commanding the battalion on board the train.

On arriving at the railroad yards at Sioux City the company was stationed on the left flank of the regiment. On the march to the union depot, Lieut. G. H. Roddis was slightly wounded on the right cheek by the explosion of a "giant fire-cracker" thrown by one of the mob, who was afterwards arrested, and Sergt. J. W. Dowding was injured on the knee by a fragment of a paving stone thrown from the viaduct or elevated railroad tracks. While passing the above points several stones and clinders were dropped down in the column, but no one else was struck. About 10 p. m. the company, in company with the rest of the regiment, reached the union depot, and bivouacked there.

In compliance with my instructions should the company be called out during my absence, Lieutenant Hobart wired me at Keosau, Iowa, immediately upon the receipt of the order to assemble the company. I reported to the adjutant-general by wire at once, and was ordered to join my company at Sioux City if possible. Starting immediately via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, I reached Sioux City at 10:30 a. m. July 5th, reported to the colonel commanding, and assumed command of my company.

No blankets having as yet been issued to the company, and there being but forty-two overcoats for forty-eight men, the company fared rather badly in bivouac the first two nights, a number of men taking cold, and this, along with the change of diet, brought on some sickness. However, there were but two days that any of our men were unfit for duty, and all had recovered before we left camp.

At 9:30 a. m., July 9th, the company boarded a special train on the Illinois Central and returned to its station, reaching Cherokee and being dismissed at 12 m.

The company, both officers and men, has been, without doubt, benefited by this tour of duty, and will, when called upon again, be both more prompt and more efficient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. A. KREEGER,

Captain Commanding Company M, Fourth Infantry, I. N. G.

SERVICE OF COMPANY E, SECOND REGIMENT, AT CINCINNATI, IOWA, IN AID OF SHERIFF OF APPANOOSE COUNTY, DURING COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

On April 12, 1895, about 9 A. M., the following telegrams were received at the executive office:

CINCINNATI, IOWA, April 12, 1895.

Gov. F. D. Jackson:

A body of 100 striking miners camped one mile from here, threatening and making demonstrations of force to compel miners here to quit work. One mine fired on last night. On demand of citizens I have ordered Company E, Second regiment, I. N. G., from Centerville, here to protect property and prevent riot. Company, thirty-one men, is on grounds.

(Signed)

WM. BRAY,

Sheriff of Appanoose County.

CINCINNATI, IOWA, April 12, 1895.

Gov. F. D. Jackson:

Sheriff Bray of this city called Company E out last night. Have thirty-one men. Arrived here 6.30 this A. M. All quiet now.

(Signed)

W. H. OGLE,

Captain.

On the 13th about 7 P. M., I received the following dispatch from General Wright, commanding First Brigade I. N. G.

CENTERVILLE, IOWA, April 13, 1895.

Gen. John R. Prime, Adjutant-General:

The miners' convention voted to return to Cincinnati, Iowa, at once, and use force if necessary, to make the working men come out. Send two more companies so they will be there by daylight to-morrow. We have evidence that they mean bad work, and our people are greatly alarmed. Want a major to command. Send tents for three companies.

(Signed)

H. H. WRIGHT.

I communicated to you the contents of this message by telephone and asked for instructions. You directed me to inquire of General Wright whether the sheriff joined in the request for more troops, also, where the sheriff was at that time, which I immediately did, and about 10 P. M. received the following in reply:

CENTERVILLE, IOWA, April 13, 1895.

Gen. John R. Prime:

The dispatch was sent after consulting with the sheriff and county attorney. Sheriff is in Cincinnati now. Four hundred miners at meeting to-day, and voted to return to Cincinnati and use force if necessary to compel working miners to quit. Company E is not force enough to protect life and property if the miners attack as they make threats they will. You can communicate with sheriff at Cincinnati by wire.

(Signed)

H. H. WRIGHT.

Upon the receipt of which I sent the sheriff the following:

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 13, 1895.

Sheriff Appanoose County, Cincinnati, Iowa:

General Wright reports serious situation at Cincinnati, and asks for more troops. Give the facts and full report of the situation.

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,

Adjutant-General.

On the 14th, about 5 P. M., I received the following report from Sheriff Bray:

CINCINNATI, IOWA, April 14, 1895.

John R. Prime, Adjutant-General:

Have concluded that with force present at Cincinnati that I will try and protect the property, but the situation looks bad and I think you should have at least two companies ready to move at a moment's warning for this place. We may also need an additional company at Jerome, this county. The miners at their mass meeting yesterday determined to send additional men to this place and Jerome. I have to-day got about thirty guns and can depulize sufficient men at Cincinnati to use them. I am using every available means at my command to keep the peace and disperse the crowd. Captain Ogle with his company is on the ground and is holding it in readiness for any emergency. The strikers expected here to-morrow morning will be about 300 and are mostly armed.

(Signed)

WM. BRAY,

Sheriff Appanoose County, Iowa.

To which I returned the following reply:

DES MOINES, April 14, 1895.

Wm. Bray, Sheriff Appanoose County:

Message received. Governor will have a representative at Cincinnati as early as possible to-morrow. We will be prepared to give you all the assistance the situation absolutely demands. Advise me if any change for the worse.

(Signed)

JNO. R. PRIME,

Adjutant-General.

And ordered Captain Bisbee, Company A; Captain Caughlan, Company G, and Captain Anthes, Company F, Second regiment, to be prepared to assemble their companies promptly if ordered, and, at your request, directed Lieutenant Wilkins, of your staff, to proceed at once to Cincinnati and report the situation and as to the need of more troops. Lieutenant Wilkins arrived at Cincinnati late on the afternoon of the 15th, and about 8 P. M. I received his report as follows:

CINCINNATI, IOWA, April 15, 1895.

General John R. Prime:

Miners at Jerome shut down. Quiet here. Expect mob from Jerome to-morrow morning. No apparent need for more troops.

(Signed)

HARRY E. WILKINS,

First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry.

On the 16th about 9 A. M. I received the following:

General John R. Prime:

Heavy rain and no disturbance. Will remain until to-morrow.

(Signed)

CINCINNATI, IOWA, April 16, 1895.

HARRY E. WILKINS,
First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry.

The determined, prompt, and efficient performance of duty by Sheriff Bray and the presence of Captain Ogle's company of National guard, were sufficient to preserve order and protect the miners at Cincinnati in their right to labor, without the assistance of more troops, and on the morning of the 17th your excellency received the following:

Governor Jackson:

Have ordered troops back home this morning.

(Signed)

WM. BRAY,

Sheriff.

CENTERVILLE, IOWA, April 17, 1895.

The following is the report of Captain Ogle of the service performed by his company on this tour of duty:

CENTERVILLE, IOWA, April 22, 1895.

Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

(Through military channels.)

Sir—In accordance with general orders No. 15, April 5, 1895, I have the honor to make the following report:

I and my command (Company E, Second regiment) were ordered by Sheriff Bray of this county, to Cincinnati, a small town ten miles south of here on April 11th, to suppress riot and disorder in the town, caused by a number of striking coal miners congregated there to force a few miners that were working to come out and quit working for the price they were receiving.

I received the order at 7 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, April 11th, to be ready to move at a moment's notice. I assembled the company at armory at 9 o'clock same evening to await further orders. Every man reported for duty except five or six out of town, three men sick and one man not of age, whose father objected and he was excused. Lieut. H. C. Wright, first brigade staff, went with company as lieutenant.

Owing to a delay in telegraphing I did not receive the order to move until 4 o'clock A. M., Friday, April 12th, when I received orders to move so as to get into Cincinnati at 5:30 A. M., if possible, but as the roads were rough and we went in wagons we did not arrive there until 6:30 A. M. It was quiet when we arrived, so we went into camp at once. We used two vacant houses about 100 yards north of Appanose Coal company's shaft in the southeast part of town. We used one house for cooking and the other for sleeping quarters. Through the kindness of one of the merchants there we procured enough mattresses to sleep on.

When we arrived there were a number of striking miners around watching us, so I put out guards at once and did not allow any one near our quarters. As soon as the guards had cleared the grounds we went to getting our breakfast. We brought enough rations to last forty-eight hours.

The railroad and coal shaft was directly south of us about 100 yards, and on the switch between us and the mine there were a number of empty box cars, which

would make a good protection for a body of men had they wanted to take advantage of it. I asked to have them removed, which was done, but on the next day they put more cars there and the agent said he had no place else for them. Had we have had tents we could have put them up in a much better and safer place than the place we had, and it would not have required so many guards to guard the quarters. As it was, we had to keep out six guards at night, which made it hard on the men.

I should have telegraphed you for tents, but we could not have received them before Monday, and I thought we would go home on that day. Another disadvantage in sleeping in those houses was that they had been used for several years and the bed bugs were pretty thick, which the men did not like.

Our rations were good, but for some cause, unknown to myself, there were six of the men sick on Monday morning. I had a physician look after them and they were all right before night.

My men were all well behaved, were always ready to take their turn at guard duty or any other duty. We had guard mounting and company drill every day.

The strikers were all quiet and orderly. We had no trouble with any of them, although it is the general opinion that they would have caused trouble Friday if the company had not been there. There are five mines in Cincinnati, four of which were working every day. The mines are from one-half to one and one-half miles apart. My company was not large enough to protect all these mines, and had the strikers done what they said they would do it would have been necessary to have had more troops. But the presence of my company and the heavy rains Monday night had the effect of preventing these demonstrations.

Colonel Wilkins was with us Tuesday looking over the situation. Wednesday morning the sheriff dismissed us, and through the courtesy of the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroad we were furnished with a special train from Cincinnati to Sedan, where we made connection with the train on the Keokuk & Western railroad and arrived home at 11:43 A. M., Wednesday, April 17, 1895.

I telegraphed the governor when I was called out, but did not hear from him till April 15th. The entire expense to county was \$148.97; the cost of rations per day per man was 22½ cents.

I am yours respectfully,

(Signed)

W. H. OGLE,

Captain Commanding Company E, Second Regiment.

SUIT FOR PAY AND SUBSISTENCE OF TROOPS IN SERVICE IN AID OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

Upon presentation of the claims for pay and subsistence of the troops during their several tours of service by order of the governor, in aid of the civil authorities, to the executive council for approval and payment by the state, the question of the authority of the council to approve and pay, out of the general funds of the state, claims of this nature was raised and carefully discussed, but upon final submission of the question of approval the claims were approved and ordered paid by the affirmative vote of a majority of the council. Immediately

following this action of the executive council the claims, with the approval of the council properly endorsed thereon, were presented to the auditor of state with a request that he issue his warrant on the state treasurer in payment of the claims. This he declined to do on the ground that the executive council had exceeded its authority in ordering the payment of the claims out of the general funds in the state treasury and that the claims should be audited by the adjutant-general and paid out of the moneys appropriated by chapter 74, laws of the Eighteenth General Assembly and amendments thereto for the maintenance and instruction of the National guard.

Believing that the principle involved in this contention was vital to the very existence of the National guard, and that all doubt should be removed at the earliest possible moment, mandamus proceedings were begun against the auditor of state, in the district court of Polk county to compel him to issue the warrants. The able prosecution of the case for this department was conducted by Hon. Jno. Y. Stone, attorney-general, the auditor of state being represented by Messrs. Cummins and Wright.

The trial of the case in the district court resulted in a judgment in favor of the plaintiff and an order granting the writ of mandamus from which judgment and order the defendant appealed to the supreme court, which court, after hearing extended oral arguments on both sides of the case, affirmed the judgment of the lower court by a unanimous opinion of the full bench, whereupon the state auditor promptly issued the warrants and, after a delay of nearly nine months, the troops were paid.

The provisions of the present military code for the payment of troops for service when ordered by the governor in aid of the civil authorities are not as clear as could be desired or of the importance of the subject demands and, unless the decision of the supreme court is to be accepted and acted upon in the future as a final settlement of this essential question, the law should be modified by the coming legislature so as to insure prompt and certain payment, by the state for such service.

Believing that the proceedings incident to the adjudication, by the highest court in the state, of a question of such vital importance to the service should, for future reference, be made a part of the permanent record of this department, I embody them in this report as follows:

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

OCTOBER TERM, 1894.

JOHN R. PRIME, ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Plaintiff,

v.

C. G. MCCARTHY, AUDITOR OF STATE,
Defendant.

Appeal from Polk County District Court.

HON. W. A. SPURRIER, Judge.

JOHN X. STONE, *Attorney for Plaintiff.*
A. B. CUMMINS, *Attorney for Defendant.*

PLAINTIFF'S ARGUMENT.

This is a proceeding by mandamus to compel the auditor of state to issue a warrant, which has been ordered by the executive council, under and by virtue of the provisions of section 120 of the Code, as amended by section 8, chapter 142, acts of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in payment of the Iowa National guards for military services while serving under an order of the governor, where a breach of the peace was imminent. That section is as follows:

"The executive council shall have the charge, care and custody of the property of the state, when no other provision is made, and shall procure for the several offices of the governor, secretary of state, auditor and treasurer of state, register of land office, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general and state librarian and clerk, and reporter of the supreme court, fuel, lights, blank books, furniture, and any other things necessary to enable such officers to promptly and efficiently perform the duties of their several offices: the accounts for any expenditures under this section including repairs of the state house and such other necessary and lawful expenses as are not otherwise provided for shall be audited upon the certificate of such council, and the warrants drawn therefor paid by the treasurer of state. The executive council shall report to each regular session of the general assembly the amounts expended, and in general terms what for and how much for each office."

The amendment referred to is italicized.

It is claimed by the plaintiff that the expenses for the payment of which the warrant in question was ordered by the executive council are covered by the italicized words in the above quoted section.

On the 14th day of April, 1894, the governor of the state, who, by the constitution, is also commander-in-chief of its military forces, learned that a large body, consisting of 1,300 or 1,400 non-descript men were coming from the west on a Union Pacific railroad train, which, it was alleged, had been seized by these men by force in the state of Wyoming or the territory of Utah. The governor had reason to believe, from the information which came to him that they intended to cross the Missouri river at Council Bluffs that night or the next

day on the bridge belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad company, and that it was their intention to disembark from said train at Council Bluffs; that they were wholly penniless and without means of subsistence or transportation, except such as might be voluntarily tendered them, or reluctantly offered them, or taken by force.

It was a mammoth aggregation of tramps, and it was their intention to traverse the state of Iowa from west to east on their way to Washington by way of Chicago. Believing that the peace of the state was in imminent peril, and that so large a body of men, under no organization or discipline except that which was for the moment voluntarily yielded to the leader, who had no lawful authority or power to enforce obedience to his commands, or to the law was a powerful menace to public order in the state, and that the presence of such a body of men under such circumstances would almost inevitably produce breaches of the peace on a large scale, covering a large area of territory, and be protracted for a considerable period of time and be beyond the means and power of the local authorities to control, the governor, according to the provisions of section 4, chapter 74, acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly, which gave him the power in case of imminent danger of breach of the peace, ordered eight companies of the Iowa National guards to quickly concentrate at Council Bluffs under command of Major General Prime, the adjutant-general of the state, to meet the emergency with which the state was thus threatened. This section is as follows:

"The commander-in-chief shall have power, in case of insurrection, invasion or breaches of the peace, or imminent danger thereof, to order into the service of the state such of its military force as he may deem proper, and and under the command of such officers as he shall designate."

It will thus be seen that the governor has power to call into the service of the state its military forces in the following cases:

First.—Insurrection.

Second.—Imminent danger of insurrection.

Third.—Invasion.

Fourth.—Imminent danger of invasion.

Fifth.—Breaches of the peace.

Sixth.—Imminent danger of breaches of the peace.

I leave section 5 of this act of the Eighteenth General Assembly for consideration further on and for the present consider section 4 above quoted. It thus appears that there are six events which may call upon the commander-in-chief to exercise his power under this section. These events are those that are of a serious character, and such as the general assembly assumed could not be dealt with by the local authorities. The breaches of the peace and imminent danger thereof referred to in this section, are unquestionably intended to be more than the ordinary case of riot or disturbance such as the local authorities can quell. It was intended to vest power in the governor to meet those emergencies of a grave character which arise in the state and which were, in the opinion of the general assembly, beyond the power of the local authorities to meet, and yet that fell short of insurrection or invasion.

Let us now turn and see what provision has been made for the payment of troops rendering such services. In the four instances or cases first above enumerated, section 7 of the act above referred to provides shall be paid by an appropriation specially made therefor. The section is as follows:

"The military force of the state in time of insurrection, invasion or immediate danger thereof shall, during their term of service, be paid by an appropriation specially made therefor. * * *

The reason for leaving the means unprovided for to pay for services rendered in so grave a case is apparent. Such an emergency as either of those mentioned in the section last above quoted would be of so startling and extraordinary a character as in the nature of things would force an extra session of the general assembly. The expenses in meeting such an occasion, covering, perhaps, a period of many weeks or months, and calling, possibly, for all the military power of the state, would involve the payment of a large sum of money, a situation which would have to be and ought to be decided by the general assembly itself. It would be found necessary to convene this body in order that it might meet the necessities of the time. In such event the law making power would already be in operation and could make instant provision for the payment of the troops. No general assembly would undertake to anticipate all the consequences of so grave a thing as an insurrection or an invasion, but would leave such a situation to be decided by the law making power of the state when the danger should present itself. For these reasons it is fair to assume that the general assembly specially left the subject of payment for such services to the general assembly called to act when the time should arrive.

But there are two classes of perils, not so serious as these last above considered, but still too serious to be encountered by the local authorities. These perils are those larger breaches of the peace, such as that recently at Sioux City; such as was dangerously menaced by the advent of Kelly's army; those larger disorders which extend over a large area of territory and ramify out on extending lines of communication; that cover longer periods of time than the usual disorders caused by ordinary breaches of the peace; that call for greater vigilance, greater ability, greater force and larger powers, more thorough equipment and more formidable resistance and aggression than can be expected from the local civil authorities with their limited capacity. While the power of the sheriff in the case of local disorder is extensive in the way of calling a posse, still it is known in common experience that such organization as the sheriff is thus quickly able to make is utterly inadequate to meet anything more than ordinary disorders and disturbances.

In the first place, he must call upon men who have little practice in the use of firearms, who, perhaps, have no firearms of their own; who are unacquainted with military drill; who are in no state of military discipline; who have no skill in the use of weapons, and in the manual and physical actions essential to successful warfare in the field; men who have no ambition to excel in the work forced upon them. They are men ordered suddenly into, to them, a strange service, without organization, discipline or skill. In case of a large disorder, the sheriff would, therefore, be powerless in himself, with no means at hand to make rapid provisions for successful resistance and successful attack.

When Kelly's army came across the river, it was not known whether they were armed; if they bore arms, they were concealed beneath their clothing, and, although, as they crossed the river their leader proclaimed that their coming was peaceable, and that all disorder would be repressed, men could not ignore the imminent danger their coming portended. Suppose these men were in the state twenty-four hours without food; what would have been the result? Suppose they were forty-eight hours without sustenance; can anyone doubt what they would have done?

Even men of the finest natures and keenest sympathies, when suffering from the pangs of hunger, become ferocious and bloodthirsty, and nothing but force will stand in the way of their efforts to procure the means of saving their lives. No one could assure the governor that the people of Iowa would voluntarily feed this large body of men as they came across the state.

All reason urged that if they were not fed they would constitute a dangerous element roaming across the counties of our state—an element which the force of the sheriff would be inadequate to meet or control. It could never have been the intention of the general assembly that disorders or menaces on so large a scale could be controlled by the inadequate means placed at the disposal of the civil authorities. Hence this act of 1876 granted new powers to the governor.

It will be noticed that when these men are called out, under the provisions of the authority above quoted, they are in the "service of the state." They are placed there by the commander-in-chief. They are engaged in the execution of orders for the preservation of the public peace, against the threat of disorder so formidable as to leave the local authorities powerless. Yet it would not be anticipated that such an emergency would often arise; it would be expected naturally that the power of the governor, thus so largely augmented, would be sufficient to quell even these unusual disorders within a few days.

The general assembly, therefore, naturally reasoned and expected that the expenses would not be large. They would be but a modicum of what it would take to pay the costs in case of an insurrection or invasion. They would not be so large but that the current funds in the treasury would be sufficient to meet the demand, hence the general assembly found it unnecessary to make any express enactment upon the subject of paying the expenses of the services thus ordered. Such expenses belong to the government; belong to that condition of things which might occasionally be expected to arise, but which would not be so extraordinary and threatening as to call into session the general assembly of the state.

The defendant's counsel claims, as I understand it, that the expense occasioned by meeting Kelly's army should be paid by Pottawattamie county. Let us look at the section bearing upon the question as to the extent to which the county is liable for military service. Section 8 of chapter 74 of the acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly, provides:

"That all officers and soldiers, while on duty pursuant to the order of the sheriff of any county in case of a riot, breach of the peace, or whenever called upon to aid the civil authorities shall receive the same compensation as provided in section 7, and such compensation shall be audited and allowed and paid by the supervisors of the county where such service is rendered.

The defendant's counsel, as I understand him, claims that the troops ordered to Council Bluffs, were "called upon to aid the civil authorities" and that therefore the services should be paid by Pottawattamie county. This leads us to inquire who can "call" upon the guards to aid the civil authorities, and under what circumstances can the guards, thus be "called upon?" They are not called upon by the governor to aid the civil authorities. The governor is their commander-in-chief; he does not call upon them; he orders them. People who may need their assistance may call upon them or call for them, but the governor issues his military order when he wants them. As to what is meant by aiding the civil authorities and as to what instrumentality can put this aid in motion, we may find great light in section 5 of this act, which is as follows:

"In case of any breach of the peace, tumult, riot or resistance to process of this state, or imminent danger thereof, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of any county to call for aid upon the commandant of any military force within his county, immediately notifying the governor of such action, and it shall be the duty of the commandant upon whom such call is made to order out in aid of the civil authorities the military force or any part thereof of his command."

Let us analyze this section: The sheriff has power to call for aid upon the commandant of any military force within his county in any case:

First.—Of breach of the peace.

Second.—Tumult.

Third.—Riot.

Fourth.—Resistance to process of this state.

Fifth.—Imminent danger of either of the foregoing.

Now, in the case at bar, the sheriff made no call upon the military commandant in his county; he made no call upon the governor for aid, but he had the right under the statute to call upon the commandant of the military company in Pottawattamie county to aid him in either one of the foregoing enumerated cases. In case he needs such assistance he "calls" for it, and it is then the duty of the commandant of the local company "upon" whom such "call" is made to order out his troops in aid of the civil authorities. Now defendant argues that because section 8 states that the county must pay for services whenever called for "to aid the civil authorities," that therefore Pottawattamie county should pay for the services in controversy.

The words "call upon," however, as used in section 8, I insist, refer to the matters and things enumerated in section 5. The language in section 8 refers to the kind of a "call" referred to in section 5. Under this law there is no way to call for aid to the civil authorities except under the provisions of sections 5 and 8, unless it should be by a direct appeal to the governor under a liberal construction of the act. Now it will be observed that in section 8 the following instances or cases are expressed in terms:

First.—Riot.

Second.—Tumult.

Third.—Breach of the peace.

This leaves out five other things enumerated in section 5, viz.:

First.—Resistance.

Second.—Imminent danger of resistance to process of this state.

Third.—Imminent danger of breaches of the peace.

Fourth.—Imminent danger of tumult.

Fifth.—Imminent danger of riot.

The words "called upon to aid the civil authorities," employed in section 8, refer to these last five enumerated things or cases or instances which are not named or enumerated specifically in section 8.

Let me recapitulate: In section 5 the following cases are enumerated in which the sheriff of the county has authority to call for aid upon the military commandant in his county.

First.—Breach of the peace.

Second.—Tumult.

Third.—Riot.

Fourth.—Resistance to process.

Fifth.—Imminent danger of breach of the peace.

Sixth.—Imminent danger of tumult.

Seventh.—Imminent danger of riot.

Eighth.—Imminent danger of resistance to process.

The last five cases are not recited specifically in section 8, but it is to them that the clause in section 8, that reads "whenever called upon to aid the civil authorities" refers, so that the true construction of sections 5 and 8 is that the sheriff is the representative of order and the chief executive of the county, entrusted with the enforcement of the law there and in the eight enumerated cases above mentioned can call upon the commandant of the local company for services when he needs aid in each one of the foregoing recited cases, and whenever aid is thus rendered by the local company the services thus called for should be paid for by the county where they were rendered. Thus section 8 therefore cannot be construed as in any way referring to the duties executed by the governor nor to services rendered by the military forces of the state when called into action by the governor as the commander-in-chief to deal with larger troubles.

He acts upon a larger plane and field, and his judgment is conclusive of the necessity of his action. It cannot be reviewed in any court and there can be no inquiry into the question as to whether or not he should have ordered out these troops or whether or not they were acting in aid of the civil authorities within the meaning of section 8. It is the order of the governor that decides the character of the transaction, not the particular character of the service, which the guards may while acting under this order perform. It would not change the effect of the governor's determination as to the necessity and occasion which caused him to issue the order, that the troops thus ordered out by him might, during a period of the time they were out, on a specific direction of the governor, assist the sheriff or the civil authorities at some moment or another in preserving order. If the forces were called out by the governor by virtue of the power vested in him by section 4 of the act in question, without appeal from the civil authorities, the character of the service is thus determined, and the source of payment for the service, if there is any source, is thus designated.

It will be observed that the governor, as commander-in-chief, designated an officer of high rank to command these troops. He had this power under the statute. He had the power to do this because of the threatening character of the danger which he felt called upon to meet. This could not be properly done as a move in aid of the civil authorities, as that term is meant in this statute. This officer would be answerable to the commander-in-chief only; he could not be an assistant to the sheriff as the commandant of the local company would be. The statute designates the officers in the latter case.

I do not mean to urge that in case the civil authorities found themselves inadequate to meet the demands of an ordinary breach of the peace, and called for military aid they could not do so, and that the expenses resulting from such call could not be paid by the county. The statute could in such case probably be expanded by construction. In such a case as the one under consideration, when the governor, acting on his best judgment as to what is necessary, orders out the guards to quell the larger breaches of the peace or to prevent them in view of their being imminent. It might be unjust and oppressive to require the offending people of a single county to pay so large an expense. They would be the worst sufferers. The danger might be clearly out of proportion to their ability to successfully encounter it, even with a large force. The danger might be such as to threaten the whole state or a considerable portion of it, and still not be insurrection

or invasion or imminent danger of either. Twelve hundred hungry and desperate men could not be held in subjection by any peace establishment in any county in the state. Such a disaster might fall upon the weakest county, coming suddenly from another or from outside the state.

Did the general assembly intend that the burden of such a condition should be borne by the county alone? Did it intend the expense of subduing such an uprising or invasion, or of preventing it, should be borne by the people of the unfortunate locality?

The emergency is not to be tested by the dimensions of the territory of the county or by the number of its inhabitants. It is to be tested by the character of the danger, and the governor is the sole judge of the situation. It was the intention of the general assembly to make such occasion a state matter, to be dealt with by the chief executive in his high capacity and require the state to pay the cost.

II.

Let us now turn to section 120, as quoted at the beginning of this argument, and see what it provides. The italicized words, "and such other necessary and lawful expenses as are not otherwise provided for," were enacted in 1876. I think it is clear what their purpose was. There was no need of enacting them unless it was thought by the general assembly that there might be other requirements in the way of expenses that were necessary for the officers named in this section to successfully and efficiently perform their duties. It has been claimed that this amendment only relates to such small matters as expenses about the state house, because it is subjects of that nature that were considered in the act which was amended, but the language has a different signification. Let us look more carefully into the old section. Under its terms the executive council shall:

First.—Have charge, care and custody of the property of the state, when no other provision is made.

Second.—Shall procure for the several offices of the governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, register of state land office, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general, state librarian and clerk and reporter of supreme court fees, lights, blank books, postage, furniture and any other thing necessary to enable such officers to promptly and efficiently perform the duties of their several offices.

The sentence last above quoted is a conclusive answer to the theory that the amendment in question was enacted to cover what might have been left out in the way of furnishing means to enable the state officers to carry out their duties. The words, "and any other thing necessary to enable such officers to promptly and efficiently perform the duties of their several offices," covered all things not previously enumerated, if there were any, and they contain the widest and most general powers in the way of furnishing means to the state officers to perform their duties. Does any one suppose that the expression, "and such other necessary and lawful expenses as are not otherwise provided for," referred merely to the ordinary work about the capitol, when all such things were abundantly provided for in the *carte blanche* in the old section 120? I think it is apparent that the other provision, the one last above italicized, was intended to give the executive council power to decide what was necessary and proper, and therefore lawful to enable the officers named "to promptly and efficiently perform the duties of their several offices." But that it was intended by the amendment to direct the executive council to pay such expenses as the law showed to be lawful, and that were not

otherwise provided for. In the one case the council has power to decide whether a particular expense shall be incurred. In the other, it must pay an expense which the law has authorized to be incurred.

It has always seemed to me that when there is no ambiguity in language it is wise to construe it to mean just what it says. Let us admit that the object of this section is to furnish the means to the state officers to perform their duties and to take care of the property of the state. Does any one claim that the governor has no duty to perform when he sees the peace and order of the people of the state threatened by a danger to menacing as to appeal to his conscience and courage, and force him to order out the military of the state? What higher duty, what stronger duty, what duty of more importance to the people of Iowa is there than the one devolving upon the governor of the state in the serious emergency of protecting the people from disorder and violence? The language therefore refers directly and relates to these powers which are involved in the execution of a duty by a state officer.

III.

The next inquiry is, is this claim which the executive council has allowed "a necessary and lawful expense not otherwise provided for?" It is necessary, because the governor of the state has decided that it was. He issued the order for assembling the troops, and there is no other power that can decide upon the necessity, and he has full and absolute power. That the expense was necessary is therefore conclusively determined by the issuance of the order by the governor. Is it a lawful expense? It is lawful, because it was authorized to be made. The governor was acting strictly within his power when he made the order directing the concentration of these troops and holding them in Council Bluffs, and was acting, therefore, within the law, and, fully authorized as he was by the statute, the expense that follows the performance of this duty by the governor becomes a lawful expense. The order was made to guard against breaches of the peace, of which there was imminent danger, and this is why the governor issued the order. A provision in this section authorized him to do so.

The next question is, is this expense otherwise provided for? If it is, well and good; the fund ought to be easily found. The guards have rendered this important service upon the orders of the commander-in-chief. Many of them are sadly in need of the small amount they have earned. They were ordered to go away from their homes for a period of time to perform public duty. Many of them lost their positions at home by reason of obeying this order. Some of them left their families in more or less distressed circumstances. It was a serious matter to some of these men to lose this time. The country was in a distressed condition at the best. It was hard for laboring men to find employment. It is a well known fact that many of the guards of the state are laboring men; they make good soldiers, and when they are sent away from their regular work to perform greater duties they always take the chances of losing their positions, and if the state does not pay them for their services they lose their time.

But I am unable to find that these expenses are "otherwise provided for." At one time it was suggested that they could be paid out of the \$45,000 annually appropriated for the organization, equipment and discipline of the National guards, but a careful examination of the statute, I think, clearly shows that this was not the intention of the general assembly. That fund has been gradually increased during the years past. Prior to the Eighteenth General Assembly it was insignificant, and, in fact, there was no method for systematic and thorough

organization of the guards until under the provisions of that law, although quite an extensive law was enacted by the Seventeenth General Assembly. Prior to the Eighteenth General Assembly there was but a small allowance for transportation and subsistence at the military encampments of the state.

These events were very insignificant performances in a military sense, but by section 51, chapter 74, of the acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly, \$30,000 was appropriated, as I claim, for the purpose of organizing, disciplining, drilling, equipping, subsisting and transporting the guards. It was a fund appropriated for the purpose of getting the guards ready for their work in the field of action as distinguished from paying them for their services in the field. It was a fund, the purpose of which was to organize, train and equip a National guard and hold it ready for action for those grave emergencies for which it might be required in the preservation of the peace and safety of the state. It was to pay the expenses of the difficult and far-reaching work of organization; it was to get the guard ready for its duties, ready for action. This action, these duties, consist in preserving the peace and safety of the state when menaced, or when there is much peril, and in time of war to perform duty as soldiers. This guard fund was to pay for the former. Section 120 as amended was, among other things, to pay for the latter when the services rendered are such as that contemplated in the order issued by Governor Jackson on the 14th day of April, 1894.

It was found in 1884 that \$30,000 was insufficient for the purpose of organizing and training the guard, and \$15,000 per annum in addition was appropriated, and in the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, the amount being regarded by the general assembly as still insufficient for the purpose, \$10,000 per annum more was appropriated for the same purposes. The general assembly thus kept itself informed of the progress of the guard in the work of organization and discipline, and with the necessities that were apparent in the way of efficiency in the organization. The general assembly, therefore, easily made such additions to this fund from time to time as appeared to be necessary to make the guard a formidable organization and to make it what it is to-day. This little Iowa National guard is to-day all that we have to stand between the people and their property and the peace and order of the state on the one side, and anarchy, riot and arson on a large scale on the other. It is an efficient organization, and it is capable of doing not only valuable but heroic services, as would be quickly found in case occasion required.

The claim that the expense in question should be paid out of the annual guard fund appropriated by the acts of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-fourth General Assemblies cannot be insisted upon without a total abandonment of the position that it should be paid by the county. The view that it should be paid out of this fund is taken by defendant's counsel in so far as he tries to maintain it at all, because it is provided in section 51, chapter 74, of the acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly, that the appropriation of \$20,000 thereby made is "for the purpose named in this act," the act being the one that also contains the provisions for service of the guard in insurrection and invasion, and in the counties to aid the civil authorities. The same language, in substance, is employed in section 5, chapter 95, acts of the Twentieth General Assembly, which appropriated \$15,000 per annum in addition "for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of chapter 74, laws of the Eighteenth General Assembly, as hereto amended." A like clause is in section 19, chapter 31, acts of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, which appropriates \$10,000 more each year for the same purposes.

The claim made by defendant's counsel is that inasmuch as the service in controversy was rendered under the act under consideration, it must be paid for by the appropriation therein made. This reasoning would carry him much further. It would lead to the result that the services rendered in insurrection or invasion or immediate danger thereof provided for in section 7 should be paid out of this annual appropriation, because such service would be one of the "purposes named in the act." This will lead him into a still greater complication. It is a well settled rule that where two provisions or sections in the same act are in irreconcilable conflict with one another, that one which appears further on toward the end of the act must stand as legislative mind and will. The construction thus contended for by my friend will not only overthrow section 8 of the act of the Eighteenth General Assembly, but it overthrows section 7 and renders void the provision that services rendered in repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection must be paid for by a special act of the general assembly.

There is but one way out of this dilemma, and that is to treat by construction, all matters relating to the compensation of the guards, when ordered out under sections 4, 5, 7 and 8 to serve in the field, as exceptions to the "purposes named in the act," expressed in the appropriating provision. In this method of interpretation all the provisions can stand and be effective. In this view, services rendered in insurrection or invasion can be paid for by a special appropriation; those rendered in aid of the civil authorities as provided in section 8, can be paid for by the counties; those rendered under the order of the governor, as these were, under section 4, can be paid for under section 130, and expenses of organization, drill, discipline, training, transportation, subsistence, equipment of the guard and per diem at the encampments can be paid for out of the annual special appropriation of \$45,000. Thus all provisions can stand. There are fifty-two sections in the act of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and all but four or five of them relate to creating an efficient force. It was in the mind of the general assembly in making the appropriation to deal with this question, leaving it to other authorities named in the statutes or covered by the general law of section 130 to make payment for such special services as might be rendered by the guard on the field of action.

IV.

It is proper to take into consideration what has been the custom of the executive council in such matters as these, and what precedents have been established. In 1873 two companies of Iowa militia were ordered by the governor to Council Bluffs to prevent a prize fight threatened at that place. The expenses of this movement of the militia were paid by the order of the executive council under a provision exactly similar to that of section 130, under which I claim payment can be made. In 1885 there was a disturbance at Angus in Boone county, and the forces of the militia were ordered there by the governor to take such action as the circumstances demanded. The expenses for this movement were also paid by order of the executive council under section 130 as it now stands.

During an altercation some years ago in the state capital a company of militia was ordered by the governor to perform certain services in connection therewith and payment for these services was made by order of the executive council in the same manner as before.

In 1885 the census of Iowa was taken at the direction of the executive council at a cost of over \$15,000, and the legislature had made no appropriation therefor. The constitution of the state and the statute required the census to be taken.

These officers ordered it done and directed that payment should be made to the census workers according to the reasonable value of their services, and they were paid by the order of the executive council, out of the current funds in the treasury, under section 130.

Under the constitution and the statute the census must be taken again next year. The general assembly adjourned last April with full knowledge of this requirement, yet it made no appropriation for that purpose. The proper officers, I am informed, are now getting preparations under way to perform that duty. It will be paid for, and, in my humble opinion, lawfully paid for, under the provisions of section 130. The action of the executive council in causing the census to be taken is part of the history of the state. It was reported by them to the general assembly at its next session. It must be conclusively assumed that the law-making authority of last session was content to let it be repeated and paid for as before. It is a lawful expense, because the statute commands it to be incurred.

During the twenty one years since section 130 of the code of 1873 has stood as law, part of the time without this amendment, there have been reported to the general assembly at every session the expenditures the council has authorized under it. In all that time the general assembly has not made its requirements any more specific. It has had the order of the executive council for paying the military expenses at the Council Bluffs prize fight in 1873 before it for twenty-one years, but it has made no change. It has had the report of the executive council upon the Angus expenditures before it for nine years, but no change has been made. And so, from the beginning of the payment of such expenses, records have been kept that have been public, showing what was done; reports showing what was done have been regularly made to the general assembly of the state of Iowa. These reports have been examined and read by the general assembly and their committees, and no change has been made. The law has not been made more specific. This proves that the general assembly has been fully satisfied with this interpretation of the statute made by those officers whose duty it was to execute it.

Two things, therefore, I think, will strike the mind of this court:

First.—That this language in section 130 fully covers the expenses in controversy. There is no ambiguity whatever in it. It is, beyond question, a necessary and lawful expense, which is not otherwise provided for; it is, therefore, clearly and unmistakably within the meaning of the section. This would seem to be enough. It is no great burden in construing the statute to let the language have the effect that its meaning unmistakably commands for it.

Second.—The officers whose duty it has been to execute the provisions of section 130 have always construed its provisions as they have been construed by the executive council in making the order in controversy. This has been done back for a period of many years, as before stated, with the knowledge of the general assembly and the people of the state, and still no restriction has been put upon the executive council in its interpretation. It may, therefore, be fairly insisted that the interpretation of this section has been established by the officers whose duty it was to execute it, under the implied sanction of the general assembly, and when the language seems to have no other meaning it won't not seem to be difficult to determine what the interpretation should be.

It has been claimed that the construction here urged as the true one of section 130 would bestow upon the executive council the power to wreck the treasury, and that under it some future council, disloyal to its duty, might work great wrong to

the state. This can not be done unless they violate the section. All the council has to inquire is as to whether the expense is a lawful one, whether it is necessary, and then whether it is otherwise provided for. These facts having been determined in the affirmative their duty is plain, and their authority is clear. The council can only become dangerous in violating the law and ordering the disbursement of money without authority. They can as easily do that without section 130 as with it.

More or less confidence must inevitably be placed in all public officers. They may, it is true, often within their specified powers and within their lawful discretion, do unwise or unnecessary things. The overruling power of public opinion is the only restraint in such a case, and that is the most potent force in human nature. My friend in argument in the court below asserted that if the construction here insisted upon was correct the council could determine that the present capitol building was not adequate and build another. The answer to that might appropriately be: "Well, hardly." It might be "necessary," but it would not be "lawful." But the council that made such an attempt would not need to appeal to the amendment of 1876, referring to "other necessary and lawful expenses not otherwise provided for." They would find ample range in that other provision in the old section 130, which my friend looks upon as harmless, namely: "And any other thing necessary to enable such officers to promptly and efficiently perform the duties of their several offices."

There is a wide discretion given the council under this provision. Under it they have the power to decide as to the necessity in any case relating to the means and facilities for the state officers to perform their duties, and to order them furnished, and the expenses paid out of the state treasury. But it is not likely they would build or start to build another capitol. If the provision is so broad as to authorize it, public opinion would doubtless secure a halt before the structure was far advanced.

But the other provision is carefully limited to "necessary and lawful expenses not otherwise provided for." There is no discretion here, but full well defined authority within fixed bounds of law.

V.

If this section of the statute were ambiguous, or if there were any doubt—any uncertainty about what this construction ought to be—another potent thought might be taken into view. The public has not failed to notice in recent years the growing tendency among certain classes towards a disregard for the law and to demonstrations of disorder and violence. On such occasions men who have no love for our country or its institutions quickly get in command, and movements, which in their origin intend nothing more than a labor discussion or a labor demonstration, gradually and yet rapidly change their form and substance until what is in the beginning a peaceable body of men, intending the peaceable solution of questions, becomes lost in the general whirl of events, and in the end are led by the foes of society into outrages and crimes that imperil the safety of the state.

The exhibition at Chicago last summer means a great deal. The Sioux City disorder was an off-shoot of the Chicago demonstration and part of the same conspiracy. It is significant and typical of conditions that may at any time exist in Iowa. The temper of men of society is such at the present time that such events may repeat themselves. In this situation all reasonable men acknowledge that the only protection of the country is its military establishments. A body of

troops is the most potent moral as well as physical force that can be brought into an emergency fraught with such disorder and violence. On this very occasion at Council Bluffs, on Thursday, the governor ordered the troops to return to their homes, holding the situation, however, as he then thought, in his hand so that he could quickly meet any sudden ordinary necessity that might thrust itself into the field.

After the guards had returned home, and on the next day a wild and ungovernable mob of thousands of persons, came across the river from Omaha and took absolute possession of the city of Council Bluffs. They came in sympathy with Kelly's army and its leader, for the purpose of seizing a railway train forcibly to help Kelly and his men across the state of Iowa to the city of Chicago. The next day, unexpectedly, this demonstration was repeated. Another mob, of the same size, invaded the state of Iowa for the purpose of manifesting its sympathy with Kelly's army, and to aid it by physical means, and by violence. The governor of the state was there in the interest of the law and of the state, and he was personally threatened with violence by thousands of these men. He had sent the troops home and was at that instant as helpless as any child in the state, notwithstanding the powers that are entrusted to him under the constitution and the laws. But in the belief or atleast the hope, that the danger was over for a time he had sent the troops to their homes.

The sheriff of the county met this mob on the streets of Council Bluffs and stated his duty to them, and explained to them that under the law of Iowa it was his duty whenever thirty or more men assembled under such circumstances as these men assembled to order them to disperse, and if they did not do so to arrest them. The mob laughed at him and brushed past him and his deputies. He was as powerless as if there had been no law, though he bravely did the best he could. These thousands of men came bodily through the public streets of the city, took possession of its beautiful park and all its principal streets, and for the time being there was a state of anarchy in that city. What a boon 500 or 1,000 of the Iowa National guards, with their Springfield rifles, would have been at that moment to the governor of the state, as he then saw the territory of this commonwealth violated by a mob from another state. But his troops were gone, and one of the most promising cities of the state was in a condition of chaos. This was on Saturday. The mob seized an engine and a small train of cars.

It was, after it discovered that it could have its own way, a jolly, good-natured mob. It was in this state of feeling because of its power and the utter helplessness about it. It was glad, it enjoyed its triumph, it smiled at its supremacy and at the people who could not help themselves. If the governor had retained his companies in Council Bluffs on Thursday instead of sending them back, this mob would not have come across the river. It was too wise to come across, or try to come across, while the boys with their Springfield rifles were near the bridge. Like all mobs it was cowardly. In the absence, however, of the soldiers, it was not desperate, but audacious and brave. While this was going on that Saturday afternoon announcements were made in Omaha that there would be an immense concourse of people assembled in Omaha the next day, Sunday—people of the same character, who would come across and take possession of the city, as they had done on Friday and Saturday.

Placards were posted and announcements were made in Omaha for this purpose and the order was issued by the Omaha mob leaders for this immense demonstration of people, which it was declared would number 10,000 people. This was

about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I state these events because I assume that the court will take notice of them as matters of public knowledge and history. I am now, however, about to state a fact not generally known, though it is of public nature. When the governor of the state witnessed this wild disorder on the streets of one of the great cities of the state, he issued an order to his adjutant-general to concentrate at Council Bluffs by 6 o'clock the next morning all the troops belonging to the Iowa National guard, and designate a commander for them. The adjutant-general prepared his orders to be sent by telegraph to each of the company commanders in the state except two or three that were not quickly accessible. He made all his arrangements for the transportation of the troops so that they could be concentrated by 6 o'clock the next morning at a suitable place in the city of Council Bluffs, with a view to preventing another such incursion from across the river.

At 7 o'clock Kelly, who was a short distance east of Council Bluffs, where he and his gang had been fed all the week by people who worked for the money with which they bought the provisions, gave notice that he was going to move promptly at 7 o'clock the next morning. Orders were issued in Omaha countermanding the meeting for the next day, and declaring that there would be no more assemblages. At 9 or 10 o'clock it became apparent that Kelly's intention to march was in good faith, and that the meeting for the next day had been abandoned, and that there would be no further violation of our territory. The governor, satisfied that no incursion would be made on Sunday, countermanded his orders for the concentration of the troops on Sunday morning.

Suppose the mob leaders had not changed their minds, and that the forty companies of the Iowa National Guard had met the mob at the Missouri river bridge on Sunday! And suppose it had been necessary to keep the troops there several days to preserve the peace and secure the safety of the people of that county and of the state! Should the expense be paid by the county? The people of that county were the greatest sufferers. In a public meeting of the business men of the city of Council Bluffs the indignity was denounced as infamous. Could the sheriff have dealt with the emergency? Nothing but military force, and a large amount of it, disciplined, armed with improved weapons and commanded by capable military officers could have successfully encountered such an act of aggression against the public peace and the dignity of the state. Did the general assembly intend that the county should pay the expense of such protection?

I refer to these historical facts as an illustration of the rapidity with which a serious juncture, too formidable to be met by the local authorities, may arise.

The means should at all times, as a simple matter of wise and safe government, be in the hands of the chief executive to protect the state from the larger troubles that may arise. It must be assumed, I think, that the general assembly has made ample provision, and so made it that it will be effective.

Suppose Kelly with his 1,200 or 1,400 men had crossed the river at Plattsmouth or Nebraska City into the smaller counties of Mills or Fremont, instead of at Omaha into the larger and more populous county of Pottawattamie. What could the sheriff of the smaller county have done with the means at his command with so large a body of men if they were hungry and desperate? Suppose Kelly had 10,000 or 5,000 men. They could not have found provisions enough in the two smaller counties and got them together rapidly enough to feed so large a body of men, even if the people had been willing to donate of their substance. Kelly knew, or thought he knew, the people would donate provisions.

A body of 10,000 or 1,200 men appearing under such circumstances would put the whole community—a whole county, even larger districts—under moral coercion. These men could divide up into foraging parties and become a terror to the helpless isolated people in the farm houses of the rural district, and to the small aggregations of people in the smaller towns and cities. Their very appearance would be a deadly menace, and the governor in this instance so regarded it, as he was warranted in doing. As soon as such men would become hungry they would become highwaymen and robbers on the hunt for food, and woe to the man or men, woman or child that refused their demands. It requires no proof to establish what they would do. The only safety would lie in submission to the demands of the robbers. In such a situation it can be unmistakably seen that there was very great danger to the people along their line of march. It does not change the principle governing the case that there were not 10,000 instead of 1,200.

What could the sheriff with his limited means, his suddenly called posse of 20, 50, 100, or even 500 men, unarmed or half armed, unskilled and untrained, have done with such a peril? If not overpowered, he would have been laughed at, as the Omaha mob laughed at the sheriff of Pottawattamie county and his deputies in the city of Council Bluffs on the 20th and 21st days of April, 1894. And this Omaha mob was not hungry; it was not even ferociously angry at anybody but the governor of the state, and that only because he was trying to do his duty to the people of Iowa under their constitution and his oath of office.

The people of a county ought not to be held responsible for keeping the peace when threatened or broken in so formidable a manner, and it is not reasonable to assume that the legislature intended they should be. Such an emergency is met by the commander-in-chief. It is not merely the governor that decides and acts. Section 4 says it is the *commander-in-chief*. It is the military mind that decides and then acts. The sheriff does not command. The commander-in-chief, or the "officer" whom he "designates," commands. The latter does not report to the sheriff in such an emergency under such an order. He reports to the commander-in-chief. Yet these are not acts of technical war. There is no suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. There is no declaration of martial law. The courts go on in the performance of their duties. The sheriff continues to perform his duties, but for the time being there is a condition of things which the general assembly thinks it can not cope with. The law has put another agency in the field to solve the problem; a power higher and stronger than the sheriff. All the power the sheriff has he derives from the law. But here is a new statute that assigns this particular duty to the commander-in-chief.

The sheriff, the constable, the city marshal, the police, the courts continue in their accustomed functions, but the commander-in-chief, or the officer whom he designates, commands in this exigency. We may call these forces that are used, and who are thus ordered out on duty, National guards, the military, troops, soldiers, state police, or what not, it does not matter. It is a service standing between the war power, granted by the constitution and laws, and the civil powers conferred upon the local authorities. And while it may, in a certain sense, seem a duty originating in the civil arm of the government, it is not that "aid to the civil authorities" which is meant in section 8, of the acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly. It is a new duty and a new service, defined by the statute, and when the law makers employed the words, "aid the civil authorities," they did not have in mind the purpose to apply the phrase to service under the broad provisions of section 4.

As time goes on experience and history are proving the wisdom of the statute. Under it power is granted to instantly encounter dangers which, in the evolution of time, are becoming more serious and imminent, and which, in the nature and reason of things, should be treated by the higher authorities, and the expense of which should be borne by the public at large.

In view, therefore, of the conditions that may at any time surround and beset us, calling upon the governor to exercise his powers under section 4 of the act of 1889, how great the necessity for preserving the organization of the National guards and making it stronger and more efficient! If there are no means of paying for services of this character the organization will perish. The men who belong to it, as a rule, are not able to give their services to the state in this way. Their families cannot spare their services to be offered as a gift to the state. It is unjust, wrong and cruel to demand it. If these men cannot be paid for their services they will no longer be members of the National guard. No National guard company can be organized. The regiment will dissolve and the state will be at the mercy of disorder and anarchy.

Can it be supposed that it was intended by the general assembly that this condition of things should exist? Can it be believed that the general assembly of the state of Iowa intended to leave the executive officers of the state powerless to enforce the law, to save life, to save property and to protect the state from the consequences of mob violence and anarchy? Is it not more reasonable to suppose that the general assembly believed, and has believed for many years, that emergencies of the character presented by Kelly's army, and of the disorder recently had at Sioux City, could not be met by the governor and be paid for under section 130?

Referring again to the danger of disorganization of the guard in case these men cannot be paid for such services, I speak from personal knowledge when I say that I have talked with a considerable number of the officers who were with the guards at Council Bluffs, and these officers tell me that if their men are not paid it will be impossible to maintain the organization. I have talked with quite a considerable number of the enlisted men that were there and they tell me they are not able to lose their services and if the state cannot pay them they will be obliged to quit the guard. Many of them are poor men, laboring men, every day of whose time is important to their families, and in duty to their families and themselves they will be obliged to abandon the guard. And I have it from officers, high in rank in the Iowa National guard, who tell me it will be impossible to maintain not merely an efficient and suitable force, but to maintain this organization at all, if there is no way found to pay their men for such service. If there can be no payment there will be disintegration. This would naturally be anticipated. Has not the general assembly anticipated it, and thus believed that ample provision was made for payment under section 130 when the act of 1889 was passed, and have not the later legislatures thought it was so provided for?

VI.

The question may be suggested as to what the compensation is for service in the field, such as that ordered by the governor in this case. The statute does not expressly or in explicit terms prescribe it. It prescribes what the compensation shall be in case of insurrection, invasion, or imminent danger thereof; it also prescribed what the compensation shall be when the service is performed in aid of the civil authorities when the county is responsible, but not for services under such an order as this. I apprehend, however, that there will be no difficulty with

this question. If it should be paid at all, the compensation should be a reasonable one. The fair value of the service should be paid. This was what was done by the executive council in the case of compensating the census clerks in 1885. It is what was done after the prize fight in 1870, and after the Angus disorder, in Boone county, in 1885. It is what the executive council will do with the census workers in 1895, no doubt. The council may, very properly, as it has done in former cases, take the statutory compensation allowed for similar services and make it the criterion in this.

VII.

The court has already seen the importance of the question now pending before it. In behalf of the power of the executive council to order payment under section 130 I urge:

First.—The language not only warrants it but commands it.

Second.—The section has always thus been construed in cases of claims of this and a like nature.

Third.—The general assembly has recognized this interpretation by the officers called upon to act, and by its non-action sanctioned it.

Fourth.—The overwhelming necessity for this construction, even if the language were ambiguous—a necessity which the general assembly has recognized in failing to adopt a new rule in the face of this frequent interpretation of the statute by the executive council.

For these reasons I respectfully urge upon the court a determination of the question favorable to the order of mandamus.

JOHN Y. STONE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF IOWA,
OCTOBER TERM, 1894.

JOHN R. PRIME,

Appellee.

v.

C. G. MCCARTHY,

Appellant.

Appeal from Polk District Court.
HON. W. A. STURRIS, Judge.

JOHN Y. STONE, *Attorney-General, for Appellee.*
CUMMINS & WRIGHT, *for Appellant.*

BRIEF FOR APPELLANT.

We have had no opportunity to prepare an argument, and must content ourselves with a mere statement of the proposition upon which reliance is placed.

We beg to refer to the oral argument for a statement of the case.

I.

The compensation and subsistence for the troops should be paid by Pottawattamie county, inasmuch as the service was rendered there, and the character of the service was "to aid the civil authorities."

Chapter 74, section 8, laws Eighteenth General Assembly.
Section 1562, Supplement McClain's Code.

II.

If, however, the proper construction of chapter 74, laws Eighteenth General Assembly, is that such compensation and subsistence shall be paid by the state, then it must be paid from the permanent annual appropriation provided in section 51 of above chapter, section 5, chapter 65, laws Twentieth General Assembly, and section 19, chapter 31, laws Twenty-fourth General Assembly.

This because in rendering the service the troops would be carrying out the provisions of said chapter 74.

III.

The money cannot be paid under section 120 of the Code (McClain's, section 156) because—

First.—Such compensation and subsistence are "otherwise provided for," to-wit: in the sections under preceding division.

Second.—This section does not embrace expenditures of the character under investigation.

IV.

If the money cannot be paid under section 120, the judgment must be reversed and the writ denied, for the reason that the proper proceedings have not been taken to secure payment out of the fund created by chapter 74, laws Eighteenth General Assembly, nor is a warrant demanded on such fund.

Respectfully submitted,

CUMMINS & WRIGHT,
Attorneys for Appellant.

PRIME, ADJUTANT GENERAL, v. McCARTHY, AUDITOR.

(Supreme Court of Iowa. December 14, 1894.)

National Guard—Compensation—By Whom Paid—Issuance of Warrants—Duty of State Auditor—Powers of Executive Council.

Appeal from District Court, Polk County, W. A. Spurrier, Judge.

Action of mandamus for an order commanding the defendant, as auditor of state, to issue his warrants upon the state treasury for the payment of a certain claim audited and certified by the executive council. An order was granted as prayed and defendant appeals. Affirmed.

Cummins & Wright, for appellant. John Y. Stone, attorney-general, for appellee.

GIVEN, J.—*First*.—The claim in question is for the subsistence and compensation of a part of the military force of the state, while in the actual service of the state, under an order of the governor, to prevent breaches of the peace, of which

there was imminent danger. The occasion upon which this military force was ordered into actual service was when 1,300 or more destitute men, commonly known as "Kelly's army," were about to enter the state in a body at Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie county. The reasons for his action are stated by the governor in his evidence as follows: "I received such information as led me to believe that they intended to cross the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, with the purpose to cross this state from west to east; that they had no means of subsistence except what they could take by force, and that their purpose was to commit breaches of the peace along their line of march across the state in securing subsistence and transportation, unless the same should be reluctantly given them by the citizens of the state. In this belief, and for the purpose of preventing or avoiding the disorder and the breaches of the peace thus threatened, I, as governor and commander-in-chief, ordered out eight companies of the Iowa National guard, and directed them to concentrate at Council Bluffs, ordering General John R. Prime, adjutant-general, to repair there at once, and assume immediate command of the united forces. This I did under the authority of section 4 of chapter 74 of the acts of the Eighteenth General Assembly." No question is made, in this case, as to either the authority or necessity for the governor's action. Neither is it questioned, but that the claim is just and correct, and should be paid. It is conceded that the adjutant-general is entitled to receive the entire sum due, \$4,102.11, from the source by which it is payable, for disbursement to the persons entitled thereto. The claim was presented by the adjutant-general, under whose immediate command the services were rendered, and upon whose order the expenses were incurred, to the executive council, by whom it was audited and certified under section 120 of the Code.

Appellant refused to issue a warrant on the treasurer for the payment of this claim on the certificate of the executive council, and in support of his position contends that the claim is chargeable to Pottawattamie county, under section 8, chapter 74, acts Eighteenth General Assembly, and that, if not so payable, it is payable out of the appropriations made in section 51 of said chapter 74, and the additional appropriations thereto made,—section 5, chapter 65, acts Twentieth General Assembly, and section 19, chapter 31, acts Twenty-fourth General Assembly.

Second.—We first inquire whether the claim is chargeable to Pottawattamie county. Section 5 of said chapter 74 is as follows: "In case of any breach of the peace, tumult, riot, or resistance to process of this state, or imminent danger thereof, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of any county to call for aid upon the commandant of any military force within his county, immediately notifying the governor of such action; and it shall be the duty of the commandant upon whom such call is made, to order out in aid of the civil authorities the military force or any part thereof, under his command." Section 8 provides that "all officers and soldiers, while on duty or assembled therefor, pursuant to the order of any sheriff of any county in cases of riot, tumult, breach of peace, or whenever called upon to aid the civil authorities, shall receive the same compensation as provided for in section 7, and such compensation shall be audited, allowed and paid by the supervisors of the county where such service is rendered." Section 7 provides: "The military forces of this state, when in the actual service of the state in time of insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof, shall, during their time of service, be paid by an appropriation specially made therefor, the following sums each, for every day actually on duty." Following this is an enumeration of the

per diem to be paid. It will be observed that it is only upon the military forces within his county that a sheriff may call for aid, and that it is only for services rendered "pursuant to the order of any sheriff" that compensation is to be paid by the county. These troops were ordered into service by the governor, and from other counties than Pottawattamie. The services thus rendered in that county were not rendered upon the call of the sheriff thereof. We are clearly of the opinion that the claim in question is not chargeable to Pottawattamie county.

Third.—We next inquire whether said claim is payable out of the appropriations made in said chapters 74, 65 and 31. The appropriation in section 51, chapter 74, is as follows: "There is hereby appropriated the sum of \$20,000 per annum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes named in this act." It further provides that warrants against said appropriation shall be drawn "upon the certificate of the adjutant-general, approved by the governor." Section 3, chapter 65, acts Twentieth General Assembly, appropriated an additional \$15,000 per annum "for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of chapter 74, laws of the Eighteenth General Assembly as herein amended." Section 19 of said chapter 31 makes an additional appropriation of \$10,000 per annum "for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of chapter 74, laws of the Eighteenth General Assembly as amended by chapter 65, laws of the Twentieth General Assembly, and as herein further amended." These troops were called into actual service by the governor, under section 4 of said chapter 74, giving him authority, "in case of insurrection, invasion or breaches of the peace, or imminent danger thereof, to order into the service of the state such of its military force as he may deem proper, and under the command of such officers as he shall designate." It will be observed that these appropriations are made for the purposes named in chapter 74, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of chapter 74 as amended. One of the purposes named in chapter 74 is the suppression or prevention of breaches of the peace, and it was for the latter purpose that these troops were ordered into service. Section 7 does not provide for paying for subsistence of troops in actual service, but only the per diem to be paid for the service "in time of insurrection, invasion or immediate danger thereof." This section does not embrace services rendered in suppressing or preventing breaches of the peace. Ordinarily, if not uniformly, breaches of the peace are prevented or suppressed with much less force, and consequently with much less expense, than attends the suppression or prevention of an insurrection or the repulsion of an invasion. We are inclined to think that it was because of these differences that breaches of the peace were omitted from the provisions of section 7, and that "an appropriation especially made" is required to cover the expenses incurred in cases of insurrection or invasion. It seems to us quite clear that this indebtedness was incurred in carrying out one of the purposes named in said chapter 74 as amended, namely, the prevention of breaches of the peace. The question still remains whether it was the legislative intention that claims like this should be paid out of the appropriations mentioned. Chapter 74 as amended is quite specific in providing the purposes for which payments are to be made under it. It provides specifically as to uniforming and equipping the troops, the payment of the expenses of courts martial, the amount to be allowed for postage, armory rent, clerk hire, compensation of the adjutant-general and for compensation and supplies for the troops when ordered out on requisition of the president and by the commander-in-chief "for encampment or drill." The rate of compensation fixed in said section 7 is limited to service "in time of insurrection, invasion or immediate danger thereof,"

and is only payable "by an appropriation especially made therefor." Chapter 74 and the amendments thereto are silent as to how troops serving as in the instance under consideration are to be subsisted or paid, and as to the rate of compensation. The appropriation made in said section 31 is coupled with the express provision that "no indebtedness shall be created under the provisions of this act not covered by the appropriation herein made." To say that this claim is payable out of these appropriations would be to hold that no indebtedness may be incurred beyond the appropriation by the use of the military in suppressing or preventing breaches of the peace. Surely, it is not intended that the hand of the executive must be stayed in putting down or preventing breaches of the peace whenever the appropriation becomes exhausted. While we regard the claim in question as recognized by law, we are of the opinion upon a view of all the provisions of said chapter 74 and amendments, that it was not intended by the legislature that claims like this should be paid out of said appropriations, but rather that they should be limited to the specific purposes provided in the act.

Fourth.—Thus far we have seen that this claim is recognized by law, is not chargeable to Pottawattamie county and is not payable out of the appropriations made for carrying out the purposes of chapter 74 as amended. With these conclusions in mind, we now inquire whether, under the provisions of section 120 of the Code, the executive council had authority to audit and certify this claim as it did. Said section, as amended by section 8, chapter 142, acts Sixteenth General Assembly, is as follows: "The executive council shall have the charge, care and custody of the property of the state, when no other provision is made, and shall procure for the several offices of the governor, secretary of state, auditor and treasurer of state, register of state land office, superintendent of public instruction, attorney-general and state librarian, and clerk and reporter of the supreme court, fuel, lights, blank books, postage, furniture and any other thing necessary to enable such officers to promptly and efficiently perform the duties of their several offices; the accounts for any expenditures under this section, including repairs of the state house and such other necessary and lawful expenses as are not otherwise provided for, shall be audited upon the certificate of such council and the warrants drawn therefor paid by the treasurer of state. The executive council shall report to each regular session of the general assembly the amounts expended, and in general terms what for and how much for each office." This section, as it formerly stood, did not include the reporter of the supreme court, the provision for postage, nor the following language: "Including repairs of the state house and such other necessary and lawful expenses not otherwise provided for." It formerly provided that the warrants "shall state on their faces, for allowance by executive council." Appellee's contention is that this claim is "a necessary and lawful expense," as it was necessary to enable the governor "to promptly and efficiently perform the duties of his office," namely, to prevent the breaches of the peace that were imminent; and that, as it is not otherwise provided for, it is payable upon the certificate of the executive council. This section itself provides for all expenses incurred in supplying the offices named with the articles specified, "and any other thing necessary," and for repairs of the state house. The provision as to "such other necessary and lawful expenses as are not otherwise provided for," must relate to expenses other than those incurred in supplying the offices, in caring for the property, and in repairs of the state house. As to these matters, we cannot conceive of any expense that is not provided for. The theory of our statute is that the demands against the state except where the amount to

be paid is fixed by statute, as in the case of salaries, must be audited and certified to the auditor by some board or officer authorized to do so. Section 120, as amended, authorizes the executive council to audit and certify claims for "necessary and lawful expenses" when there is no provision for their being audited and certified by some other board or officer. This claim is recognized by law. It was a necessary and lawful expense, and there is no provision for its being audited and certified by any other board or officer, and it was therefore within the jurisdiction of the executive council to audit and certify the same.

Fifth.—This claim being for a necessary and lawful expense, and properly audited and certified by the executive council, our next inquiry is whether it was then the duty of the appellant to issue a warrant on the treasurer for the payment thereof. Section 24, art. 3, of the constitution is as follows: "No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." It is not questioned but that, if there is no appropriation out of which this claim was payable, appellant was justified in refusing to issue his warrant therefor. It is not claimed by either party that there is any appropriation, other than the one we have considered, from which this claim may be paid, except as it is contended by appellee that it is payable under said section 120. The remaining question then, is whether payment of this claim is authorized under said section 120. "Appropriations, as applied to the general fund in the treasury, may perhaps be defined to be an authority from the legislature, given at the proper time, and in legal form, to the proper officers, to apply sums of money out of that which may be in the treasury in a given year, to specified objects or demands against the state." *Rittine v. State*, 30 Ind., 338. Our inquiry, then, is whether at the proper time, and in legal form, the general assembly has authorized the executive council to apply sums of money out of that which may be in the treasury to the payment of necessary and lawful expenses not otherwise provided for. In arriving at the intention of the legislature in the enactment of said section 120 and its amendments, it is proper that we note something of the history of legislation relating to appropriations. For many years expenses incurred in providing the several offices named in section 120, as therein authorized, have been paid under the authority of that section alone; not special appropriations having been made therefor.

Many other items of expenses authorized by law, for which no specific appropriation was made, have also been paid upon the certificate of the executive council under said section 120. These payments, made during the biennial periods, have been reported in detail to each succeeding general assembly. It would seem that the general assembly acquiesced in the right to make these payments under said section 120 from the fact that it made no other or more specific appropriations for the expenses which were being thus paid. While it is true that an unauthorized payment is not authority in the construction of the section, yet we think this long acquiescence on the part of the general assembly in what was being done under authority of that section may be considered in determining the legislative intent. If it be doubtful whether the legislature intended by that section that necessary and lawful expenses not otherwise provided for should be paid upon the certificate of the executive council, the section should not be so construed; but, if such was clearly the legislative intention, such a construction is warranted. The section not only provides that the council shall audit and certify necessary lawful expenses not otherwise provided for, but that the warrants drawn therefor shall be paid by the treasurer of state. Here we have the general assembly providing, at the proper time, and in the form of an act, that certain officers named

shall apply money in the treasury to the payment of necessary and lawful expenses not otherwise provided for. We have seen that this expense was not only necessary, but lawful, and that it is not otherwise provided for. It seems to us reasonably clear that if it was not intended that the expenses incurred for the several purposes named in section 120, and necessary and lawful expenses not otherwise provided for, were to be paid under authority of that section, the general assembly would surely have made specific appropriation therefor. We cannot believe that it was the intention of the legislature that the various items of expense which it expressly authorized, and which were necessary in carrying on the government of the state, were to be incurred without provision for payment. While it is true that said section 120 does not employ the language usually found in laws appropriating money, still we think it was the intention of the legislature that under authority of section 120 all the expenses authorized under it, and all other necessary and lawful expenses for which no other appropriation was made, should be paid out of the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the certificate of the executive council, and that upon such certificate it is the duty of the auditor to draw his warrant therefor, and of the treasurer to pay the same.

It will be observed that it is only accounts for expenditures under the section, and lawful and necessary expenses not otherwise provided for, that may be audited, certified, and paid under section 120. Though the claim be ever so necessary, if it is not authorized by law; or though authorized by law, if not necessary, it cannot be certified and paid under said section 120. It follows from the conclusions announced that the judgment of the district court must be affirmed.

PROVISION FOR COMPENSATION IN CASES OF DEATH OR INJURY WHILE IN THE PERFORMANCE OF MILITARY DUTY.

Every principle of justice and gratitude approves the long established custom among civilized nations of enacting laws making suitable provision for compensation and indemnity to their soldiers who may be disabled or killed while in the performance of military duty. That such provisions inspire confidence, courage and loyal devotion to duty, and that men who, actuated by patriotic love of country and good government, expose themselves to the hazard of injury or death for the defense of the state and the upholding of its laws, are entitled to expect and receive such protection to themselves and their families, is beyond question.

Several states have acknowledged the just claim of their state troops in this regard by placing such laws upon their statute books for their benefit, and I most earnestly recommend that similar action be taken by the legislature of this state.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Encampments both by regiments and brigades were held during the biennial period as follows:

1894.

Third regiment, Col. C. V. Mount, July 28th to August 4th, at Creston.

Fourth regiment, Col. C. E. Foster, August 11th to 18th, at Spencer.

Second regiment, Col. James A. Guest, August 25th to September 1st, at Burlington.

First regiment, Col. F. W. Mahin, September 1st to 8th, at Monticello.

1895.

First brigade, composed of the Second regiment, Colonel Guest, and Third regiment, Colonel Mount, under command of Brig.-Gen. H. H. Wright, August 3d to 10th, at Centerville.

Second brigade, composed of the First regiment, Colonel Mahin, and Fourth regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey, under command of Col. C. E. Foster, (Brig.-Gen. James Rule being absent on sick leave) August 17th to 24th, at Waverly.

In view of the fact that the regimental encampments of 1894 were the first camps held by the First and Second regiments since the adoption of the new drill regulations and the reorganization of the regiments and that many of the officers were new to their positions, the work done by these regiments was very creditable. The camps of the Third and Fourth regiments were very successful, and fair progress was made by all the regiments, and it is worthy of special notice that, notwithstanding the fact that twenty-four out of the forty-eight companies composing these regiments had been in active service or assembled awaiting orders for periods of from three to nine days within a short time before these camps were ordered, there was 82 per cent of the total strength of the regiments present for duty.

The brigade encampments of the present year were, I believe, generally regarded as among the most successful ever held by the organization in point of locations, thorough work, discipline, attention to duty and practical results.

For information as to details of work done and results accomplished you are respectfully referred to the various orders establishing these camps and the reports of the inspectors, commanding officers, and officers of the army found elsewhere in this report.

REMOVAL OF BATTLE FLAGS TO THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

Cases having been placed in the capitol building, in accordance with an act passed by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, on the 10th day of August, 1894, the ceremony of transferring from the arsenal building to the capitol the colors, standards and battle flags carried by the Iowa regiments and batteries in the war of the rebellion was performed in conformity with the following proclamation issued by your excellency:

STATE OF IOWA—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Twenty-fourth General Assembly of the state of Iowa enacted a law providing for the better preservation of the colors, standards and battle flags borne by Iowa regiments and batteries during the war of the rebellion. In compliance with the provisions of said law, hermetically sealed glass cases have been provided and placed in appropriate positions in the corridor of the capitol, in which the battle flags will be preserved. The 10th day of August, 1894, has been selected as an appropriate day for the transfer of the battle flags from the state arsenal to the capitol building. This great occasion, one of the last official acts of our state in patriotic remembrance of that heroic army which was sent forth to defend the flag while yet in the very infancy of her statehood, is one in which every true citizen of Iowa will be deeply interested. The hardships and sacrifices, the alternating victories and defeats, and the final triumph and after glory of that army are matters of history; but the battle flags around which our Iowa soldiers rallied, and under the folds of which they marched through smoke of battle to victory or death, are left to us, a precious heritage toward which the hearts of all Iowans go forth in grateful remembrance.

Now, therefore, I, Frank D. Jackson, governor of the state of Iowa, do hereby recommend that the 10th day of August, 1894, be known and referred to as Battle Flag day, and that it be observed as a public holiday consecrated to the memory of the patriotism and valor of Iowa's soldiers, living and dead.

Let the subject of patriotism, as represented in the 133 flags that led the 70,000 Iowa soldiers into battle, be the inspiring sentiment of the day; and I hereby request that all the people of this commonwealth refrain upon that day from unnecessary labor and join in appropriate exercises in commemoration of this patriotic occasion.

Let as many as possible of the surviving members of Iowa regiments take a personal part in the exercises of this day. Let regimental reunions be called to meet at the capital city on the day previous, so that, as far as possible, these battle flags may be carried by their own respective color bearers, surrounded by the broken fragments of regimental organization.

With a spirit of reverent solemnity, let the people of Iowa devote this day to the consideration of the relations of the citizen to the flag; of liberty as distinct from license; of loyalty, patriotism and heroism. Let us again renew our devotion to the flag; our fidelity to the law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Iowa.

[SEAL] Done at Des Moines, this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

By the governor:

W. M. McFARLAND,
Secretary of State.

FRANK D. JACKSON.

The day selected, being the anniversary of the battle of Wilson's Creek, the first battle in which Iowa troops were engaged, was regarded as especially appropriate for the performance of the sacred duty of escorting to their permanent resting place these battle worn emblems of the courage and patriotism of Iowa's soldier heroes. In response to your proclamation there assembled at Des Moines many hundred veterans, survivors of Iowa's gallant regiments and batteries, and at the appointed time participated in carrying out the program announced by the committee having charge of the arrangements as follows:

The line will be formed for the parade promptly at 1 o'clock P. M. in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Des Moines Union Band.
Governor and Staff.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. John C. Loper, Commanding.
Company H, Third Regiment, I. N. G.
Company A, Third Regiment, I. N. G.
Boys' Brigade.
Sons of Veterans.

SECOND DIVISION.

George A. Newman, Department Commander, Commanding.
Department of Iowa, G. A. R.,
including all Ex-Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, Other
Than Iowa Soldiers, Whether Members of the
Grand Army of the Republic or not.
Major Carper's Drum Corps.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. William T. Shaw, Commanding.
Iowa Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, with Battle Flags.

The column being formed will proceed to the arsenal, where the battle flags and banners will be delivered to the color bearers of the respective regiments and batteries by Lieut. Gov. Warren S. Dungan, late lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and thence to the capitol building, where the exercises will be held.

PROGRAM OF EXERCISES.

1. Call to order by Gen. J. W. Noble as presiding officer.
2. Music, Des Moines Union Band.
3. Invocation, Rev. A. V. Kendrick.
4. Original poem, Maj. S. H. M. Byers.
5. Address, "Returning Flags to the State," Maj. John F. Lacey.
6. Response by Gov. Frank D. Jackson.
7. Martial music, Carper's drum corps.
8. Song, "Star Spangled Banner," Mrs. Jesse Cheek.

JNO. K. PRIME,
CHARLES ALDRICH,
PHIL. SCHALLER,
C. H. SMITH,
J. P. PATRICK,
Committee.

The occasion was, no doubt, one of the most interesting and memorable and the sight the most impressive in the history of the state. The long column of aged and time worn veterans, remnants of Iowa's gallant army of 70,000 young and vigorous soldiers, bearing for the last time the faded and tattered relics of their once bright and beautiful banners, as they passed the thousands of spectators congregated along their line of march presented a pathetic and striking object lesson in loyalty, courage, patriotism, and devotion to the flag never to be forgotten.

Since the last report of this office there have been received by the department flags and banners of Iowa regiments as follows:

Flag of First Infantry, from the State Historical Society, through the efforts of Maj. W. H. Goodrell.

Flag of Twenty-second infantry, from the State Historical Society, through the efforts of Dr. J. C. Shrader.

Banner of Twenty-second infantry, from the war department, through the efforts of Senator John H. Gear.

Flag of Thirty-ninth infantry, from Col. J. M. Griffiths.

Banner of Thirty-ninth infantry, from Col. J. M. Griffiths.

DETAILS OF UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS.

Complying with your request for an officer of the army to serve on your staff as inspector and instructor of the National guard, the secretary of war by S. O. No. 45, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Washington, D. C., February 21, 1894, detailed First Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, then of the Second, now of the Sixth U. S. infantry, for such duty. Lieutenant Wilkins reported to these headquarters February 26, 1894, and was assigned to duty as assistant inspector general on the governor's staff by S. O. No. 6, A. G. O., March 5, 1894, and at once actively engaged in the work assigned him. The selection of Lieutenant Wilkins for this duty has proven to be a most fortunate one for the National guard of the state, for, in addition to the benefit the service has derived from his large fund of military knowledge and experience, his untiring industry and practical methods, is the fact that he is a native of and was appointed to West Point academy from Iowa, so that he feels a state as well as a professional pride and interest in the progress and efficiency of the Iowa National guard.

His assistance, practical experience and advice have been of great value to this department and this was especially true during the year 1894 when the troops were several times called into active service in aid of the civil authorities. By his efforts and instruction great improvement has been made in all departments of the service and especially in the administration of company affairs and the quartermaster and commissary departments, and although as an instructor, he insists upon strict discipline and rigid accountability, he has won and retains the respect and warm personal regard of the officers and men of the entire organization, and it will certainly be to the advantage of our service that his present tour of duty continue for the longest time permitted under the regulations for such details.

Following the practice of the last few years, request was made for the detail of officers and non-commissioned officers of the United States army to serve as inspectors and instructors with the troops at the encampments of 1894 and 1895, and in response to these requests details were ordered by the war department as follows:

1894.

For service at the encampments of the Second regiment, at Burlington, August 25th to September 1st, and First regiment, at Monticello, September 1st to 8th:

Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, Second infantry.

First Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, Second infantry, and thirteen non-commissioned officers of the same regiment.

1895.

For service at the encampments of the First brigade, at Centerville, August 8d to 10th, and the Second brigade, at Waverly, August 17th to 24th:

Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, Second infantry.

The great benefits derived by our state troops at their annual camps, from the assistance and instruction of officers of the army, has been so fully demonstrated by experience that further commendation or endorsement of the value of such details is unnecessary in this report. The frequent details of officers, non-commissioned officers and troops from the Second infantry for service with the National guard of this state has resulted in an acquaintance and comradeship that insures the best results from their presence and service in our camps, and the association has proven most pleasant and profitable to our state troops.

In addition to the regular details mentioned above officers of the army were present as visitors and guests of the commanding officers at the encampments of the current season as follows:

At the First brigade encampment: Captains Keller and Webster and Lieutenant Wells, of the Second infantry; First Lieut. C. B. Vogdes, First infantry, and First Lieut. G. W. Ruthers, Eighth infantry, the latter officer, at the request of Brig.-Gen. H. H. Wright, commanding, acting as volunteer aid on the brigade staff.

At the Second brigade encampment: Capt. J. Q. Adams, First cavalry; First Lieut. W. M. Wright and Second Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller, Second infantry; First Lieut. C. B. Vogdes,

First infantry; First Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddle (retired), Second Lieut. G. P. White, Third cavalry, and Second Lieut. H. A. White, Sixth cavalry.

All of these officers were much interested in, and expressed themselves as well pleased with the work of the state troops, and most of them, upon invitation of brigade, regimental or battalion commanders, engaged actively in the various camp and field exercises, and by their encouragement, assistance and advice added greatly to the success of both encampments.

CAMP EQUIPAGE, ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The amount of canvas now on hand is sufficient to comfortably accommodate one brigade, the supply having been something more than doubled by the requisitions of the biennial period. In addition to the increased supply for the use of the regiments, six conical wall tents have been added for use as regimental quarters. The tentage now in possession of the quartermaster-general's department is of uniform size and of the best quality and is believed to be ample in quantity for the needs of the service for some time to come if properly cared for.

While the arms of the command are uniform in calibre (Springfield, .45) they are not uniform in model, part being the model of 1873 with the Buckhorn sight and part the model of 1884 with Buffington sight, and many of them from long use or lack of proper care are in poor condition or altogether unserviceable, and it is most desirable that the troops be supplied with better arms. I would recommend that an effort be made to effect an exchange with the general government of our present arms for the latest pattern Springfield rifles, calibre .45, with the ramrod bayonet. The Ordnance department of the United States must now have in store a large supply of these guns by reason of the adoption of the new magazine rifle for the equipment of the army, to which the Springfield rifle is no longer issued, and it would seem to be a proper disposition of these arms to place them in the hands of the National guard rather than to store them away in arsenals until obsolete and finally sell them for a small sum. Substituting the ramrod

bayonet for the one now in use would permit the discontinuance of the further use of the leather accoutrements, which could be turned over to college and school companies to whom the .50 calibre rifles have been loaned. During the present year the entire force has been supplied with campaign hats, a most welcome addition to the field dress. The articles now lacking to complete the field equipment are haversacks, meat cans, ponchos and shelter tents, all of which should be supplied as rapidly as the appropriations available for this purpose will permit.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE AND RIFLE RANGE.

The great obstacle to progress in the important matter of the proper instruction of our state troops in rifle firing has been, and still is, the almost universal lack of suitable range facilities at the company stations. That our service is so well advanced in this essential feature of a soldier's education is due to the self-sacrificing interest and labor of the officers and men of the companies, inspired and encouraged by the energy, enthusiasm, and intelligent work of the general brigade, and regimental inspectors of small arms practice.

The subject of marksmanship and target practice readily enlists the interest of the men and is one that, with few exceptions, has engaged the earnest attention of both regimental and company officers, producing records and results (in spite of discouraging conditions) that clearly indicate that it is only lack of opportunity and range facilities that prevent our troops from taking a leading place among the National guard regiments of the country in this important work.

Believing that the state should afford all possible encouragement and assistance in this work, and fully endorsing the recommendations of Col. Thomas F. Cooke, general inspector of small arms practice, in his annual report for 1893, that "some plan which will result in every man doing some work on the range should be put in force," and that "great benefit would be derived from one or more state ranges properly equipped," I presented the matter to your excellency in the early part of the present year with the request for authority to construct a state

range. The proposition met with your approval and hearty cooperation. After careful consideration of the subject and examination of several locations, a suitable site was found on Indian Creek, near the electric railway, between Cedar Rapids and Marion, where a tract of eighty acres was leased for ten years at a yearly rental of \$2 per acre and the range constructed according to the most approved models, the details of the work being under the supervision of Lieutenant Wilkins, Sixth U. S. Infantry, of your staff. The ground selected is well adapted to the purpose, affording, at present, a range of 600 yards (which can be extended to 1,000 yards if necessary) with a width of 150 yards. Behind the parapet or marker's shelter, which is located at the north end of the range, rises an abrupt bluff to the height of about one hundred and twenty-five feet affording a perfect natural back stop, which renders the range absolutely safe. The marker's shelter is 400 feet long and 8 feet high from the bottom of the trench, the dirt embankment the entire length being 13 feet wide on the bottom and 6 feet wide at the top with a height of 5½ feet above the level of the ground. In the center and built against the inner wall of the shelter is a target shed and store house 20 feet long by 8 feet wide covered with iron sheeting. The range is also equipped with a range house 20x24 feet well constructed, with wide porch and situated on a high knoll near the southwest corner of the tract, affording a view of the entire range, two wells of excellent water, one near the range house and one in rear of the center of the marker's shelter, the necessary streamer poles and eight Laidley targets complete. There is also in the southeast portion of the tract, and adjoining the range proper, eight or ten acres of ground suitable for camping purposes. It is proposed early in the season to place details of officers and men from each company on the range for careful and thorough instruction, they in turn, to become instructors for their companies and thus establish a complete and uniform system of instruction, and later in the season to have regimental and brigade competitions. It is believed that the better facilities for instruction and practice afforded by this range will stimulate an increased interest in the subject of small arms practice that will result in the firing of a larger percentage of the strength and a marked improvement in the scores of all the companies.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION FOR OFFICERS.

For some years there has been a strong and growing sentiment in the Iowa National guard toward the requirement of a higher standard of proficiency for the commissioned officers of the force, and that persons elected to office or for promotion should demonstrate their qualification for the positions to which they have been elected or appointed by successfully passing a reasonable examination as to their knowledge of the duties and requirements of such positions before being commissioned. With this ultimate purpose in view and to afford officers already in the service increased opportunity for study and uniform instruction under competent teachers, an officers' school was ordered to be held at Ames (the officers of the agricultural college having kindly tendered, through General Lincoln, the use of one of the college buildings for that purpose), by G. O. No. 2, A. G. O., c. s., during the months of January and February of the present year, under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. J. R. Lincoln, inspector-general, assisted by Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 8 xth United States infantry, assistant inspector-general, and Cols. Thomas F. Cooke, general inspector small arms practice, and H. H. Canfield, chief engineer and signal officer, and the several regimental commanders. Subsistence during the week's tour of school duty and transportation were furnished the officers in attendance, no per diem being allowed. The funds available for the purpose were not sufficient to permit the attendance of all the officers of the organization, so the attendance of regimental officers, company commanders and a few officers of the staff departments was authorized. Details of officers from each of the four regiments succeeded each other for a week's tour of duty at the school, and General Lincoln, in speaking of the school in his annual report, says: "The student officers were tireless in their efforts during their presence and employed their entire time most zealously and intelligently in the work for which they had been assembled;" and Lieutenant Wilkins, in his report on the subject, says: "The benefits

derived by those present were shown not only in the inspections at the company stations, but also at the summer camps. No other tour of duty at so little cost has equaled this one in the benefits derived, and I cannot too strongly recommend it as an annual event." Being the first effort in this direction the work attempted was necessarily of an elementary character, but that its results were most beneficial and the continuance of the plan thus inaugurated to be greatly desired, was the opinion expressed by all the officers who were in attendance.

I recommend that the work be continued and enlarged; that similar schools be held annually during the winter months, and that, when sufficient funds are available to warrant the necessary expenditure, every officer of the organization be required, if possible, to attend, and that all officers, up to and including the grade of major, at the close of their tour of school duty, be required to pass an examination on those subjects, a knowledge of which is necessary to qualify them to perform the duties of the office to which they are commissioned. This system being established, the prescribed examination should then be required for all first commissions and promotions up to the grade named.

For details of attendance and work accomplished at the school of this year, you are respectfully referred to the report of the inspector-general.

ARMORIES.

Among the problems most difficult of satisfactory solution, confronting company commanders in the Iowa National guard, is that of providing suitable armories for their companies. In the larger cities and towns this can only be done by their assuming the burden of a financial obligation far in excess of the amount guaranteed them by the state for this purpose, and in the smaller towns it is usually impossible to procure suitable quarters for armories without building expressly for that purpose. There is a growing sentiment and desire among the companies to build and own their armories, as they fully realize that to do so will promote the strength, efficiency, and permanency of their organizations. This sentiment has been encouraged by this department, as it is believed that in towns large enough to properly support good companies suitable armories

can be built by stock subscriptions, from which a sufficient revenue can be derived that, with the amount allowed by the state as rent, will in a reasonable time not only pay for the property but afford a fair income on the investment. Following this, or a similar plan, fine armories have been built during the present year by the following companies: K (Grinnell) and H (Chariton), Second regiment, and E (Shenandoah), Third regiment. As an assistance and encouragement to companies to thus provide themselves with armories, I am of the opinion that the allowance for armory rent should be increased to \$150 per year for each company. To guard the state against loss or damage, company commanders are required to give bonds with approved sureties for an amount equal to the value of state property ordinarily in their custody, conditioned for its proper care and safe keeping and in justice to them, and in view of the fact that, necessarily, most of the buildings occupied as armories are easily entered by malicious or lawless persons seeking to destroy or carry off arms, uniforms, or other property, the law should be amended so as to impose severe penalties for molesting or removing state property from armories for any purpose, without proper authority. That there is imperative need for stringent measures to restrain the lawless and thoughtless, as well as the vicious, in this respect, in times of public excitement, was forcibly demonstrated by an occurrence at Perry early in the present year, where a mob, bent on the capture of two men who had attempted to rob a bank at Adel, broke into the armory of the company stationed at the former place, and carried away some twenty or thirty rifles, which were recovered, in a more or less damaged condition, only after considerable effort on the part of the company commander. The perpetrators of this lawless indignity against the state have not as yet been apprehended, and it is doubtful if they were that they could be properly punished under the present law.

SERVICE MEDAL.

At its annual meeting in 1892 the National Guard association approved and adopted a design for a medal to be awarded to officers and enlisted men of the Iowa National guard for long and faithful service, and in January, 1894, the committee appointed by the association for that purpose filed in this office

a written request that the die for the badge be purchased and the wearing of the same be authorized under such regulations as the commander-in-chief should prescribe. Complying with this request the die was purchased, and the badge, and conditions under which it could be obtained and worn, were authorized by G. O. No. 14, A. G. O., April 8, 1865. There being no funds available for the purchase of these badges by the department, it has been necessary to charge those entitled to them the cost price of the medals, as stated in the order above referred to. That the awarding of medals in recognition of long and faithful service is an incentive to officers and soldiers to remain in the military service of the state and a more zealous and faithful performance of their duties, and is such a reward as the state can well afford to bestow upon its citizen soldiery, is beyond question. The design is an appropriate one, and I recommend that the medal authorized by G. O. No. 14 be dignified by its adoption, by legislative enactment, by the state, and that this department be authorized to issue it, without expense, to those entitled to it as provided in said order.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The staff departments of the service are well organized and efficiently administered. Under the energetic and intelligent direction of their chiefs, marked progress in the work of all the departments has been made during the biennial period. By the appointment of regimental commissaries the quartermasters have been relieved of much labor that did not properly belong to them and both of these departments have thus been enabled to render more prompt, efficient and satisfactory service and a stricter accountability for property and supplies has been enforced, by which both the service and the state have profited. On the faithful performance of their laborious and exacting duties by the officers of the quartermaster and commissary departments depends in large degree the health, comfort and efficiency of the troops, and the officers of these departments are to be heartily commended for the industrious, conscientious and loyal devotion to duty and the service displayed in the execution of their difficult task.

The officers and men of the engineer and signal department have been especially active and progressive in their work. The appointment and enlisting of non-commissioned officers and men for permanent service with the corps gives it greater stability and promises the best results. Selections for positions in this force are made, so far as possible, from persons having some knowledge of either engineering or telegraphy. During the present year a second set of heliographs and a field telegraph line, with sounders and wire complete with reels, etc., have been added to the equipment. Officers and men are earnest and enthusiastic in their efforts to render the best possible service, and the work accomplished has been most interesting and creditable.

The National guard of Iowa is and has been most fortunate in the personnel of its medical department. The officers of this corps have, as a rule, been selected from among the most prominent and best physicians of the state, and that they have, at the sacrifice of valuable time and personal profit, rendered earnest, patriotic and valuable service is evidenced by the marked improvement and present high state of efficiency of the corps. They have not only performed their duty in the annual camps but have responded promptly to every call for service with troops in the field. The sanitary conditions of the camps and the health of the troops in camp and field are as carefully and skillfully guarded and supervised by these medical officers as that of their patients in their regular practice. The appointment and enlistment during the present year, of an acting hospital steward and four men to each regiment to serve permanently with the hospital corps has, it is believed, greatly increased the efficiency of this branch of the service.

Under the direction of the present able and efficient inspector-general and by the efforts of himself and his subordinates in the inspector's department a more thorough system has been introduced into the work of this department with much benefit to the service. The practice of annual inspections of the companies at their stations by the assistant inspectors-general has been continued. The work of these officers among the companies is invaluable, as it constantly incites the officers and men to increased interest and better methods and arouses a spirit of soldierly pride and emulation among the commands that results in great benefit and improvement to the entire service.

The officers of the small arms practice department are earnest and enthusiastic in their efforts to promote interest and efficiency among the troops in this very important branch of instruction. They have accomplished nearly, if not quite, all that was possible with the means at their command, and it is believed that with increased facilities they will bring the command to a high standard of proficiency in the essential military science of marksmanship.

The discipline and good order of the command during the biennial period has been such that no courts-martial have been found necessary, hence the officers of the judge-advocate's department have not been called upon for any service in their particular line of duty. The corps is composed of officers of ability in their profession who, if occasion should demand, would render prompt, loyal and efficient service.

It is believed that the present law, which provides that the commissions of all staff officers shall expire when the officer nominating them or his successor shall make new nominations for their respective offices, does not yield the best results to the service by reason of the uncertainty of the tenure of office under its provisions. I see no good reason why an officer of the staff who, at the expense of time and money, properly equips and qualifies himself to perform the duties of the office to which he is commissioned, should not be permitted to serve the full term of his commission, unless removed for cause, regardless of changes that may occur in commanding officers, the same as field and line officers are now allowed to do. The present law is not in accordance with the regulations governing the United States service. I would recommend that the law be so changed as to authorize the organization of permanent staff corps to conform as nearly as practicable to the staff corps of the army. If such change is made officers now in the staff departments of the service should be transferred to the staff corps and allowed to serve out the full term of their present commissions.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The act of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly authorizing the loan of surplus arms and accoutrements belonging to the state to the schools and colleges of Iowa which include military drill in their course of instruction, has awakened an interest

among our schools on the subject of military training and stimulated them to increased activity along this line of work.

So rapidly has the sentiment in favor of military instruction in our schools developed that the demand for arms for school companies is constantly in excess of the supply available for this purpose. The subject is one that is engaging the thought and receiving the endorsement of many of the most prominent educators and statesmen of the country, and it is gratifying to be able to state that reports on file in this office show that careful attention is being given to this important subject by the school authorities and educators of Iowa, and that as a result there are now many well instructed school and college cadet companies and battalions in the state. A list of schools and colleges that have been supplied with arms (no accoutrements having been available for this purpose) under the provisions of the act above referred to is given elsewhere in this report.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. N. B. BAKER FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Among the most conspicuous figures and illustrious careers in this whole nation during the dark and terrible years of our civil war, was that of Iowa's great war adjutant-general, Nathaniel Bradley Baker. A native of New Hampshire, he had served his native state with distinction as speaker of its house of representatives and governor, and in 1856, at the age of 38 years, with this brilliant record of public service behind him, came to Iowa. His eminent abilities having been quickly recognized by the citizens of his adopted state, the year 1861, the beginning of the long and bloody struggle for national life and unity, found him among the most patriotic and loyal members of its house of representatives. From this service he was appointed by Iowa's equally great war governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, in July, 1861, to the laborious and responsible position of adjutant-general, and was continuously reappointed by each succeeding governor and continued to hold the office up to the time of his death, which occurred September 13, 1876. The great executive ability, untiring energy and loving devotion displayed by this illustrious man in the discharge of the difficult duties of

his position, both during and after the war, are matters of record that make bright and glorious the pages of Iowa's history and are engraven on the heart and memory of every surviving Iowa soldier.

This great state has, through its legislature, honored its people by making suitable provision for the preservation and display of the sacred flags and banners so nobly borne and defended by its regiments and batteries, by the erection of a beautiful monument to the valor and patriotic devotion of its 70,000 soldiers, living and dead, and by placing in the executive office a fine portrait of that illustrious patriot and statesman, her loved and honored war governor, by whose side, as a tower of strength and a personal friend to every Iowa soldier, General Baker stood through all the dark and terrible years of war and as he thus shared the burdens and rendered such pre-eminent service to his state it seems fitting that his memory should be equally honored and I, therefore, recommend that the legislature make a sufficient appropriation to procure and place in the adjutant-general's office a suitable portrait, in oil, of this, Iowa's most illustrious adjutant-general.

The following papers are herewith respectfully submitted for your information and made a part of this report:

- Roster of Iowa National Guard.
- Brigade Organization.
- List of Schools and Colleges to which arms have been loaned under act of the Twenty-Fourth General Assembly.
- Graduates of Iowa Colleges Showing Special Aptitude for Military Service.
- Return of Ordnance and Quartermaster Stores.
- Table showing Attendance at Encampments.
- Table showing Camp Expenses.
- List of Persons Reported Subject to Military Duty by Counties.
- Disbursements.
- Summary of Disbursements.
- List of Flags in Custody of Adjutant-General.
- Reports of Brigade and Regimental Commanders, Inspecting Officers and Officers of the U. S. Army.
- General Orders.
- Service and Lineal Rank of Officers of the Iowa National Guard.
- Roll of Retired Officers.

In closing this report I desire to express to the officers and enlisted men of the National guard my sincere appreciation of their intelligent and hearty co-operation in all measures proposed by this department for the improvement of the service,

their prompt and loyal obedience to orders, soldierly bearing and resolute, faithful and efficient performance of every duty. I am under great personal obligation for their many acts of kindness, words of encouragement and uniform courteous treatment.

My acknowledgments are due to the officers of the U. S. army who have been detailed for service with our state troops from time to time, for much valuable information and efficient service.

To Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, Sixth U. S. Infantry, assigned to duty with this department, for his untiring interest, practical advice and valuable assistance in the conduct of the affairs of this office.

To the members of your staff for many courtesies and prompt and soldierly performance of all duty assigned them.

To my faithful and efficient assistants in the department—Maj. John T. Hume, chief clerk; Miss Carrie Vieser, stenographer; Ordnance Sergeant George Hunt, and W. N. Parker, janitor—for prompt, conscientious and intelligent discharge of all duties.

In taking official leave of your excellency, I desire to assure you of my deep sense of personal obligation for the many evidences I have received of your confidence and friendship, and for your constant advice and assistance in the administration of the affairs of this department, and for myself, and the officers and the enlisted men of the National guard, I thank you most sincerely for the lively interest you have ever exhibited in their progress toward a higher standard of efficiency and the hearty support you have uniformly given every proposition that you considered for the benefit of the service. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. R. PRIME,

Adjutant-General.

ROSTER OF IOWA NATIONAL GUARD.

Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency, FRANK D. JACKSON, Governor of Iowa.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General and Acting Quartermaster-General.

	Date of Commission.
Maj.-Gen. JOHN R. PRIME, Des Moines.....	Feb. 1, 1894
<i>Inspector-General.</i>	
Brig.-Gen. JAMES RUSH LINCOLN, Ames.....	April 20, 1892
<i>Commissary-General.</i>	
Brig.-Gen. HARVEY S. SHELDON, West Union.....	Feb. 1, 1894
<i>Surgeon-General.</i>	
Brig.-Gen. JAMES TAGGART PRIENTLEY, Des Moines.....	Feb. 1, 1894
<i>Judge-Advocate-General.</i>	
Brig.-Gen. A. D. COLLIER, Sioux City.....	Feb. 1, 1894
<i>General Inspector Small Arms Practice.</i>	
Col. THOMAS F. COOKE, Algona.....	July 28, 1892
<i>Chief of Engineers and Chief Signal Officer.</i>	
Col. H. H. CAMPFIELD, Boone.....	Sept. 21, 1892
<i>Military Secretary.</i>	
Maj. WILLIAM CUTLER WYMAN, CHURUBWA.....	Feb. 1, 1894

Aider-de-Camp.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
Lieut.-Col. J. B. DOUGHERTY.....	Muscatine.....	Nov. 22, 1896
Lieut.-Col. T. S. WAUD.....	Kadcliffe.....	May 14, 1880
Lieut.-Col. B. H. O'MEARA.....	Cedar Rapids.....	April 1, 1892
Lieut.-Col. FRANK C. LETTS.....	Marshalltown.....	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. D. C. GLASSER.....	Dubuque.....	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. E. G. PRATT.....	Des Moines.....	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. H. W. HUTTIG.....	Muscatine.....	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. E. I. CAMERON.....	Davenport.....	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. J. H. ATRINSON.....	Mason City.....	Feb. 1, 1894

Name.	Residence.	Date of Commission
Lieut.-Col. W. H. NORRIS	Manchester	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. JAMES A. ROHDACH	Iowa City	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. J. B. KENT	Rolle	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. W. A. HUNTER	Belle Plaine	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. H. G. BURK	Cedar Rapids	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. J. S. ALEXANDER	Marion	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. C. J. PHILLIPS	Des Moines	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. J. K. P. THOMPSON	Rock Rapids	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. C. A. STANTON	Centerville	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. O. B. JACKMAN	Des Moines	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. W. C. MCARTHUR	Burlington	Feb. 1, 1894
Lieut.-Col. ED. H. SMITH	Cedar Rapids	Jan. 13, 1895

Lieut. HARRY E. WILKINS, Sixth U. S. Infantry, on duty with the Iowa National Guard since Feb. 16, 1894

FIRST BRIGADE.

(HEADQUARTERS, CENTERVILLE.)

	Date of Commission.
Brig.-Gen. HENRY H. WRIGHT, commanding	{ Rank, Sept. 3, 1885 Com., Sept. 3, 1885
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General.</i>	
Lieut.-Col. G. WATSON FRENCH, Davenport	July 6, 1882
<i>Surgeon.</i>	
Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. BARSTOW, Council Bluffs	Oct. 11, 1894
<i>Assistant Inspector-General.</i>	
Maj. JOSEPH T. DAVIDSON, Muscatine	{ Rank, Aug. 22, 1892 Com., Nov. 10, 1893
<i>Judge-Advocate.</i>	
Maj. RALPH P. HOWELL, Iowa City	Jan. 25, 1895
<i>Engineer and Signal Officer.</i>	
Maj. FRANK E. LYMAN, Des Moines	Aug. 23, 1892
<i>Inspector Small Arms Practice.</i>	
Maj. WILLIAM H. EVANS, Red Oak	{ Rank, April 30, 1892 Com., Aug. 26, 1895
<i>Quartermaster.</i>	
Capt. GEORGE D. ELLYSON, Des Moines	{ Rank, Feb. 26, 1892 Com., July 14, 1893
<i>Commissary of Subsistence.</i>	
Capt. W. J. McCULLOUGH, Davenport	Feb. 28, 1894
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i>	
Lieut. HENRY C. WRIGHT, Centerville	July 26, 1892
<i>Commissary-Sergeant.</i>	
CHARLES L. SCHLAMPE, Burlington	Appointed July 30, 1895

SECOND BRIGADE.

(HEADQUARTERS, MASON CITY.)

	Date of Commission.
Brig.-Gen. JAMES RULE, commanding	Nov. 23, 1894
<i>Assistant Adjutant-General.</i>	
Lieut.-Col. CYRIL W. KING, Ft. Dodge	Nov. 23, 1894
<i>Surgeon.</i>	
Lieut.-Col. ANDREW C. BERGEN, Sioux City	Nov. 23, 1894
<i>Assistant Inspector-General.</i>	
Maj. CLIFFORD D. HAM, Dubuque	Aug. 22, 1892
<i>Judge-Advocate.</i>	
Maj. JOHN M. CLELAND, Sioux City	Aug. 22, 1892
<i>Engineer and Signal Officer.</i>	
<i>Inspector Small Arms Practice.</i>	
Maj. D. A. THORNBURG, New Hampton	Nov. 23, 1894
<i>Quartermaster.</i>	
Capt. FRED. W. CEAHY, Boone	Nov. 23, 1894
<i>Commissary of Subsistence.</i>	
Capt. W. E. G. SAUNDERS, Emmetsburg	Nov. 23, 1894
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i>	
Lieut. JAMES H. ROTHROCK, Jr., Cedar Rapids	Jan. 29, 1890
Lieut. W. IRVING SMITH, Mason City	Nov. 23, 1894
<i>Quartermaster-Sergeant.</i>	
WILLIAM E. BEDDOW, Waukon	Appointed July 15, 1895
<i>Commissary-Sergeant.</i>	
L. B. WINSLOW, Charles City	Appointed July 15, 1895
<i>Orderlies.</i>	
OLLIE G. O'FARRELL, Ft. Dodge	Appointed July 15, 1895
CHARLES E. DANIS, Mason City	Appointed July 16, 1895

FIRST REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

(HEADQUARTERS, CLINTON.)

	Date of Commission.
Col. FRANK W. MAHIN, commanding.....	Mar. 17, 1891
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	
HARVEY R. FULLER, Waverly.....	April 30, 1892
<i>Majors.</i>	
WILLIAM G. DOWS, Cedar Rapids.....	Dec. 21, 1891
GLENN BROWN, Dubuque.....	Aug. 20, 1892
<i>Adjutant—Captain.</i>	
CHESTER C. MCCOLLOM, Clinton.....	May 24, 1892
<i>Battalion Adjutants—First Lieutenants.</i>	
GEORGE G. BELT, Cedar Rapids.....	June 17, 1892
CHARLES NEWTON, Dubuque.....	Sept. 24, 1892
E. E. REED, Sand Springs.....	Sept. 1, 1894
<i>Inspector Small Arms Practice—Captain.</i>	
WILLIAM H. THEIFT, Dubuque.....	Rank, June 11, 1890 Com., June 18, 1895
<i>Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.</i>	
FRANK W. WOODRING, Waverly.....	Jan. 23, 1895
<i>Commissary—First Lieutenant.</i>	
CHARLES S. GOODWIN, Vinton.....	Jan. 23, 1895
<i>Engineer and Signal Officer—First Lieutenant.</i>	
ALBERT P. TAKKINGTON, Clinton.....	Jan. 23, 1895
<i>Surgeon—Major.</i>	
ARTHUR L. WRIGHT, Carroll.....	June 18, 1892
<i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i>	
JAMES R. GUTHRIE, Dubuque.....	June 18, 1892
<i>Additional Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i>	
EDWARD L. MARTINDALE, Lyons.....	April 8, 1895.
<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i>	
THOMAS E. GREENS, Cedar Rapids.....	Jan. 6, 1892

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Name.	Residence.	Appointed.
Sergt. Maj. W. A. SHIDDLE.....	Clinton.....	June 18, 1892
Sergt. Maj. EDWARD M. HEALEY.....	Dubuque.....	Sept. 24, 1892
Sergt. Maj. JOHN P. WILTSE.....	Charles City.....	Sept. 24, 1892
Sergt. Maj. W. L. PASSMORE.....	Cedar Rapids.....	Aug. 21, 1894
Q.-M. Sergt. WILL A. FOSTER.....	Waverly.....	April 8, 1895
Com. Sergt. C. L. SEBENS.....	Vinton.....	Oct. 2, 1892
Ord. Sergt. F. A. WIGTON.....	Eldora.....	June 18, 1892
Color Sergt. W. H. BLYDENBURG.....	Clinton.....	Nov. 27, 1893
Hospital Steward FRANK C. HENPEL.....	Clinton.....	Aug. 7, 1894
Acting Hospital Steward CHAR. D. BAYLESS.....	Waukon.....	July 23, 1895
Signal Sergt. ROY A. CARRIGIE.....	Cedar Rapids.....	July 22, 1895
Chief Trumpeter WATSON D. MASON.....	Toledo.....	April 8, 1895
Drum-Major JOSEPH F. RIES.....	Dubuque.....	Nov. 3, 1893
Principal Musician W. J. KELLER.....	Dubuque.....	Sept. 24, 1892
Regimental Band, Dubuque.		

COMPANY A.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
B. F. BLOCKLINGER.....	Captain.....	Dubuque.....	June 11, 1895
A. M. JAROGI.....	First Lieut.....	Dubuque.....	April 3, 1893
JOHN G. CURSHING.....	Second Lieut.....	Dubuque.....	April 1, 1895

COMPANY B.

FRANK R. FISHER.....	Captain.....	Waterloo.....	Oct. 27, 1893
R. C. THOMPSON.....	First Lieut.....	Waterloo.....	Aug. 6, 1894
JOSEPH A. GURY.....	Second Lieut.....	Waterloo.....	July 15, 1895

COMPANY C.

GEORGE A. EVANS.....	Captain.....	Cedar Rapids.....	Jan. 13, 1895
H. W. MCCULLOUGH.....	First Lieut.....	Cedar Rapids.....	Feb. 4, 1895
E. R. MOORE.....	Second Lieut.....	Cedar Rapids.....	Feb. 4, 1895

COMPANY D.

F. B. ROZIERE.....	Captain.....	Charles City.....	June 1, 1893
C. B. SPAULDING.....	First Lieut.....	Charles City.....	April 23, 1894
C. A. DARFORTH.....	Second Lieut.....	Charles City.....	May 7, 1894

COMPANY E.

L. F. SUTTON.....	Captain.....	Clinton.....	Jan. 15, 1891
JOHN C. GOODWIN.....	First Lieut.....	Clinton.....	Nov. 12, 1894
LOUIS C. SCIENCE.....	Second Lieut.....	Clinton.....	Nov. 12, 1894

COMPANY F.

J. G. ST. JOHN.....	Captain.....	Waverly.....	June 30, 1894
.....	First Lieut.....	Waverly.....	.....
C. A. KRUEGER.....	Second Lieut.....	Waverly.....	Aug. 6, 1894

COMPANY G.

.....	Captain.....	Vinton.....	.....
JAMES F. TRARR.....	First Lieut.....	Vinton.....	April 10, 1893
CHARLES F. YOUNG.....	Second Lieut.....	Vinton.....	April 10, 1893

COMPANY H.

F. D. RENNISON	Captain	Cedar Falls	June 24, 1895
W. H. McCORD	First Lieut.	Cedar Falls	Rank, June 30, 1894 Com., July 1, 1895
R. M. ABEY	Second Lieut.	Cedar Falls	July 1, 1895

COMPANY I.

WILLIAM S. HART	Captain	Waukon	July 15, 1895
NICHOLAS COLSCH	First Lieut.	Waukon	July 29, 1895
J. F. BOGGY	Second Lieut.	Waukon	Nov. 28, 1893

COMPANY K.

SAMUEL E. CLAPP	Captain	Toledo	Mar. 13, 1893
C. J. COOPER	First Lieut.	Toledo	Mar. 13, 1893
P. W. McROBERTS	Second Lieut.	Toledo	Mar. 13, 1893

COMPANY L.

C. L. ROOT	Captain	Lyons	June 22, 1892
F. L. HOLLERAN	First Lieut.	Lyons	June 22, 1892
C. B. MARQUIS	Second Lieut.	Lyons	June 22, 1892

COMPANY M.

E. C. JOHNSON	Captain	Maquoketa	Dec. 8, 1893
WILMER L. SHINKLE	Second Lieut.	Maquoketa	May 19, 1894

SECOND REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

(HEADQUARTERS, BURLINGTON)

Date of Commission.

COL. JAMES A. GUEST, commanding	Jan. 5, 1894
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	
DOUGLAS V. JACKSON, Muscatine	Feb. 26, 1894
<i>Majors.</i>	
ELLIOTT E. LAMBERT, Newton	April 30, 1892
HENRY A. HEASLIP, Keokuk	Feb. 5, 1894
JOHN T. MOFFIT, Tipton	April 30, 1894
<i>Adjutant—Captain.</i>	
FREDERICK C. GORDECKE, Burlington	Feb. 26, 1894
<i>Battalion Adjutants—First Lieutenants.</i>	
JOHN A. DUNLAP, Keokuk	Rank, Mar. 31, 1890 Com., Mar. 12, 1894
JAMES C. FRANCE, Tipton	June 8, 1894
FRANK W. BISHOP, Ottumwa	May 29, 1895

Inspector Small Arms Practice—Captain.

CHARLES W. KEMBLE, Muscatine May 17, 1894

*Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.*HERMANN J. HUISKAMP, Burlington Rank, June 28, 1892
Com., Feb. 26, 1894*Commissary—First Lieutenant.*

CHARLES J. WILSON, Washington Jan. 12, 1895

Engineer and Signal Officer—First Lieutenant.

CLARK R. FICKES, Iowa City Jan. 21, 1895

Surgeon—Major.

CHARLES M. ROBERTSON, Davenport August 1, 1890

Assistant Surgeon—Captain.

JOHN W. HARRIMAN, Iowa City Mar. 12, 1894

Chaplain—Captain.

R. C. McILWAIN, Keokuk Feb. 26, 1894

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Appointed.

Sergt. Major LEON REZER Fort Madison August 1, 1890

Sergt. Major C. R. PORTER Centerville June 28, 1892

Sergt. Major J. E. BARTLEY Tipton June 28, 1892

Sergt. Major CHRISTIAN H. PLAMBECK Grinnell Oct. 1, 1895

Q.-M. Sergt. FRANCIS M. GUSTIN Ft. Madison April 1, 1895

Com. Sergt. J. A. STEVENS Centerville July 8, 1887

Ord. Sergt.

Color Sergt.

Hospital Steward E. J. KISTENMACHER Davenport March 1, 1894

Aiding Hospital Steward FRANCIS C. COPE Davenport July 1, 1895

Signal Sergt. CLAUDE SWENHART Tipton July 5, 1895

Chief Trumpeter W. J. NICKEL Centerville March 1, 1894

Drum-Major THEODORE H. LEMBRIGHT Davenport Aug. 15, 1894

Principal Musician JACOB STRASSER Davenport Aug. 7, 1884

Regimental Band, Davenport.

COMPANY A.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
SUMNER T. BISBEE	Captain	Keokuk	Mar. 5, 1894
FRANK M. FULLER	First Lieut.	Keokuk	Mar. 5, 1894
THOS. H. R. ROLLINS	Second Lieut.	Keokuk	Mar. 5, 1894

COMPANY B.

ROBERT T. FRENCH	Captain	Davenport	Jan. 7, 1895
THOS. C. DALZIEL	First Lieut.	Davenport	Jan. 15, 1894
JACOB H. MATTESON	Second Lieut.	Davenport	July 29, 1895

COMPANY C.

JOHN TILLE	Captain	Muscatine	Dec. 19, 1893
C. P. JACKSON	First Lieut.	Muscatine	Dec. 19, 1893
F. A. NEDIG	Second Lieut.	Muscatine	Dec. 19, 1893

COMPANY D.			
Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
JAN. D. GLASGOW.....	Captain	Washington	Aug. 23, 1893
W. H. FULTON.....	First Lieut.	Washington	Nov. 15, 1893
D. W. HARVEY.....	Second Lieut.	Washington	Nov. 29, 1893

COMPANY E.			
W. H. OGLE.....	Captain	Centerville	Dec. 29, 1892
W. J. PHILLIPS.....	First Lieut.	Centerville	April 29, 1895
OSCAR M. COLE.....	Second Lieut.	Centerville	July 8, 1895

COMPANY F.			
GEO. P. ANTHES.....	Captain	Fl. Madison	Jan. 24, 1894
FRED. C. CHAMBERS.....	First Lieut.	Fl. Madison	Feb. 20, 1893
HERBERT DAVIS.....	Second Lieut.	Fl. Madison	Feb. 20, 1893

COMPANY G.			
H. H. CAUGHLAN.....	Captain	Ottumwa	Jan. 5, 1894
FRANK W. ECKERS.....	First Lieut.	Ottumwa	Jan. 5, 1894
C. S. TINDELL.....	Second Lieut.	Ottumwa	Jan. 5, 1894

COMPANY H.			
HARRY O. PENICK.....	Captain	Chariton	April 22, 1895
WILL B. BARGER.....	First Lieut.	Chariton	June 25, 1895
GEORGE E. WHITLOCK.....	Second Lieut.	Chariton	June 25, 1895

COMPANY I.			
W. H. GOODRELL.....	Captain	Iowa City	Mar. 5, 1894
E. F. T. CHERRY.....	First Lieut.	Iowa City	Sept. 30, 1895
L. A. STOCKING.....	Second Lieut.	Iowa City	Sept. 30, 1895

COMPANY K.			
A. C. NORRIS.....	Captain	Grinnell	Jan. 15, 1894
J. N. HOUGHTON.....	First Lieut.	Grinnell	Jan. 28, 1895

COMPANY L.			
C. H. RINEHART.....	Captain	Newton	May 6, 1895
HENRY T. KENNEDY.....	First Lieut.	Newton	May 6, 1895
WM. E. McMURRAY.....	Second Lieut.	Newton	May 6, 1895

COMPANY M.			
L. J. ROWELL.....	Captain	Tipton	May 28, 1894
C. S. ALDRICH.....	First Lieut.	Tipton	April 8, 1895
FRANK H. GUNDELUS.....	Second Lieut.	Tipton	April 8, 1895

THIRD REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

(HEADQUARTERS, OSKALOOSA.)

Col. ALBERT W. SWALM, commanding.....	Date of Commission.
	Sept. 3, 1895
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>	
JOHN C. LOPEZ, Des Moines.....	Sept. 3, 1895
<i>Majors.</i>	
RICHARD J. GAINES, Greenfield.....	April 30, 1892
MELVIN H. BYERS, Glenwood.....	Sept. 3, 1895
WILLIAM J. DUGGAN, Creston.....	Sept. 3, 1895
<i>Adjutant—Captain.</i>	
JOHN T. HUME, Des Moines.....	{ Rank, Feb. 4, 1890
	{ Com., July 1, 1893
<i>Battalion Adjutants—First Lieutenants.</i>	
GEO. A. REED, Des Moines.....	{ Rank, Dec. 9, 1891
	{ Com., July 13, 1893
WILLIAM BELL, Bedford.....	July 5, 1892
H. W. PALMER, Red Oak.....	Aug. 9, 1895
<i>Inspector Small Arms Practice—Captain.</i>	
JOSEPH D. LIGGETT, Des Moines.....	Oct. 4, 1894
<i>Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.</i>	
JOHN D. CADY, Des Moines.....	July 22, 1895
<i>Commissary—First Lieutenant.</i>	
JOSEPH B. MANIER, Shenandoah.....	Jan. 19, 1895
<i>Engineer and Signal Officer—First Lieutenant.</i>	
CHARLES A. TRACY, Monroe.....	{ Rank, June 19, 1893
	{ Com., May 29, 1895
<i>Surgeon—Major.</i>	
W. S. H. MATTHEWS, Des Moines.....	Aug. 7, 1895
<i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i>	
JOSEPH C. BARRINGER, Oskaloosa.....	{ Rank, Sept. 10, 1894
	{ Com., Aug. 8, 1895
<i>Additional Assistant Surgeon—First Lieutenant.</i>	
PAER A. FINDLEY, Des Moines.....	Aug. 13, 1895
<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i>	
F. W. PARSONS, Marshalltown.....	May 23, 1895

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Name.	Residence.	Appointed.
Sergt. Major JOHN V. CRUM	Bedford	Aug. 9, 1895
Sergt. Major H. A. KING	Des Moines	Jan. 1, 1895
Sergt. Major E. J. NIXON	Red Oak	Aug. 9, 1895
Sergt. Major		
Q.-M. Sergt.		
Com. Sergt. J. W. SHANKLAND	Des Moines	June 22, 1895
Ord. Sergt. J. J. ELLSWORTH	Oskaloosa	April 30, 1892
Color Sergt. J. H. TIPTON	Glenwood	April 30, 1892
Hospital Steward		
Acting Hospital Steward F. F. CARPENTER	Des Moines	July 15, 1895
Sig. Sergt. A. B. EDMONDS	Des Moines	Mar. 12, 1894
Chief Trumpeter OWEN H. JONES	Oskaloosa	Jan. 1, 1895
Drum-Major H. C. HAYNES	Centerville	July 21, 1895
Principal Musician G. W. LANGERS	Centerville	July 23, 1892
Regimental Band, Centerville.		

COMPANY A.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
J. E. DEVORE	Captain	Des Moines	Nov. 20, 1895
A. M. GROOM	First Lieut.	Des Moines	Nov. 13, 1895
L. F. BLYLER	Second Lieut.	Des Moines	Nov. 13, 1895

COMPANY B.

S. P. MOORE	Captain	Villisca	May 30, 1891
JOHN T. FORTON	First Lieut.	Villisca	Aug. 9, 1890
ADAM FORTON	Second Lieut.	Villisca	Nov. 13, 1895

COMPANY C.

WM. F. STEEPY	Captain	Glenwood	Nov. 13, 1895
	First Lieut.	Glenwood	
THOS. A. BROWN	Second Lieut.	Glenwood	July 8, 1895

COMPANY D.

L. K. BUTTERFIELD	Captain	Knoxville	Sept. 27, 1895
O. L. WRIGHT	First Lieut.	Knoxville	July 11, 1895
E. R. BRITZELL	Second Lieut.	Knoxville	Nov. 13, 1895

COMPANY E.

CHAS. V. MOUNT	Captain	Shenandoah	Rank, June 24, 1882 Com., Aug. 24, 1895
WM. H. WALTERS	First Lieut.	Shenandoah	Sept. 23, 1894
A. H. McROBERTS	Second Lieut.	Shenandoah	Sept. 21, 1894

COMPANY F.

FRANK S. STONE	Captain	Oskaloosa	April 30, 1892
FRANK P. RIBBICK	First Lieut.	Oskaloosa	July 1, 1895
JOSIE SWEARINGEN	Second Lieut.	Oskaloosa	May 20, 1895

COMPANY G.

ISAAC J. STALKER	Captain	Creston	Nov. 13, 1895
FRANK E. EVANS	First Lieut.	Creston	Nov. 13, 1895
JACOB H. JONES	Second Lieut.	Creston	July 1, 1895

COMPANY H.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
E. C. WORTHINGTON	Captain	Des Moines	May 5, 1893
JOHN A. HULL	First Lieut.	Des Moines	Dec. 31, 1895
FRED L. BAKER	Second Lieut.	Des Moines	Dec. 31, 1895

COMPANY I.

M. MILLER	Captain	Bedford	Feb. 14, 1889
C. V. DINGES	First Lieut.	Bedford	Aug. 23, 1892
WM. B. WIDNER	Second Lieut.	Bedford	Aug. 20, 1899

COMPANY K.

ARVIN B. SHAW	Captain	Corning	July 22, 1893
E. C. PEAIRS	First Lieut.	Corning	July 22, 1893
C. O. DAVIS	Second Lieut.	Corning	Mar. 4, 1895

COMPANY L.

W. E. ATCHISON	Captain	Council Bluffs	Rank, May 24, 1890 Com., Nov. 7, 1893
L. I. EDSON	First Lieut.	Council Bluffs	Feb. 27, 1894
W. O. FRYER	Second Lieut.	Council Bluffs	April 3, 1893

COMPANY M.

J. W. CLARK	Captain	Red Oak	Oct. 18, 1893
W. HARRY FRENCH	First Lieut.	Red Oak	Oct. 18, 1893
GUY E. LOGAN	Second Lieut.	Red Oak	Oct. 18, 1893

FOURTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

(HEADQUARTERS, SIOUX CITY.)

Col. CHARLES E. FOSTER, commanding	Date of Commission.
	Rank, May 1, 1890
	Com., April 30, 1892

Lieutenant-Colonel.

WILLIAM B. HUMPHREY, Sioux City	Nov. 29, 1894
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Majors.

LUTHER E. BAKER, Toledo	Feb. 4, 1893
SANFORD J. PARKER, Hampton	Feb. 26, 1894
ISAAC R. KIRK, Mason City	Jan. 24, 1895

Adjutant—Captain.

GEORGE W. AVERY, Sioux City	May 1, 1895
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Battalion Adjutants—First Lieutenants.

NORMAN P. HYATT, Webster City	July 2, 1892
E. H. BROWN, Sioux City	May 1, 1895
A. L. RULH, Mason City	Oct. 14, 1895

Inspector Small Arms Practice—Captain.

	Date of Commission.
MELVIN S. SCHERMEHORN, Mason City.....	June 1, 1893
<i>Quartermaster—First Lieutenant.</i>	
WILLIAM M. MCKEUCKER, Sioux City.....	June 1, 1893
<i>Commissary—First Lieutenant.</i>	
WILL G. BALE, Webster City.....	Jan. 21, 1895
<i>Engineer and Signal Officer—First Lieutenant.</i>	
JAMES S. WILSON, Hull.....	Dec. 15, 1894
<i>Surgeon—Major.</i>	
JAMES A. SHERMAN, Cherokee.....	Dec. 4, 1894
<i>Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i>	
W. E. H. MORSE, Algona.....	Dec. 4, 1894
<i>Additional Assistant Surgeon—Captain.</i>	
VAN BUREN KNOTT, Sioux City.....	Dec. 4, 1894
<i>Chaplain—Captain.</i>	
CHARLES H. STEARNS, Des Moines.....	June 17, 1892

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Name.	Residence.	Date of Appointment
Sergt. Maj. G. S. THOMPSON.....	Mason City.....	July 1, 1892
Sergt. Maj. W. T. ALSTRAND.....	Ft. Dodge.....	Feb. 23, 1895
Sergt. Maj. JOSEPH A. OTT.....	Hampton.....	July 12, 1895
Sergt. Maj. ....	.....	.....
Q.-M. Sergt. V. A. BLOMGREN.....	Ft. Dodge.....	June 1, 1893
Com. Sergt. N. M. O'CONNOR.....	Webster City.....	Oct. 1, 1893
Ord. Sergt. E. B. CORDELL.....	Boone.....	June 20, 1895
Color Sergt. E. J. STONERAKER.....	Hampton.....	July 1, 1892
<i>Hospital Steward</i>		
Acting Hospital Steward JOHN F. FLAHERTY.....	Ft. Dodge.....	Feb. 23, 1895
Signal Sergt. HARRY J. MARTIN.....	Ft. Dodge.....	July 23, 1895
Chief Trumpeter R. D. BAGLEY.....	Mason City.....	July 1, 1892
Drum Major LINN R. SKINNER.....	Sioux City.....	Feb. 23, 1895
Principal Musician MOSES REED.....	Sioux City.....	June 1, 1892
Regimental Band, Sioux City.		

COMPANY A.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission
W. M. NUTTING.....	Captain	Mason City.....	Aug. 12, 1895
CHESTER T. DIKE.....	First Lieut.	Mason City.....	Aug. 12, 1895
LEE LONG.....	Second Lieut.	Mason City.....	Aug. 12, 1895

COMPANY B.

J. E. BANYARD.....	Captain	Perry.....	April 18, 1894
JOHN MCKEAN.....	First Lieut.	Perry.....	April 18, 1894
L. E. THORNBURG.....	Second Lieut.	Perry.....	July 24, 1895

COMPANY C.

Name.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Commission.
JESSE W. LEE.....	Captain	Webster City.....	Dec. 14, 1895
GEORGE E. BASS.....	First Lieut.	Webster City.....	Dec. 14, 1895
FRANK G. PRINGLE.....	Second Lieut.	Webster City.....	Dec. 14, 1895

COMPANY D.

E. B. BRANDON.....	Captain	Hampton.....	Mar. 15, 1895
FRED HOFFE.....	First Lieut.	Hampton.....	Mar. 15, 1895
DAVID MUIR.....	Second Lieut.	Hampton.....	July 17, 1895

COMPANY E.

D. M. ODLE.....	Captain	Hull.....	July 22, 1895
W. H. WILKINSON.....	First Lieut.	Hull.....	July 22, 1895
W. B. SWAFFORD.....	Second Lieut.	Hull.....	July 22, 1895

COMPANY F.

M. P. HAGGARD.....	Captain	Algona.....	May 10, 1893
C. T. CHUBB.....	First Lieut.	Algona.....	Aug. 20, 1892
A. E. DAUGHERTY.....	Second Lieut.	Algona.....	May 10, 1893

COMPANY G.

WILLIAM T. CHANTLAND.....	Captain	Ft. Dodge.....	Jan. 31, 1895
E. P. GATES.....	First Lieut.	Ft. Dodge.....	Jan. 31, 1895
DANIEL RHODES.....	Second Lieut.	Ft. Dodge.....	Jan. 31, 1895

COMPANY H.

O. C. SERVIS.....	Captain	Sioux City.....	{ Rank, April 30, 1892 { Com., July 15, 1895
F. A. HILLS.....	First Lieut.	Sioux City.....	April 22, 1895
HARRY A. GOOCH.....	Second Lieut.	Sioux City.....	April 22, 1895

COMPANY I.

OTTO HILE.....	Captain	Boone.....	July 24, 1891
F. D. WHEELER.....	First Lieut.	Boone.....	Feb. 5, 1895
EDMUND A. RINGLAND.....	Second Lieut.	Boone.....	Feb. 5, 1893

COMPANY K.

PETER O. REPELL.....	Captain	Emmetsburg.....	June 14, 1894
ABELBERT H. KELLER.....	First Lieut.	Emmetsburg.....	June 14, 1894
CLAUDE M. HENEY.....	Second Lieut.	Emmetsburg.....	June 14, 1894

COMPANY L.

W. A. KIRK.....	Captain	Sioux City.....	Nov. 20, 1893
DEFOREST POSEROV.....	First Lieut.	Sioux City.....	Nov. 22, 1894
HENRY D. NICHOLS.....	Second Lieut.	Sioux City.....	April 9, 1895

COMPANY M.

EDWARD A. KEEGER.....	Captain	Cherokee.....	{ Rank, Dec. 27, 1893 { Com., Nov. 22, 1895
WILLIAM SHARDLOW, JR.....	First Lieut.	Cherokee.....	Nov. 22, 1895
.....	Second Lieut.	Cherokee.....	.....

BRIGADE ORGANIZATION.

FIRST BRIGADE.

COMMAND.	HEADQUARTERS.	Commissioned officers.		Aggregate.
		1894.	1895.	
Field and staff.....	Centerville.....	10	1	11
First regiment.....	Burlington.....	51	518	569
Third regiment.....	Oskaloosa.....	51	588	589
Totals.....		112	1,151	1,163

SECOND BRIGADE.

COMMAND.	HEADQUARTERS.	Commissioned officers.		Aggregate.
		1894.	1895.	
Field and staff.....	Mason City.....	11	4	15
First regiment.....	Clinton.....	49	537	536
Fourth regiment.....	Shook City.....	50	535	535
Totals.....		110	1,096	1,176

LIST OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES HAVING ARMS, ETC.

TO WHOM ISSUED.	INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	NO.
J. B. Lincoln.....	Iowa Agricultural College.....	Ames.....	227
J. E. Tilton.....	Simpson College.....	Indianola.....	80
T. F. Tobin.....	Tilford Collegiate Academy.....	Vinton.....	61
A. A. Doran.....	Public Schools.....	Monticello.....	40
T. D. Ewing.....	Corning Academy.....	Corning.....	60
J. J. Dohmeyer.....	High School.....	Marion.....	40
E. A. Doty.....	Public Schools.....	Oxford.....	40
J. W. Clark.....	Public Schools.....	East Oak.....	40
J. I. Sweeney.....	Public Schools.....	Osage.....	40
Geo. A. Haliman.....	High School.....	West Waterloo.....	40
C. W. & M. L. Lyon.....	Elisworth College.....	Iowa Falls.....	40
E. H. Fastman.....	High School.....	Council Bluffs.....	70
Wm. Wilcox.....	High School.....	Des Moines.....	50
E. L. Coffeen.....	Public Schools.....	Waukon.....	40
H. R. Hayden.....	High School.....	Marshalltown.....	40
T. Brooks.....	Hedrick Normal School.....	Hedrick.....	40
R. B. Young.....	Sheldon Normal School.....	Sheldon.....	40
A. W. Merrill.....	High School.....	Stuart.....	40
G. C. Schwartz.....	University of the Northwest.....	Sioux City.....	40
Alonso Abernethy.....	Cedar Valley Seminary.....	Osage.....	40
Albert Moser.....	Wilton German-English College.....	Wilton.....	40
H. A. Selley.....	Public Schools.....	Burlington.....	40

Names of graduates of universities and colleges showing special aptitude for military duty:

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY, IOWA CITY.			
1894.	A. S. Hamilton. R. P. Lee. R. E. Noble.	1895.	J. A. Hall. L. J. Rowell. H. P. Williams.
IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AMES.			
1894.	Lee Campbell. Charles S. Lincoln. Frank H. Campbell.	1895.	E. E. Reed. N. C. Hurst. C. H. Eckles.
IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CEDAR FALLS.			
1894.	C. C. Magee. O. M. Harvey. S. C. Smith.	1895.	S. T. Walker. John W. Boyle. J. E. Fitzgerald.
CORNELL COLLEGE, MT. VERNON.			
1894.	F. W. Manley. H. Updegraff. J. C. Wade.	1895.	B. Irtam J. Barr. William T. S. Fleming. Harvey G. Hays.
IOWA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MT. PLEASANT.			
1894.	W. F. Gilmore. W. H. Perdew. J. W. Pool.	1895.	S. L. Winters. Charles E. Blodgett. W. S. Shearer.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES—CONTINUED.

	Tables.	Bunks, iron.	Iron coils.	Brassards, hospital corps.	Amputation and other tables for band's.	Field medicine chests.	Emergency cases.	Case instruments, field hospital.	Photographs, compass.	Telegraph instruments.	Dry cells, battery.
On hand, last return.....	1	12		50	1	1	1	1	2	2	10
Received from United States.....	2		1	12							
Purchased.....											
Total to be accounted for.....	3	12	1	62	1	1	1	1	2	2	10
Issued to Iowa National Guard Expended in service and condemned.....	2		5	25						2	10
Total issued and expended.....	2		5	25						2	10
Remaining on hand.....	1	12	4	37	1	1	1	1	2		

ENCAMPMENTS.

Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men on Duty at the Annual Encampments, 1894.

FIRST REGIMENT. CAMP DAVIDSON, MONTEICELLO.	SEPT. 2.		SEPT. 3.		SEPT. 4.		SEPT. 5.		SEPT. 6.		SEPT. 7.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Field, staff and band.....	11	31	41	43	12	31	43	12	31	43	12	31
Company A.....	1	49	1	49	1	49	1	49	1	49	1	49
Company B.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Company C.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Company D.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Company E.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Company F.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Company G.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Company H.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Company I.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Company K.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Company L.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Company M.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Totals.....	63	453	496	41	458	702	43	455	500	454	456	573

SECOND REGIMENT. CAMP CORSE, BURLINGTON.	AUG. 26.		AUG. 27.		AUG. 28.		AUG. 29.		AUG. 30.		AUG. 31.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Field, staff and band.....	13	29	45	12	19	42	12	12	12	41	12	41
Company A.....	1	38	1	38	1	38	1	38	1	38	1	38
Company B.....	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31
Company C.....	1	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1	27	1	27
Company D.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Company E.....	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43	1	43
Company F.....	1	49	1	49	1	49	1	49	1	49	1	49
Company G.....	1	36	1	36	1	36	1	36	1	36	1	36
Company H.....	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31
Company I.....	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31
Company J.....	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31
Company K.....	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31
Company L.....	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31
Company M.....	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31
Totals.....	44	427	471	44	430	470	44	435	469	431	464	429

ENCAMPMENTS—CONTINUED.

THIRD REGIMENT. CAMP POTTER, CRISTON	JULY 29.		JULY 30.		JULY 31.		AUG. 1.		AUG. 2.		AUG. 3.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Field, staff and band.....	14	41	14	41	14	41	14	41	14	41	14	41
Company A.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company B.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company C.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company D.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company E.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company F.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company G.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company H.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company I.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company J.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company K.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company L.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company M.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Totals.....	17	452	17	452	17	452	17	452	17	452	17	452

FOURTH REGIMENT. CAMP CROCKER, SPENCER	AUG. 11.		AUG. 12.		AUG. 13.		AUG. 14.		AUG. 15.		AUG. 16.		AUG. 17.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Field, staff and band.....	14	41	14	41	14	41	14	41	14	41	14	41	14	41
Company A.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company B.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company C.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company D.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company E.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company F.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company G.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company H.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company I.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company J.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company K.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company L.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Company M.....	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33
Totals.....	17	452	17	452	17	452	17	452	17	452	17	452	17	452

ENCAMPMENTS—CONTINUED.

Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men on Duty at the Annual Encampments, 1895.

FIRST BRIGADE. CAMP JACKSON, CENTERVILLE	AUG. 3.		AUG. 4.		AUG. 5.		AUG. 6.		AUG. 7.		AUG. 8.		AUG. 9.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Field and staff.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company A.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company B.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company C.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company D.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company E.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company F.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company G.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company H.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company I.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company J.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company K.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company L.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company M.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17

SECOND REGIMENT, CAMP JACKSON, CENTERVILLE	AUG. 3.		AUG. 4.		AUG. 5.		AUG. 6.		AUG. 7.		AUG. 8.		AUG. 9.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Field, staff and band.....	15	22	14	21	14	21	14	21	14	21	14	21	14	21
Signal department.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hospital corps.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company A.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company B.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company C.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company D.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company E.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company F.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company G.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company H.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company I.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company J.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company K.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company L.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company M.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	49	63	47	62	47	62	47	62	47	62	47	62	47	62

THIRD REGIMENT, CAMP JACKSON, CENTERVILLE	AUG. 3.		AUG. 4.		AUG. 5.		AUG. 6.		AUG. 7.		AUG. 8.		AUG. 9.	
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Field, staff and band.....	12	17	12	17	12	17	12	17	12	17	12	17	12	17
Signal department.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hospital corps.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company A.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company B.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company C.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company D.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company E.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company F.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company G.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company H.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company I.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company J.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company K.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company L.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company M.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	35	45	34	44	34	44	34	44	34	44	34	44	34	44

ENCAMPMENTS—CONTINUED.

	AUG. 17.	AUG. 18.	AUG. 19.	AUG. 20.	AUG. 21.	AUG. 22.	AUG. 23.
SECOND BRIGADE.							
CAMP PRIME, WAVERLY.							
Field and staff.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Officers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enlisted men.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Aggregate.....	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

FIRST REGIMENT, CAMP PRIME, WAVERLY.

Field, staff and band.....	14	30	44	44	44	44	45
Signal department.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hospital corps.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company A.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Company B.....	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Company C.....	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Company D.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Company E.....	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Company F.....	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Company G.....	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Company H.....	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Company I.....	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Company J.....	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Company K.....	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Company L.....	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Company M.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Totals.....	47	48	49	49	49	49	49

FOURTH REGIMENT, CAMP PRIME, WAVERLY.

Field, staff and band.....	11	11	29	29	40	41	41
Signal department.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hospital corps.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Company A.....	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Company B.....	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Company C.....	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Company D.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Company E.....	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Company F.....	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Company G.....	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Company H.....	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Company I.....	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Company J.....	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Company K.....	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Company L.....	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Company M.....	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Totals.....	41	42	51	53	61	61	62

TABLE SHOWING CAMP EXPENSES, 1894.

COMPLAND.	PLACE OF CAMP.	DATE.	Number in attend-		Cost of rations.		Total cost of rations.		Per diem.	Miscellaneous bills.		Total cost including	
			Number.	Days.	Per man.	Per man.	Per man.	Per man.		All expenses.	Total cost including		
First regiment. Second regiment. Third regiment. Fourth regiment.	Monticello. Harrington. Creston. Sommer.	Sept. 20 to 21, 7th.	400	5	400	20	20,000	20,000	200	20	200	20,200	20,400
		Sept. 22 to 23, 7th.	400	5	400	20	20,000	20,000	200	20	200	20,200	20,400
		August 24 to August 26.	400	3	400	12	12,000	12,000	120	12	120	12,120	12,240
		July 30 to August 2d.	400	3	400	12	12,000	12,000	120	12	120	12,120	12,240
		August 11th to 17th.	400	7	400	28	28,000	28,000	280	28	280	28,280	28,560
		August 18th to 21st.	400	4	400	16	16,000	16,000	160	16	160	16,160	16,320
		August 22 to 23, 94.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 24 to 25, 94.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 26 to 27, 94.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 28 to 29, 94.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 30 to August 31, 94.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 1st to 2d, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 3 to 4, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 5 to 6, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 7 to 8, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 9 to 10, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 11 to 12, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 13 to 14, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 15 to 16, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 17 to 18, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 19 to 20, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 21 to 22, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 23 to 24, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 25 to 26, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 27 to 28, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 29 to 30, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		August 31 to Sept. 1, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 2 to 3, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 4 to 5, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 6 to 7, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 8 to 9, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 10 to 11, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 12 to 13, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 14 to 15, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 16 to 17, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 18 to 19, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 20 to 21, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 22 to 23, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 24 to 25, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 26 to 27, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 28 to 29, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Sept. 30 to Oct. 1, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 2 to 3, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 4 to 5, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 6 to 7, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 8 to 9, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 10 to 11, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 12 to 13, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 14 to 15, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 16 to 17, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 18 to 19, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 20 to 21, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 22 to 23, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 24 to 25, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 26 to 27, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 28 to 29, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Oct. 30 to Nov. 1, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Nov. 2 to 3, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Nov. 4 to 5, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Nov. 6 to 7, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Nov. 8 to 9, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Nov. 10 to 11, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Nov. 12 to 13, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Nov. 14 to 15, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Nov. 16 to 17, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Nov. 18 to 19, 95.	400	2	400	8	8,000	8,000	80	8	80	8,080	8,160
		Nov. 20 to 21, 95.	40										

DISBURSEMENTS.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Dec. 1893	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, November, 1893.....	\$ 75.00
Dec. 23	Carrie Vieser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, November, 1893.....	50.00
Dec. 23	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, November, 1893.....	41.65
Dec. 23	Capt. C. E. Garlock.....	Armory rent, March 31, 1893.....	55.00
Dec. 23	Capt. C. E. Garlock.....	Armory rent, September 10, 1893.....	55.00
Dec. 23	Capt. W. E. Atchison.....	Armory rent, September 30, 1893.....	55.00
Dec. 23	Capt. J. T. Hume.....	Expenses account inspections companies of Iowa National Guard.....	8.75
Dec. 23	White Line Transfer Co.	Freight and drayage on ordnance and quartermaster stores.....	61.40
Jan. 1894	Col. F. W. Mahlin.....	Clothing allowance, non-commissioned staff, First regiment, 1892 and 1893.....	26.33
Jan. 11	Col. F. W. Mahlin.....	Expenses sutelting Company M, First regiment, December, 1893.....	3.39
Jan. 11	Capt. J. T. Hume.....	Clothing allowance, non-commissioned staff, 1892 and 1893.....	19.30
Jan. 11	Col. C. E. Foster.....	Expenses of inspections Fourth regiment.....	22.75
Jan. 11	Col. P. W. McManus.....	Clothing allowance, non-commissioned staff and band, Second regiment, 1892 and 1893.....	199.94
Jan. 11	J. F. Peasley, treasurer.....	Transportation, June and July, 1893, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway.....	720.84
Jan. 11	M. M. Kirkman, treas.	Transportation, 1893, Chicago & North-Western railway.....	25.30
Jan. 11	E. S. Benson, auditor.....	Transportation, July and August, 1893, Iowa Central railway.....	83.62
Jan. 11	W. B. Bend, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1892 and 1893, Chicago Great Western railway.....	233.82
Jan. 11	M. M. Kirkman, treas.	Transportation, 1893, Chicago & North-Western railway.....	206.52
Jan. 11	F. G. Hanney, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1893, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.....	624.88
Jan. 11	S. J. Beals.....	Transportation, 1894, Sioux City & Northern railway.....	190.70
Jan. 11	J. F. Titus, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1894, Illinois Central railway.....	670.79
Jan. 11	Capt. J. W. Dugan.....	Armory rent.....	55.00
Jan. 11	Capt. S. E. Clapp.....	Balance pay due Company K, Fourth regiment 1891.....	9.00
Jan. 11	Lieut. W. J. McCullough.....	Expense of shipment of ordnance and quartermaster stores.....	4.50
Jan. 11	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, December, 1893.....	75.00
Jan. 11	Carrie Vieser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, December, 1893.....	50.00
Jan. 11	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, December, 1893.....	41.65
Jan. 11	West. Union Tel. Co.....	Telegrams, adjutant-general's office.....	2.80
Jan. 11	U. S. Express Co.....	Charges on packages.....	1.00
Jan. 11	Adams Express Co.....	Charges on packages.....	1.00
Jan. 15	White Line Transfer Co.	Freight and drayage, ordnance and quartermaster stores.....	30.80
Feb. 3	American Express Co.....	Charges on packages.....	1.50
Feb. 3	Ariana Express Co.....	Charges on packages.....	.45
Feb. 3	West. Union Tel. Co.....	Telegrams.....	3.50
Feb. 3	Gen. H. H. Wright.....	Headquarters allowance, First brigade.....	15.50
Feb. 3	Ingalis Chapman Co.....	Empty boxes, quartermaster's department.....	4.25
Feb. 3	Capt. W. W. Woods.....	Clothing allowance, 1893.....	127.00

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Feb. 3	F. G. Hanney, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1893, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.....	\$ 1.26
Feb. 3	J. F. Titus, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1893, Illinois Central railway.....	3.56
Feb. 3	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, January, 1894.....	75.00
Feb. 3	Carrie Vieser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, January, 1894.....	50.00
Feb. 3	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, January, 1894.....	41.65
Feb. 12	Capt. J. T. Moffit.....	Armory rent to St. Paul, B. 1891.....	55.00
Feb. 15	R. W. Clark, local Treas.	Transportation, October, 1893, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y.....	1.74
Feb. 10	George Greene.....	Clerical services, adjutant-general's office, February, 1894.....	62.50
March 1	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, February, 1894.....	41.66
March 1	Carrie Vieser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, February, 1894.....	50.00
March 1	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, February, 1894.....	75.00
March 1	Col. T. F. Cooke.....	Expenses attending meeting Military Rifle association, February, 1894.....	100.00
March 1	Gen. J. R. Prime.....	Expenses, hotel, meals, etc., for self and inspector small arms practice, attending meeting Military Rifle association, February, 1894.....	8.75
March 1	Western Union Tel. Co.	Telegram, February, 1894.....	30.50
March 1	Adams Express Co.....	Express charges.....	1.40
March 1	U. S. Express Co.....	Express charges.....	1.25
March 1	American Express Co.....	Express charges.....	1.70
March 1	L. G. Compare.....	Hardware, quartermaster general's department.....	.85
March 23	W. G. Purdy, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1893, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway.....	100.00
March 26	Henry Fricke.....	Cleaning and repair of uniforms, quartermaster's department.....	79.90
April 2	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, March, 1894.....	100.00
April 2	Carrie Vieser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, March, 1894.....	50.00
April 2	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, March, 1894.....	41.66
April 2	J. E. Prime, Adjt.-Gen.	Expenses inspections at Oaage and Council Bluffs.....	18.00
April 2	J. F. Elder, treasurer.....	Transportation, March, 1894, Keokuk & Des Moines railway.....	2.50
April 9	H. E. Wilkins.....	Expenses inspecting First brigade, March and April, 1894.....	60.35
April 27	Gen. H. H. Wright.....	Headquarters allowance, First brigade.....	151.20
April 27	Gen. W. L. Day.....	Headquarters allowance, Second brigade.....	12.50
April 27	Col. F. W. Mahlin.....	Headquarters allowance, First regiment.....	12.50
April 27	Col. J. A. Guest.....	Headquarters allowance, Second regiment.....	12.50
April 27	Col. E. V. Mount.....	Headquarters allowance, Third regiment.....	12.50
April 27	Col. C. E. Foster.....	Headquarters allowance, Fourth regiment.....	12.50
April 27	Col. F. W. Mahlin.....	Armory rent, band, First regiment.....	50.00
April 27	Capt. W. H. Thrift.....	Armory rent.....	55.00
April 27	Capt. F. H. Fisher.....	Armory rent.....	55.00
April 27	Capt. E. H. Smith.....	Armory rent.....	55.00
April 27	Capt. F. H. Rodins.....	Armory rent.....	55.00
April 27	Capt. L. F. Sutton.....	Armory rent.....	55.00
April 27	Le. Charles J. Krigen.....	Armory rent.....	55.00
April 27	Capt. J. L. Root.....	Armory rent.....	55.00
April 27	Capt. E. C. Johnson.....	Armory rent.....	55.00
April 27	Capt. H. V. Duffy.....	Armory rent.....	34.25
April 27	Capt. C. F. Gardner.....	Armory rent.....	55.00
April 27	Capt. F. V. Goodenow.....	Armory rent.....	50.00
April 27	Capt. Fred M. Jones.....	Armory rent, band, Second regiment.....	55.00

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1894.			
April	Capt. John Tillie	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. J. D. Glasgow	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. Geo. P. Adams	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. W. H. Galloway	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. H. H. Laughlin	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. Charles Willmer	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. W. H. Goodrell	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. A. C. Norris	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. D. M. Galusha	Armory rent, band, Third regiment	50.00
April	R. W. Janders	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. J. E. Devore	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. S. P. Moore	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. S. H. Myers	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. W. S. Barnhart	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. G. L. Staebert	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. F. S. Stone	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. M. Miller	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. A. R. Shaw	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. W. E. Atchison	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. J. W. Clark	Armory rent	55.00
April	Chas. C. & Foster	Armory rent, band, Fourth regiment	50.00
April	Capt. I. B. Kirk	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. J. E. Hays	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. A. F. Hoffman	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. J. A. Ott	Armory rent	55.00
April	Leak, D. M. & Co.	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. M. P. Haggard	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. C. W. King	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. Otto Hilo	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. S. E. Clapp	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. W. A. Kirk	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. J. A. Harty	Armory rent	55.00
April	Capt. E. A. Kreeger	Armory rent	55.00
April	White Line Trans. Co.	Freight and drayage, ordnance and quartermaster stores	29.63
April 30	John T. Hume	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, April, 1894	34.15
April 30	Carric Vleser	Steno-grapher, adjutant-general's office, April, 1894	100.00
April 30	George F. Hunt	Ordnance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, April, 1894	50.00
May 4	U. S. Express Co.	Express charges	41.06
May 4	Adams Express Co.	Express charges	2.30
May 4	American Express Co.	Express charges	2.30
May 4	Henry Fricks	Cleaning and repolishing uniforms, quartermaster's department	12.00
May 4	S. D. Childs & Co.	Sharshooters' badges, marksmen's pins and buttons	62.75
May 4	West Union Tel. Co.	Telegrams, adjutant-general's office, March and April, 1894	11.60
May 4	Capt. W. E. Atchison	Pay, camp service, 1894	50.14
June 7	John T. Hume	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, May, 1894	100.00
June 7	Carric Vleser	Steno-grapher, adjutant-general's office, May, 1894	50.00
June 7	George F. Hunt	Ordnance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, May, 1894	41.06
June 7	H. E. Wilkins	Expenses on duty with Iowa National Guard, April, May and June, 1894	85.90
June 13	Gen. John B. Prime	Expenses, official business, April and May, 1894	90.36
July 2	J. E. Barnard	Transportation, March, April and May, 1894, Omaha & St. Louis railway	5.84
July 2	C. P. Nash, treasurer	Transportation, May, 1894, Chicago & Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway	2.48
July 2	E. S. Benson, treasurer	Transportation, March, 1894, Iowa Central railway	1.34
July 2	W. J. Fablar, cashier	Transportation, on March, April and May, 1894, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway	38.71
July 2	Geo. W. Oakley, treas.	Transportation, April, 1894, Sioux City & Northern railway	3.12
July 2	J. H. Steurgis, auditor	Transportation, April and May, 1894, St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern railway	3.80

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1894.			
July 2	H. D. Thompson, sten.	Transportation, May, 1894, Des Moines Northern & Western railway	5 1.25
July 2	Theo. C. Sherwood, and	Transportation, March, April and May, 1894, Des Moines & Kansas City railway	8.30
July 2	Henry Fricks	Cleaning and repolishing clothing for via telegraph-general's department	17.00
July 2	U. S. Express Co.	Express charges, adjutant-general's office	2.35
July 2	Adams Express Co.	Express charges, adjutant-general's office	2.40
July 2	American Express Co.	Express charges, adjutant-general's office	.35
July 2	Postal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams, adjutant-general's office	.75
July 2	Western Union Tel. Co.	Telegrams, adjutant-general's office	2.30
July 2	W. H. Shaw	Special hire	.25
July 2	Glenn Brown	Expenses inspecting companies, First regiment	1.50
July 2	F. W. Mahin	Exp. on attending meeting to arrange camp, 1894	3.25
July 2	C. E. Foster	Exp. on attending meeting to arrange camp, 1894	14.72
July 2	C. V. Mount	Exp. on attending meeting to arrange camp, 1894	3.50
July 2	T. F. Cooke	Exp. on attending meeting to arrange camp, 1894	9.30
July 2	Col. H. E. Wilkins	Expenses inspecting companies, First regiment	8.15
July 2	Col. C. E. Foster	Expenses incurred on account of organization of Company K, Fourth regiment	8.00
July 2	L. A. Gibbs	Telegrams at Okala, May and June, 1894	8.35
July 2	Carric Vleser	Steno-grapher, adjutant-general's office, June, 1894	50.00
July 2	George F. Hunt	Ordnance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, June, 1894	41.00
July 2	John T. Hume	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, June, 1894	100.00
Aug 11	Capt. S. T. Hulse	Armory rent to March 31, 1894	55.00
Aug 11	Capt. E. O. Worthington	Armory rent to March 31, 1894	55.00
Aug 11	H. E. Wilkins	Expenses official business, July, 1894	9.50
Aug 11	H. E. Wilkins	Expenses making contracts, labor, etc., Third regiment camp, 1894	37.00
Aug 11	John T. Hume	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, July, 1894	100.00
Aug 11	Carric Vleser	Steno-grapher, adjutant-general's office, July, 1894	50.00
Aug 11	George F. Hunt	Ordnance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, July, 1894	61.06
Aug 11	W. S. Barnhart	Transportation, Company H, Third regiment, Indiana to Wick and return, 1894	30.00
Aug 11	S. H. Haggard	Wood furnished Third regiment 1894	37.15
Aug 11	Hason & Green	Bacon and beef furnished Third regiment camp, 1894	321.00
Aug 11	Collon & Scure	Bread furnished Third regiment camp, 1894	102.85
Aug 11	J. Armstrong	Livery hire, Third regiment camp, 1894	1.50
Aug 11	D. W. McLaughery	Horses, Third regiment camp, 1894	109.00
Aug 11	Ripplinger & Meier	Feed of greaves, Third regiment camp, 1894	8.00
Aug 11	L. S. Blanchard	Straw furnished for use Third regiment camp, 1894	29.50
Aug 11	Leak & H. Green	Services preparing Third regiment camp, 1894	8.00
Aug 11	Park A. Flattley	Labor preparing Third regiment camp, 1894	8.00
Aug 11	J. J. Ellsworth	Labor preparing Third regiment camp, 1894	6.00
Aug 11	J. B. Mariner	Labor preparing Third regiment camp, 1894	6.00
Aug 11	John D. Oady	Labor preparing Third regiment camp, 1894	8.00
Aug 11	Mark C. Meyers	Medical supplies, Third regiment camp, 1894	11.15

DISBURSEMENT 4—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1894.			
Aug. 24	Harley Hall.....	Hauling camp equipage, Third regiment camp, 1894.....	39.00
Aug. 24	John Hall.....	Ice furnished Third regiment camp, 1894.....	20.45
Aug. 24	Killgore & Berry.....	Groceries furnished Third regiment camp, 1894.....	239.57
Aug. 24	C. S. Rex.....	Rent of lumber, Third regiment camp, 1894.....	125.00
Aug. 24	Capt. M. H. Byers.....	Expenses court of inquiry, June, 1894.....	10.00
Aug. 24	Maj. J. C. Loper.....	Expenses court of inquiry, June, 1894.....	14.25
Aug. 24	S. D. Childs & Co.....	Sharpshooters' bars for Iowa National Guard, 1894.....	2.53
Sept. 1	Capt. J. E. Devore.....	Per diem 1894, Company A, Third regiment.....	273.29
Sept. 1	Capt. S. P. Moore.....	Per diem 1894, Company B, Third regiment.....	286.00
Sept. 1	Capt. M. H. Byers.....	Per diem 1894, Company C, Third regiment.....	286.00
Sept. 1	Capt. W. S. Burnett.....	Per diem 1894, Company D, Third regiment.....	202.00
Sept. 1	Lieut. W. H. Walters.....	Per diem 1894, Company E, Third regiment.....	257.00
Sept. 1	Capt. F. S. Stone.....	Per diem 1894, Company F, Third regiment.....	277.00
Sept. 1	Capt. M. Miller.....	Per diem 1894, Company I, Third regiment.....	227.00
Sept. 1	Capt. A. B. Shaw.....	Per diem 1894, Company K, Third regiment.....	222.00
Sept. 1	Capt. W. E. Atchison.....	Per diem 1894, Company L, Third regiment.....	222.00
Sept. 1	Capt. J. W. Clark.....	Per diem, 1894, Company M, Third regiment.....	205.60
Sept. 1	Major F. E. Lyman.....	Per diem, 1894, Signal corps.....	75.00
Sept. 1	John T. Hume, adjt.....	Per diem, field staff and band, Third regiment, 1894.....	253.37
Sept. 10	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, August, 1894.....	100.00
Sept. 10	Carrie Vieser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, August, 1894.....	50.00
Sept. 10	George F. Hunt.....	Ordnance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, August, 1894.....	41.26
Sept. 12	H. E. Wilkins.....	Expenses account camp, 1894.....	13.50
Sept. 12	H. E. Wilkins.....	Expenses making contracts and breaking camp First regiment, 1894.....	23.25
Sept. 15	Lieut. W. M. McKecher.....	Mis alla covec bills Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	9.65
Sept. 15	H. B. Falge.....	Ice furnished Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	15.93
Sept. 15	J. W. Stebbings.....	Hardware furnished Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	12.55
Sept. 15	George Palmer.....	Hauling camp equipage Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	67.25
Sept. 15	Thomas McQueen.....	Wood furnished Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	65.50
Sept. 15	A. G. Hardin.....	Rent of mattresses for hospital, Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	3.60
Sept. 15	E. S. Express company.....	Freight on bread furnished Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	11.44
Sept. 15	Lieut. W. M. McKecher.....	Labor, Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	89.05
Sept. 15	F. Hansen.....	Drugs and medicines furnished Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	49.84
Sept. 15	A. Steigleder.....	Beef and bacon furnished Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	413.32
Sept. 15	J. W. Stebbings.....	Commissary stores furnished Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	227.97
Sept. 15	A. Gieselman.....	Bread furnished Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	30.00
Sept. 15	Charles McQuade.....	Hauling tents, etc., Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	9.53
Sept. 15	G. W. Watson, agent.....	Lumber, fire range, Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	4.70
Sept. 15	John Able.....	Bread furnished Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	35.69

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1894.			
Sept. 15	Walton & Smith.....	Bread furnished Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	36.00
Sept. 15	Mack Brothers.....	Saddle horses and straw furnished Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	169.90
Sept. 15	John Cornforth.....	Crackers for company E, Fourth regiment.....	1.54
Sept. 15	Fingerson & Herrick.....	Material and making targets, Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	19.10
Sept. 15	Nondan Brothers.....	Transferring baggage enroute to and from Fourth regiment camp, 1894.....	3.00
Sept. 15	Col. F. W. Mahin.....	Railroad fares and other expenses account First regiment camp, 1894.....	24.67
Sept. 15	Maj. E. J. Parker.....	Per diem and expenses board of survey Transportation, subsistence and equipments, First brigade signal corps.....	22.00
Sept. 15	Maj. F. E. Lyman.....	Drugs and medicines furnished, Second regiment camp, 1894.....	24.00
Sept. 15	H. A. Emels.....	Expenses account small arms practice, Second regiment, 1894.....	3.40
Sept. 15	Clyde Lutz Trans. Co.....	Hauling tents and baggage, Second regiment, 1894.....	87.10
Sept. 15	Col. J. A. Guest.....	Per diem 1894, field, staff and band, Second regiment.....	45.12
Sept. 20	Capt. E. M. Jones.....	Per diem 1894, Company B, Second regiment.....	306.30
Sept. 20	Capt. John Tillie.....	Per diem 1894, Company C, Second regiment.....	204.31
Sept. 20	Capt. J. D. Glasgow.....	Per diem 1894, Company D, Second regiment.....	210.00
Sept. 20	Capt. W. H. Ogde.....	Per diem 1894, Company E, Second regiment.....	257.45
Sept. 20	Capt. H. H. Coughlan.....	Per diem 1894, Company G, Second regiment.....	247.75
Sept. 20	Capt. Charles Willner.....	Per diem 1894, Company H, Second regiment.....	323.39
Sept. 20	Capt. W. H. Goodrell.....	Per diem 1894, Company I, Second regiment.....	243.00
Sept. 20	Capt. A. C. Norris.....	Per diem 1894, Company K, Second regiment.....	229.04
Sept. 20	Capt. D. M. Galusha.....	Per diem 1894, Company L, Second regiment.....	235.00
Sept. 20	Capt. George F. Antkes.....	Per diem 1894, Company F, Second regiment.....	203.43
Sept. 27	J. B. Stamp.....	Meat for members Fourth regiment preparing camp, 1894.....	35.75
Sept. 28	George Kriebbaum.....	Labor in preparing Second regiment camp, 1894.....	60.30
Sept. 28	Capt. E. C. Worthington.....	Per diem 1894, Company H, Third regiment.....	275.00
Sept. 28	Col. C. E. Foster.....	Per diem 1894, field, staff and band, Fourth regiment.....	361.23
Sept. 28	Capt. I. R. Kirk.....	Per diem 1894, Company A, Fourth regiment.....	312.28
Sept. 28	Capt. J. E. Banyard.....	Per diem 1894, Company B, Fourth regiment.....	314.00
Sept. 28	Capt. J. A. Ott.....	Per diem 1894, Company G, Fourth regiment.....	304.78
Sept. 28	Capt. A. F. Hoffmann.....	Per diem 1894, Company C, Fourth regiment.....	277.20
Sept. 28	Capt. John Cornforth.....	Per diem 1894, Company E, Fourth regiment.....	291.50
Sept. 28	Capt. M. P. Haggard.....	Per diem 1894, Company F, Fourth regiment.....	273.00
Sept. 28	Capt. C. W. King.....	Per diem 1894, Company G, Fourth regiment.....	256.84
Sept. 28	Capt. J. A. Haley.....	Per diem 1894, Company H, Fourth regiment.....	272.58
Sept. 28	Capt. Otto Hill.....	Per diem 1894, Company I, Fourth regiment.....	236.00
Sept. 28	Capt. P. O. Bessell.....	Per diem 1894, Company K, Fourth regiment.....	231.00
Sept. 28	Capt. W. A. Kirk.....	Per diem 1894, Company L, Fourth regiment.....	246.00
Sept. 28	Capt. E. A. Kreeger.....	Per diem 1894, Company M, Fourth regiment.....	238.75
Sept. 28	Col. H. H. Canfield.....	Per diem 1894, signal corps, Second brigade.....	75.00

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	OR WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1894.			
Sept. 26	E. H. Smith	Meals for non-commissioned officers, Second Infantry, enroute to First regiment camp, 1894	\$ 15.00
Sept. 26	J. G. Suter	Bacon, beef and ham furnished First regiment camp, 1894	164.42
Sept. 26	H. Worralmont	Cornmealy stores furnished First regiment camp, 1894	203.28
Sept. 26	C. L. Van Meter	Labor and materials account flag staff, First regiment camp, 1894	10.75
Sept. 26	C. C. Bort	Saddle horse and livery, First regiment camp, 1894	5.00
Sept. 26	J. S. Hall	Shovels and rakes for First regiment camp, 1894	8.35
Sept. 26	Eastwood & Chase	Hardware furnished First regiment camp, 1894	5.15
Sept. 26	Robert Young	Bread furnished First regiment camp, 1894	100.10
Sept. 26	D. G. Hazard & Co.	Beef, bacon and ham furnished First regiment camp, 1894	370.97
Sept. 26	R. D. H. Haessler	Saddle horses furnished First regiment camp, 1894	5.00
Sept. 26	Hugh A. Thrift	Construction and equipment of rifle squad, First regiment camp, 1894	125.65
Sept. 26	A. Miller	Saddle horse, First regiment camp, 1894	3.90
Sept. 26	Harry J. Martin	Account labor setting up First regiment camp, 1894	45.00
Sept. 26	Maj. J. T. Davidson	Per diem and expenses inspecting Second regiment, 1894	17.14
Sept. 26	Piosta Lumber Co.	Lumber furnished Fourth regiment camp, 1894	153.72
Sept. 26	U. W. King	Expenses repairs on cannon	25.90
Oct. 2	John T. Ryms	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, September, 1894	100.00
Oct. 2	Carrie Visser	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, September, 1894	50.00
Oct. 2	George F. Hunt	Ordnance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, September, 1894	41.66
Oct. 9	Capt. S. T. Blabee	Per diem, 1894, Company A, Second regiment	326.50
Oct. 9	Capt. W. J. Duggan	Per diem, 1894, Company G, Third regiment	294.00
Oct. 18	Capt. C. O. McCollom	Armory rent, band, First regiment	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. F. O. Goetzke	Armory rent, band, Second regiment	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. John T. Hunt	Armory rent, band, Third regiment	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. O. C. Sevier	Armory rent, band, Fourth regiment	50.00
Oct. 18	Gen. H. H. Boone	Headquarters allowance, First brigade	15.50
Oct. 18	Gen. W. L. Davis	Headquarters allowance, Second brigade	15.50
Oct. 18	Col. F. W. Mahin	Headquarters allowance, First regiment	15.50
Oct. 18	Col. J. A. Gust	Headquarters allowance, Second regiment	15.50
Oct. 18	Col. G. V. Mount	Headquarters allowance, Third regiment	15.50
Oct. 18	Col. C. E. Foster	Headquarters allowance, Fourth regiment	15.50
Oct. 18	Capt. W. H. Thrift	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. E. H. Smith	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. F. H. Rogene	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. J. G. St. John	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. J. P. Matthews	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. E. S. Miller	Armory rent	19.47
Oct. 18	Capt. H. V. Duffy	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. S. E. Clapp	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. C. L. Root	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. E. J. Johnson	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. S. T. Blabee	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. E. M. Jones	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. John Thibault	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. J. D. Glascock	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. W. H. Oglethorpe	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. Charles Wilmer	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. W. H. Goodsell	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. A. C. Norton	Armory rent	50.00
Oct. 18	Capt. D. M. Galusha	Armory rent	50.00

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	OR WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1894.			
Oct. 18	Capt. J. T. Mofft	Armory rent to March 31, 1894	\$ 55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. J. E. Devoce	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. W. H. Byers	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. W. S. Barnett	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Lieut. W. H. Walters	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. M. Miller	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. A. B. Shaw	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. J. W. Clark	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. J. H. Kirk	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. J. E. Bayard	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. A. E. Hoffman	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. J. A. O'Leary	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. John Cornforth	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. C. W. King	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. J. A. Harty	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. Otto Hill	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. P. O. Reifel	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. W. A. Kirk	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. E. A. Kreeger	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	Capt. L. J. Howell	Armory rent	55.00
Oct. 18	John R. Prime, adjt. gen.	Labor hired at arsenal	254.70
Oct. 18	W. H. Duke & Co.	Hardware furnished adjutant-general's and quartermaster-general's departments	10.50
Oct. 18	E. E. Reed	Railroad fare paid to First regiment camp, 1894	5.35
Oct. 18	Capt. S. P. Moore	Freight paid on ordnance and expenses and per diem account camps, 1894	1.99
Oct. 18	Gen. J. H. Lincoln	Expenses preparing First regiment camp, 1894	4.31
Oct. 18	C. L. Sebern	Expenses account camps, 1894	17.50
Oct. 18	Col. T. F. Cooke	Expenses preparing First regiment camp, 1894	2.55
Oct. 18	Col. C. V. Mount	Expenses account camps, 1894	21.30
Oct. 18	G. S. Wacker	Expenses account Third regiment camp, 1894, and freight paid	12.07
Oct. 18	S. T. Burrell	Hospital attendant at First regiment camp, 1894	8.00
Oct. 18	White Line Transfer Co.	Subsistence and lodging quartermaster's party, First regiment, 1894	6.00
Oct. 18	W. R. Lucas, agent	Freight and drayage on ordnance and quartermaster stores	313.73
Oct. 25	Capt. J. P. Matthews	Freight on cannon, 1894	51.52
Oct. 25	Capt. S. E. Clapp	Travel allowance from camp, 1894	5.10
Oct. 25	L. H. Winslow	Travel allowance to and from camp, 1894	12.50
Oct. 25	T. A. Yearnshaw	Allowance for transportation from camp, 1894	1.77
Oct. 25	Capt. S. P. Moore	Telegrams June, July, August, September, 1894	54.15
Oct. 25	U. S. Express Co.	Freight, adjutant-general's and quartermaster-general's departments	55.00
Oct. 25	American Express Co.	Freight, adjutant-general's and quartermaster-general's departments	24.50
Oct. 25	Adams Express Co.	Freight, adjutant-general's and quartermaster-general's departments	16.70
Oct. 25	Lieut. W. H. Walters	Freight, adjutant-general's and quartermaster-general's departments	4.10
Nov. 7	John T. Ryms	Armory rent to March 31, 1894	50.00
Nov. 7	Carrie Visser	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, October, 1894	100.00
Nov. 7	George F. Hunt	Ordnance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, October, 1894	50.00
Nov. 7	J. B. Prime, adjt. gen.	Expenses, official business, June, July, August and September, 1894	108.85
Nov. 8	Capt. L. F. Sutton	Armory rent	55.00
Nov. 8	Capt. L. J. Howell	Armory rent	55.00
Nov. 8	Capt. W. E. Aitchison	Armory rent	55.00
Nov. 8	Capt. F. S. Beard	Armory rent	55.00
Nov. 8	Major C. D. Ham	Expenses and per diem, inspection First and Fourth regiments	43.54
Nov. 8	S. E. Haris	Lumber used at First regiment camp, 1894	19.62
Nov. 8	H. J. Hulskamp	Miscellaneous expenses, Second regiment camp, 1894	40.55
Nov. 8	O. Wedertz & Son	Ice, furnished Second regiment camp, 1894	17.85

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1894.			
Nov. 8	Otto Lorenz.....	Supplies, furnished Second regiment camp, 1894	\$ 123.82
Nov. 8	George Boeck.....	Beef and bacon, furnished Second regiment camp, 1894	282.02
Nov. 8	J. W. Smithers.....	Bread, furnished Second regiment camp, 1894	79.11
Nov. 8	Eugene Battles.....	Groceries, furnished Second regiment camp, 1894	153.51
Nov. 8	Capt. W. H. Ogile.....	Travel ration allowance, 1894	5.40
Nov. 8	Capt. A. J. Norris.....	Travel ration allowance, 1894	10.80
Nov. 8	Capt. D. M. Galusha.....	Travel ration allowance, 1894	10.50
Nov. 8	Capt. L. J. Rowell.....	Travel ration allowance, 1894	5.40
Nov. 8	Capt. F. R. Roziene.....	Travel ration allowance, 1894	5.55
Nov. 8	Capt. H. V. Duffy.....	Travel ration allowance, 1894	9.90
Nov. 8	Capt. S. E. Clapp.....	Transportation company K, First regiment, en route to and from First regiment camp	10.00
Nov. 8	F. W. Woodring.....	Expenses and time preparing First regiment camp, 1894	7.25
Nov. 8	Capt. John Tillie.....	Allowance for cartridges purchased 1894	18.00
Nov. 8	Capt. S. T. Bisbee.....	Balance pay for camp services, 1894	6.00
Nov. 8	Col. F. W. Mahin.....	Per diem, 1894, field staff and band, First regiment	422.00
Nov. 8	Capt. W. H. Thrift.....	Per diem, 1894, Company A, First regiment	318.78
Nov. 8	Capt. F. R. Fisher.....	Per diem, 1894, Company B, First regiment	227.00
Nov. 8	Capt. E. H. Smith.....	Per diem, 1894, Company C, First regiment	342.50
Nov. 8	Capt. F. B. Roziene.....	Per diem, 1894, Company D, First regiment	283.40
Nov. 8	Capt. L. F. Sutton.....	Per diem, 1894, Company E, First regiment	200.78
Nov. 8	Capt. J. G. St. John.....	Per diem, 1894, Company F, First regiment	255.00
Nov. 8	Capt. J. P. Matthews.....	Per diem, 1894, Company G, First regiment	225.00
Nov. 8	Capt. E. S. Miller.....	Per diem, 1894, Company H, First regiment	194.00
Nov. 8	Capt. H. V. Duffy.....	Per diem, 1894, Company I, First regiment	253.50
Nov. 8	Capt. S. E. Clapp.....	Per diem, 1894, Company K, First regiment	345.00
Nov. 8	Capt. C. L. Root.....	Per diem, 1894, Company L, First regiment	322.78
Nov. 8	Capt. E. O. Johnson.....	Per diem, 1894, company M, First regiment	296.00
Nov. 22	Capt. F. R. Fisher.....	Armory rent	55.00
Nov. 22	Capt. F. R. Fisher.....	Travel ration allowance, 1894	5.10
Nov. 22	W. A. Overling.....	Expenses board of health account diphtheria patient, First regiment camp, 1894	31.00
Nov. 22	W. A. Overling.....	Board of camp, Vinton, August, 1894	2.10
Nov. 20	Capt. J. P. Matthews.....	Supplies furnished quartermaster-general's department for I. N. G.	157.50
Nov. 20	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, November, 1894	100.00
Nov. 20	Carrie Vieser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, November, 1894	50.00
Nov. 20	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, November, 1894	41.65
Nov. 20	Capt. W. J. Duggan.....	Armory rent to March, 31, 1894	55.00
Nov. 20	J. H. Ellis, ass't treas.....	Transportation, 1894, Humston & Shennah railway	13.60
Nov. 20	H. D. Thompson, treas.....	Transportation, 1894, Des Moines Northern and Western railway	1.70
Nov. 20	J. F. Elder, ass't G. P. A.....	Transportation, 1894, Keokuk & Western railway	4.25
Nov. 20	M. M. Kirkman, ad. V. P.....	Transportation, 1894, Chicago & Northwestern railway	256.33
Dec. 2	Capt. G. P. Anthes.....	Armory rent to September, 30, 1894	55.00
Dec. 2	S. J. Sturges.....	Drugs and medicines furnished First regiment camp, 1894	3.30
Dec. 2	T. J. Fletcher, treas.....	Transportation, 1894, Iowa Central railway	3.91
Dec. 2	W. J. Fabian, cashier.....	Transportation, 1894, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway	1,022.83

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1894.			
Dec. 14	F. G. Ranney, treas.....	Transportation, 1894, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway	\$ 2,357.88
Dec. 14	J. C. Brocksmit, ad'r.....	Transportation, 1894, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway	804.13
Dec. 14	J. F. Titus, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1894, Illinois Central railway	405.45
Dec. 17	Col. T. F. Cooke.....	Expenses for locating range and allowance for postage and stationery	15.75
Dec. 17	Capt. W. J. Duggan.....	Armory rent to August, 30, 1894	55.00
Dec. 17	Theo. C. Sherwood.....	Transportation, 1894, Des Moines & Kansas City railway	145.50
Dec. 21	Capt. M. H. Byers.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, December, 1894	79.75
Dec. 21	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, December, 1894	100.00
Dec. 21	Carrie Vieser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, December, 1894	50.00
Dec. 21	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, 1894	41.65
1895.			
Jan. 1	Capt. E. H. Smith.....	Clothing allowance, 1894	107.90
Jan. 1	Capt. F. R. Roziene.....	Clothing allowance, 1894	154.30
Jan. 1	Capt. C. L. Root.....	Clothing allowance, 1894	155.48
Jan. 1	Capt. F. R. Fisher.....	Clothing allowance, 1894	144.81
Jan. 1	Capt. John Tillie.....	Clothing allowance, 1894	174.56
Jan. 1	Capt. S. T. Bisbee.....	Clothing allowance, 1894	155.25
Jan. 1	Capt. L. J. Rowell.....	Clothing allowance, 1894	140.00
Jan. 1	Capt. J. P. Glasgow.....	Clothing allowance, 1894-5	337.50
Jan. 1	Capt. W. H. Ogile.....	Clothing allowance, 1894	153.00
Jan. 1	Capt. F. C. Worthington.....	Clothing allowance, 1894	77.83
Jan. 1	Capt. E. C. Miller.....	Clothing allowance, 1894	63.88
Jan. 1	Lieut. W. T. Chantland.....	Clothing allowance, 1894	168.00
Jan. 1	C. P. Nash, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1894, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway	42.75
Jan. 1	R. W. Eager, auditor.....	Transportation, 1894, Mason City & Ft. Dodge railway	5.30
Jan. 8	Max Bros.....	Teams and conveyances, Fourth regiment, 1894	54.50
Jan. 8	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Telegram, adjutant-general's office	3.10
Jan. 8	Adams Express Co.....	Express charges	.40
Jan. 8	U. S. Express Co.....	Express charges	.80
Jan. 8	American Express Co.....	Express charges	2.10
Jan. 8	Henry Fricks.....	Cleaning uniforms	5.00
Jan. 8	J. J. McLaughlin.....	Laundry at general	2.25
Jan. 8	A. Kempf.....	Supplies furnished First regiment camp, 1894	25.45
Jan. 22	Barlett, Ward & Co.....	Supplies furnished medical and quartermaster department	36.85
Jan. 22	White Line Transfer Co.....	Freight and drayage ordinance and quartermaster stores	26.15
Jan. 22	Capt. John Tillie.....	R-rails on rifle range, 1894	31.87
Jan. 22	Capt. E. S. Miller.....	Travel ration and transportation allowance, camp, 1894	1.28
Jan. 22	Capt. J. O. St. John.....	Travel ration and transportation allowance, camp, 1894	5.35
Jan. 22	Capt. W. H. Ogile.....	Balance pay due, 1894	1.30
Feb. 1	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, January, 1895	100.00
Feb. 1	Carrie Vieser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, January, 1895	50.00
Feb. 1	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, January, 1895	41.65
Feb. 5	W. G. Parsy, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1895, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway	730.75
Feb. 5	Capt. O. C. Servis.....	Transportation, account Fourth regiment camp, 1894	2.84
Feb. 5	Col. J. A. Gunt.....	Paid on out ordinance stores	1.87
Feb. 5	Capt. M. B. Schermerhorn.....	Balance fare paid, official business	1.47
March 8	Carrie Vieser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, February, 1895	50.00
March 8	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, February, 1895	100.00
March 8	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, February, 1895	41.65
March 8	Theo. C. Sherwood, treas.....	Transportation account general services, 1895, Des Moines & Kansas City railway	17.40
March 8	Gen. J. B. Lincoln.....	Services under General Orders No. 2, 1895	40.00

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1899			
March 2	C. M. Gamson.....	Meals and lodging account, officers' school, 1899.	\$ 45.56
March 4	D. G. Ferguson.....	Meals and lodging account, officers' school, 1899.	116.00
March 6	Col. Oiddings.....	Meals and lodging account, officers' school, 1899.	62.00
March 6	A. H. Thayer.....	Meals and lodging account, officers' school, 1899.	79.00
March 6	C. F. Curtis.....	Lodging account, officers' school, 1899.	7.00
March 6	Maxwell & Son.....	Meals account, officers' school, 1899.	6.00
March 6	M. R. Smith, treasurer.....	Transportation account, officers' school, 1899.	35.00
April 1	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, March, 1899.	100.00
April 1	Carrie Visser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, March, 1899.	50.00
April 1	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, March, 1899.	41.66
April 1	Col. T. F. Cooke.....	Expenses account, officers' school, January and February, 1899.	6.10
April 1	Capt. M. S. Schermerhorn.....	Allowance, postage and stationery, Inspector small arms practice, Fourth regiment.	19.00
April 1	Capt. J. D. Liggett.....	Allowance, postage and stationery, Inspector small arms practice, Third regiment.	19.00
April 1	Capt. C. W. Kemble.....	Allowance, postage and stationery, Inspector small arms practice, second regiment.	19.00
April 1	George Greene.....	Expenses flag cases and rifle range.	19.00
April 1	H. E. Wilkins.....	Expenses inspecting First brigade, March, 1899.	66.75
April 1	Capt. O. C. Servis.....	Clothing allowance, Fourth regiment band, to June 1, 1899.	64.45
April 19	Gen. W. L. Davis.....	Headquarters allowance, Second brig.	15.50
April 19	Gen. H. H. Wright.....	Headquarters allowance, First brigade.	15.50
April 19	Col. F. W. Mahin.....	Headquarters allowance, First regiment.	15.50
April 19	Col. J. A. Guest.....	Headquarters allowance, Second regiment.	15.50
April 19	Col. C. V. Monan.....	Headquarters allowance, Third regiment.	15.50
April 19	Col. O. E. Foster.....	Headquarters allowance, Fourth regiment.	15.50
April 19	Capt. C. C. McCollom.....	Armory rent, band, First regiment.	50.00
April 19	Capt. W. H. Thrift.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. F. K. Fisher.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. Geo. A. Evans.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. F. B. Roziers.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. L. F. Sutton.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. J. G. St. John.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Lieut. J. F. Traor.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. S. E. Chapp.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. L. B. Roof.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. F. C. Johnson.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. F. C. Goodlocke.....	Armory rent, band, second regiment.	50.00
April 19	Capt. S. T. Hulse.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. John Tillis.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. L. B. Glasgow.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. W. H. Ogilvie.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. H. H. Chan-land.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. W. H. Goodrell.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. A. C. Norris.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Lieut. C. H. Eubank.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. L. J. Rowell.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. J. T. Hume.....	Armory rent, band, Third regiment.	50.00
April 19	Lieut. J. H. Hillman.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. S. P. Moore.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. M. H. Byers.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. W. S. Barnhart.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. F. S. Stone.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. W. H. Walters.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Lieut. W. J. Waggoner.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. W. C. Worthington.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. N. B. Rice.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. A. B. Shaw.....	Armory rent.	50.00

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1899			
April 19	Capt. W. E. Altobianco.....	Armory rent.	\$ 50.00
April 19	Capt. J. W. Clark.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. J. E. Baryard.....	Armory rent, band, Fourth regiment.	50.00
April 19	Capt. H. B. Brandon.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Lieut. J. W. Lee.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. John Cornforth.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. W. T. Chan-land.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. Otto Hill.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Lieut. A. F. A. Lieb.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. P. O. Helson.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. W. A. Kirk.....	Armory rent.	50.00
April 19	Capt. W. G. Hobart.....	Armory rent.	50.00
May 1	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, April, 1899.	100.00
May 1	Carrie Visser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, April, 1899.	50.00
May 1	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, April, 1899.	41.66
May 1	W. H. Duke & Co.....	Hardware furnished adjutant-general's department.	1.25
May 1	United States Exp. Co.....	Charges on packages.	6.15
May 1	Adams Express Co.....	Charges on packages.	2.25
May 1	American Express Co.....	Charges on packages.	5.50
May 1	Bestall, Ward & Co.....	Supplies furnished quartermaster-general's department.	9.75
May 1	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Telephone, April, 1899.	1.81
May 1	J. H. Sturgis, son's Treas.	Transportation, I. N. G., St. Louis, Rock-Island & North-western railway.	108.40
May 1	J. C. Brockmeyer, auditor.....	Travels, Canton, I. N. G., Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway.	12.00
May 1	J. F. Peasley, treas.....	Transportation, I. N. G., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway.	57.10
May 1	T. J. Fletcher, treas.....	Transportation, I. N. G., Iowa Central railway.	14.85
May 1	M. M. Kirkman.....	Transportation, I. N. G., Chicago & North-western railway.	119.60
May 1	F. O. Ranney, treas.....	Transportation, I. N. G., Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.	19.15
May 1	J. F. Titus, treas.....	Transportation, I. N. G., Illinois Central railway.	3.90
May 1	H. J. Hulsekamp.....	Expenses, packing and shipping ordnance and quartermaster stores.	6.75
May 1	Capt. W. T. Chan-land.....	Allowance for quarters, Company G, Fourth regiment, account camp, 1899.	7.50
May 1	Henry Fricke & Co.....	Cleaning uniforms, quartermaster-general's department.	11.90
May 1	S. D. Childs & Co.....	Supplies furnished adjutant-general's department.	66.65
May 1	Capt. W. H. Goodrell.....	Allowance for constructing rifle range, Company I, Second regiment.	15.00
May 1	Maj. J. T. Davidson.....	Expenses per diem inspecting companies First to Fourth regiments, April, May, 1899.	109.10
May 21	H. E. Wilkins.....	Expenses inspection Second brigade, April and May, 1899.	85.40
May 29	John B. Prince, adj-gen.....	Expenses office, Louisville, December, 1898, to May, 1899.	118.25
May 31	Carrie Visser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, May, 1899.	60.00
May 31	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, May, 1899.	41.66
June 30	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, May, 1899.	100.00
June 30	C. G. Greene, pres.....	Rent of land for rifle range to June 1, 1899.	100.00
June 31	George Greene, treas.....	Clearing and grubbing land for rifle range.	250.00
June 31	John P. Frier.....	Supplies for signal corps.	110.00
July 1	H. E. Wilkins.....	Expenses supervising construction of rifle range.	12.00
July 1	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, June, 1899.	100.00
July 1	Carrie Visser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, June, 1899.	50.00
July 1	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, June, 1899.	41.66

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
July 13 1895	Geo. Greene, treasurer.	Construction of fence, rifle range.	\$ 64.00
July 13	Gen James Rule.	Headquarters allowance.	8.50
July 13	Lieut. F. D. Ronnison.	Armory rent.	25.00
July 13	Capt. F. E. Deane.	Armory rent.	25.00
July 13	Capt. M. P. Ingham.	Drilling wells and building range house.	24.00
July 13	George Greene.	Supplies for signal department.	22.50
July 23	J. H. Hannell & Co.	Expenses attending convention military surgeons.	18.00
July 23	Capt. H. H. Coughlin.	Allowance for rifle range, 1895.	13.00
July 23	Col. J. H. Guest.	Expenses account muster Company H, and location First brigade camp.	3.75
July 23	Col. F. W. Mahin.	Expenses attending business, April and July, 1895.	7.50
July 23	Capt. S. P. Moore.	Allowance for rifle range, 1894 and 1895.	25.00
July 23	Col. O. E. Foster.	Expense account official business in June 1895.	4.50
July 23	E. B. Smith.	Publication of notice for proposals for construction rifle range.	6.00
July 23	Western Union Tel. Co.	Telegrams adjutant-general's office, April and May, 1895.	17.81
July 23	W. B. Shaw.	Rubber stamps.	1.00
July 23	W. G. Reed.	Supplies for quartermaster-general's department.	.80
July 23	American Express Co.	Charges on packages.	2.95
July 23	Adams Express Co.	Charges on packages.	2.10
July 23	U. S. Express Co.	Charges on packages.	1.00
Aug. 2	H. E. Wilkins.	Expenses inspecting sites and making contracts account camps, 1895.	15.50
Aug. 2	John T. Hume.	Clerk adjutant-general's office, July, 1895.	100.00
Aug. 2	Carrie Vieser.	Stenographer adjutant-general's office, July, 1895.	50.00
Aug. 2	Geo. F. Hunt.	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, July, 1895.	41.00
Aug. 2	Geo. Greene, treasurer.	Grading and building target shed, rifle range.	318.00
Aug. 3	J. R. Prims, adjt.-gen.	Traveling expenses, official business, June and July, 1895.	41.25
Aug. 14	Geo. Greene, treasurer.	Grading state rifle range, as per contract.	210.00
Aug. 16	Mal. J. T. Davidson.	Miscellaneous bills First brigade camp, 1895.	166.80
Aug. 18	Mal. J. T. Davidson.	Labor, setting up and breaking camp, 1895.	277.70
Aug. 19	William Vincent.	Wood, First brigade camp, 1895.	72.00
Aug. 19	H. B. Strickler.	Use of team hauling supplies, First brigade camp, 1895.	26.37
Aug. 19	Thomas Mitchell.	Straw furnished First brigade camp, 1895.	57.00
Aug. 19	J. L. Hughes.	Hire of horses and foage for horses First brigade camp, 1895.	16.00
Aug. 19	John Vincent.	Team used at First brigade camp, 1895.	4.00
Aug. 19	Bols W. Co.	Balance due for packing boxes.	11.78
Aug. 19	Levy Electric & Con. Co.	Expenses for signal department.	2.00
Aug. 19	N. E. Walsh.	Supplies for signal department.	4.50
Aug. 19	Henry Finkle.	Cleaning uniforms.	21.00
Aug. 19	George Hunt.	Recd. stamp quartermaster-general's department.	1.25
Aug. 19	W. H. Shaw.	Recd. stamp quartermaster-general's department.	3.84
Aug. 19	Western Union Tel. Co.	Telegrams, July, 1895.	6.73
Aug. 19	Major J. C. Loper and J. W. T. Hume.	Expenses trip to Knoxville.	265.40
Aug. 17	Geo. Greene, treasurer.	Woodwork marker's shelter, rifle range.	20.00
Aug. 21	Gen. J. R. Lincoln.	Per diem and expenses, camp, August, 1895.	20.50
Aug. 21	E. A. Sciple.	Printing, account Four regiment camp, 1895.	2.50
Aug. 21	Col. G. E. Foster.	Expenses and per diem, account Second brigade camp, 1895.	13.00
Aug. 21	John T. Hume.	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, August, 1895.	100.00
Aug. 21	John T. Hume.	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office August, 1895.	50.00
Aug. 21	Carrie Vieser.	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, August, 1895.	50.00
Aug. 21	George F. Hunt.	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's office, August, 1895.	41.00

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Sept. 1 1895.	Lieut. W. M. McCarver.	Services preparing Fourth regiment camp, 1895.	\$ 8.00
Sept. 4	V. A. Blomgren.	Services in preparing Second brigade camp, 1895.	12.25
Sept. 4	Capt. W. J. Ingham.	Travel ration allowance.	5.40
Sept. 4	Capt. C. L. Reed.	Travel ration allowance.	7.50
Sept. 4	J. W. Spooner & Co.	Hauling camp equipment, First brigade camp, 1895.	14.50
Sept. 4	Capt. W. J. McCullough.	Expenses of subsistence, advance party First brigade camp, 1895.	31.97
Sept. 4	Gen. H. H. Wright.	Hire of saddle horses and hauling baggage, First brigade camp, 1895.	4.00
Sept. 4	Ed. Knott & Son.	Tent for use at Second brigade camp, 1895.	25.50
Sept. 4	H. E. Wilkins.	Expenses attending camps, 1895.	24.25
Sept. 4	Wife & Manser.	Rent of furniture general headquarters Second brigade camp, 1895.	4.00
Sept. 7	J. W. Heavilin.	Labor, quartermaster-general's department, July and August, 1895.	15.00
Sept. 7	W. G. Dale.	For diet, a. s. and commissary-organizing, preparing Second brigade camp, 1895.	14.40
Sept. 7	J. M. Ellis.	Repairing and replacing fixtures and fitting pits, First brigade camp, 1895.	30.00
Sept. 7	Mal. J. T. Davidson.	Pay nine four men for labor, First brigade camp, 1895.	12.25
Sept. 7	Louis Case.	Account labor, Second brigade camp, 1895.	3.25
Sept. 7	Adam Fortner.	Subsistence and quarters for detail packing camp equipment, Second brigade camp, 1895.	10.00
Sept. 7	A. B. Shaw.	Hardware furnished First brigade camp, 1895.	11.25
Sept. 7	Joseph Cox & Son.	Hardware furnished First brigade camp, 1895.	17.00
Sept. 7	J. W. Shankland.	Labor, quartermaster-general's department, and account First brigade camp, 1895.	20.50
Sept. 7	Lewis Lumber Co.	Lumber used for flooring tents, building stinks, etc. and item used at First brigade camp, 1895.	200.80
Sept. 10	J. C. Garner.	Lumber used for flooring tent, building stinks and storehouse, Second brigade camp, 1895.	226.44
Sept. 16	Capt. E. B. Brandon.	Expense, account uniforms and transfer of baggage, to and from Second brigade camp, 1895.	9.75
Sept. 16	L. B. Winslow.	Per diem and expenses, preparing Second brigade camp, 1895.	12.50
Sept. 16	John D. Cady.	Services, preparing First brigade camp, 1895.	12.00
Sept. 18	L. Harbach.	Cuts and measures furnished quartermaster-general's department.	50.00
Sept. 16	Lt. Col. W. H. Humphrey.	Railroad fare account to camp.	6.50
Sept. 16	Capt. H. H. Coughlin.	Expense arrival of deserters from First brigade camp and railroad fare paid.	12.00
Sept. 16	Col. C. V. Mount.	Per diem and expenses, preparing First brigade camp, 1895.	23.00
Sept. 18	Capt. M. Miller.	Transportation Company I, Third regiment, loaded to gravity and return, account First brigade camp, 1895.	25.00
Sept. 18	Mal. D. A. Thorborg.	Expense small arms practice, Second brigade camp, 1895.	73.00
Sept. 17	J. R. Prims, adjt.-gen.	Expenses attending First and Second brigade camps, August, 1895.	51.00
Sept. 21	Strickler & Co.	Bread furnished First brigade camp, 1895.	274.10
Sept. 21	W. S. McKee.	Ice furnished First brigade camp, 1895.	15.00
Sept. 21	Biddle & Blyss.	Groceries furnished First brigade camp, 1895.	302.50
Sept. 21	Shinagle & Strickler.	Meat furnished First brigade camp, 1895.	331.85
Sept. 21	Capt. F. W. Gray.	Labor hired preparing Second brigade camp, 1895.	205.10
Sept. 21	F. H. Kenney.	Ice furnished Second brigade camp, 1895.	65.50
Sept. 21	H. R. Fuller.	Wood, straw, and services self and team, Second brigade camp, 1895.	225.00

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1905.			
Sept. 21	Capt. F. W. Crary.....	Services self and quartermaster sergeant and expenses account Second brigade camp 1895.	\$ 23.10
Sept. 21	Frank Waldschmidt.....	Hardware furnished Second brigade camp 1895.	7.15
Sept. 21	Capt. L. F. Sutton.....	Travel ration allowance Company E, First regiment.	11.10
Sept. 21	Lieut. J. S. Wilson.....	Per diem and expenses self and sergt. Martin, second brigade camp.	22.45
Sept. 21	Capt. C. V. Mount.....	Allowance for rifle range, Company E, Third regiment, 1895.	15.00
Sept. 21	J. H. Herring.....	Account telegram instrument destroyed by lightning, Second brigade camp, 1895.	2.75
Sept. 21	Lieut. F. W. Woodring.....	Services preparing and breaking camp, 1895.	10.00
Sept. 21	White Line Trans. Co.....	Freight and drayage, ordnance and quartermaster stores.	128.02
Oct. 1	John T. Hume.....	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, September, 1895.	100.00
Oct. 1	Carrie Vieser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's office, September, 1895.	50.00
Oct. 1	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, September, 1895.	41.06
Oct. 1	Biddle & Riggs.....	Groceries furnished First brigade camp, 1895.	25.22
Oct. 1	Col. H. E. Wilkins.....	Expenses inspection duty, 1895.	21.00
Oct. 1	Maj. J. T. Davidson.....	Rent of furniture First brigade camp, 1895.	6.01
Oct. 1	Shinogle & Strickler.....	Balances due for meat furnished First brigade camp, 1895.	27.85
Oct. 1	Strickler & Co.....	Bread furnished First brigade camp, 1895.	4.16
Oct. 9	Percy H. Tenant.....	Labor, state arsenal, quartermaster-general's department.	9.00
Oct. 9	Geo. Greene, treasurer.....	Constructing embankment for shelter trench and grading state rifle range.	354.28
Oct. 11	Jno. B. Prime, adjt.-gen.....	Expenses, official business, August, September, October, 1895.	25.73
Oct. 11	Capt. John T. Hume.....	Per diem, 1895, Company A, Third regiment.	521.96
Oct. 11	Lieut. A. M. Groom.....	Per diem, 1895, Company A, Third regiment.	234.97
Oct. 11	Capt. S. P. Moore.....	Per diem, 1895, Company B, Third regiment.	341.41
Oct. 11	Capt. M. H. Byers.....	Per diem, 1895, Company C, Third regiment.	359.68
Oct. 11	Lieut. O. L. Wright.....	Per diem, 1895, Company D, Third regiment.	273.24
Oct. 11	Capt. C. V. Mount.....	Per diem, 1895, Company E, Third regiment.	301.21
Oct. 11	Capt. F. S. Stone.....	Per diem, 1895, Company F, Third regiment.	308.90
Oct. 11	Capt. W. J. Duggan.....	Per diem, 1895, Company G, Third regiment.	273.90
Oct. 11	Capt. E. C. Worthington.....	Per diem, 1895, Company H, Third regiment.	377.15
Oct. 11	Capt. M. Miller.....	Per diem, 1895, Company I, Third regiment.	310.00
Oct. 11	Capt. A. B. Shaw.....	Per diem, 1895, Company K, Third regiment.	281.91
Oct. 11	Capt. W. E. Altechison.....	Per diem, 1895, Company L, Third regiment.	373.20
Oct. 11	Capt. J. W. Clark.....	Per diem, 1895, Company M, Third regiment.	298.84
Oct. 11	Adams Express Co.....	Charges, packages, adjutant-general's office, May, June, July, August, 1895.	67.15
Oct. 21	Starr & White.....	Beef, bacon and ham furnished Second brigade, camp 1895.	427.56
Oct. 21	Des Moines Tent and Awning Co.....	Tents and bed sacks, quartermaster-general's department, 1895.	335.40
Oct. 21	W. F. Fritz.....	Groceries furnished Second brigade camp, 1895.	418.23
Oct. 21	H. C. Boding.....	Bacon and beef furnished Second brigade camp, 1895.	376.43

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1895.			
Oct. 21	Roy Fortner.....	Bread furnished Second brigade camp, 1895.	\$ 281.00
Oct. 21	Western Union Tel. Co.....	Telegrams, adjutant-general's office, July and August, 1895.	12.55
Nov. 1	John T. Hume.....	Clk. ex. adjutant-general's office, October, 1895.	100.00
Nov. 1	Carrie Vieser.....	Stenographer, adjutant-general's department, October, 1895.	30.00
Nov. 1	George F. Hunt.....	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, October, 1895.	41.06
Nov. 1	H. Gregg.....	Labor, state arsenal, October, 1895.	14.25
Nov. 1	Hon. H. H. Wright.....	Per diem, 1895, First brigade camp.	104.00
Nov. 1	Gen. James Rice.....	Per diem, 1895, second brigade camp.	123.00
Nov. 1	Col. G. E. Foster.....	Per diem, 1895, field staff and band, Fourth regiment.	504.58
Nov. 1	Capt. W. M. Seating.....	Per diem, 1895, Company A, Fourth regiment.	336.50
Nov. 1	Capt. J. E. Banyard.....	Per diem, 1895, Company B, Fourth regiment.	401.77
Nov. 1	Lieut. J. W. Lee.....	Per diem, 1895, Company C, Fourth regiment.	418.19
Nov. 1	Capt. E. B. Brandon.....	Per diem, 1895, Company D, Fourth regiment.	305.01
Nov. 1	Capt. D. M. Odle.....	Per diem, 1895, Company E, Fourth regiment.	344.02
Nov. 1	Capt. M. P. Haggard.....	Per diem, 1895, Company F, Fourth regiment.	299.48
Nov. 1	Capt. W. T. Chastland.....	Per diem, 1895, Company G, Fourth regiment.	340.67
Nov. 1	Capt. O. C. Servis.....	Per diem, 1895, Company H, Fourth regiment.	321.32
Nov. 1	Capt. Otto Hill.....	Per diem, 1895, Company A, Fourth regiment.	387.36
Nov. 1	Capt. F. O. Refsell.....	Per diem, 1895, Company K, Fourth regiment.	379.44
Nov. 1	Capt. W. A. Firk.....	Per diem, 1895, Company L, Fourth regiment.	316.58
Nov. 1	Capt. M. C. Robark.....	Per diem, 1895, Company M, Fourth regiment.	300.19
Nov. 10	John T. Hume.....	Clk. L. adjutant-general's office, November, 1895.	50.00
Nov. 10	W. A. Foster.....	Services preparing and breaking Second brigade camp, 1895.	10.00
Nov. 10	Burlington Lumber Co.....	Lumber second regiment camp, 1895.	109.07
Nov. 10	Gen. A. D. Collier.....	Services and expenses, account revision military code.	27.00
Nov. 10	Maj. C. D. Ham.....	Services and expenses, account revision military code.	29.70
Nov. 10	Lieut.-Col. G. W. King.....	Services and expenses, account revision military code.	16.05
Nov. 10	Maj. L. E. Baker.....	Services and expenses, account revision military code.	24.82
Nov. 10	Lieut.-Col. G. W. King.....	Services account preparation, Second brigade camp, 1895, and telegram.	8.50
Nov. 10	Capt. W. K. G. Saunders.....	Per diem and expenses, preparing Second brigade camp, 1895.	13.31
Nov. 10	J. S. Connor.....	Team and wagon used at Second brigade camp, 1895, for ambulance.	7.50
Nov. 10	Lieut. J. R. Wilson.....	Flags for signal department, Fourth regiment.	5.50
Nov. 10	Lomas & Lynch.....	Livery hire, account inspection rifle range.	4.00
Nov. 10	James Noble.....	Expenses hauling targets and supplies to rifle range.	19.50
Nov. 10	Maj. F. E. Lyman.....	Grading on state rifle range.	35.00
Nov. 10	Capt. J. D. Liggett.....	Expenses members registers and signal department, First brigade camp, 1895.	18.00
Nov. 10	Col. T. F. Cooke.....	Expenses attending meeting of inspectors small arms battery.	9.00
Nov. 10	Capt. M. S. Schermerhorn.....	Expenses two trips on account official business.	10.00
Nov. 10	Capt. W. S. Hart.....	Expenses and per diem account Second brigade camp, 1895.	11.55
Nov. 10		Travel ration allowance Company I, First regiment, to and from camp, 1895.	23.90

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	OF WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1905.			
Nov. 19	Capt. E. C. Johnson.....	Travel ration allowance, Company M, First regiment to camp, 1894.....	\$ 14.00
Nov. 19	Capt. C. V. Mount.....	Travel ration allowance, Company E, Third regiment to camp, 1895.....	5.10
Nov. 20	Capt. R. T. Bisbee.....	Per diem, 1898, Company A, Second regiment.....	357.55
Nov. 20	Capt. R. T. French.....	Per diem, 1898, Company B, Second regiment.....	372.55
Nov. 20	Capt. John Tillie.....	Per diem, 1898, Company C, Second regiment.....	383.00
Nov. 20	Capt. J. D. Glasgow.....	Per diem, 1898, Company D, Second regiment.....	312.18
Nov. 20	Capt. W. H. Ogilvie.....	Per diem, 1898, Company E, Second regiment.....	322.00
Nov. 20	Capt. Geo. P. Anthes.....	Per diem, 1898, Company F, Second regiment.....	349.59
Nov. 20	Capt. H. H. Caughlan.....	Per diem, 1898, Company G, Second regiment.....	286.35
Nov. 20	Capt. H. O. Penick.....	Per diem, 1898, Company H, Second regiment.....	256.63
Nov. 20	Capt. W. H. Goodrell.....	Per diem, 1898, Company I, Second regiment.....	334.82
Nov. 20	Capt. A. C. Norris.....	Per diem, 1898, Company K, Second regiment.....	207.36
Nov. 20	Capt. C. H. Hinchatt.....	Per diem, 1898, Company L, Second regiment.....	373.59
Nov. 20	Capt. L. J. Rowell.....	Per diem, 1898, Company M, Second regiment.....	347.14
Nov. 20	Lieut. B. E. Wilkins.....	Expenses, official business, October and November, 1895.....	27.50
Nov. 19	Capt. R. F. Bueckinger.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. F. H. Fisher.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. Geo. A. Evans.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. J. B. Louisa.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. L. F. Sutton.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. J. G. St. John.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. J. D. Bennett.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Lieut. J. F. Tracer.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. W. S. Hart.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. Army rent.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. C. O. McCollom.....	Army rent, First regiment band.....	30.00
Nov. 19	Capt. D. L. Root.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. E. C. Johnson.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. R. T. Bisbee.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. R. T. French.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. John Tillie.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. J. D. Glasgow.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. W. H. Ogilvie.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. Geo. P. Anthes.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. H. H. Caughlan.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. H. O. Penick.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. W. H. Goodrell.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. A. C. Norris.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. C. H. Hinchatt.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. L. J. Rowell.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. C. O. McCollom.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. D. L. Root.....	Army rent, Second regiment band.....	50.00
Nov. 19	Capt. F. O. Goodbeck.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. S. P. Moore.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Lieut. A. M. Groom.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. W. F. Slespy.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. E. F. Mount.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. F. S. Stone.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. W. J. Suggan.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. E. C. Worthington.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. M. Miller.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. A. B. Shaw.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. J. M. Barker.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. J. T. Hume.....	Army rent, Third regiment band.....	50.00
Nov. 19	Capt. W. M. Nutting.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. J. E. Hayward.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. E. B. Brandon.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Lieut. J. W. Lee.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. D. M. Lisle.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. W. T. Chantland.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. C. E. Galt.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. Otto Ellis.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. P. O. Rebell.....	Army rent.....	55.00

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	OF WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1905.			
Nov. 19	Capt. W. A. Kirk.....	Army rent.....	\$ 52.00
Nov. 19	Lieut. Wm. Shardlow, Jr.....	Army rent.....	55.00
Nov. 19	Capt. G. W. Avery.....	Army rent, Fourth regiment band.....	50.00
Nov. 19	Gen. James Keck.....	Headquarters allowance.....	13.50
Nov. 19	Gen. H. H. Wright.....	Headquarters allowance.....	12.50
Nov. 19	Col. J. W. Mathie.....	Headquarters allowance.....	12.50
Nov. 19	Col. J. A. Gustaf.....	Headquarters allowance.....	12.50
Nov. 19	Col. A. W. Swain.....	Headquarters allowance.....	12.50
Nov. 19	Col. G. E. Foster.....	Headquarters allowance.....	12.50
Dec. 2	Harburt, Ward & Co.....	Supplies for medical department, Iowa National Guard.....	50.18
Dec. 2	White Line Trans. Co.....	Freight and cartage, ordnance and quartermaster stores.....	79.03
Dec. 2	C. P. Nash, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1895, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway.....	5.48
Dec. 2	Jos. Gaskell, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1895, Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad.....	4.06
Dec. 2	B. D. Thompson, treas.....	Transportation, 1895, Des Moines, Northern & Western.....	2.50
Dec. 2	Geo. W. Oakley, treas.....	Transportation, 1895, Sioux City & Northern railway.....	2.34
Dec. 2	J. H. Hills, ass't treas.....	Transportation, 1895, Hinton & Minneapolis railway.....	236.14
Dec. 2	E. Wilder, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1895, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway.....	41.95
Dec. 2	F. L. O'Leary, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1895, Wabash railroad.....	9.17
Dec. 2	F. G. Hanny, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1895, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.....	731.87
Dec. 2	M. M. Kirkman, vice-pres.....	Transportation, 1895, Chicago & Northwestern railway.....	502.68
Dec. 2	J. H. Sturgis, ass't treas.....	Transportation, 1895, St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern and Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City railroads.....	10.65
Dec. 2	J. C. Brookmalt, aud.....	Transportation, 1895, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway.....	734.29
Dec. 2	J. P. Tins, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1895, Illinois Central railway.....	1,195.29
Dec. 2	W. J. Fabian, cashier.....	Transportation, 1895, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.....	1,167.15
Dec. 2	T. J. Fletcher, treas.....	Transportation, 1895, Iowa Central railroad.....	565.25
Dec. 2	J. P. Elder, ass't treas.....	Transportation, 1895, Keokuk & Western railway.....	337.30
Dec. 2	B. M. Green, treasurer.....	Transportation, 1895, Burlington & North western railway.....	86.79
Dec. 2	American Express Co.....	Freight on packages, sent from adjutant-general's office.....	13.58
Dec. 2	H. A. Emel.....	Supplies for medical department, Second regiment.....	31.45
Dec. 2	J. A. Sherman.....	Supplies for medical department, Fourth regiment.....	16.85
Dec. 2	U. K. Express Co.....	Freight on supplies sent from adjutant-general's office.....	32.50
Dec. 2	Lawrence & Carr.....	Printing, account second brigade camp, 1895.....	7.00
Dec. 2	Capt. B. M. Odie.....	Travel ration, Company E, Fourth regiment, account camp, 1895.....	12.00
Dec. 2	Capt. George W. Avery.....	Railroad fare paid by member of Fourth regiment band.....	3.33
Dec. 2	Gen. J. T. Primrose.....	Ballroom fare and expenses to conviction of military surgeons.....	77.30
Dec. 2	Savory Hotel Co.....	Meals and lodging for committee receiving military goods.....	40.75
Dec. 2	Gen. H. H. Wright.....	Miscellaneous bills, First brigade camp, 1895.....	15.50
Dec. 2	Capt. W. H. Thrift.....	Expenses attending meeting inspectors small arms practice.....	3.00
Dec. 2	R. W. Eager, auditor.....	Transportation, 1895, Mason City & St. Polce railway.....	4.12
Dec. 2	Maj. D. A. Thornburg.....	Expenses attending meeting inspectors small arms practice.....	4.00
Dec. 2	Capt. L. K. Butterfield.....	Army rent to September 30, 1895.....	24.55
Dec. 2	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams, October.....	.87
Dec. 2	W. U. Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams, September.....	1.25
Dec. 2	M. C. Liley & Co.....	Express charges.....	1.65
Dec. 2	Adams Express Co.....	Express charges.....	2.50

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1895.			
Dec. 2	Iowa Elec. and Cons. Co	Two pair pliers.....	\$ 2.30
Dec. 2	Capt. Otto Hill	Transportation and baggage transfer.....	3.75
Dec. 2	Lieut. J. A. Dunlap	Railroad fare from camp.....	1.40
Dec. 2	Capt. F. B. Roziens	Railroad fare.....	.68
Dec. 2	Capt. F. C. Goedecke	Hotel expenses, trip to Tavenport.....	3.75
Dec. 2	Col. F. W. Mabin	Per diem, 1895, P. S. & B., First regiment.....	268.50
Dec. 2	Capt. F. B. Blocklinger	Per diem, 1895, Company A, First regiment.....	370.50
Dec. 2	Capt. F. B. Fisher	Per diem, 1895, Company B, First regiment.....	342.29
Dec. 2	Capt. George A. Evans	Per diem, 1895, Company C, First regiment.....	243.54
Dec. 2	Capt. F. B. Roziens	Per diem, 1895, Company D, First regiment.....	326.77
Dec. 2	Lieut. J. P. Trauer	Per diem, 1895, Company G, First regiment.....	252.63
Dec. 1	John T. Hume	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, November, 1895.....	50.00
Dec. 1	Carrie Vleser	Steno-grapher, adjutant-general's office, November, 1895.....	50.00
Dec. 1	George E. Hunt	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, November, 1895.....	41.66
Dec. 4	Col. J. A. Guest	Per diem, 1895, P. S. & B., second regiment.....	311.50
Dec. 4	Capt. J. G. St. John	Per diem, 1895, Company F, First regiment.....	254.50
Dec. 4	Capt. F. D. Rennison	Per diem, 1895, Company H, First regiment.....	224.36
Dec. 4	Capt. W. S. Hart	Per diem, 1895, Company I, First regiment.....	357.00
Dec. 4	Capt. S. E. Clapp	Per diem, 1895, Company K, First regiment.....	402.00
Dec. 4	Capt. C. L. Roof	Per diem, 1895, Company L, First regiment.....	347.50
Dec. 4	Capt. E. C. Johnson	Per diem, 1895, Company M, First regiment.....	374.00
Dec. 5	Maj. J. M. Cleland	Services and expenses account revision Code.....	39.75
Dec. 7	J. F. Titus, treas.	Transportation, 1895, Illinois Central.....	691.70
Dec. 7	Maj. E. A. Kreeper	Expenses signal department and per diem, Second brigade camp.....	15.93
Dec. 7	W. G. Purdy, treas.	Transportation, N. G., 1895, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	1,733.86
Dec. 10	Capt. George W. Avery	Balance due N. C. State, Fourth regiment camp, 1895.....	3.50
Dec. 10	Capt. C. C. McCollom	Balance pay due First regiment band camp, 1895.....	10.50
Dec. 10	Capt. S. P. Moore	Travel ration allowance and balance pay due for camp service, 1895.....	15.29
Dec. 10	W. S. Burnett	Army rent and packing and shipping stores.....	39.44
Dec. 10	Fay Bros. & Co.	Polys for streamers and flags, rifle range.....	17.50
Dec. 10	Capt. B. F. Blocklinger	Balance pay due Company A, First regiment camp, 1895.....	7.90
Dec. 10	Capt. E. B. Brandon	Allowance for rifle range, Company D, Fourth regiment.....	10.00
Dec. 10	Capt. W. F. Steep	Travel ration allowance and balance pay, Company G, Third regiment.....	16.21
Dec. 10	Maj. D. A. Thornburg	Per diem preparing rifle range, Second brigade camp, 1895.....	4.10
Dec. 11	George E. Hunt	Ordinance sergeant, adjutant-general's department, December, 1895.....	41.66
Dec. 11	John T. Hume	Clerk, adjutant-general's office, December, 1895.....	100.00
Dec. 11	Carrie Vleser	Steno-grapher, adjutant-general's office, December, 1895.....	50.00
Dec. 11	Capt. S. E. Clapp	Travel ration allowance and transfer of baggage camp, 1895.....	8.25
Dec. 11	Capt. F. B. Roziens	Balance pay due for camp service, 1895.....	19.00
Dec. 11	Capt. F. D. Rennison	Balance pay due for camp service, 1895.....	17.00
Dec. 11	W. G. Purdy, treas.	Transportation, I. N. G., account officers school, 1895.....	44.98

DISBURSEMENTS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
1895.			
Dec. 11	W. B. Bend, treas.	Transportation, I. N. G., 1894 and 1895.....	\$ 42.70
Dec. 11	M. M. Kirkman, vice-pres.	Transportation, I. N. G., October and November, 1895.....	34.97
Dec. 11	Capt. L. F. Sutton	Pay camp service, 1895, Company E, First regiment.....	211.00
	Total.....		\$ 85,104.91
	Balance on hand December 11, 1895.....		\$ 893.90
	Appropriation January 1, 1894.....		45,000.00
	Appropriation January 1, 1895.....		45,000.00
	Total.....		\$ 95,893.99
	Disbursements.....		85,104.91
	Balance on hand.....		\$ 5,699.08

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS.

	1894	1895	TOTAL.
Armory rent and stationery allowance.....	\$ 5,897.45	\$ 5,915.70	\$11,813.15
Clothing allowance.....	451.73	1,225.91	1,677.64
Uniforms and supplies—quarter-master's department.....	228.95	557.96	786.91
Per diem.....	11,453.03	16,976.75	28,429.78
* Officers' school, subsistence.....		297.68	297.68
* Labor, subsistence, supplies, and miscellaneous expenses annual encampments.....	4,998.05	6,063.21	11,061.26
* Rifle practice, competition, etc.....	167.56	2,250.95	2,418.51
* Inspectors and special duty.....	351.72	614.92	966.64
Transportation.....	8,413.16	6,304.91	14,718.07
Prognit, dragnage, and expenses on ordnance and quarter-master's stores.....	507.71	374.03	881.74
Clerical hire and ordnance sergeant.....	2,670.74	2,209.92	4,880.66
General office expenses.....	594.63	231.94	826.57
Totals.....	\$ 39,649.44	\$ 48,450.47	\$ 88,104.91

* Not including transportation.

LIST OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY,

As reported by County Auditors, 1894 and 1895.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER.		COUNTIES.	NUMBER.	
	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
Adair	1,905	2,552	Johnson	2,234	4,050
Adams	1,813	* 1,413	Jones	2,628	2,259
Albany	2,344	* 2,444	Knox	3,580	3,506
Albany	2,632	* 3,631	Linn	1,672	* 1,671
Adair	2,028	2,028	Linn	4,711	4,500
Adair	2,911	3,260	Linn	4,542	4,542
Black Hawk	3,478	3,865	Louis	1,942	* 1,942
Benton	3,107	* 3,107	Lucas	1,933	1,933
Benton	2,051	2,025	Lyon	1,490	1,999
Buchanan	2,493	2,708	Madison	2,391	2,739
Burke Vista	1,914	* 1,914	Madison	* 4,594	4,594
Butler	2,257	* 2,257	Marion	3,634	3,634
Calhoun	2,281	* 2,281	Marshall	3,291	3,291
Carroll	* 2,462	* 2,462	Mills	2,327	2,327
Cass	2,161	2,161	Monroe	2,672	2,672
Cedar	2,462	2,462	Monroe	1,648	1,938
Cerro Gordo	2,086	* 4,086	Monroe	2,217	2,408
Chariton	2,204	* 2,204	Montgomery	2,033	2,033
Chickasaw	2,109	* 2,109	Montgomery	1,918	1,916
Clare	1,748	1,833	O'Brien	2,128	2,128
Clay	1,447	1,657	O'Brien	1,018	1,018
Clayton	* 3,491	* 3,491	Pago	3,491	3,491
Clinton	5,490	5,312	Palo Alto	1,729	1,729
Crawford	* 2,528	* 2,528	Plymouth	2,211	2,211
Dallas	2,649	2,618	Pocahontas	1,829	1,828
Davis	2,228	* 2,228	Polk	5,719	30,722
De Witt	2,424	* 2,424	Pottawatomie	2,467	2,467
Delaware	2,357	2,491	Poweshiek	2,332	2,398
Des Moines	2,516	* 2,315	Ringold	2,150	2,150
Dickinson	1,447	1,464	Ringold	2,114	2,114
Dubuque	2,234	* 2,234	Scott	6,472	6,472
Emery	704	* 704	Shelby	2,568	2,568
Exchange	2,378	* 2,378	Scott	2,687	2,687
Floyd	2,394	2,669	Story	2,904	2,904
Franklin	2,080	2,080	Tama	2,325	2,325
Fremont	2,424	* 2,424	Taylor	2,284	2,282
Greene	2,444	2,436	Union	1,160	1,160
Grundy	1,922	* 1,922	Van Buren	2,426	2,426
Hamilton	2,424	3,066	Wapello	1,318	1,318
Hancock	2,174	* 2,174	Warren	2,762	2,762
Harrison	1,462	* 1,462	Washington	2,949	2,949
Hartwick	2,268	* 2,268	Wayne	* 2,217	2,217
Hartwick	2,268	* 2,268	Webster	2,842	2,842
Henry	2,418	* 2,418	Winnebago	1,228	1,228
Howard	1,963	1,949	Winnebago	4,634	4,632
Humboldt	1,429	1,429	Worth	4,952	4,952
Iowa	1,553	1,553	Worth	1,283	1,283
Iowa	2,655	2,655	Wright	2,307	2,307
Jackson	2,169	* 2,169	Total	267,630	274,507
Jasper	2,514	* 2,514			
Jefferson	2,492	2,515			

* Number taken from former report; no report filed.

LIST OF FLAGS.

Carried by Iowa Regiments During the War of the Rebellion, Deposited in the Capitol Building.

ARM OF SERVICE.	National.	Banners.	Uniforms.
CAVALRY.			
First regiment	1		
Second regiment	1		
Third regiment	1		
Fourth regiment	1		
Fifth regiment	1		
Sixth regiment	1		
Eighth regiment	1		
ARTILLERY.			
First battery	1		
Second battery	1		
Third battery	1		
INFANTRY.			
First regiment	1		
Second regiment	1		
Third regiment	1		
Fourth regiment	1		
Fifth regiment	1		
Sixth regiment	1		
Eighth regiment	1		
Ninth regiment	1		
Tenth regiment	1		
Eleventh regiment	1		
Twelfth regiment	1		
Thirteenth regiment	1		
Fourteenth regiment	1		
Fifteenth regiment	1		
Sixteenth regiment	1		
Seventeenth regiment	1		
Eighteenth regiment	1		
Nineteenth regiment	1		
Twentieth regiment	1		
Twenty-first regiment	1		
Twenty-second regiment	1		
Twenty-third regiment	1		
Twenty-fourth regiment	1		
Twenty-fifth regiment	1		
Twenty-sixth regiment	1		
Twenty-seventh regiment	1		
Twenty-eighth regiment	1		
Twenty-ninth regiment	1		
Thirtieth regiment	1		
Thirty-first regiment	1		
Thirty-second regiment	1		
Thirty-third regiment	1		
Thirty-fourth regiment	1		
Thirty-fifth regiment	1		
Thirty-sixth regiment	1		
Thirty-seventh regiment	1		
Thirty-eighth regiment	1		
Thirty-ninth regiment	1		
Fortieth regiment	1		
Unknown	1		
First infantry (80th U. S. Vol. A. D.)	1		
Total	67	66	12

CAPTURED FLAGS.

Rebel battle flag, supposed to have been captured by George Rollett, Co. D, 7th Iowa Infantry, at Corinth, Miss.

Rebel battle flag, captured by Co. A, 19th Iowa Infantry, at Yazoo, Miss., and presented by J. T. Chambers, who is supposed to be captor of said flag.

Rebel battle flag, captured by 33d Iowa Infantry, July 4, 1863, at Helena, Ark., and presented by Col. C. H. Mackey.

Rebel flag, taken from South Carolina state house as Union troops marched through, and presented by J. H. Tierney, of the 26th Iowa Infantry.

Rebel flag, captured at Cairo; by whom captured not known.

Rebel cavalry colors, captured by Srgt. George W. Miller, Co. H, 4th Iowa Cavalry, at the battle of the Osage, September 25, 1864, from the 4th Missouri Rebel Cavalry, presented by Captain A. B. Fitch, 4th Cavalry.

Rebel garrison flag, captured in Tennessee, winter of 1864, by Captain John Dance, Co. K, 8th Iowa Cavalry, presented by Col. J. B. Door, same regiment.

Rebel cavalry guidon and staff; date, place and by whom captured not known.

First secession flag hoisted at Montgomery, Ala., presented by George Koon, 8th Iowa Infantry.

REPORTS OF BRIGADE AND REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT IOWA NATIONAL GUARD,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA, September 17, 1864.

The Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of paragraph V, General Orders No. 12, series of 1861, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report: In obedience of General Orders No. 11, c. x. and of orders No. 20, dated R. H. Q., July 16, 1864, this command assembled at Spencer, Saturday, August 11th for a seven days' tour of camp duty. The camp site was an ideal one the ground having a gentle slope and being covered with a firm turf, while the soil was porous enough to rapidly absorb moisture.

An abundant supply of most excellent water was found at a depth of eighteen feet. The camp was supplied by a system of drive wells.

Quartermaster's and commissary supplies were furnished by the local contractors in sufficient quantity and of good quality, with the exception of bread; the fine meats furnished being especially noticeable.

The percentage of attendance was fully up to the average, notwithstanding the fact that some of the companies had been called out to assist the civil authorities in suppressing disorder three times within four months for periods varying from two to eight days, nine of the companies being out eight days during the July riots. The companies arrived in time to get comfortably settled before taps, and the routine prescribed in the following order was commenced Sunday morning:

ORDERS.

No. 20.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY,
IOWA NATIONAL GUARD,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA, July 16, 1864.

I. In accordance with provisions of paragraph III, General Orders No. 11, dated Adjutant-General's office, Des Moines, Iowa, June 23, 1864, this regiment will go into camp at Spencer, Iowa, on Saturday, August 11, 1864, for a period of seven days.

II. The camp will be known as Camp Crocker, in honor of Brigadier-General Marcellus M. Crocker, commander of that famous body of Iowa troops known as Crocker's brigade.

III. Companies will travel in heavy marching order with field belt and leggings, blankets rolled on top of blanket bags, dress coats, black and white helmets, black leather belts with bayonet scabbards, cartridge boxes, and at least four overcoats for each company will be carried in boxes. No citizen's clothing will be taken to camp. All officers must bring their own bedding, and all line officers must provide their own camp furniture.

IV. The order of camp and regimental formation will be as follows:

First Battalion:
E, L, M, H.

Second Battalion:
I, G, B, C.

Third Battalion:
A, D, K, F.

V. Each company commander will detail four men to perform the duties of company bearers. They will report to the regimental surgeon at school call each day, and at such other times as he may designate. During the camp they will wear a red brassard of flannel three inches wide around the left arm above the elbow. They are excused from ordinary guard duty.

VI. The daily routine prescribed in General Orders No. 28, series of 1892, will be observed.

The following are the hours of service:

Reveille, first call	5:00 A. M.
Fatigue call	5:40 A. M.
Church call	6:00 A. M.
Breakfast	6:30 A. M.
Sick call	7:00 A. M.
School call	7:30 A. M.
Guard mounting	8:00 A. M.
Drill call	9:00 A. M.
Recall	11:00 A. M.
First sergeant call	11:30 A. M.
Dinner	11:45 A. M.
School call	1:00 P. M.
Drill call	2:20 P. M.
Recall	4:30 P. M.
Fatigue	5:00 P. M.
Supper	5:30 P. M.
Regimental parade	7:00 P. M.
Tattoo	10:00 P. M.
Taps	10:30 P. M.

Routine for Sunday, August 13th:

Reveille	6:30 A. M.
Breakfast	7:00 A. M.
Guard mounting	8:00 A. M.
Service by chaplain	8:45 to 9:45 A. M.
Regimental parade	7:00 P. M.

VII. The competition for the regimental trophies will take place on Tuesday, August 14th. The competition will be held under exactly the same rules as last year, and will be conducted by the regimental I. S. A. P.

By order of Colonel Foster.

O. C. SERVICE,
Adjutant.

Monday was devoted to getting settled in camp and to company and battalion drills. Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to battalion and regimental drills. Thursday the regiment was reviewed by the commander-in-chief, and Friday was spent in battalion and regimental drills and maneuvers in battle formation. The regiment broke camp Saturday morning, the companies returning to their stations.

The officers and men were much interested in their work, drills were exceptionally good, and guard duty was better than usual, though far from being what it should be.

I desire to commend the excellent work of our most efficient staff, the loyal support and devotion to duty of the field and line officers, and the faithful, earnest work and general good conduct of the non-commissioned officers and

men, though the unsoldierly behavior of two or three, who were promptly dismissed from the service on the return of companies to station, was the cause of some unfriendly comment by a portion of the local press.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. E. FOSTER,
Colonel Fourth Infantry, Iowa National Guard.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD,
BURLINGTON, IOWA, October 13, 1894.

The Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR—In obedience to General Orders No. 11 and 13 A. G. O., I have the honor to report that my command went into camp at Burlington, Saturday evening, August 25th. By 11 o'clock P. M. all the companies and band and regular army detail were in their quarters.

The camp was pitched as laid down in the Infantry Drill Regulations, in what was once an orchard. The band, non-commissioned staff and detail from the regular army were placed on the left. The drill and parade ground lay immediately to the west, a level and well shaded track of about fifty acres. The camp was named "Camp Corse," in honor of Major-General John M. Corse, deceased, the hero of Altoona Pass, and formerly a resident of this city. At night the grounds were lighted by arc electric lights until 10:45 P. M.

The commanding officer, quartermaster, quartermaster and commissary sergeants, also Major Davidson, were on the grounds early the 23d. Excellent and rapid work was accomplished, and everything was nearly, if not quite, ready for the men when they arrived.

Friday, Lieutenant Frederick T. Van Liew and thirteen non-commissioned officers from the Second U. S. Infantry arrived and were duly provided for in compliance with orders.

The daily routine was begun Sunday, August 26th, at 6:30 A. M., and fully carried out as set forth in Orders Nos. 12 and 14 (copies herewith), except the usual interruptions caused by inspection, review and field operations. Thursday afternoon the entire command was reviewed by the commander-in-chief. Saturday morning at 5:30 the regiment broke camp, the companies and band returning to their home stations, the regulars to Monticello, Iowa.

The regular army detail was a most excellent one. Lieutenant Van Liew and his non-commissioned officers labored incessantly with both officers and men. Rapid improvement from day to day was the result. Adjutant Goedecke's horse fell upon him the first day of camp, injuring his knee. Lieutenant Van Liew readily assumed his duties until he recovered. On Wednesday, owing to important business at home, Major Moffit, commanding Third Battalion, was granted leave of absence, Lieutenant Van Liew taking command of his battalion.

DRILLS

Under the new drill regulations, the regiment assembled for the first time at the agricultural building, world's fair, October, 1892, but owing to the want of space, very little could be done in the way of battalion and regimental drills. Since then there has been almost an entire change in the field, staff and line

officers, as well as men. Hence we entered the camp of 1894 pretty much as raw material.

Major Heaslip, commanding the First battalion, being absent on sick leave, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson commanded his battalion.

The drills were confined, as far as possible, to practical movements, such as the regiment might need in the event of being called into active service, company drills being confined exclusively to the "extended order." The battalion and regimental drills were quite satisfactory, considering it was our first experience since 1892.

Friday afternoon the command was turned over to General Lincoln for practical instruction in offensive and defensive operations, Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, with four companies and one piece of artillery, assuming the defensive, while Lieutenant Van Liew and Major Lambert, with eight companies, assumed the offensive. The operation was conducted with blank ammunition and proved highly interesting and instructive, as well as entertaining to the thousands of spectators.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

After a day or more spent in vain looking for a range, this important branch of instruction had to be dispensed with.

GUARD DUTY.

Particular attention was given to this important branch of instruction. The first day's work was very unsatisfactory, but thereafter it improved daily until sentinels could challenge well and promptly, give their "general" and "special" orders, especially the members of company F.

HOSPITAL SERVICE.

You are respectfully referred to the surgeon's report, Major Charles M. Robertson, herewith.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

I may be in error, but, from my experience thus far as commanding officer, I am under the impression that the quartermaster has too many duties to perform. With eight companies the work was not so great, but now, with twelve companies and headquarters mess to look after, the service, in my opinion, demands a regimental commissary.

CONCLUSION.

The whole regiment is under many obligations to General Lincoln, Colonel Wilkins, Major Davidson and Lieutenant Van Liew; to the citizens of Burlington, whose hospitality, richly bestowed, was enjoyed by all; to those from the city and the state at large who manifested their interest in our labors by visiting the camp daily in great numbers.

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

(Signed)

JAMES A. GUEST,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT IOWA NATIONAL GUARD, CLINTON, IOWA, September 23, 1894.

The Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Sir—Obeying General Orders No. 11, dated June 23, 1894, and No. 15, dated July 21, 1894, the First regiment went into camp near Monticello, Iowa, September 2, 1894. The camp was known as Camp Davidson, in honor of a deceased soldier once residing in Monticello.

The camp as laid out was strictly tactical. The area covered was about 700 feet square. The streets were wide. The company tents were in line of platoon columns. The grounds at night were illuminated by fifteen locomotive head-lights, conveniently disposed about the camp.

On Sunday reveille was sounded at 6:30 A. M., breakfast at 7, guard mount at 8:30, church service at 10:30, dinner at 12, supper at 5:30 P. M., and regimental parade at 6:15. The routine for the other days of the camp was as follows:

FORENOON.

1. Reveille	5:30
2. Morning service by chaplain	6:00
3. Breakfast	6:30
4. Fatigue call	7:15
5. Surgeon's call	7:30
6. First sergeant's call	7:30
7. Guard mounting	8:00
8. Battalion drill; small arms practice	9:00
9. Recall	10:30
10. Battalion school	11:00
11. Dinner	12:00

AFTERNOON.

12. Regimental school	1:00
13. Regimental drill; small arms practice	2:00
14. Recall	4:00
15. Supper	5:30
16. Regimental parade (retreat)	6:15
17. Tattoo	10:00
18. Taps	10:30

Monday and Tuesday forenoons were given to battalion drills after guard mounting, the three battalions drilling at the same time. In the afternoon was regimental drill. Wednesday morning Gov. Jackson, Adj. Gen. Prime, and members of the governor's staff arrived, and were met at the depot by a mounted detail of staff officers under command of Lieut. Col. Fuller, of the First regiment, and escorted to the camp grounds. At the entrance thereto the regiment was formed in line and saluted the arriving party, while the cannon fired the prescribed number of rounds in honor of the distinguished guest. During the forenoon the governor visited the rifle range, and displayed great skill at 300 yards from the target. Meantime, the battalions were drilling. In the afternoon occurred the review, preceded by the escort to the colors.

Thursday and Friday were devoted almost entirely to extended order movements, practically all the battalion and regimental evolutions having been practiced on the preceding days. Captain C. A. Dempsey and Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, of the Second United States Infantry, either offered valuable aid or took command in the extended order movements. On Friday afternoon the three battalions were

merged into two, one of which, commanded by Lieut. Van Liew, marched northward a half mile, and, returning through a corn field, suddenly attacked the other battalion, commanded by Captain Dempsey, and posted on the parade ground. An exciting conflict ensued with varying consequences for the opposing forces.

Camp was broken early Saturday morning, the 8th.

The health of the camp was only fair. The water supply was of good quality, but the pipes were laid on top of the ground, and the water was, therefore, warm on clear days. This may have caused some of the digestive disturbances, of which there was certainly a great deal. There had universally, however, been a tendency during the summer to dysenteric disorders, and this may partly account for the trouble at Camp Davidson. One light case of diphtheria occurred, but the prompt quarantining of the patient prevented its spreading.

The rations were of unusually good quality.

The range facilities were excellent, and the work done with the rifle was the same.

This being the first camp of the First Regiment under the new drill regulations, the first time many of the companies had seen each other, the first time that two had been in camp, the first month of the existence of one of them, the first service performed by the quartermaster and his aids, everything did not move as smoothly as could have been desired; but as to work in drill and rifle practice and in general military instruction gained, this tour of camp was entirely successful. Much of this was due to the valuable assistance afforded by Captain, Dempsey, Lieut. Van Liew and the thirteen sergeants from the Second United States Infantry detailed for service with the companies and the band, and this report would be incomplete without special mention of the valuable service performed in a multitude of ways by Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, of the regular army.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

FRANK W. MAHIN,

Colonel,

DAVENPORT, IOWA, September 2, 1894.

To the Surgeon-General, Iowa National Guard:

SIR—I have the honor to report that the Second regiment, Iowa National Guard, camped at Camp Corse, Burlington, Iowa, from the evening of August 25th till the morning of September 1, 1894.

Camp Corse was pleasantly situated, being about two miles southeast from the center of Burlington from which it was easily reached by electric cars, which ran within five or six blocks.

The weather was warm and clear in day time, there having been no rain the entire week. The nights were cool. The camp was situated in what was once an orchard although at present but few trees remain. The drill ground lay immediately to the west and was well fitted to drill purposes, being level and supporting a good crop of clover. The water was supplied from the city water mains and had to be hauled two blocks; the quality was fair, being filtered river water. The meat was of good quality, having been purchased at 7 cents per pound. The bread was of the best, being of two varieties, wheat and rye, which was distributed in proportion of two-thirds wheat and one-third rye. It was well baked and wholesome. The coffee, beans and bacon were of good quality. Slops and garbage from mess tents

was deposited in latrines dug near the company kitchens for that purpose; each day the latrines were policed and thus kept fresh and clean.

The sinks, one for each company, were located about thirty yards from the nearest tents and were well policed with dirt and lime. The sinks were dug five feet long, three feet wide and five feet deep. The seats were the best I have ever seen for camp, being safe and clean.

The health of the camp was poor although few were sick enough to detain them from drill. The days being hot and the nights cold a considerable amount of intestinal troubles resulted. Some 119 cases were treated, all of whom were able to return home with their respective company. A hospital corps was organized and drilled an hour each day. A hospital with four beds was kept during the camp, although it was honored by but three inmates during our stay. The medical supplies were for the most part fresh save those furnished in the hospital corps pouch, which were entirely unfit for use as surgical dressings. It is recommended that all medicines and surgical dressings used in camp be as fresh as possible. It is suggested that the surgeons of the different regiments be allowed to enlist one man from each town where a company exists in his regiment to act as a hospital corps or part of corps, and that said man be detailed to instruct four company bearers in the company where he resides. One thing above all needed in our department is a company sick book and some sort of a hospital case book. The medical department should be a separate corps, each member of which might be detailed to act with some specified regiment and the uniform of the medical corps should be changed to that prescribed for medical officers of the U. S. army (it now being almost the same as a line officer of equal rank).

Hospital stewards should be registered pharmacists under the laws of Iowa.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES M. ROBERTSON,

Major and Surgeon Second Infantry, I. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY, I. N. G.,
SHENANDOAH, IOWA, September 1, 1894.

The Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR—In obedience to Order No. 12, c. s., A. G. O., I submit the following report of the Third regiment encampment at Creston, Iowa, July 28 to August 4, 1894:

All the companies of the regiment arrived in camp about 7 o'clock on the evening of July 28th, and upon arrival were notified that upon application to the quartermaster, hot coffee and bread would be issued. The companies having left their stations in the afternoon, had no opportunity to obtain supper en route, and the delay in getting baggage into camp made it impossible to provide cooked rations without considerable delay. The number of wagons available for the transportation of baggage to camp being somewhat limited, it was nearly midnight before all the baggage was transferred. It is suggested that in the future troops be placed in camp during daylight, if possible. The camp was set up by hired labor under the direction of the quartermaster.

On Sunday the only duty performed, with the exception of the usual guard duty, was that of guard mounting and regimental parade.

On Monday morning the camp work was taken up as prescribed in the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY I. N. G., }
SHEBANDOG, IOWA, July 18, 1894. }

No. 11. }
I. Pursuant to General Orders Nos. 11 and 12, c. s., A. G. O., this regiment will go into camp at Creston, July 28th, for the period of six days, traveling on such trails as may be designated in orders from general headquarters.

II. The camp will be known as Camp Potter, in honor of Capt. Thomas J. Potter, late of the Seventh Iowa volunteer cavalry.

III. Companies will travel in service uniform and field belts with bayonet scabbards attached; the uniform coats, cork and black helmets, leather belts and cartridge boxes being carried as baggage. Company commanders will see that the baggage is reduced to the least possible quantity, and will not allow citizens' clothing to be taken to camp.

IV. The order of camp and regimental formation will be as follows:

First Battalion.	Second Battalion.	Third Battalion.
1 3 4 2	1 3 4 2	1 3 4 2
D H A P	I B K G	C M E L

V. The following hours of service will be observed during the encampment:

Reveille, first call	5:15 A. M.
Fatigue call	5:40 A. M.
Church call	6:00 A. M.
Breakfast	6:30 A. M.
Sick call	7:00 A. M.
School call—non-commissioned officers	7:30 A. M.
Guard mounting, first call	8:00 A. M.
Drill, first call	9:00 A. M.
Recall	10:45 A. M.
First sergeants' call	11:30 A. M.
Dinner	12:00 M.
Officers' school	1:00 P. M.
Drill, first call	2:15 P. M.
Recall	4:00 P. M.
General fatigue	4:30 P. M.
Supper	5:45 P. M.
Regimental parade	6:30 P. M.
Tattoo	10:15 P. M.
Taps	10:45 P. M.

VI. The following schedule of drills will be carried out, subject to such changes as may be deemed for the interest of the service:

Monday, company and battalion drills.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, battalion and regimental drills.

At first call for drills, the first sergeants will report to the regimental adjutant the number of files present for duty.

VII. Officers who cannot be present at this tour of duty must make application for leave through regular channels. Non-commissioned staff officers who fail to report for duty will be discharged unless excused by the regimental commander.

By ORDER OF COLONEL MOUNT:

JOHN T. HUME,
Adjutant.

From the commencement the drills, both battalion and regimental, showed improvement over that of last year, and officers and men became more proficient in their work each day during the camp.

Friday forenoon the command was instructed in extended order movements by Inspector-General Lincoln. The afternoon was devoted to field maneuvers, the command being divided and a portion of the companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Swain moved out some distance from camp and advanced and attacked the force which remained for the defense of the camp. The results throughout were not entirely satisfactory, but I am of the opinion that the officers gained experience that will be of value to them in the future.

The guard mounting and guard duty showed some improvement over the work of previous years, though not as much advancement was made in this line as might have been expected. The necessity of thorough instruction in this line at the company stations was again made apparent.

On Thursday afternoon the command was reviewed by Governor Jackson, the commander-in-chief, accompanied by Adjutant General Prime and several members of the staff.

Gen. H. H. Wright, commanding First brigade, was present with the command during the greater portion of the week. The command was also visited by a number of officers of other regiments.

Lieutenant Wilkins, Sixth Infantry, U. S. A., acting assistant inspector I. N. G., assisted the acting quartermaster, Lieutenant Groen, in the preparation of the camp, and during the tour of duty rendered the command valuable services as an instructor, and much of the improvement and success of our work is due to his efforts.

The command broke camp shortly after reveille Saturday morning, the tents being struck, rolled and tied, and lumber piled, and all companies departed for their stations before 8 A. M.

The experience in this camp emphasizes the fact that the quartermaster should be relieved of the duties of regimental commissary, the duties of both departments being too numerous to be performed by one man.

Two surgeons, if present, would probably be sufficient, but, under the circumstances, one being absent on leave and the other being called away by sickness before the close of the camp, left the command without proper medical attendance during a portion of the time. If an additional assistant surgeon were allowed, no doubt one of the officers could be present for duty at all times.

The camp was located on the fair grounds, about one mile north of Creston. The water for cooking purposes was obtained from the local water company and hauled by wagon to the camp, the wells on the fair grounds being sufficient only to supply what was necessary for drinking purposes. The drill ground was of fair size, but scarcely sufficient for a twelve-company regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. V. MOUNT,
Colonel Commanding Third Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD,
CENTERVILLE, IOWA, October 10, 1890.

To the Adjutant-General:

Sir—Pursuant to general orders No. 24, A. G. O., c. s., the First brigade, Iowa National guard, went into annual encampment at Centerville, Appanoose county, Iowa, on August 3d to 10th, A. D. 1890.

To find a suitable camp ground, with convenient drill grounds, water privileges and all the conveniences necessary for a successful tour of duty for so large a command as a full brigade, proved to be a very difficult thing to do, and, after much negotiating and many failures, by the aid of Maj. C. A. Stanton, Col. E. C. Haynes, A. A. Highberger and C. R. Wooden, patriotic citizens of this city, a contract was made for 240 acres, known as the Campbell farm, about two miles southeast of the city, situated on the lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Keokuk & Western railways. The coal sidetrack on the former road and platforms erected on the latter by the railroad companies made convenient places for the unloading of the troops and camp equipage.

On July 23d general order No. 1 was issued from these headquarters for the assembling of the commands and the government of the same while in camp, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked exhibit A.

The resignation of Capt. G. D. Elyson, brigade quartermaster, having been accepted, Maj. J. T. Davidson, brigade inspector, was ordered to assume the duties of quartermaster on July 29th, at which time he reported for duty.

The camp ground was surveyed and tactically laid out by the engineer and staff officers of the brigade, according to the draft of the camp furnished. The tentage and all supplies were delivered on the ground in first class condition, and without the usual confusion heretofore experienced in that department.

Capt. W. J. McCullough, brigade commissary; Col. James A. Guest, commanding Second regiment; Col. C. V. Mount, commanding Third regiment, together with regimental quartermaster, commissaries, advance details and cooks, reported on July 31st and assisted in pitching and organizing the camp.

The tentage and parade grounds occupied about 60 acres of smooth and level meadow land, making a convenient and picturesque camping ground. The drill ground, a large meadow and pasture of 240 acres adjoining the camp ground, was well adapted for the drill maneuvers of the whole command and for all ceremonies.

The commands all arrived during the day on August 3d, and were comfortably quartered in the tents, which were all in place, furnished with flooring and straw in ticks, when the troops arrived.

Sunday, August 4th, was occupied with guard mount and inspection in the forenoon; religious services, conducted by the regimental chaplains, and regimental dress parade in the afternoon and evening.

On Monday morning the regular routine was taken up, as published in orders, and carried out to the end.

Gov. Frank D. Jackson, commander-in-chief of the I. N. G., accompanied by his full staff, reported in camp on Wednesday and reviewed the command.

The drills and field maneuvers during the week conformed with instructions given at the officers' school convened by orders at Ames, in the early part of the year, under the instructions of Brig.-Gen. James Rush Lincoln, inspector-general of Iowa, and professor of military science and tactics in Iowa Agricultural college, at Ames, Iowa: who was present by invitation during the tour of duty, and assisted in the instruction of the command.

The prime object of the brigade camp was to show the command a large body of troops and witness demonstrations of the extended order drills, brigade maneuvers, outpost, advance, and rear-guard duty.

The weather was fair and pleasant during the entire encampment, so that the command was worked each day from 5 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening in the camp ceremonies and drills. The officers and men entered heartily into all the work, and developed a high order of military discipline.

The camp was struck on Saturday morning, August 10th, and by noon the commands were all embarked for their home stations.

Lieut.-Col. D. M. Jackson, Second regiment, was detailed and served as assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters: First Lieut. George W. Ruthers, Eighth U. S. infantry, served as volunteer aid-de-camp, Capt. Charles W. Kemble, inspector small arms practice Second regiment, was detailed and served as assistant quartermaster. To these officers, together with the regular brigade staff—Lieut. Col. James M. Barstow, brigade surgeon; Maj. J. T. Davidson, assistant inspector general, Maj. R. F. Howell, judge advocate; Maj. Frank E. Lyman, engineer and signal officer; Capt. W. J. McCullough, commissary, and Lieut. H. C. Wright, aid-de-camp—I desire to express my entire satisfaction and great obligation for the services rendered by them from the preliminary work of pitching the camp until the last vestige of everything was removed from the ground. I am pleased to mention specially the invaluable services rendered to the commanding officer by Lieut. George W. Ruthers, U. S. A., and also Lieut.-Col. Jackson, who was indefatigable in the performance of his duties as assistant adjutant-general. The difficult and laborious duties of the quartermaster department were faithfully and satisfactorily performed by Maj. Davidson and Capt. Kemble.

Maj. Lyman was industrious in the organization of the signal corps, and rendered intelligent and efficient service in the camp and on the field during the maneuvers of the brigade.

Capt. McCullough, through his department, kept the inner man satisfied, and all sang his praises; Dr. Barstow, Maj. Howell and Lieut. Wright were zealous in the discharge of their duties.

Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, Second U. S. infantry, detailed by the War department to inspect the Iowa National Guard during the tour of duty, reported, and won the hearts of the First brigade by his intelligent instruction and courteous bearing towards all the officers and men of the command.

Capt. Charles Keller, and Capt. K. K. Webster, and Lieut. B. H. Wells of the Second U. S. infantry, and Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes, First U. S. infantry, on detail at the Iowa State university, were honored guests at the brigade headquarters.

We acknowledge the courtesy extended the command by visiting officers from other commands of the Iowa National guard.

Our long association in the Iowa National guard with Col. C. V. Mount, commanding Third regiment, and Col. James A. Guest, commanding Second regiment, and the most of their subordinate officers, makes it peculiarly gratifying to make favorable mention of the manner in which they performed the service devolving upon them as the commanders of the two regiments composing the brigade.

The command shows marked improvement in many respects since the last brigade encampment in 1890, at the city of Des Moines. The camp equipage,

uniforms, arms and accoutrements with some exceptions, subsistence supplies, company messing equipage, together with chests and uniform cases, are about all that could be desired for comfort and efficient service.

The uniform good conduct of the command during the tour of duty was the remark and pride of every old officer in the service, in fact it was almost a realization of the fondest anticipations of the early organizers of the guard. With the growing necessity for a strong reserve police force in the state, the guard is coming into favor with all classes of good citizens, and no other organization excites the patriotic pride of loyal people like a marching column of young soldiers.

The Iowa National guard is now a military command that will compare favorably in every way with the best guard organizations in the country, but there is still room for improvement all along the line, and it is confidently predicted that the officers and young men composing the commands, located in the best cities and towns of the state, will be equal to the full requirements demanded of them.

To yourself and all those connected with the A. G. O., I am under great obligation for the prompt and efficient manner in which the duties of your department were performed, and to each and all of you for the many personal courtesies extended.

I am, with great esteem, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) H. H. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General Commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD, }
BURLINGTON, IOWA, November 5, 1895. }

To Brig.-Gen. H. H. Wright, Commanding First Brigade:

SIR—In compliance with paragraph V, General Orders No. 12, A. G. O., series 1891, I have the honor to report as follows:

That in obedience to General Orders No. 100, A. G. O., and General Orders No. 1, Headquarters First Brigade, the companies and band comprising my command went into camp near Centerville, Iowa, August 5d. By 2 o'clock P. M. the entire regiment (with the exception of the band, which arrived Monday morning) were in their quarters. The camp was pitched as laid down in infantry drill regulations in an open field, susceptible of good drainage. The band and non-commissioned staff were placed on the right.

My quartermaster, Lieut. Hulskamp, and commissary of subsistence, Lieut. Wilson, with the regimental quartermaster and commissary sergeants, and myself were on the ground early on the morning of the 1st. The laying out and preparing the camp for the regiment's reception was carried on with vigor and dispatch, every tent was set, and everything was in readiness for the companies when they arrived.

DRILLS

The daily routine was begun Sunday morning, August 4th, and carried out as set forth in G. O. No. 1, Headquarters First Brigade, except the usual interruptions caused by inspections, reviews and field operations. The drills were confined to extended order, battalion and regimental movements—advance and rear guard and outpost duty, and were, as a whole, satisfactory.

GUARD DUTY.

A camp guard was established soon after arrival and nine posts maintained day and night. The duty performed was good and steadily improved from day to day. Much more would have been accomplished could we have had the assistance of the non-commissioned detail from the regular service.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

For the want of a range, this branch of instruction was dispensed with.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Although this was its first tour of duty, having been organized only one month previous to camp in obedience to general order No. 18, A. G. O., nevertheless, under the excellent supervision of Surgeons, Major Robertson and Captain Harrison, the corps rendered excellent service.

A field hospital was maintained, where medicine was administered and assistance rendered to 101 men. The large number of men requiring treatment was doubtless due to their being unaccustomed to the excessive heat and outdoor exposure, and to the change of water and inferior quality of bread furnished.

SIGNAL CORPS.

This corps also saw its first service at camp. It was organized at the same time as the hospital corps. Lieut. C. R. Fickler, engineer and signal officer, was, on account of pressing business, granted a leave of absence. I thereupon ordered the signal corps to report to Major Lyman of the First brigade for instruction and practice.

QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY DEPARTMENTS.

Under the new departure, by which the duties of a commissary were taken from the quartermaster, far better results were obtained. Indeed, even then Lieutenants Hulskamp and Wilson, quartermaster and commissary of subsistence respectively, had quite enough to do. They deserve credit for the manner in which they performed their duties.

CONCLUSION.

Maj. Henry A. Haaslip was again absent on "sick leave," and the command of his battalion devolved on Capt. Wesley H. Ogle, of Company E, the senior captain.

Capt. Harry C. Penick, commanding the newly organized Company H stationed at Chariton, deserves especial praise, as also do his subordinates. Mastered into the service last April, he assumed command with zeal and enthusiasm, drilling and instructing his men incessantly, and bringing them into camp well prepared for service. The company is now building, with the aid of patriotic citizens, a large and commodious armory.

Private Greendhal of Company G, deserted camp on Tuesday, August 5th. He was at once apprehended and arrested at Ottumwa by the sheriff of Wapello county, brought back to camp and placed in the guard house. Soon after he was ordered before a summary court which found him guilty, and recommended that he be required to perform hard labor until the close of camp and then be dishonorably discharged. The sentence was approved by me and I attempted to execute the same, but the prisoner refused to work; he was thereupon returned to the

guard house and given a diet of bread and water. The next day it was my intention to drum him out of camp and deliver him his dishonorable discharge; this would have been done had he not escaped from the guard during the night.

On Wednesday, August 7th, Private Donnelly of Company K, stationed at Grinnell, was found missing at "tattoo" roll call. Search was instituted daily until the end of camp, but he could not be found. I have since been informed that the man returned to his home station, apparently well, about one week after camp. It is thought that the excessive heat affected his brain and that he wandered aimlessly through the country until he recovered himself. The case will be further investigated.

For the good of the service, the health and prosperity of the guard, permit me to state that, in my opinion, much better results in our encampments might be obtained if we but conformed more closely to U. S. Army regulations and customs, as the Iowa code provides. Unseasoned troops are ill prepared to be routed every day at 5 a. m. and then required, on an empty stomach, to attend divine service. It is not the custom in the regular service; it is not the custom of the men at home.

Again, the drills in intensely hot weather should take place, so far as possible, in the early morn and late in the afternoon, and the men allowed rest in shade during the heat of the day.

I am indebted not only to yourself, but to the members of your staff, the regular army officers and citizens of Centerville for the helping hand and many courtesies extended.

To the officers and men of my command I am indebted for their enthusiastic support and loyalty under all circumstances.

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

(Signed)

JAMES A. GUEST,
Colonel Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL,
ROCK ISLAND, ILL., August 25, 1895.

Gen. H. H. Wright, Iowa National Guard.

SIR—Having served as your aide-de-camp during the encampment of the First brigade, Iowa National guard, from August 3d to August 10th, and having been requested by you to render a report thereon, I have the honor to submit the following:

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

I accompanied Company B, Second regiment, to and from the encampment. On the same special train there were seven other companies, picked up at junction points along the railway, Company B starting from the initial point.

I thus had an opportunity to observe closely the methods of embarking and debarking, and the handling of baggage; the conduct of the troops while enroute and their arrival in camp.

I can not say too much in praise of the soldierly conduct of these troops, the promptness with which they embarked and the celerity in loading their baggage, which was limited to the necessities of the service.

The mobilization of the companies of the brigade, no two coming from the same place, showed excellent railway arrangements, and reflects high credit on the quartermaster's department. The arrival of the various companies was well timed, and all reached camp within a brief interval of one another.

The same promptness and efficiency was observed on the departure of the companies for their respective stations.

The apparent knowledge of detailed movements of troops on the part of the quartermaster's department was especially pleasing.

CAMP.

The troops found on arrival tents pitched and the camp prepared for their reception. Wall tents were supplied company officers and men, hospital tents for field officers and brigade headquarters. The supply of tentage in proportion to the number of troops was most liberal. They were all floored and in excellent condition.

The camp was laid out on the strict lines of a brigade-camp, tents were perfectly aligned and well pitched, and, on a whole, I never saw a finer pitched camp, regular or state troops.

Sinks and latrines were well attended to, the latter having lime used in them daily. The camp was kept well policed, and the sanitary conditions during the entire period were carefully looked after. When the camp was broken, each company filled its latrine, placed all garbage in the sink, which was then filled, and policed their immediate ground.

The site of the camp was well chosen, being on high-lying, grassy ground, susceptible of good drainage, and having adjacent a fine, open, rolling country, well suited for drills and maneuvers. Wood was supplied by a contractor, and water of good quality was piped to convenient points in the camp.

A better location probably could not have been found, including as it did nearly all the conditions which go to make a good camping ground for troops.

The location of the camp, the care exercised in laying it out and pitching the tentage, showed fine judgment on the part of those responsible.

SUBSISTENCE.

Enroute the troops seemed to have depended upon lunches provided by themselves and upon what they could obtain at the stations along the road. In camp a ration practically the same as the army ration was supplied. The messing arrangements of the companies seemed to be very good. The cooking was done by hired men. Officers' messes were excellent.

The food supplied the troops was of good quality and sufficient quantity, with the exception of the bread, which was poor, one to its freshness principally.

This department was ably managed by a zealous and efficient officer, who did everything in his power in the interests of the troops.

INSTRUCTION.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings were devoted to company, battalion and regimental drills; Wednesday afternoon to a review in honor of the governor of the state, and immediately after to extended order drill; Thursday was given up to instruction in advanced-guard, rear-guard and outpost duties, and Friday to a practical field maneuver in minor tactics, *i. e.*, an attack and defense of a position.

The company drills were mainly in extended order; little opportunity having been had to instruct in this drill on account of the restricted space in the towns where the companies are located. As a whole, the companies showed very good instruction and presented a very creditable appearance. In the battalion drills there was marked improvement from day to day. Strictly, there were no

regimental drills; the regiment being generally maneuvered by battalions. The drills were held from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Also a daily guard mount and parade.

For the review, the brigade was formed in line of masses. The formation was strictly in accordance with the drill regulations, and the ceremony was performed in a manner worthy of the finest troops.

The commands and all movements were technically correct, and the marching was good. As a whole, the review was a beautiful one, and reflected the highest credit on the Iowa National guard. I doubt if anyone present ever witnessed a review of greater precision in any national guard organization. They are a fine body of men in whom the state of Iowa may feel a just pride. With proper training, they would undoubtedly give a good account of themselves.

The advance guard, rear guard and outpost instruction was carried out in a systematic manner, and was productive of excellent results. This instruction, though seldom imparted to state troops is regarded by the highest authorities as of vital importance. The protection and safety of troops on the march and in camp forms the first essential of an army in the field. There can never be an excuse for surprise.

In this instruction marked intelligence was exhibited, and the formations and their object seemed to have been grasped and commendably executed.

For the problem in minor tactics, an attack and defense of a position, two battalions of the Second regiment were assigned to the defense; the Third regiment and one battalion of the Second to the attack.

In a general order issued the day preceding, the time for the respective forces to form was indicated, a general statement of the nature of the problem and the rules to govern during the exercise. The commanders were kept in ignorance of what they were expected to do, and any information regarding the opposing force until their commands had been formed when letters of instructions were handed them, defining in a brief military manner the duty each was required to perform and the latest information of the enemy's movements.

The exercise was intended to simulate as near as possible in time of peace the conditions of war, to instruct officers in the art of utilizing to the greatest advantage the topographical features of the ground as points of vantage and cover for their men, the proper handling of troops on the field of battle, the training of officers and non-commissioned officers in the important duties of leaders and the maintenance of fire discipline, and an endeavor to present a fair idea of the formations as imposed by improved arms.

The solution of the problem was quite satisfactory. Taking into consideration the fact that all were new to such exercises, they showed a great deal of intelligence and judgment. Mistakes were of course made, and they were anticipated. It is only by constant practice in exercises of this character that we may hope to reduce the errors to a minimum.

I regard this exercise as the most instructive part of the work performed during the encampment, and, in connection with the advance-guard, rear-guard and outpost duty, was invaluable to every officer and enlisted man.

The problem was instructive, because it was carried out under assumed conditions of war, and at no time partook of the nature of the notorious sham battle, so often indulged in by state troops to their detriment, because of the false impressions conveyed to the minds of the young soldiers; conditions which will never exist except through dense ignorance.

The officers and men deserve credit for their efforts in this exercise, and I join in commending them for their very creditable actions.

The wisdom and sound judgment of the brigade commander in initiating advance-guard, rear-guard, outpost and well devised tactical problems will undoubtedly bear excellent fruit, and tend to direct the study of the officers of the guard into channels other than the drill book. If this is done, he will have accomplished a great and lasting good by the example established for future encampments.

GUARD DUTY.

The first guard mounts showed some lack of detail and familiarity with the drill regulations, but the defects were soon corrected, and in a few days they were all that could be desired.

Guard duty, however, left much to be desired. In many cases the officers of the guard showed a great want of knowledge in their duties, and in some instances there was no excuse. In other instances there was an effort to perform the duty, but, I regret to say, that in no instance did I observe a strict compliance with the guard manual.

The sentinels did what they thought to be right, and were always prompt to correct their errors when told of them and showed an eager desire to learn. All the errors were due, of course, to inexperience and not to wilfulness.

The manner of doing guard duty is in every army taken as the standard of the efficiency of the troops, and is regarded as the most important duty which a soldier may be called upon to perform.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline was very good. Officers and men very generally were prompt in rendering the courtesies prescribed by regulations. As a rule they were anxious to know how to do things correctly; in some instances it was marked.

The actions of the members of the brigade as a whole showed that they are a fine body of men, and, if given an opportunity to obtain a proper training in the duties of soldiers, would be as fine troops as one could wish to command.

The quiet of the camp and the excellent behavior of the men was observed by all; their conduct could not have been better.

UNIFORM.

The uniform is the same as the United States army. Both full dress and undress uniform were taken to camp. They were neat and generally well fitted. Campaign hats and leggins were worn with undress.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The troops are armed with the .45 Springfield rifle of old model, still having the buckhorn sight. They are also supplied with the field belt in addition to the black belt and box. All appeared to be in good condition.

The encampment was a decided success; the work done was instructive; nothing more could have been accomplished within the same time. The troops were worked to their utmost endurance. They stood the hard work imposed upon them in a most remarkable manner, coming as they do from towns and unaccustomed to the restraint of the ranks and exposure to the intense heat of the open country. Their cheerfulness through it all would be a good example to our regular troops.

The work of this camp and the efforts of nearly every one to learn was commended highly by every visiting regular officer, and it was their unanimous opinion that it was the best state encampment ever seen by them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. W. RUTHERS,
First Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD, }
SIOUX CITY, IOWA, November 1, 1895. }

The Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Sir—With reference to the tour of camp duty performed by the Second brigade at Waverly during the week ending August 24, 1895, I have the honor to submit the following report, and to hand you herewith the reports of the regimental commanders:

The brigade assembled at Waverly on Saturday, August 17th, in accordance with the provisions of general orders No 19 and 21, dated A. G. O. June 19th and July 16th respectively, and general orders No. 1, dated headquarters Second brigade, August 1, 1895, a copy of which is respectfully submitted herewith:

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, }
No. 1. } IOWA NATIONAL GUARD, }
MASON CITY, IOWA, August 1, 1895. }

I. Pursuant to general orders 19 and 21, c. s. A. G. O., the encampment of this brigade will be held at Waverly, from August 17th to 24th.

In honor of our adjutant-general, Major-General John R. Prime, the name of the camp will be "Camp Prime."

II. The commander-in-chief, Governor Frank D. Jackson, will review the brigade on Wednesday afternoon, August 21st.

III. Strict compliance with general orders, which have been or may in the future be published, is as important to every officer and enlisted man as familiarity with his drill regulations, and attention is hereby particularly directed to sections 12, 13 and 14 of general orders 21, c. s., A. G. O.

General camp regulations are prescribed in general orders 28, A. G. O., series of 1892.

Regulations pertaining to embarkation and disembarkation and inspections are prescribed by general order 20, A. G. O., same series.

Regulations for military courtesy and discipline for the gentlemanly conduct of officers and men are prescribed by general orders 24, A. G. O., same series.

Regulations for proper organization and military appearances are prescribed by general order 52, A. G. O., same series.

General order 72, A. G. O., same series, publishes the report of Lieut. A. C. Sharp, Twenty-second U. S. infantry, to the adjutant-general of the U. S. army. Its perusal is earnestly urged as excellent study for all officers and men of the command.

IV. Officers will be held strictly accountable for the conduct and safety of the officers and men under their command while enroute to and from camp. No man will leave the cars except by orders of a commissioned officer. The members of the Iowa National guard are gentlemen, hence no loud or boisterous

conduct or remarks to outsiders will be allowed, and quiet and gentlemanly conduct expected from all.

V. The following named soldiers have been appointed as the brigade non-commissioned staff, to date from July 15, 1895; they will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

William E. Baddow, quartermaster-sergeant, Waukon.

L. B. Winslow, commissary sergeant, Charles City.

The orderlies for these headquarters are Ollie G. O'Farrell, Fort Dodge; Channing E. Dakin, Mason City.

VI. The chief bugler will make daily details for the musician at each headquarters and will be responsible for the proper sounding of all calls. Each call will be sounded at brigade headquarters and immediately repeated from each regimental headquarters.

VII. On Sunday, August 18th, the entire command will assemble at brigade headquarters at 10.30 a. m. for divine services. Every officer or man not sick or on duty for that day is required to be present. This is in addition to the morning service at each regimental headquarters. The prompt attendance of all officers is required at all church services.

VIII. The following daily routine will be observed:

	FORENOON.	
First call	5:00	
Reveille	5:15	
Assembly (roll call)	5:20	
Fatigue call	5:30	
First call, church and assembly	5:40	
Church	5:45	
First call, breakfast	5:55	
Mess call	6:00	
Sick call	7:00	
First sergeant's call	7:10	
School call, N. C. O.	7:15	
Guard mount	7:45	
Assembly	7:50	
Adjutant's call	8:00	
First call for drill	8:50	
Drill call and assembly	8:55	
Adjutant's call	9:00	
Recall	11:00	
First call for dinner	11:55	
	AFTERNOON.	
Mess dinner	12:00	
School call	1:00	
First call, drill	1:15	
Drill call and assembly	1:55	
Adjutant's call	2:00	
Recall	4:00	
Fatigue call	4:15	
First call, supper	5:25	
Mess call	5:30	
First call, parade	6:20	

Assembly (roll call)	6:30
Adjutant's call	6:40
Brigade review	7:15
Retreat	Sendown
First call, tattoo	9:55
Tattoo	10:00
Taps	10:15

Medical officers' school, 10:00 to 11:00 a. m.
 Routine for Sunday, August 18, 1895.

Reveille	6:30 a. m.
Breakfast	7:00 a. m.
Guard mount	8:00 a. m.
Church regiment	8:30 to 9:00 a. m.
Divine service at brigade headquarters	10:30 a. m.
Parade	7:00 p. m.

These hours may be changed later should other divisions of time appear better. General or special orders will be issued prescribing such drills as the commanding officer may desire.

By COMMAND OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL RULE.

C. W. KING,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

On August 13th the canvas arrived at Waverly, and on the 14th the brigade quartermaster, commissary and enginewright having arrived, the work of laying out the camp, putting up tents, commissary building, etc., was begun and pushed with such vigor that Friday afternoon found the camp ready for occupancy by the troops. Saturday morning the companies began to arrive, and by 8 p. m. the entire brigade, 1,035 strong, was in camp.

As directed by your telegram and letter of August 10th, I proceeded to Waverly, arriving the morning of the 14th, and on the arrival of the troops assumed command of the brigade, in accordance with the provisions of special orders No. 112, dated A. G. O., August 19th, 1895, and published the following order:

GENERAL ORDERS,	HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD,
No. 2,	CAMP PRIME, WAVERLY, IOWA, August 16, 1895.

I. In accordance with the provisions of Special Orders No. 112, dated Adjutant-General's office, Des Moines, August 12, 1895, the undersigned assumes command of the Second Brigade, and publishes the following for the information and guidance of all concerned.

II. Regimental commanders will require all guard details to be made by roster. Guard duty being a duty of honor and responsibility, men will not be detailed who have not been at least one year in the service, so long as such may be available, and in no case will men be detailed for guard as punishment.

III. The regimental church service for Sunday morning will be omitted.

IV. The following detail is announced: Brigade officer of the day, Major DOWA, First regiment. Regimental commanders are charged with the promulgation of these orders.

(Signed)

C. E. FOOTER,

Colonel Fourth Regiment, Commanding.

Official:

C. W. KING,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

The camp was laid out in accordance with the provisions of the drill regulations, the Fourth regiment having the right of the line. The grounds were all that could be wished, gently sloping from the headquarters line, (a feature that proved of considerable value later in the week) and were of ample extent, though by reason of some error in measurements the streets between regimental headquarters and battalion lines were too narrow and the same was true of the street between the battalion commander and line officers, while the line officers were crowded up too close to the heads of the company streets.

The commissary building was placed in the interval between the regiments, on a line with the company kitchens. The guard tents were placed on either flank of the camp.

Sunday morning was devoted to guard mousting, a general policing of camp, and at 10:30 the brigade assembled at brigade headquarters to attend divine services, which were conducted by Chaplains Greene, of the First, and Stearns of the Fourth regiments. The afternoon was devoted to inspections and to getting comfortably settled. Regimental parade was held at 7 p. m.

The daily routine, as prescribed in General Orders No. 1, was commenced Monday. Each regiment had guard mounting; both guards were under the supervision of the brigade officer of the day.

Much of the work of the First regiment was in extended order, while the Fourth drilled principally in close order and by battalion, Colonel Humphrey being partly disabled by his horse falling on him and severely injuring his ankle, he was unable to keep the field any length of time.

Tuesday was spent in battalion and regimental drills and the usual camp routine. Wednesday morning the commander-in-chief arrived and was escorted to the camp by the First regiment, afterwards the brigade was maneuvered by the brigade commander. Wednesday afternoon his excellency reviewed the brigade.

The weather being fine a great many citizens came out to witness the ceremony, and the troops, well pleased with the interest shown by the people, did their best to present a creditable appearance.

Thursday morning was spent in the usual routine of duty. In the afternoon the brigade made a reconnaissance in force, moving through the city of Waverly and about a mile beyond. The movements were executed in accordance with the following idea:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD,
CAMP PRIME, WAVERLY, IOWA, August 22, 1895.

SYNOPSIS OF IDEA.

A brigade of infantry (red.) has been slowly retiring through the village of Waverly and is now encamped four miles east of the town. His patrols are reported as still in and in the vicinity of the town.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 3,

I. The brigade will proceed through the village of Waverly and make a reconnaissance of the enemy's position.

II. The command will form by regiment on their regimental parade grounds at 2 p. m., first call, 1:45.

III. The First regiment will be in advance during the movement.

IV. The Cedar river will be considered unfordable. At anything but momentary halts the advance guard will be disposed as rapidly as possible for outpost picket duty.

By COMMAND OF COLONEL FOOTER.

C. W. KING,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Early Thursday morning it became evident that we were soon to have a severe storm, and about midnight it burst upon the camp with terrific violence; the lightning was incessant, rain fell in torrents and the furious gale threatened destruction to our canvas. Notwithstanding the dangerous character of this storm, it did but little damage to the camp. The hospital tent of the First and the headquarters mess tent of the Fourth regiments were blown down as well as most of the files. That no more serious damage was done on the headquarters line and in the Fourth regiment was partly due to the prompt and efficient work of the Fourth regiment guard under Lieutenant Hills of Company H.

On Friday the contemplated field maneuvers by the brigade were abandoned owing to continued rain, and the blank ammunition intended for these exercises was issued to the regimental commanders. The skies having cleared somewhat late in the afternoon, one of the battalions of the First used some of their ammunition in a battle maneuver.

Regimental parades in fatigue uniform ended the routine work of the week. The canvas being too wet to ship Saturday morning, it was left standing. The various companies marched out and took trains for their respective stations and the tour of camp duty for 1895 was over.

While perhaps there was not as much maneuvering in battle formation as was anticipated, the work of the week may be classed as fairly successful.

Guard duty, except in a few instances, was poor as usual.

The general conduct of the men was excellent, though a few were boisterous and disorderly on the streets of Waverly on one or two occasions.

There was but little sickness in camp. The food was excellent, the water supply good, and the camp well policed.

The headquarters mess, managed by the ladies of the First Congregational church of Waverly, under the supervision of our efficient commissary officer, Captain Saunders, was very satisfactory in every respect.

I am indebted to Captain Dempsey and Lieutenants Wright and Bookmiller of the Second U. S. Infantry, for valuable counsel and assistance.

The following order was published at parade Friday evening:

GENERAL ORDERS	HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, IOWA
No. 6.	NATIONAL GUARD, CAMP PRIME, WAVERLY, IOWA, August 23, 1895.

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 108, c. s. A. G. O., the brigade will break camp to-morrow morning.

- Company A and band, First regiment on C. G. W., east at 9:20.
- Company D, Fourth regiment on C. G. W., west at 10:35.
- Companies D and I, First regiment on I. C., north at 9:25.
- Companies A, E, F and K, Fourth regiment on I. C., north at 9:25.
- Companies B, C, G, H, L, M and band, Fourth regiment on I. C., south at 7:30.
- Company B, First regiment on I. C., south at 7:30.
- Company I, Fourth regiment on B. C. R. & N., south at 8:30.
- Companies C, E, G, H, L, M, First regiment on B. C. R. & N., south at 8:30.
- Company F, First regiment, Waverly at 10:30.

Tents will be left standing. All lumber will be neatly piled at the head of company street, all nails drawn. All tent pins, except corner guy pins, will be piled near lumber.

The commanding officer avails himself of this opportunity to express to Colonel Mahie, commanding First regiment, Colonel Humphrey, commanding Fourth

regiment, and to the officers and men of their respective commands his highest appreciation of the loyal support they have accorded him during this camp, and to congratulate them on the degree of efficiency attained. Also to express to the members of the brigade staff his thanks for their services and support.

The commander also takes advantage of this opportunity, on behalf of himself and the officers and men of the Second brigade, to publicly express to the citizens of Waverly their appreciation of the many courtesies extended by them.

Regimental commanders are charged with the promulgation of these orders.

BY COMMAND OF COLONEL FOSTER:

C. W. KING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Permit me, sir, to thank you for the many courtesies received at your hands in connection with this tour of duty, and believe me,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. E. FOSTER,
Colonel Fourth Infantry, I. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD,
CLINTON, IOWA, October 23, 1895.

Col. C. E. Foster, Sioux City, Iowa:

SIR—I have the honor to report to you, as commander of the brigade camp at Waverly in August, as follows, concerning the tour of camp duty performed by the First regiment:

I arrived at Waverly on Wednesday morning, August 14th, and with portions of my staff assisted in laying out the camp. The site assigned to my regiment was gently sloping, and therefore well drained, and proved to be very satisfactory for all purposes.

Preliminary to this tour of duty the following order was published:

ORDERS	HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, I. N. G.,
No. 103.	CLINTON, IOWA, August 3, 1895.

I. In compliance with General Orders Nos. 19 and 21, c. s. A. G. O., and General Order No. 1, brigade headquarters, this command will go into camp at Waverly, Iowa, Saturday, August 17th.

II. Special attention is called to Paragraph IV, General Order No. 1, brigade headquarters, as to the conduct of troops en route to and from camp.

III. Immediately on arrival, each company commander will report to the regimental adjutant the number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates he brings into camp.

IV. The order of regimental formation will be as follows:

First Battalion.	Second Battalion.	Third Battalion.
1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5
K C G M	D F H B	E A I L

V. Routine duty is prescribed in General Orders No. 1, brigade headquarters. Any duties special to the First regiment will be announced in camp, as circumstances require.

VI. Results of all roll calls will be immediately reported to the adjutant.

VII. All officers not yet provided with campaign hats will procure them at once.

VIII. The following appointments on non-commissioned staff are hereby announced: Charles D. Bayless, of Waukon, acting hospital steward; Roy A. Carnegie, of Cedar Rapids, signal sergeant. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

IX. The commanding officer, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, signal officer, quartermaster sergeant, commissary sergeant, and signal sergeant will report at Waverly on Wednesday morning, preceding camp, pursuant to special instructions issued by the adjutant-general.

By order of COL. FRANK W. MAHIN.

C. C. McCOLLON,
Captain and Adjutant.

The various companies arrived in camp during Saturday, the 17th, the latest arrivals being about 7 p. m. All were therefore comfortably settled at an early hour in the evening.

The exercises of Sunday consisted of guard mount, attendance on divine services with the full brigade in front of brigade headquarters and parade in the evening. Inspection and muster by Maj. C. D. Ham, assistant inspector-general Second brigade, occurred during the day by companies in their various streets.

A good range was secured on the bank of the Cedar river, about two miles from camp, and, under the skillful coaching of Capt. W. H. Thrift, R. I. S. A. P., a rifle team which engaged in daily practice succeeded on Thursday afternoon, at the inter-regimental competition, in defeating the Fourth regiment rifle team.

The daily routine of drill consisted as a rule of regimental drill in the forenoon and battalion drill in the afternoon. Our work was almost entirely in extended order, outpost, advance and rear-guards, and battle maneuvers. This program was closely observed on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday, being governor's day, there was practice in the forenoon in brigade drill and review. On the governor's arrival, the First regiment met him outside the entrance to the camp and escorted him to brigade headquarters. The review occurred in the afternoon. On Thursday afternoon the brigade was exercised in a practice march through the city of Waverly and about a mile beyond, my command forming the van and throwing out an advance-guard and flankers. Reaching its destination, the brigade bivouacked in a grove, the advance-guard forming a chain of outposts on a neighboring ridge. Returning to camp, my command was in the rear, the former advance-guard now serving as a rear-guard. I regard this afternoon as the most profitable single feature of the entire camp.

On Thursday night a terrific wind, rain and electric storm occurred. One of our hospital tents blew down, and our tents were nearly all prostrated; otherwise there was no damage except cases of wetting from the rain.

On Friday an almost continuous drizzly rain fell, making it impossible to carry out the program of battle maneuvers with blank cartridges which had been planned. My Third battalion, however, drilled in extended order, discharging several hundred blanks when the rain was ceasing in the afternoon. The skies cleared sufficiently to allow of an address parade at evening.

Camp was broken Saturday morning, all the companies reporting before 9 o'clock.

Altogether the week was exceedingly pleasant and profitable. I desire to express to you my sincere appreciation of your thoughtfulness and unvarying

courtesy and kindness, which had very much to do with making the camp instructive and agreeable to my command.

The water supply was abundant and fairly good; the food was excellent.

There was comparatively little sickness in my regiment. The surgical force was unexceptionable. It is rarely that three as efficient and painstaking surgeons are gotten together in one regiment as are Doctors Wright, Guthrie and Mariadale.

The quartermaster's department was well conducted, the best the First regiment has had in many years. The same can be said of our commissary service, which was absolutely faultless.

Much of the success and the profit to the First regiment of this tour of camp was due to the efficiency and industry of the adjutant and other members of the staff and to the battalion and company commanders. Very much was also due to the service rendered us by Lieut. C. B. Vogdes, military instructor in the Iowa State university, whom I invited, with the approval of Adjutant-General Prime, to spend the week at my headquarters. Lieutenant Vogdes attended our officers' schools and gave us valuable assistance in the study of minor tactics, and also aided us greatly in extended order work on the drill grounds.

In this camp, as in all previous camps, inefficiency in guard duty was conspicuous. Few of the men have more than a very small smattering of knowledge on this important subject, and many of the officers are inescapably deficient. The remedy is in as regular exercise in guard mounting and guard duties generally, as in company drill at the home stations.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

FRANK W. MAHIN,
Colonel First Regiment, I. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH REGIMENT, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD,
SIoux CITY, IOWA, November 14, 1895.

Col. C. E. Foster, Sioux City, Iowa:

Sir—In obedience to General Orders No. 19, dated A. G. O. July 16th, the Fourth regiment went into camp at Waverly August 17th. I arrived at Waverly Wednesday morning and assisted in laying out the camp; this work was very well done by the engineer corps under direction of Major E. A. Kreger, brigade engineer and signal officer.

This would have been an ideal camp as to location had there been sufficient room to have had proper distances between the several lines.

The quartermaster, commissary, quartermaster sergeant and commissary sergeant arrived at the camp ground Tuesday morning, and that day and Wednesday were consumed in distributing tent pins and having them driven on the lines established by the engineers. Thursday the lumber and canvas were issued and by Friday night the canvas was all up, staked down at each corner and floors in place ready for the companies.

Company D of Hampton reported for duty Saturday morning and the balance of the regiment in the afternoon, so that by 5 o'clock the regiment was well in camp, fifty-one officers and 479 men. Guard was mounted at 6 p. m., Saturday, to stand until regular guard mounting Sunday morning.

Regular camp routine commenced Sunday morning as per General Orders No. 1, B. H. Q., dated August 1st (copy herewith), and was carried out promptly during the week excepting Thursday *r. m.*, which was taken up with a practice march, and Friday, when it rained nearly all day.

Friday was given largely to schools and company drills, when they could be had between the showers.

The time for drills each day was taken largely with battalion drills, both in close and extended order, and the improvement was very marked especially in extended order, credit for which is partially due the regular army officers present who assisted the majors in every way possible.

Only short regimental drills were had, it being the judgment of the commanding officer that battalion drills were most needed.

While the manner of performing guard duty was given more than usual attention this year (Camp Order No. 3), very little improvement was noticeable over former years, and it is my judgment that it will be no better in the future, unless company commanders make this more of a feature at home stations and the men come to camp better instructed and more thoroughly imbued with the importance of this duty.

While I am pleased to report that most of the guard bore a close inspection, yet it is a fact that some of the officers give too little attention to the inspection of their guard detail before coming on, and it was found necessary to throw out an occasional man not properly equipped.

The camp was well policed after the first day, and the sanitary condition of the camp was excellent, consequently we had very little sickness. I take great pleasure in saying that Major Sherman and his efficient corps of assistants are to be thanked in a great measure for this. The food was of good quality and in abundance. It was found necessary to haul the water some distance, and while the quality was good when first hauled, it was put in barrels at stated times during the day, and at times was not as fresh as it should have been. The barrels furnished for this purpose, while perhaps the best to be had, were a poor lot.

The time spent in rifle practice, under the supervision of Capt. M. S. Schermerhorn, R. I. S. A. P., was well expended, and shows the interest in that part of the drill well kept up. The improvement was gladly noted of the promptness with which the officers and men responded to the calls.

Our divine services were better attended this season, owing to the earnest work of Chaplain Stearns and the fact that the band furnished music for the ceremony.

There were reports from the citizens of Waverly that some of the men, at times when out of camp, did not behave themselves in a soldierly manner. I took particular pains to look this matter up before leaving Waverly, and I am glad to report, upon the word of several leading citizens there, that such was not the case. It is only fair to presume that the unusually large number of people in the city would necessarily add much to the noise of the city, and this, as near as I could ascertain, was the whole cause of complaint.

The regiment broke camp early Saturday morning. The quartermaster was left at camp to turn over to the brigade quartermaster the tents and other state property.

The regiment is under obligations to Captain Dempsey, and Lieutenants Wright, Wilkins, and Bookmiller, of the regular army. I am pleased to report that the work of Lieut. W. M. McKercher, quartermaster, and W. G. Bale, commissary, was of a high order, and they are entitled to credit for it.

In conclusion, I wish to express my hearty appreciation of the efforts of the field, staff, and line officers to assist me, and the general conduct and attention to duties of the non-commissioned officers and the men; also the prompt manner in which the band performed their duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. B. HUMPHREY,

Lieut.-Col., Commanding Fourth Regiment.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, August 12, 1895.

To the Surgeon-General of Iowa:

Sir—I have the honor to report to you that the Second regiment infantry, I. N. G., went into camp at Camp Frank D. Jackson, near Centerville, on the afternoon of August 3d and remained until 7 A. M., August 10, 1895.

The camp was situated upon an open field or meadow and was large enough so that all had plenty of room. The drill ground lay to the south and was well adapted to all kinds of field maneuvers. The weather was clear during the entire week, the days were hot, but owing to a low humidity, the nights were cool. The water was supplied from a well; after being hauled it was emptied into whisky barrels with but one exception, in which case, Company M was supplied with an old coal oil barrel. It is unnecessary to say that numbers of this company presented themselves at sick call. The bread was very poor; made out of poor flour, and miserably baked; part of it had to be refused, the companies buying crackers in its stead. The pepper was very poor, and should have been rejected. Other supplies were good.

Slops and garbage were carted away daily. The sinks were built of wood and polished daily at fatigue with lime and dirt.

One hundred and one cases in all were treated, most of whom suffered from heat exhaustion or intestinal complaints. The hospital corps were kept busy at the hospital and on the field and did efficient service. The distance from the hospital was so great, it was found necessary to procure a conveyance to transport the sick from the field.

On governor's day two temporary ambulance wagons were pressed into service and were needed.

In the hospital four beds were kept, although the cots furnished were unable to stand and no blankets were furnished.

Eleven patients honored us by their presence, all of whom returned home with their company. It is suggested that each hospital be supplied with a hospital case book, four hospital cots and blankets, bed pan, commode, water bucket, irrigator (with tubing), a flag staff and an ambulance.

It is also suggested that the bread be partly graham instead of all wheat.

I am very truly, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES M. ROBERTSON,

Major and Surgeon Second Regiment, I. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD REGIMENT, INFANTRY, }
IOWA NATIONAL GUARD }
SHEWANOGAH, IOWA, November 1, 1895. }

The Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Sir—In compliance with General Orders No. 19, c. s., A. G. O., I submit the following report of the encampment of the Third regiment at Centerville, August 8 to 10, 1895.

The companies traveled in accordance with orders issued from general headquarters and arrived in camp during the afternoon Saturday, August 3d. The tents had been set up and floored, bed sacks filled and sinks constructed by hired labor under the direction of the regimental quartermaster, who acted under orders of the brigade quartermaster. The camp was laid out essentially as prescribed in paragraph 661, drill regulations, with the exception of company kitchens, which were located about seventy-five yards from company quarters, the interval being used as parade ground. The extensive field adjoining on the right of the camp used as a drill ground, was ample for all maneuvers of the command and superior to grounds usually available for the purpose. Its varied surface giving officers an opportunity to exercise judgment in selection of positions during battle exercises.

The following order was issued from these headquarters:

ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS, THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY, }
No. 12, } IOWA NATIONAL GUARD, }
SHEWANOGAH, IOWA, July 31, 1895. }

I. Pursuant to General Orders No. 21, c. s., A. G. O., and General Orders No. 1, c. s., headquarters First brigade, the Third regiment will go into camp at Centerville, Iowa, August 3d, for the period of seven days.

II. Companies will travel by the routes designated in Special Orders No. 105, A. G. O. The service uniform (with forage cap) and field belts with bayonet scabbards attached will be worn enroute to camp. The campaign hats, uniform coats, black helmets, leather belts and cartridge boxes being carried as baggage. Company commanders will see that the baggage is reduced to the least possible quantity and will not allow citizens' clothing to be taken to camp. Special attention is invited to General Orders No. 25, c. s., A. G. O.

III. The order of battalions and companies in regimental formation will be as follows:

First Battalion.	Second Battalion.	Third Battalion.
1 3 4 2	1 3 4 2	1 3 4 2
F D A H	I B K G	C M E L

IV. Hours of service will be observed as published in paragraph XIII, General Orders No. 1, c. s., headquarters First brigade, subject to such modifications as may be authorized by camp commander.

V. Company commanders will detail two men to report to surgeon at hospital, at school call, for instruction as litter bearers. These men will be excused from guard duty only during camp.

VI. At first call for drills, the first sergeants will report to the battalion adjutant the number of files present for duty.

VII. Officers who cannot be present at this tour of duty must make application for leave through regular channels. Resignations of officers absent without leave will be demanded in accordance with paragraph XI, General Orders No. 1,

c. s., headquarters First brigade. Non-commissioned staff officers who fail to report for duty will be discharged unless excused by the regimental commander.
By ORDER OF COLONEL MOUNT: }
JAC. T. HUNTS, }
Adjutant. }

A portion of the command arrived in camp so late that no parade was held on Saturday evening.

The duties performed on Sunday were as follows:

Church service in the morning at the usual hour, guard mounting. The morning drill was omitted and at 3 p. m. the regiment was paraded for inspection by the assistant inspector-general of the brigade, and parade held in the evening.

The guard duty showed great improvement over the preceding years, the ceremony of guard mounting being performed very creditably. In addition to the regular guard mounting each morning, each evening one battalion was required to practice this ceremony, the four companies being divided into suitable details, the officer of the day and officer of the guard being detailed by the battalion commander. This practice resulted in greater efficiency in the ceremony. There being no target firing at the camp, the inspector of S. A. P. devoted much of his time to the instruction of guards with good results. If the good work in this line is kept up at company stations during the year, by the next annual camp there will be no cause for complaint.

The drills during the week were devoted to instruction in battalion and regimental drill and advance guard duty.

On Tuesday afternoon and Friday morning field maneuvers took place instead of the usual drills. On the latter date, four companies of the Second were assigned to duty with the Third. Colonel Guest, in command of the remaining eight companies of the Second regiment, moved out of camp about 9 o'clock and at 10 a. m. I received the following order from General Wright, commanding the brigade:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, }
IOWA NATIONAL GUARD, }
CAMP PEARS D, JACKSON, August 9, 1895. }

Commanding Officer Third Infantry, I. N. G.

Sir—It is reported that a small force of the enemy has occupied the Ellis farm as an advance post. The commanding officer directs you to proceed at 10 a. m., instant, to capture the farm at all hazards.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. V. JACKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I immediately ordered Captain Byers, third battalion, to take command of the advance guard, and I followed with the other three battalions. The skirmishers of the attacking force fired on our advance and a general engagement was finally developed, which resulted in our taking the position desired, and gave all officers engaged a much better idea of what might be expected of them in a general engagement.

The regiment was mustered for pay on Thursday evening, after parade.

The location of the camp was excellent. The water was hauled for some distance to camp by wagon, and was of poor quality and caused more or less sickness. The rations were excellent, except a portion of the bread. There was some complaint that the quantity of rations issued was not sufficient. On investigation it was found that the officers of the subsistence department issued the regulation allowance when requested by company commanders. It was, no

doubt, through some misunderstanding on the part of company commanders that their necessities were not fully supplied in this line. If on investigation it is found that the ration as now prescribed is not sufficient, it should be increased.

The engineer and signal officer and his assistants rendered efficient and intelligent service both in construction of camp and transmission of orders on the field.

The surgeon of the regiment, Major Matthews, deserves much praise for the efficiency of the medical department and hospital corps. One surgeon and one hospital steward attended the hospital at all times during the day. One litter squad was present with each battalion at every formation, and the men who needed medical attention were always promptly cared for.

I consider that the encampment by brigade was a success, and that as much was accomplished as could be in a week's camp.

The command is indebted to Captain Dempsey, Second infantry, U. S. A., Lieutenant Wilkins, Sixth infantry, and other officers of the U. S. army present at camp, for much assistance during the tour of duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. V. MOUNT,
Colonel Commanding Regiment.

AMES, IOWA, October 16, 1895.

The Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report of my services as inspector-general for the year 1895:

A school of instruction was appointed and held at the Iowa Agricultural college, pursuant to general order No. 2, A. G. O., for four weeks during January and February, of which school I acted as superintendent, ably assisted throughout the entire course by Lieut. H. E. Wilkins, Sixth U. S. infantry, and by Colonels Cooke and Cansfield in the work of their respective departments.

The attendance from the several regiments was as follows:

Col. F. W. Mahin and seventeen officers of the First regiment,

Col. J. A. Guest and thirteen officers of the Second regiment,

Major J. C. Loper and sixteen officers of the Third regiment,

Lieut. Col. W. B. Humphrey and eighteen officers of the Fourth regiment.

During the continuance of the school seven staff officers attended as students, making a total present during the session of the school of eighty officers.

I had hoped great good would result to the guard from the earnest work done by these student officers, but the absence of so many, and especially of commanding officers, prevented the work outlined for this year's camps being carried out as expected.

Subordinate officers prepared themselves for a certain character of work, but when in camp were not able to work in the indicated lines, as their superiors were not informed nor prepared for the character of work contemplated and arranged for.

Colonel Guest was the only regimental commander who spent the entire week with his command. Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey was present the entire week with his regiment. Colonel Mahin after two days' presence was unavoidably

called home. I am greatly indebted to these gentlemen for their zealous co-operation in the work of the school. If the school failed in the accomplishment of good, it certainly was not the fault of the student officers, who were tireless in their efforts during their presence, and employed their entire time most zealously and intelligently in the work for which they had been assembled.

Should the school be continued, would recommend that a course of advanced work for next year's tour of camp duty be mapped out and the work of the school be devoted to giving thorough instruction on the indicated lines of work; in this way only can the best results be attained and officers prepared for the duties which must come to them when in actual service. I desire here to express my appreciation of your visits, advice and assistance during the period of instruction, and to remark that the presence of the higher officers acts as a great incentive to work and spurs the younger officers to additional effort.

The work of the National guard throughout the nation is of a practical character and devoted to the real work of the soldier, and it behooves Iowa to prepare by study to advance along the lines now being developed in our sister states. The manual of arms and the ceremonies can no longer complete the equipment of the officer, for our guard has stepped from off the stage as exhibition soldiers, and has become in fact a body of soldiers not alone in name, but in ability to efficiently perform the various duties demanded in real service. Theoretical instruction must be given by some means outside our camps, in order that our officers may be leaders and instructors of their men.

I believe the time has now come when we should take our place beside those states that require each officer to show his fitness for the commission he would receive by requiring that every officer should pass a successful examination on such subjects as may be necessary for his rank before he can be assigned to duty.

Maj. J. T. Davidson, A. I. G., has fully reported the condition of the First brigade, and I presume Major Ham, A. I. G., will report regarding the Second brigade.

I shall confine myself to general observations during my visits in the camps of the two brigades, together with such recommendations as I believe will result to the benefit of the guard.

First.—The work of our camps is devoted too much to preparation for ceremonies and to the repetition of about the same movements that have demanded the attention of the guard for the last few years.

Second.—Working hours are too much during the heat of the day; better results can be attained by early morning and late afternoon drills and parade about sunset.

Third.—The medical department of the First brigade is of a very high order of efficiency, and their prompt attention to the men upon the field and constant care of those in hospital, was of the most gratifying character and clearly proved that the corps was heartily enlisted in their work and thoroughly informed.

The medical department of the Second brigade was not so well organized, but it has good material and talent and can become as efficient as that of the First brigade by the same industry and zeal.

Fourth.—It is evident that the greater part of the prostration of men in the field was the result of drinking too much water, together with frequent and prolonged rests in the sun during the time for drill.

If cold tea could be used instead of water, and one canteen to four men, less trouble would be experienced in this line.

Fifth.—The First brigade signal corps is most efficient and proved their ability to take advantage of every aid offered to their work, by their use of the hallograph by moonlight. It was a novel experience and messages were successfully sent and received.

I did not witness the work of the Second brigade signal corps.

Sixth.—The enlisted men of the guard are of a high order, both of intelligence and manly vigor, and would furnish the material for a fine body of young officers should a large body of armed men become necessary for service.

Seventh.—The officers are a fine body of men and are yearly showing improvement in their work, but as yet seem to fail to fully appreciate the necessity of thorough discipline and subordination among officers as well as among enlisted men.

The officers of the Second brigade, as far as my personal observation taught me, were more prompt and loyal in carrying out orders from superiors than those of the First brigade. I was much impressed with the promptness with which officers' call was answered in the Second brigade camp.

Subordinate officers always command subordinate men, and a colonel, now upon the retired list, was enabled to command a regiment of superior discipline and drill, when in active service, because he presented to his man in his own person a gentleman and a perfectly subordinate officer to all commands and requirements of his superiors in rank—he had no superiors as a soldier.

Eighth.—Parades, guard mountings and reviews were of the usual fine character, but still errors were noticed which a simple careful reading of the regulations would avoid.

The individual members of the guard show they have much yet to learn regarding their duties as sentinels, and would recommend that lieutenant-colonels be designated as instructors in guard duty and be required to instruct each guard in the proper performance of their duties.

Ninth.—Inspections showed that captains and their first sergeants universally neglect their preparatory inspections by the untidiness among their men in dress, manner of wearing accoutrements and in the care of their persons.

I would respectfully offer the following recommendations:

First.—That the adjutant-general be made post-commander of all camps.

This would result in the guard covering the same lines and amount of work and in the adoption of the same methods and practices, greatly aiding in making it a homogeneous body.

This would also allow brigade and regimental commanders to devote their entire time to the instruction and drill of their commands, free from the administrative duties now requiring so much of their attention.

Second.—That each day in camp have a certain outlined work to be accomplished, and each brigade and regimental commander be required to report each day in writing, before retreat, how much of the day's work was omitted and from what cause.

Third.—That the good work now done by the quartermaster and commissary departments be aided and rendered permanent by creating three independent departments, and not to be subject to removal by changes in brigade and regimental commanders.

Their duties are most difficult and trying and should be fostered by every means possible.

Fourth.—That the men prepare their own camps. Soldiers should know how to pitch a tent, drain a camp and arrange for their own comfort. Would also

recommend that canvas floor cloths be used instead of plank floors. Should the troops be called into service the knowledge of how to care for themselves would be of the most vital advantage.

Fifth.—That a dark flannel shirt be allowed to be worn as a fatigue dress, without the blouse, with uniform style of suspenders. Citizens unused to wearing closely buttoned coats, suffer while on their week's tour of duty by being required to keep their blouses buttoned, when outside their tents.

At home most of their time during hot weather is passed in their shirt sleeves, in camp they naturally suffer from the great change in their wearing apparel. Such a shirt will look soldierly and be serviceable and most comfortable. But it should not be a sweater, but of an uniform color and style of shirt.

Sixth.—That the work in outpost and advance guard duty, so happily inaugurated this year by the two brigades be continued on a larger scale and more frequently practiced.

Seventh.—That practice marches, being a necessity for the thorough instruction of the soldier, be made a feature, if not the feature, of next year's work. Without being over fatiguing they should result in great good to the guard in every way. Each regiment could be assembled at a convenient point within forty miles of Des Moines and marched in five days to that place, when a maneuver of an interesting and instructive character could be conducted by the united guard of the state. Or instead of uniting the entire guard, each brigade might be assembled at a central point in their district, their tour of duty closing with a brigade field day.

For this purpose regiments could be assembled upon a Saturday and move out Monday for a five-mile march; Tuesday a march of eight miles might be easily accomplished; Wednesday, ten miles; Thursday, twelve miles; Friday, five miles to the selected rendezvous. Advance and rear guard work, and outpost duty could be thoroughly mastered, and officers could receive valuable instruction in reconnoitering duty and military sketching, such useful accomplishments for every officer.

I desire to call attention to the general good conduct of all in our camps for this year. No one could be other than most favorably impressed with the order and attention to duty of such large bodies of men as were assembled in our camps, and the almost entire absence of boisterous horse-play and intemperance. The few intricately men I met in the camps I am most happy to report were in citizens' clothes, and were not even accepted visitors in the camps.

The pledge of abstinence from drink while in uniform, signed by most of the student officers, was most faithfully observed, and I believe officers can render no better service to their men, nor to their state, than by enrolling themselves with this number and thereby proving to all that a soldier can be a soldier, in every sense of the word, without the use of liquors of any kind whatever.

The presence of Captain Dempsey of the U. S. A., under instructions of the war department, and many other regular army officers as visitors was most pleasant and profitable to the entire guard. They were all gentlemen of fine character and most willing instructors whenever their aid was asked for. These officers are ever most welcome visitors in our camps, and their influence so quietly exercised must continue to be of the greatest benefit to our service.

It is almost unnecessary for me to report that the good work done by Lieut. H. E. Wilkins, Sixth Infantry, U. S. A. is most apparent to every observer of the work and discipline of the guard.

I desire to express my appreciation of the many courtesies I have received at your hands, and of the kind and many attentions I received at the hands of the officers with whom I was thrown during our annual camps.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

JAS. RUSH LINCOLN,
Inspector-General.

DES MOINES, IOWA, November 1, 1895.

The Inspector-General, I. N. G., Amer. Iowa:

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report for the current year:

The school of instruction at Ames, held in accordance with the provisions of general order No. 2, A. G. O., series 1895, was, in my opinion, a step in the right direction.

The benefits derived by those present were shown, not only in the inspections at the company stations, but also at the summer camps.

It is to be regretted that a greater number of officers did not avail themselves of the privileges of attending. No other tour of duty at so little cost has equaled this one in the benefits derived, and I can not too strongly recommend it as an annual event.

There is something beyond "four's right" and "four's left" required from an officer of the Iowa National guard, and tours of duty such as this, with eventually a practical examination for commissions, cannot fail to be of lasting benefit to the guard.

The enlisted strength of the Iowa National guard is second to none, and officers should see to it that they are competent at all times to thoroughly instruct their men. A company cannot be better than its officers.

At the inspections at company stations held during March and April, a visible improvement over conditions existing a year before was observed.

The property was found to be in better condition, records better kept and military exercises and ceremonies more intelligently performed.

A few company commanders had, as usual, neglected to read the general orders concerning the details of the inspection, but this oversight will probably not occur in their case again.

Two companies were mustered out of the service during the current year and their places supplied by other companies fully up to the required standard.

Two companies—H, Second regiment, Chariton, and E, Third regiment, Shenandoah—have built commodious armories, and K, Second regiment, Grinnell, bought a building and remodeled the same into a fine armory, making three additional companies in the state owning their armories.

It is to be regretted that the state does not build suitable buildings for the guard. An armory costing \$5,000 would be ample for a company, and this slight cost has within the last two years been more than saved to the state.

During the current year the troops have been called upon but once to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace. The miners at Cincinnati, Appanoose county, Iowa, were at work while those in neighboring communities were on a strike. Threats were made that bodily harm would be done to the Cincinnati miners if they continued at work. The sheriff was called upon, and in his judgment called Company B, Second regiment (Capt. W. H. Ogle), to duty on April

11, 1895. Captain Ogle responded with all the available men, and was transferred by team to Cincinnati (ten miles). The appearance of the troops at once quieted the rioters, but it was feared they would gather in greater numbers. The governor being notified, directed me to proceed to Cincinnati. I arrived there April 15th, and made report from day to day till the 17th, when the sheriff dismissed the company. The presence of the troops undoubtedly prevented disorder and bloodshed. The conduct of the men was above reproach. Captain Ogle took an abundant supply of rations and ammunition. Company E, Second regiment, I. N. G., is to be commended for its services and soldierly conduct during this arduous (made so by local conditions) tour of duty.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Both camps had ample grounds and the tents were well pitched. In the First brigade the headquarter row of tents was too near the public highway for comfort. In the Second brigade camp the best advantage was not taken of the ground available for headquarter purposes; the officers' tents were entirely too close to the company tents, and also much too close to each other. The water was supplied in each case by team, but did not equal the ideal supply from drive wells obtained at the Fourth regiment camp a year before. The quantity of water in each camp, owing to the contractors not making proper preparations, was at first not sufficient, but this defect was soon corrected. The quality was better than the average. Complaints as to quality were traced to use of unclean barrels, but when judgment was used and clean barrels obtained the complaints ceased.

The supply of rations was ample and of fair quality; bread at Centerville, poor. Nearly every company made a small saving on the ration, and the money value of this saving was paid them on the pay roll. The authorized ration does not contain sufficient variety, nor such perishable articles as butter, eggs and milk. To purchase these articles and pay cook hire companies usually make a small assessment on their members. If the funds admit of it, I would recommend a small money allowance for each ration to partially reimburse the men for this expenditure.

The supply of tentage was ample for all necessary purposes, but owing to the large number of permanent visitors in the Second brigade camp it seemed necessary to disregard clear instructions issued for the distribution of canvas, and also to introduce into camp an-uniform tentage. This, and the use of unclean makeshifts to use flies as awnings, marred the appearance of the various headquarter rows.

Every hospital should have at least two hospital tents, one for a ward room and one for an office; and at least two wall tents, one for the stewards and one for the privates of the department.

During a severe storm at one of the camps a patient was left entirely without assistance. The steward, being married, was looking after his wife, and the doctors, being married, were looking after their families; investigation has not shown where the other enlisted men were, but none of them has to this day seen his patient. The allowance of canvas to the hospital department was not made without due consideration.

A conical wall tent was furnished for each relief of the guard. In spite of this the usual complaint of lost property has been made. This shows gross carelessness on the part of the officers of the guard, and in the future those officers

should have the value of missing property stopped against their pay, and also the amount of damage, if any, done to any of the articles in charge of the guard.

Too much carelessness was observed in the care of canvas. Quartermasters should be held strictly accountable for all damage to files, ridgepoles, etc. This will cause them to look more closely after property, and to assess damage where it belongs.

It was noticed that officers on the headquarter row were more careless than elsewhere. One year's careful assessment of damage will bring an end to it.

The supply of lumber and straw was more than sufficient, but following the usual custom, the last companies on the ground had to wait for a fresh supply.

The troops arrived in good season with the exception of one train in the First brigade, turned over by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to the Iowa Central at Maxon. Here after a delay of nearly two hours, a car inspector made a perfunctory inspection. This delayed the companies so they did not arrive in camp till after dark; whereas they should have been settled by that time. Subordinates of this kind should be made to realize that 200 men are entitled to more consideration than was shown in this instance.

In the Second brigade, owing to the obtuseness of a conductor on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Company B, Fourth regiment, Perry, missed connections at Tara and did not arrive in camp till late at night.

The troops left camp in good season.

The conduct of the men during camp showed a visible improvement over that of previous years, but a few men still remain who are a detriment to the service, and who forget that their disgraceful and felonious acts bring the whole guard into disrepute. It is usually impossible to locate these offenders personally, but their company is readily ascertained, and if the company commander were held responsible for the actions of his company complaints would cease.

An earnest effort on the part of the regimental commander to punish offenders rarely fails to prevent such breaches of discipline.

The general police of the camps showed a great advance. Kitchen sinks of sufficient size were generally dug at once, but in one regiment it was not until Monday afternoon that this most important duty was finished. One fault I must note: While the company streets and tents were well cared for, the cook tents were usually disgracefully unclean. The civilian cooks are entirely too careless in this matter, and company commanders in the future should see to it that no such criticism be merited.

When camp was broken, the companies generally policed the vicinity of their tents, but no more, leaving the kitchen and vicinity in a vile condition. Exceptions to this are the various bands. They made no attempt to clean anywhere, perhaps under the mistaken idea that they are not supposed to do such work. This matter shows neglect of duty on the part of the regimental adjutants. An agreeable exception to the above was Maj. Glenn Brown's battalion of the First regiment. It was the only organization in the guard that policed its camp thoroughly and filled up the kitchen sinks upon breaking camp.

The hospital work showed a great improvement in all the regiments. This was especially noticeable in the Third regiment, where a litter squad was present with each battalion at all formations for whatever purpose, and a surgeon was constantly on the field. In some regiments the surgeons were required to be present as a part of the staff at ceremonies, and their position was such that they could not see when their services were needed. In my opinion the surgeons

might well be excused from appearing at ceremonies. I would also suggest the addition of another acting hospital steward and two privates to the hospital department. This would admit of a detail of one surgeon, one steward and two privates constantly on duty at the hospital, and the remainder on the field or engaged in their other very important duties of looking after the cooks, sinks and general welfare of the men. Company sick books have been supplied. New litters, at least four complete beds for each regiment, and an ambulance are among the articles necessary to complete the equipment of the hospital department.

The drills, extended and close order and ceremonies were well executed, but I noticed a great many men as spectators who should have been in the ranks. These men are furnished transportation, rations and pay, and should be present at all formations unless excused by the surgeon. Captains and other commanders are guilty of neglect of duty who permit men to absent themselves from duty without authority.

The movements this year in outpost duty and attack and defense of position will serve to awaken discussion, and are steps in the right direction. I believe it is now time to attempt a well considered practice march, but unless the commanding officer has thoroughly digested his plan, a practice march will be worse than useless. Drills in outpost duty through villages are of doubtful utility. Ignorant or malicious persons criticize what they cannot comprehend, and in any case the guard suffers.

A few officers still think that a commanding voice and appearance are all the requisites for a commission. This is an error. Anybody can repeat the commands in the drill book, but in addition it is required that the commanding officer be able to explain the movements and correct errors. Any company or battalion commander who can not do this is incompetent, and should realize his position before it is too late. One officer complained that it took too much time to listen to explanations of movements, not realizing that it was a case of blind leading the blind.

Guard duty was again not up to the standard. It should be intelligently studied and practiced during the winter months and just preceding camp. The lieutenant-colonel might well be put in charge of the general subject of guard duty and policing. He could be assisted in these duties by the inspector of small arms practice, who in camp has very little to occupy his mind. This scheme also has other merit; it furnishes an occupation for the lieutenant-colonel.

Owing to lack of suitable range no rifle firing was held at the First brigade camp. At the Second brigade camp the regimental competitions of the First and Fourth regiments and a competition between teams of the two regiments were held. The reports show very fair scores. These competitions are in themselves of great benefit, but the men composing the team are brought to camp at great expense for instruction in all branches of military duty and should not therefore be excused from all duty as was done in the First regiment.

The target range, built this year near Cedar Rapids will in the future do away with the necessity of competitions at camp.

The engineer and signal departments were fully up to standard, having drills with flags, torch, and heliograph. One drill I noticed in which the heliograph, with the moon as a source of light, was used.

Field lines in a remarkably short space of time were laid and Western Union communication maintained at all times during the camps.

The benefits deriving from the appointment of a regimental commissary of subsistence were shown during the camp, and notwithstanding the division of duties it was observed that both the quartermaster and commissary officers were constantly employed in attending to the duties pertaining to their departments.

All the regimental commanders are to be congratulated upon having in every department very efficient staff officers.

Too much credit can not be given to the quartermaster and commissary departments of each brigade. To the very efficient officers serving in those capacities much of comfort of the camps was due.

I can say this year even more than last, *The Iowa National Guard is all right.* And again I thank every member of the guard for courtesies shown me.

Very respectfully,

HARRY E. WILKINS,
First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry,
On duty with Iowa National Guard.

MURCATINE, IOWA, September 12, 1895.

The Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report of encampment of the First brigade, Gen. H. H. Wright commanding, held at Centerville, Iowa, August 3 to 10, 1895:

On an order received, I reported to General Wright in person Monday, July 29th. I was informed that the brigade quartermaster, Captain Ellyson, could not attend camp, and was requested to act as camp quartermaster in addition to my duties as inspector.

CAMP.

General Wright had prepared a plan of the camp as he wished it built. A field of about eighty (80) acres, belonging to a Mr. Ellis, had been procured, located about two and a half miles from town. A better location could not have been found. The land was high and slightly rolling, giving a natural drainage. Another large field adjoining the camp had been secured for drill grounds. This was more broken and rough, affording a splendid field for the maneuvers contemplated by the commanding officer.

July 30th a force of men was set to work laying out the camp and digging sinks. Lieut. H. E. Wilkins arrived at 10:30 p. m. and informed me that the canvas would arrive the next morning.

July 31st Major Lyman and Lieutenant Tracy, of the engineer department; Lieutenants Hulskamp and Cady, regimental quartermasters, and Lieutenant Mariner, commissary of Third regiment, reported for duty. Capt. W. J. McCullough, brigade commissary, arrived with cooks and mess outfit of the staff, and immediately proceeded to assist the officers on duty, thus saving a hotel bill and much valuable time to the party.

Under supervision of Lieutenant Wilkins and valuable assistance of the above named officers, the location of the quarters was completed and tents pitched and floored, and everything put in order for the arrival of the troops.

Water was procured from a well located on property of the Raven Mine company, piped some 500 feet and then hauled in tank wagons to the company quarters.

Wood was delivered daily by the contractor. Straw for bedding was delivered on the grounds on Friday, as was thought enough for all reasonable wants of the troops, but some of the first to arrive took more than they had any reasonable use for, compelling two or three companies to sleep on the bare boards Saturday night, the deficiency not having been reported by the regimental quartermasters until too late to procure more that day. This, however, was remedied the next morning by having two additional loads brought in. After sleeping on their mammoth beds one night, the men with porcine proclivities found they were not comfortable and reduced them to proper size, thus leaving on the ground the greater part of the two extra loads of straw.

August 3d the troops arrived and were all located in quarters by 4 p. m. Immediately on arrival the company officers were instructed to have garbage pits dug near their cooks' quarters and to have all refuse from the mess deposited there.

Lieut. Col. Douglas V. Jackson, of the Second regiment, who had been detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general, reported for duty. Lieut. George A. Ruthers, Eighth U. S. Infantry, came to camp as a guest of Capt. Robert French, and was requested by General Wright to act as aide-de-camp on his staff. In this position he rendered valuable assistance and contributed greatly towards the success of the camp by introducing the methods of the regular army, giving instruction and advice on all occasions when requested.

TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation of the troops from their stations to camp was excellent, showing that great care had been exercised in the office of the quartermaster-general in making the necessary arrangements with the various transportation companies.

The service rendered by the companies was all that could be desired. The accommodations for the troops and baggage was ample; conduct of the employes courteous and obliging. I have not heard of a complaint. The same excellent service was rendered on the return of the troops to their stations.

Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, Second Infantry U. S. A., reported to General Wright as inspector on behalf of the war department, also as instructor of the guard. He immediately went to work in an energetic manner, correcting errors and suggesting better methods in the various matters pertaining to the service.

August 4th the troops were paraded in full dress by regiments for inspection. The order from brigade headquarters called for formation in columns of companies. The Third regiment was formed in line, and after a considerable wait was placed in proper position. The inspection was made by Gen. J. R. Lincoln, inspector-general, Lieut. H. E. Wilkins and myself, accompanied by General Wright, Captain Dempsey and Lieutenant Ruthers.

It was evident, with three notable exceptions (Companies C, D and M), that the company commanders had not given their commands an inspection in their company streets before marching on for inspection, or had done so in a most careless manner. Some of the men appeared with standing collars, some with turn down and others with none. Quite a number wore sweaters. This may be a good garment for men to wear when cooling off after athletic exercises, but is certainly out of place under a dress coat. Company A was particularly noticeable for their poor appearance. A, B, E, F, G, I and L wore their belts loose, Little or no attempt had been made to clean the brass or blacken the leather.

C, D and M were in marked contrast. It would have been an object lesson of great benefit for the balance of the regiment could these three companies have been paraded together and the others allowed or compelled to observe the difference in appearance that care and attention to small details make in the appearance of the soldier.

The uniforms were in fair condition. The arms were good, excepting those of Company K; they were old and rusty and in an unserviceable condition when turned over to Captain Shaw, and in my judgment are not safe to use should the company be called on for active duty where it would become necessary to use ball cartridges.

The band made only a fair appearance. Their equipment is old. Instruments were not clean. Uniform fair.

The field music was formed with the band in place of with the companies. The non-commissioned officers' staff was absent except battalion sergeants-major.

The Second regiment was formed in column of companies. The same variegated style of neckwear was found in this command. Sweaters more abundant. Companies A, B, C, E, I, and K, had their equipment in good condition. Brass clean, leather black, belts close fitting. D, F, G, L, and M, wore belts loose, brass and leather in poor condition. Company H deserves special commendation; while the youngest organization in the regiment it excelled in all the small details that serve to give a company a soldierly appearance.

The arms were in good serviceable condition. Uniform fair. Some coats are old and should be condemned.

The band had been excused by Colonel Guest until August 5th. They reported and took part in the guard mount and were inspected in quarters immediately afterward. General appearance good, instruments clean. This organization has improved very much in the past year and is now all that could be expected of a National Guard band.

The company commanders should be required to pay more attention to the dress and general appearance of their men.

The 5th and 6th and morning of the 7th was devoted to battalion drills Wednesday afternoon a review was tendered and received by the governor. The brigade was formed in line of masses. All the necessary commands to place it in order to march before the reviewing party were promptly executed. The marching of the troops was excellent. The lines were good. The men marched with heads erect and a good swinging step. The bands played music fitted to the occasion, and took the regulation step. At no time compelled the column to take the short step, as is too often the case, to keep from crowding too close on the band. Nothing better could be expected of officers and men who have only two or three opportunities a year to practice this ceremony. Immediately after the review a brigade drill was had in which the regimental and battalion commanders handled the troops in a creditable manner.

The 8th and 9th were devoted to maneuvers prepared by General Lincoln, advance and rear guard and outpost duties. Saturday reveille was sounded at 3:30 a. m. The troops prepared and ate breakfast, policed quarters and filled garbage pits, then marched to the various trains waiting for them and departed for their stations, where all arrived without an accident having occurred on the trains either coming or going.

DISCIPLINE.

The general discipline of the camp was good. The men at all times carefully observed the military courtesies due officers. General police duty was well done. The company streets and tents were at all times clean and in good order, each company showing a desire to excel their neighbors and cheerfully performing all duties required of them. The only breach of discipline called to my attention was serious. Company A of the Second and A and E of the Third took lumber from the quarters of companies that had not arrived when they came to camp. Every tent allotted to these companies had been floored, and there was no reasonable excuse for their action. Had there been a necessity for more lumber to supply their needs, application to their quartermasters would have secured it for them.

Rations issued were ample and of good quality, except bread, of which some complaint was made. Captain McCullough deserves praise for the manner in which this department was conducted.

The medical department of both regiments was all that could be desired. Two hospital tents were allowed each regiment for hospitals. The hospital corps were complete as authorized by general order 18, A. G. O. This was a pleasing innovation in the Third regiment, being the first time since the reorganization of the regiment that it has had a competent and efficient medical corps, fully uniformed, present in camp.

The health of the command was good; only two or three cases of serious character were reported. There were several cases of prostration from heat. The prompt treatment of the medical department generally returned the men to duty after a few hours.

The strength of the command is about 1,500 enlisted; 1,020 (85 per cent) in attendance at camp. It is impossible to tell from the consolidated reports what the actual enlisted strength or attendance of the Third regiment is. Report of August 3d shows total present and absent 581; aggregate 601. August 4th, present and absent 600; aggregate 594; aggregate last report 594. An examination of the reports on file in your office will show that not one of the reports for the tour of duty is correct. No morning report was made for the band, hospital, and engineer corps. None of the morning reports of companies were turned in to me until August 7th after retreat. The transportation reports (except Company E, received August 3d) were turned in on August 9th. On August 5th the assistant adjutant general at my request addressed a letter of inquiry to the commanding officer of the Third regiment asking why the reports from his command had not been turned in to the inspector as provided in G. O. 21, A. G. O. No reply being received on the 6th, I requested the assistant adjutant-general to ask for a reply in writing. As far as I am informed no attention was paid to this or the first request for information.

The consolidated reports of the Second regiment are far from being what a careful adjutant should send out. He fails to report the field staff and band in the totals for duty. No morning report of the hospital and engineer corps was made.

The muster and pay rolls exhibit carelessness on the part of a large number of the company commanders, in filing in the names, claim for pay due, and reason and date of discharge. Apparently little or no attention was paid to the morning and daily duty reports in computing amount of pay due for services. In one case a man who was marked excused, out of the state, and was not in camp is credited

with seven days' pay. In another, a man who is credited on the morning report as being present, and on the duty report as having done faithful service has his name left off the roll.

The camp ground, water, and use of forty horses was furnished free of expense by a committee of citizens headed by Col. C. A. Stanton, who did everything possible to assist the officers to make the camp pleasant and profitable.

As camp quartermaster I am under personal obligation to Colonel Stanton, Mr. Duffield and Mr. Lane for assistance rendered in the performance of my duties.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I recommend that at the next winter school a part of the time be devoted to instruction in the proper preparation of papers and reports.

That haversacks be issued to the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. T. DAVIDSON,
A. I. G. First Brigade.

ALGONA, Iowa, November 25, 1895.

To the Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following preliminary report of this department for the season of 1895:

As the reports of record firing for the season are not due from the companies until December 1st, there is no data in this office from which to estimate the amount of that work accomplished.

In the absence of a report from the inspector of small arms practice of the First brigade, no details can be given as to that organization. I understand they had no firing at camp, and that a number of companies reporting no ranges last season have secured them this. One captain writes that he will have over thirty men completing the course, and there have been other evidences of hard work in some of the companies.

I enclose a copy of the preliminary report of the inspector of small arms practice of the Second brigade, to which I can add nothing except that the competition referred to was won by the First regiment with a total of 2,074 points, being eighteen more than the Fourth. The teams consisted of ten men from each regiment, selected from the participants in the previous company competitions. They fired ten shots each at 200, 300 and 400 yards. While some of the scores were very good, the average was not high.

The location and completion of the state range near Cedar Rapids marks a new era for rifle practice in this state. It is confidently believed that there is no better built and equipped range of its size in the country.

At present there are eight Laidley targets ready for use, an iron-clad pit house for supplies, streamer poles and a commodious range house. The back stop is a high bluff, which should make it an absolutely safe range. It is easy of access, there are wood and water and a fine natural camping ground on the place, so that it could not well be improved upon.

This range should be looked upon not so much as a place for competitions, but as a school where details from each company in the state can be assembled

and instructed in the art of military shooting. In this way we can encourage those companies which have not given so much attention as they should to this work, and insure the instruction being uniform throughout the service. This school should be held early in the season, and, if funds will permit, be followed by regimental and brigade competitions after the annual camps. We should labor to bring up the general average, rather than to develop a few experts.

The work of the department has been retarded by the lack of funds and of a well equipped and centrally located range. It is to be hoped that with the removal of the latter obstacle the legislature will remedy the first.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

THOS. F. COOK,
Colonel and Inspector S. A. P.

NEW HAMPTON, Iowa, November 16, 1895.

To the General Inspector Small Arms Practice:

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following short report as to the status of small arms practice so far as known by this office.

The interest in rifle practice is very general throughout this brigade. This was made plainly apparent by the enthusiasm with which the companies entered into the preliminary and competitive contest at Camp Prime, August 22, 1895.

The winning team was enthusiastically received upon its entrance into camp, and later in the evening was carried about camp upon the shoulders of comrades. The preliminary work at the range on Monday and Tuesday preceding the regular practice was entered into with a will and augured well for the future popularity of this arm of the service.

Many of the company officers were interviewed by me as to the amount of practice already done at their home stations. I found that preliminary practice was quite general throughout the Fourth regiment; but not to the same degree in the First.

Company G, Fourth regiment, had done a great deal of preliminary firing, as had Company I, Fourth, also Companies H and L, Fourth, had fired several hundred rounds.

In the absence of any report from Captain Schermerborn, I. S. A. P., Fourth, I cannot speak officially as to the work of other companies.

Captain Thrift, I. S. A. P., First, could not speak with any degree of certainty as to the status of practice in his regiment, only that Companies A, L, and E had done no firing up to that date, November 13, 1895.

Lack of ammunition and a suitable range are the two objections most frequently met with in conversation with the company commanders. The new arrangement made by the adjutant-general's department may in a great measure remove the former, if company commanders will only conform to its requirements.

One member of the brigade staff has sent in his qualification.

I expect five or six to qualify, as I had such a statement from them at camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

D. A. THORNBURG,
I. S. A. P., Second Brigade.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND SIGNAL OFFICER, I. N. G., }
BOONE, IOWA, November 30, 1895. }

The Adjutant-General of Iowa:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report on the engineer and signal department of the Iowa National guard for the year ending December 31, 1895:

ORGANIZATION.

The department now has a full complement of officers, including one chief, two brigades and four regimental engineer and signal officers.

In order to show the workings of this department under the new organization, this report will necessarily include a digest of the several reports made by the brigade and regimental officers. It has been difficult to obtain these in full, but from the material on hand I feel justified in claiming that the regimental corps organization has proven a success, and is, in fact, the only practical means of imparting instruction; in short, the appointment of an officer in each regiment to personally superintend the discipline and instruction of the enlisted men of the corps has been productive of such marked results that I am inclined to think that, so long as our infantry remains at its present numerical strength, this department could dispense with the higher officers with less detriment to the service than it could with those in charge of the regimental corps. With the exception of the Second, the reports from the different regiments show a satisfactory attendance at the annual encampments. The Third and Fourth each had their full quota of men. The First regiment corps was short two men, but this was probably due to the fact that Lieutenant Tarkington's appointment was not made early enough to enable him to secure the right kind of material. Major Lyman reports that the Second regiment was neither represented by the officer in charge of the corps, nor by any number of enlisted men. If any reason has been given for such an apparent neglect of duty, it has not as yet reached this office.

PERSONNEL.

The First regiment corps is in charge of an officer who is thoroughly equipped, both in military training and the technical knowledge which is essential to the office. His command consists entirely of trained operators, and is competent to handle any business in that line.

The officer in charge of the Second Regiment corps is a civil engineer of marked ability in the line of his profession, but without military training. This probably accounts for his not realizing the importance of giving his personal attention to the work of building up the corps in the regiment to which he is attached. It is to be hoped that the Second will make a better showing at the next encampment.

The bicycle squad, organized by Major Lyman was transferred to the Third regiment, and constitutes the signal corps of that regiment. It is in charge of a competent officer, who was formerly in the infantry branch of the service. He is an operator and capable of working his command up to a high standard of efficiency. The enlisted men are mounted on wheels and are a valuable addition to the corps.

The Fourth Regiment corps is probably as well equipped as any in the service for the work required of this department.

It consists of three operators (including the officer in charge), one electric and two civil engineers. Lieutenant Wilson, the officer in command, labored under the disadvantage of not having had military training prior to the date of his

appointment, but made up in energy and enthusiasm what he lacked in discipline. He will eventually make a good and efficient officer. It would be hardly fair to pass this regiment without calling attention to the superior work done by Sergt. H. J. Martin, of Fort Dodge. Sergeant Martin was for a number of years connected with an engineering corps, engaged in railroad construction through the Rocky mountains. Since his connection with the National guard he has turned his attention to the study of military engineering and is to-day one of the best equipped engineers in this department. I would respectfully recommend him for promotion.

PRACTICAL WORK OF THE CORPS.

As my inspection of the corps during the encampments was confined principally to the Second brigade, it will be necessary in order to show the work of the First Brigade corps, to include Major Lyman's report in full. The same is enclosed, marked Exhibit A.

On my arrival in camp at Waverly, I found the corps in charge of Lieutenant Wilson of the Fourth. Major Kreger had been in attendance long enough to superintend the laying off of the camp, but he was called home on business immediately afterwards. The camp itself presented a somewhat "integrated" appearance, between the line and company quarters especially. This was due to a change in the location of headquarters after the survey had been made. The engineering officers were in no manner to blame, as they were acting under instructions from the camp commander. I found also a telegraph line from the Western Union office in Waverly to camp headquarters in active operation. This line was strung by the signal corps, and in working order within a few hours after it was commenced. It was pieced out with every conceivable size of wire that could be borrowed or bought, and equipped with instruments loaned to the corps by the manager of the Western Union office. It was operated by details from the corps and was in constant use during the encampment until Friday night, when the lightning burned out the instruments and rendered them useless. During the time it was in operation over 100 messages were sent and received, and between \$25 and \$50 of "tolls" were turned over to the Western Union office at the close of the encampment.

FLYING TELEGRAPH.

The success of future military operations will depend in a large measure on the celerity with which troops can be maneuvered and concentrated at a given point, where their services are the most urgently needed. It necessarily follows that sure and rapid means of inter-communication must be maintained between the several parts of an army. To meet these requirements and to perfect a system that will be reliable, rapid and adjustable to any conditions, has been the constant study of the signal department ever since its organization. The telegraphic system of the country in a measure supplies such means of transmitting information, but it is unavailable to an army on the march or in line of battle. To fill in the gap in the line of communication, the flying cable cart was invented. It consists of a steel frame mounted on bicycle wheels. The cable is wound on reels set in the frame. It is composed of two insulated wires twisted together and covered with a waterproof composition. To test the practical utility of the flying line now in use by this department, a trial run was made from camp headquarters at Waverly to an objective point at an estimated distance of one mile. It was found, however, that the distance had been underestimated and that the reel was

short about one-quarter of a mile of wire. The difference was made up by attaching the end of the cable to a barb wire fence. A message was received from the outer station in less than thirteen minutes from the time the start was made. This was a very fair showing, when the circumstances under which it was made are taken into consideration. Our reels are wound with single conductors, which necessitated their being "grounded." The operator was mounted on a bicycle and made the run over the worst conceivable road for a wheel. He was obliged to stop and lift his machine over several fences, all of which occasioned considerable delay. This test, however, demonstrates the fact that a signal squad equipped with double conductor cables (which makes a complete metallic circuit) could easily keep pace with a body of infantry on the march and be in constant communication with any other component part of the command.

HELIOGRAPHS AND FLAG-PRACTICE.

Four hours of each day during the encampment was devoted to practice with the heliograph and flags. As the majority of the men were practical operators, very little time was wasted in sending and receiving messages. To adjust a heliograph rapidly and accurately requires constant practice and the drill with these instruments was principally confined to locating the other station and establishing communication. So difficult is it to get the proper adjustment between two stations, that for any distance under one mile, the flag is much more reliable and rapid.

The regimental officers made a special effort to drill their commands up to the record in flag signaling and succeeded in showing some rapid and accurate work.

EQUIPMENTS.

This department is very much in need of apparatus for night signaling. I have hesitated heretofore about recommending the purchase of signal torches, as the old pattern in use in the United States Army signal corps was not at all desirable. It was unwieldy, dirty, and easily extinguished. It was next to impossible to use it in a high wind.

The new torch adopted by the New York and Massachusetts signal corps does away with many of the objectionable features of the ones in use heretofore. It is lighter, does not throw oil and is warranted to hold a light in the strongest wind. These torches are manufactured by the Graham-Meyer Torch and Liquid Light company, and sold at a net cost of \$20 each (this includes the foot torch and case).

I would respectfully recommend that two of this pattern be purchased for the use of the corps.

Lieutenant Reber, of the signal school of instruction at Fort Riley, Kan., writes me that the signal lantern, which has been in the experimental stage for some time, has finally proven a success and is now in use by the regular army. They have not, as yet, been placed on the open market, and until they are, it would not be advisable to purchase a supply. Our national guard appropriation was not made with a view to paying for experiments. In case of active service, it would be necessary to equip our flying line with a complete outfit of hand telephones. This, however, would necessitate the purchase of several miles of double conductor cable, which is too expensive for our present needs. The enclosed clipping from the "Electrical Engineer" shows the operation of the hand telephone attachment.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Under this head, I would respectfully recommend that the department of engineering and the signal department be separated, and the former be placed in

the charge of a thoroughly competent officer who can and will devote his entire attention to this branch of the service. The signal officer who keeps up with the times and perfects an organization that will be of any practical benefit to the service, has no time to devote to any work outside of his department.

It is a significant fact that each and every officer of the regular army who has written up the National guard, has reiterated the statement made by General Greely, "that in the event of any great number of the volunteer forces of the country being called into the service, resources would have to be had to the signal corps of the several states for means of communication." The limited number of days allotted each year to organizing and instructing the National guard renders it imperative that each department shall have the benefit of the full time. For this as well as other reasons, very little time has been devoted to engineering. It is a very essential branch of the service and should be in the hands of a competent officer as our military law contemplates.

In conclusion, I wish to recommend as a course of instruction for the officers of the signal corps, the following works:

Meyer's Signal Tactics.

Richards' Topography.

Verner's Rapid Field Sketching and Reconnaissance.

I have the honor to remain,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

H. H. CARFIELD,

Chief of Engineers and Chief Signal Officer, I. N. G.

Des Moines, Iowa, December 22, 1895.

The Chief Signal Officer and Chief of Engineers, I. N. G.

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report of duty performed pursuant to instructions from proper authority during the past year:

Pursuant to general order No. 18, c. s., I discharged three of the eight men in the experimental signal corps organized March 13, 1894, in accordance with instructions from the adjutant-general, and transferred the command to Lieut. Charles Tracy, engineer and signal officer Third regiment. Pursuant to the same orders a signal corps of five men was authorized for the Second regiment, and Clark R. Fickes, of Iowa City, placed in command as engineer and signal officer Second regiment. This formal recognition of the signal department has given encouragement to the work. Until the issuance of the order the department was upon uncertain foundation; it was not considered by many as a fixture, and many officers did not recognize the advantages to the service to be gained by a well equipped and instructed corps. The engineering and signal departments of the brigade now consist of one major, two lieutenants, two sergeants and eight privates.

Pursuant to instructions of the adjutant-general, I purchased, previous to the annual tour of duty, one mile of insulated copper wire and completed an experimental field line. There are two excellent telegraph instruments, ten storage cells and a reel on which the wire is wound. The addition of another set of heliographs has greatly improved the equipment, although torches are still needed.

The signal men are uniformed exactly as enlisted men in the infantry. This has been a drawback in many ways. It is impossible for an officer to distinguish a signal man from an infantry private, and this is of great disadvantage when the signal men are on duty with infantry. I am of the opinion that the men should wear the signal corps device on their arms, if the full signal corps uniform is not adopted.

Pursuant to special orders from the adjutant-general, I reported for duty to Gen. H. H. Wright at Camp Jackson, Centerville, July 31st. Lieutenant Tracy and Sergeant Edmonds reported at the same time. We found that our work of laying out the camp had been partially completed, but finished the work and transmit herewith a map of the camp. A topographical map of Centerville, Camp Jackson and surrounding country is also transmitted.

The signal corps did much good work during the tour of duty at Camp Jackson. The absence of Lieutenant Fickes and three men left the corps handicapped to some extent. A signal tower overlooking the camp was built near the right of the line, and from it flags and heliograph drill was carried on in various directions with parties sent out from camp. The men were drilled from six to eight hours a day, and on two nights the heliographs were successsfully worked by moonlight, the first time this has been done by the Iowa National guard. I have never heard of successful work of this kind in the guard of other states, although the signal corps of the United States army has made several experiments in this line in Arizona and New Mexico.

During the camp weather forecasts were displayed, special arrangements for telegraphic forecasts having been made with Dr. George M. Chappel, local forecast official at Des Moines.

The corps drilled daily with the field line, and was able to lay a mile of wire in fifteen minutes, the reel being carried by two men. Much faster time could have been made by attaching the loose end of the wire to a bicycle ridden by an expert, but this manner is injurious to the wire. The field line should be stored in the state arsenal, so that in case of a call for riot duty a squad of signal men can accompany the troops, and, upon arrival at the destination, at once secure telegraphic communication with all points.

As fast as possible telegraph operators have been enlisted for the work, but I think a preemprory order preventing the enlistment of any but operators is the only way to build up the service. The thorough knowledge required, and the study necessary to make good signal men, cannot be taught those who have not, before they don a uniform, some idea of what they will be called upon to do. The present organization is of sufficient size, and can, I think, be made to do admirable work. In past years some little idea of torch drill has been given at night with improvised torches, but I think the department should have at least one set of torches. Signal lanterns might be secured for this work, but the torch is probably preferable for all kinds of work.

The bicycle is rapidly becoming a factor in military affairs. The strong endorsement of Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, in his annual report shows how it is considered by officers high in authority. At the Centerville camp, the distance of the camp from the city and the lack of proper equipments prevented the department from establishing a line of direct communication, but this was remedied by putting on a system of bicycle couriers between the camp and town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) FRANK LYMAN, JR.,
Engineer and Signal Officer, First Brigade.

ALGONA, Iowa, November 27, 1895.

To the Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Sir—In accordance with regulations I have the honor to submit the following report of the matters of military interest observed by me during my leave of absence, which expired November 10th.

The latter part of June I inspected the magnificent new armory of the Twenty-third regiment, N. C. S. N. Y., in Brooklyn. This structure is a fine example of the liberality of the empire state in housing her troops, and contains every convenience required for the successful administration of the regiment.

Commencing at Queenstown, Ireland, on the morning of July 4th, the following places of military interest in Great Britain were visited: Bantry Bay, Curragh Kildare, the great military reservation and drill grounds for Ireland, containing over 5,000 acres, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, Stirling Castle, Edinburgh, Richmond, London, Woolwich, Bisle, Aldershot, Windsor Castle and Liverpool.

In Ireland detachments of the constabulary are frequent sights, while their barracks are conspicuous in all the smaller cities and towns. They are a fine body of men, equipped as infantry, and I should judge very efficient in their duty of preserving order. They are put through a course in "musketry" and are on a strict military basis.

The harbor of Queenstown is well fortified, and both here and in Bantry Bay naval detachments of two or three ships are kept on duty. Queenstown has large dockyards and workshops for the navy.

The old castles are usually garrisoned and kept in reasonable readiness for defense.

At Richmond I inspected the barracks of a regular battalion. The men are not nearly so well quartered as our own, and the lack of small conveniences and luxuries is noticeable.

A battalion of militia was in camp near Richmond for their annual training of twenty-seven days. The men were quartered in round, conical tents, quite like our Sibley, had board floors, and seemed very comfortable. They were fed on one large mess. As the day was wet, no drill was in progress.

The meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisle was over when I reached London, but I spent one forenoon inspecting the range and watching the progress of some record and competitive firing by members of the London militia and volunteer battalions. There are 150 targets on the grounds—ninety in one string. The targets, shelters, etc., are much like our own.

Here and at the musketry school at Hythe are the only places in England where paper targets are in use. Other ranges use heavy, cast-iron targets and paint out the shots. The method of marking is considerably slower than ours.

I was present at the annual field exercise of the regular and volunteer battalions at Aldershot, conducted by the Duke of Connaught. This post, which is an ideal spot for its purposes, has an area of nine square miles and accommodations for 20,000 men. It is the great training school of the English army.

Some 7,000 troops of all arms were engaged from 8 A. M. till after 2 P. M. in the maneuver, which was followed by a march past. I was impressed by the completeness of the organization. Each battalion had its own band and signal corps with bicycles. There was also a full complement of hospital corps, ambulances, pioneers, water and ammunition cars. Ammunition was brought forward to the firing line by mules and donkeys and distributed by men equipped with canvas hold-alls, fitting over the shoulders. As with us, many incidents occurred which would not happen on the battlefield.

I spent a day at Woolwich arsenal and was shown through the works by officers stationed there. We have no institution in this country where such a variety of work, ranging from the manufacture of great guns and their fittings to small arms ammunition, is done. Many labor saving machines of American origin were pointed out.

The wide dispersion of the countries comprising the British empire is often strikingly shown by the devices for special services in various parts of the world. An ammunition cart entirely of steel, to be drawn by donkeys, for use in Africa, was one instance.

The process of loading cordite ammunition for small arms was especially interesting. Tests are made of each day's output and a record kept of the velocities obtained, and the mis-fires returned by the troops for inspection.

I expected to visit the small arms factory at Enfield, but was prevented by the lack of time.

The extreme youth of the regular contingent of enlisted men is noticeable, but they have many fine soldiers in the prime of life in the non-commissioned grades. The men of the militia and volunteers are more mature, and impressed me as fine material for service.

All the men are well clothed and equipped, and barring those who lack physical development or a proper set-up, present a very smart appearance as seen off duty. The English is the only army of which this can be said.

The system of detaching officers and non-commissioned officers of the regular establishment to serve as adjutants, sergeant majors, etc., of the militia battalions had much to recommend it and with the necessary changes, might be followed with profit here. It gives each organization a few men on duty all the time, who are soldiers by profession, and not simply for the time they can snatch from their regular pursuits.

The militia battalions are about 800 strong and are commanded by lieutenant-colonels. They go into camp for twenty-seven days each year, but do not drill between camps. The volunteers have only seven days' camp, but have weekly or semi-weekly drills the year round.

The barracks of the horse guards in London, like those at Richmond, lack the little conveniences which give the quarters of the men at our posts their homelike air. But their men are not used to these in their homes and so do not miss them.

Field Marshal Wolseley is known as a progressive and wide-awake officer. It is certain that many reforms will be introduced under his leadership, and the English army brought up to the standard of the continental services.

My time in Holland and Belgium was so limited that I made no attempt to obtain information in military matters, other than observing detachments and groups of men met about the cities, and inspecting the fortifications of Antwerp at one point. The latter seem to fully merit their reputation.

The men in both armies wear their uniform and equipments carelessly, and do not present that trim and well set-up appearance which we are accustomed to expect of a regular soldier.

One day was devoted to the battlefield of Waterloo and proved very interesting and profitable. A very clear idea of the momentous events of that field can still be obtained on the ground.

At Mayence I witnessed the review of 28,000 men of all arms by the German Emperor and the Grand Duke of Hesse. It was preceded by a maneuver which

the people were not allowed to see. This city is heavily fortified and has a large garrison.

Through the courtesy of Captain Evans, military attaché of the United States embassy at Berlin, I was present at the Temple Hof during the exercises celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Sedan.

Some 20,000 men, the flower of the German army, including the famous guard regiments, marched in review. It was a very magnificent sight, and was rendered unique by the presence of about 200 naturalized citizens of the United States who had participated in the battle. They paraded in a body, in citizen's dress, under the stars and stripes, and were decorated by the Kaiser with medals commemorative of the battle. For the first time a stand was erected upon the Temple Hof to accommodate the families of these old soldiers. "Old Glory" never looked more glorious than when waving proudly on that field sacred to the German army.

The German army impresses me by its solidity and weight. Man for man, horse and horse, and gun for gun, they overmatch in weight any other organization. Whether in a long campaign, this heaviness would prove of advantage over a lighter but more mobile personnel, is a question.

The troops are kept constantly at work. Each garrison has its "Exercisen Platz" and uses it and the surrounding country constantly for drill, reconnaissances, outpost duty and maneuvers.

Commanding officers who make mistakes during the grand maneuvers, receive a courteous letter from his majesty thanking them for their services in his army and regretting that he must lose such a valued servant. This may be hard on the officer concerned, but the result is a body of men who do not make mistakes.

As many of the railroads either belong to or are operated by the government, army officers in full uniform in charge of stations, etc., is a familiar sight.

I passed some of the defenses erected by the Swiss government among the Alps, and at Andermatt saw a detachment of troops at target practice. Here we passed three battalions of Alpine troops returning from a practice march. Each man carried an alpenstock in addition to the regular infantryman's equipment. These troops looked very fit, but were evidently a sort of militia and not with the colors all the year round.

In France, as in the other European countries the soldier is very much in evidence. The uniforms, made familiar to us by reproductions of the works of her great military painters, add welcome dashes of color to the streets and squares. As I do not understand the language I made no attempt to see the troops in barracks.

The men are lighter and more active than their neighbors, but not at all "smart" in appearance. The material of the uniform seemed coarse and poor, and there was no attempt to secure a fit. The officers, on the contrary, were spick and span and presented a fine appearance.

The brilliancy and variety of color and material in the uniforms of the European armies is doubtless known to all. No one can tell from the color of the facings to what arm the wearer belongs. The neat blue of our service seems much more beautiful as well as more serviceable by contrast.

It seemed as though every small town in France had a rifle range, and it is very evident to a casual observer that a systematic effort is being made in most of the countries visited to teach the people to shoot and so prepare them to do efficient service on the battlefield. Before the days of firearms the glorious victories of the British army were achieved by the deadly fire of the English archers,

their skill was obtained by much practice at the parish butts. In the early days of the republic our fathers were necessarily a nation of hunters and woodsmen. The resulting effectiveness of their fire in battle often put the well-trained veterans of their enemies to rout. As our game disappears, we must furnish our young men the opportunity and incentive to familiarize themselves with firearms. There will be no time to teach our armies of volunteers the use of their weapons after the commencement of hostilities, and there is no likelihood of our wars being fought with any other material.

There is no nation whose young men so quickly become veterans in the art of war. But we cannot rely altogether on their national aptitude in this direction without injustice to them and enormous losses in the first engagements of a campaign. A little training between the ages of 17 and 25 is of the greatest value. Money spent for this purpose should be looked upon as insurance premiums against internal disorder and external violence. When the magnitude of the risk is considered the cost of the insurance is found to be ridiculously small.

This report should be looked upon as a record of impressions only. I had no time, if I had possessed the requisite knowledge and experience to attempt anything deeper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

THOS. F. COOKE,

Col. and Gen. Insp. S. A. P.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NUMBER 1. }
(Whole Number Series 1892, 201)

STATE OF IOWA, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, JAN. 10, 1894. }

I. The following details are hereby ordered for escort duty on the occasion of the inaugural ceremonies, Thursday, January 11th:

Company "H," Third Regiment, Captain *E. C. Worthington*, Commanding.

Company "A," Third Regiment, Captain *J. E. Devore*, Commanding.

II. Major *John C. Loper* will have command of the escort and Lieutenant *Oco. A. Reed* will act as Adjutant.

III. Major *J. T. Davidson*, Assistant Inspector General, First Brigade, is detailed for special duty as acting Acting Assistant Quartermaster General for the above ceremonies.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR HORACE BOIES:

GEORGE GREENE,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, January 18, 1864.

I. The following record of attendance at drills, during the quarter ending December 31, 1863, is published for the information of all concerned:

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Consolidated report received at General Headquarters January 12.					Consolidated report received at General Headquarters January 6.				
Company.	Drilled at regular drills.	Membership.	No. of drills.	Percentage.	Company.	Drilled at regular drills.	Membership.	No. of drills.	Percentage.
A. & H.	48	16	43	90.48	F. & H.	40	14	33	85.82
B.	38	16	33	86.82	G.	34	14	27	79.45
C.	49	13	33	67.31	H.	41	10	24	58.54
D.	40	6	21	52.50	I.	41	15	29	70.48
E.	43	13	33	76.74	J.	41	15	29	70.48
F.	40	12	30	75.00	K.	40	18	35	87.50
G.	30	7	17	56.67	L.	38	11	20	52.63
H.	Unorganized.				M.	44	12	33	75.00
I.	January 12	37	8	21.62	N.	Dec. 25	40	18	45.00
J.	December 29	40	8	20.00	O.	Jan. 2	40	8	20.00
K.	December 30	44	10	22.73	P.	Jan. 4	40	5	12.50
L.	December 30	44	10	22.73	Q.	Jan. 4	40	5	12.50
M.	January 1	45	8	17.78	R.	Jan. 4	40	5	12.50
Total		491	101	20.58	Total		547	121	22.15

*Eleven companies.

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Consolidated report received at General Headquarters January 10.					Consolidated report received at General Headquarters January 12.				
Company.	Drilled at regular drills.	Membership.	No. of drills.	Percentage.	Company.	Drilled at regular drills.	Membership.	No. of drills.	Percentage.
A. & H.	41	12	11	91.67	A. & H.	48	12	11	91.67
B.	48	12	11	91.67	B.	48	12	11	91.67
C.	45	9	8	88.89	C.	45	9	8	88.89
D.	44	7	16	36.36	D.	44	7	16	36.36
E.	44	12	10	83.33	E.	44	12	10	83.33
F.	32	12	22	68.75	F.	32	12	22	68.75
G.	30	6	5	83.33	G.	30	6	5	83.33
H.	41	6	15	36.59	H.	41	6	15	36.59
I.	49	12	21	54.55	I.	49	12	21	54.55
J.	41	6	5	83.33	J.	41	6	5	83.33
K.	41	6	15	36.59	K.	41	6	15	36.59
L.	41	16	28	68.29	L.	41	16	28	68.29
M.	45	8	20	44.44	M.	45	8	20	44.44
N.	51	10	27	52.94	N.	51	10	27	52.94
O.	37	9	27	72.97	O.	37	9	27	72.97
Total		591	120	20.47	Total		599	100	16.69

*Organized October 18, 1862.

*Organized December 22, 1863.
†Eleven companies.

II. The percentage of attendance of the following companies having fallen below fifty per cent, regimental commanders will investigate the causes and report same to this office in accordance with General Orders No. 12, series 1860:

Company C, First Regiment.
Company I, Second Regiment.
Company K, Second Regiment.
Company C, Third Regiment.
Company G, Third Regiment.

III. The companies named below are commended for high percentage of attendance during the year 1863:

Company A, First Regiment, Captain, W. H. Thrift; number of drills, 53; percentage of attendance, 97.23.
Company G, Fourth Regiment, Captain, C. W. King; number of drills, 77; percentage of attendance, 85.71.
Company H, Fourth Regiment, Captain, J. A. Haley; number of drills, 54; percentage of attendance, 79.83.
Company K, First Regiment, Captain, C. F. Gardner; number of drills, 24; percentage of attendance, 75.83.

IV. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending December 31st among the commissioned officers of Iowa National Guard:

COMMISSIONED—FIRST BRIGADE.

Joseph T. Davidson, Major and Assistant Inspector-General, with rank from November 10th.

Chas. F. Garlock, Major and Inspector Small Arms Practice, with rank from November 10th.

G. D. Ellyson, Captain and Quartermaster, with rank from July 14th.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Frank R. Fisher, Captain Company B, with rank from October 27th.

Chas. A. Krieger, Captain Company F, with rank from November 11th.

Elza C. Johnson, Captain Company M, with rank from December 8th.

Arch M. Williams, First Lieutenant Company B, with rank from October 27th.

Everett S. Bennett, First Lieutenant Company F, with rank from December 24th.

Lyman A. Trump, First Lieutenant Company M, with rank from December 8th.

Charles E. Oberholser, Second Lieutenant Company B, with rank from October 27th.

Albert P. Tarkington, Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from October 30th.

Emery L. Hinckley, Second Lieutenant Company M, with rank from December 8th.

John F. Buggy, Second Lieutenant Company L, with rank from November 28th.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Frederic M. Jones, Captain Company B, with rank from November 17th.

John Tillie, Captain Company C, with rank from December 19th.

William H. Fulton, First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from November 15th.

Charles W. Kemble, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, with rank from November 22d.

Charles P. Jackson, First Lieutenant Company C, with rank from December 19th.

David W. Harvey, Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from November 29th.

Frank A. Neidig, Second Lieutenant Company C, with rank from December 19th.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Jesse W. Clark, Captain Company M, with rank from October 18th.

William E. Aitchison, Captain Company L, from November 7th, with rank as Captain from May 24th, 1890.

W. Harry French, First Lieutenant Company M, with rank from October 18th.

Guy E. Logau, Second Lieutenant Company M, with rank from October 18th.

Wm. H. Walters, Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from November 18th.

Thos. O. Bell, Second Lieutenant Company K, with rank from July 29th.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Wm. A. Kirk, Captain Company L, with rank from November 29th.

Albert F. Allen, First Lieutenant Company L, with rank from November 29th.

Henry L. Dillon, Second Lieutenant Company L, with rank from November 29th.

Edward A. Kregar, Captain Company M, with rank from December 27th.

Mark C. Hobart, First Lieutenant Company M, with rank from December 27th.

Geo. B. Roddis, Second Lieutenant Company M, with rank from December 27th.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED—RESIGNED.

October 6th, L. E. Conrad, First Lieutenant Company D, Third Regiment.

October 16th, E. S. Miller, Captain Company B, First Regiment.

October 17th, L. H. Bowman, Second Lieutenant Company E, First Regiment.

October 24th, W. C. Spooner, First Lieutenant Company L, Third Regiment.

October 27th, O. S. Williams, Captain Company L, Third Regiment.

October 28th, C. S. Vincent, Captain Company F, First Regiment.

November 10th, T. L. Berry, Second Lieutenant Company D, Third Regiment.

November 18th, J. W. Rudy, Captain Company L, Fourth Regiment.

December 20th, M. A. Johnson, Chaplain Second Regiment.

December 29th, H. G. Haessig, Captain Company F, Second Regiment.

December 30th, D. A. Emery, Captain Company G, Second Regiment.

December 21st, H. S. Burwell, Captain Company K, Second Regiment.

V. Casualties: Major Jno. Rix, Second Regiment, died at Ft. Madison December 14th.

First Lieutenant O. E. Hascall, Company G, Third Regiment, died at Creston December 20th.

VI. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending December 31, 1893, in the companies of the Iowa National Guard:

MUSTERED IN.

Company M, Third Regiment, located at Red Oak, October 18, 1893, S. O. 174, dated October 24th.

Company M, First Regiment, located at Maquoketa, S. O. No. 186, dated November 18, 1893.

Company M, Fourth Regiment, located at Cherokee, S. O. No. 213, dated December 22, 1893.

VII. Leaves of absence granted:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Swalm, Third Regiment, for ten days, to date from October 6th, S. O. No. 163.

First Lieutenant C. A. Tracey, Company F, Third Regiment, for nine months, to date from September 15th, S. O. No. 165.

Captain A. F. Hoffman, Company C, Fourth Regiment, for fifteen days, to date from October 14th, S. O. No. 168.

Captain J. W. Rudy, Company L, Fourth Regiment, for fifteen days, to date from October 16th, S. O. No. 169.

Captain Jno. Corcoran, Company E, Fourth Regiment, for five months, to date from October 1st, S. O. No. 172.

Major J. T. Davidson, Assistant Inspector-General, First Brigade, for sixty days, to date from November 20th, S. O. No. 190.

Captain C. W. King, Company G, Fourth Regiment, for thirty days, to date from December 1st, S. O. No. 196.

First Lieutenant O. E. Hascall, Company G, Third Regiment, for four months, to date from December 1st, S. O. No. 201.

VIII. Leaves of absence expired.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Dougherty, *aide-de-camp* to Commander-in-Chief, October 4th.

Colonel C. V. Mount, Third Regiment, October 5th, S. O. No. 161.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Swalm, Third Regiment, October 16th, S. O. No. 162.

Captain A. F. Hoffman, Company C, Fourth Regiment, October 19th, S. O. No. 161.

Major W. H. Evans, Third Regiment, October 25th, S. O. No. 170.

Captain J. W. Rudy, Company L, Fourth Regiment, October 31st, S. O. No. 169.

Second Lieutenant T. L. Berry, Company D, Third Regiment, November 1st.

Second Lieutenant A. W. Ely, Company I, Second Regiment, November 15th.

Major W. B. Humphrey, Fourth Regiment, December 1st, S. O. No. 197.

IX. License to drill and parade with arms, but without ammunition, has been granted:

The Clinton German Soldiers' Society of Clinton county, S. O. No. 171.

X. Permission to be absent from the State, during the month of February, 1894, fully armed and equipped, for the purpose of making a tour of southern cities, has been granted:

Company A, First Regiment, Dubuque, Captain W. H. Thrift, commanding, S. O. No. 209.

XI. In accordance with the provisions of G. O. No. 38, series 1892, the name of the following officer is ordered placed upon the roll of retired officers:

CAPTAIN H. W. GILBERT, *Company B, Second Regiment.*

Private Company B, Second Regiment, I. N. G., August 3, 1881; fourth corporal, November 15, 1881; second sergeant, May 9, 1883; first sergeant, October 31, 1882; second lieutenant, May 23, 1883; first lieutenant, March 25, 1884; captain, May 29, 1888; term expired May 29, 1893.

XII. A text book entitled "Troops in Campaign" having been promulgated by the War Department for the observance of the army of the United States, the same is hereby adopted for the use of the Iowa National Guard. Copies will be supplied by the Adjutant General's Department. The earnest study of this work is enjoined upon all concerned.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR FRANK D. JACKSON:

GEORGE GREENE,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
NUMBER 3. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, JANUARY 30, 1894. }

I. The following named officers are hereby appointed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, to take effect February 1, 1894, succeeding all officers of corresponding grade named in General Orders No. 29, series 1893, whose term of service expires upon the publication of this order:

Major-General John R. Prime, Des Moines, Adjutant-General and Acting Quartermaster-General, with rank from February 1st, 1894.

Brigadier-General James Rush Lincoln, Ames, Inspector-General, with rank from April 29th, 1892.

Brigadier-General Harvey S. Sheldon, West Union, Commissary-General, with rank from February 1st, 1894.

Brigadier-General James Taggart Priestley, Des Moines, Surgeon-General, with rank from February 1st, 1894.

Brigadier-General A. D. Collier, Sioux City, Judge-Advocate General, with rank from February 1st, 1894.

Colonel Thomas F. Cooke, Algona, General Inspector of Small Arms Practice, with rank from July 28th, 1893.

Colonel H. H. Canfield, Boone, Chief of Engineers and Chief Signal Officer, with rank from September 21st, 1892.

Major Wm. Cutter Wyman, Ottumwa, Military Secretary, with rank from February 1st, 1894.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

RANK.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF RANK.
Lieutenant-Colonel	J. B. Dougherty	Muscating	November 22, 1890.
Lieutenant-Colonel	T. S. Ward	Madellville	May 14, 1892.
Lieutenant-Colonel	B. H. O'Meara	Cedar Rapids	April 1, 1892.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Frank Latta	Marshalltown	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	D. C. Gassett	Deliquas	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	F. D. Pratt	Des Moines	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	H. W. Hotting	Muscatine	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	E. J. Cameron	Davenport	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	J. H. Ahlstrom	Union City	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	W. H. Norris	Manchester	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	James A. Rehsbach	Iowa City	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	W. H. Culball	Clairinda	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	J. B. Keck	Helle	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	W. A. Hunter	Helle Plains	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	H. G. Burr	Cedar Rapids	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	J. S. Alexander	Marion	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Charles J. Phillips	Geneseville	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	W. U. Howell	Keokuk	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	J. K. P. Thompson	Rock Rapids	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	O. A. Stanton	Geneseville	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Doc B. Jackson	Boone	February 1, 1894.
Lieutenant-Colonel	W. C. McArthur	Burlington	February 1, 1894.

II. The above named officers are hereby assigned to duty as designated. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR FRANK D. JACKSON:

GEORGE GREENE,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

NUMBER 4.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, FEBRUARY 13, 1894. }

In accordance with the provisions of G. O. 28, series 1893, the names of the following officers are ordered placed upon the roll of retired officers with the military record of each, as published below:

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE GREENE, *Adjutant-General.*

Private, Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, Adjutant, and Captain, Shattuck Cadet Corps, Fairbault, Minn., from 1874 to 1879.

Private company F, First Regiment Iowa National Guard, July, 1878, 1st Lieutenant, August 3, 1878, mustered out September 1, 1880, Private, Company C, 1st Regiment, November 1, 1883, Captain, November 17, 1885, Colonel, 1st Regiment, December 29, 1889. Adjutant-General of Iowa, May 1, 1890, reappointed January 21, 1892. Term of office expired, February 1, 1894.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL, MURRAY M. MARSHALL, *Commissary-General.*

Commissary of subsistence First Brigade with rank as Captain, May 30, 1882. Commissary-General, May 1, 1890, reappointed April 29, 1892. Term expired, February 1, 1894.

By command of GOVERNOR FRANK D. JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 5.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, March 5, 1894.

I. The annual inspection of all companies and regimental bands of the Iowa National Guard at their company stations is hereby ordered to be held on such dates as may be designated to each company in subsequent special orders.

II. Inspections will be most thorough, with a view to determining the proficiency of officers and non-commissioned officers, the facilities for and manner of caring for State property, and to what degree each company is prepared for active and immediate service. Inspectors will particularly investigate and report upon the following subjects:

First. Strength of Company; number present; number absent with leave; number absent without leave; number residing within one mile of the armory; number residing a greater distance; probable number that could be assembled fully equipped for active service, within twelve hours from the receipt of order by the Company Commander.

Second. Manner of receiving inspectors; ceremony of inspection; condition of arms and equipments; condition and quality of uniforms; number of complete dress uniforms, serviceable; number of complete fatigue uniforms, serviceable; condition and manner of keeping books and papers; condition and adaptability of armory.

Third. Appearance, bearing, discipline, and instruction of the company.

Fourth. The zeal and efficiency of company officers; whether they possess the requisite professional knowledge for the proper performance of their duties; whether they observe the system of instruction and treatment of subordinates enjoined by the Regulations.

Fifth. The instruction, regularity of attendance, and proper performance of duty of all non-commissioned officers; whether they have been regularly appointed and have received the proper warrant from the regimental commander; whether they habitually occupy their proper places in the formation of the company and discharge the duties of their positions as prescribed in the Regulations; their knowledge of their duties as guides and file closers.

Sixth. The condition, place and manner of keeping the State property with reference to its security against fire, theft, damage, or use for private purposes. They will verify exhibit of public property with last property return and make detailed report of all shortages.

III. Companies will parade in full dress uniform for the inspection ceremony, at the conclusion of which an interval will be permitted for a change to fatigue uniform, with blanket bags, blankets, canteens and overcoats. Overcoats will be rolled on top and blankets packed within blanket bags.

IV. Company Commanders are directed to have all State property, for which they are accountable, at their armories at the time of the inspection and see that it is arranged in such manner that it may be readily inspected and verified.

V. Officers at the time of making the inspection herein ordered, will also perform the duties of a Board of Survey on such property as may be submitted to them for that purpose by Company Commanders.

VI. Company Commanders having unserviceable property they desire inspected and condemned, with a view to having it replaced by issue of new property during the current season, will submit the same to the Inspecting Officers, acting as Board of Survey, as prescribed in Part 5 hereof, for that purpose.

VII. Muster rolls will be sent direct to Company Commanders from this office. They will be prepared in triplicate by entering on them the name of each officer and enlisted man of the organization, with date of rank of officers and date of enlistment of the men. These rolls must contain all names appearing on the last previous muster roll, prepared for the enactments of 1893, following which will be entered the names of all men who have been subsequently enlisted up to and including the date of muster. Opposite the names of all men discharged since the last previous muster, must be entered in red ink the date and reason of such discharge.

VIII. Regimental bands will report for inspection and muster with companies nearest their respective stations.

IX. As a means for the better preparation of their companies for the inspections herein ordered, the attention of all company officers is called to General Orders No. 52, A. G. O., series 1892. Careful attention to the details and requirements of said order will insure a creditable report of the condition of your companies.

X. Company Commanders are charged with the promulgation of these orders, copies of which must be posted conspicuously in each armory.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 6.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, March 5, 1894.

In compliance with the request of the Governor of Iowa and pursuant to Special Orders No. 45, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Washington, D. C., February 21, 1894, 2d Lieutenant *Harry E. Wilens*, 2d United States Infantry, having reported to these headquarters for service with the Iowa National Guard, is hereby assigned to duty on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief as Assistant Inspector-General, with rank of Colonel, to date from March 1, 1894.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 7.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, April 18, 1894.

I. The following record of attendance at drills, during the quarter ending March 31, 1894, is published for the information of all concerned:

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.						
Consolidated report received at General Headquarters.					Consolidated report received at General Headquarters April 11th.						
Company.	Headed at regimental headquarters.	Membership.	No. of drills.	Average attendance.	Percentage.	Company.	Headed at regimental headquarters.	Membership.	No. of drills.	Average attendance.	Percentage.
F. S. & B.	20	11	46	91.82	F. S. & B.	.....	41	11	48	92.68
A.	69	31	46	91.82	A.	March 29, 8 A. M.	35	13	48	74.29
B.	49	11	24	48.98	B.	April 4, 8 A. M.	48	13	48	78.95
C.	54	10	33	60.96	C.	April 11, 10 A. M.	42	15	48	87.50
D.	44	6	18	40.91	D.	April 18, 8 A. M.	41	13	48	85.42
E.	49	21	33	67.35	E.	April 25, 8 A. M.	44	10	48	79.18
F.	49	12	23	46.94	F.	April 25, 8 A. M.	49	12	48	87.50
G.	49	11	17	34.84	G.	April 25, 8 A. M.	42	9	48	69.05
H.	Unorganized.	.....	.....	.....	.....	H.	March 31, 8 A. M.	43	15	48	71.11
I.	38	12	30	78.92	I. ....	.....	48	11	48	56.25
J.	43	10	30	69.77	J.	Apr. 1, 11:20 A. M.	44	9	48	59.09
K.	45	10	33	73.33	K.	April 9, 8 A. M.	41	10	48	53.41
L.	45	10	33	73.33	L.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	5	48	51.11
M.	50	14	47	94.00	M. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	617	144	220	67.44	Total	.....	665	135	359	64.38

* Eleven companies.

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.						
Consolidated report received at General Headquarters April 6th.					Consolidated report received at General Headquarters April 15th.						
F. S. & B.	Headed at regimental headquarters.	Membership.	No. of drills.	Average attendance.	Percentage.	F. S. & B.	Headed at regimental headquarters.	Membership.	No. of drills.	Average attendance.	Percentage.
.....	41	15	30	73.05	.....	.....	48	9	39	81.25
A.	28	6	10	35.71	A.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	9	39	81.25
B.	47	6	20	42.55	B.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	9	39	81.25
C.	41	10	25	60.98	C.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	9	39	81.25
D.	42	12	20	47.62	D.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	8	39	81.25
E.	41	12	20	47.62	E.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	8	39	81.25
F.	50	6	12	24.00	F.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	12	40	85.00
G.	29	5	12	41.38	G.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	8	39	81.25
H.	30	15	15	50.00	H.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	8	39	81.25
I.	45	4	15	33.33	I.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	15	40	75.00
J.	44	7	21	47.73	J.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	14	40	75.00
K.	43	14	20	46.51	K.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	14	40	75.00
L.	36	14	20	55.56	L.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	14	40	75.00
M.	36	14	20	55.56	M.	April 2, 8 A. M.	45	14	40	75.00
Total	556	118	338	60.50	Total	.....	647	142	421	65.87

II. The percentage of attendance of the following companies having fallen below fifty per cent. regimental commanders will investigate the causes and report same to this office in accordance with General Orders No. 12, series 1890:

Company D, First regiment.
Company K, Third regiment.

III. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending March 31st among the commissioned officers of the Iowa National Guard:

COMMISSIONED—FIRST REGIMENT.

Wm. H. McCord, Second Lieutenant Company F, with rank from February 19th.

SECOND REGIMENT.

James A. Guest, Colonel, with rank from January 5.
Douglas V. Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from February 26, 1894.

Henry A. Henslip, Major, with rank from February 5.
Arthur C. Norris, Captain Company K, with rank from January 15.
George P. Ames, Captain Company F, with rank from January 24.
Harry H. Caughlan, Captain Company G, with rank from January 5.
Wm. H. Goodrell, Captain Company I, with rank from March 5.
Sumner T. Bistee, Captain Company A, with rank from March 5.
Frederic Goedecke, Captain and Adjutant, with rank from February 26.
R. C. Mellwin, Chaplain, with rank from February 26.
John W. Harriman, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, with rank from March 12.

Herman J. Huiskamp, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, with rank as First Lieutenant from June 28, 1892.

John A. Dunlap, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, with rank as First Lieutenant from March 30, 1890.

Geo. L. Brown, First Lieutenant Company K, with rank from January 15.
Thos. C. Dalzell, First Lieutenant Company B, with rank from January 15.

Frank W. Eckers, First Lieutenant Company G, with rank from January 5.

Chas. S. Tindell, Second Lieutenant Company G, with rank from January 5.

Frank M. Fuller, First Lieutenant Company A, with rank from March 5.
Thos. H. R. Rollins, Second Lieutenant Company A, with rank from March 5.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Marcellus Miller, Captain Company I, re-elected February 14, 1894, with rank as Captain from February 14, 1889.

John Short, First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from January 6.
George Cline, Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from January 6.
Isaac J. Stalker, First Lieutenant Company G, with rank from January 30.
Chester A. Fuller, Second Lieutenant Company G, with rank from January 30.

Louis I. Edson, First Lieutenant Company L, with rank from February 27.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Sanford J. Parker, Major, with rank from February 26.
George E. Bass, Second Lieutenant Company C, with rank from February 22.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED—RESIGNED.

January 20—C. C. Stover, Captain Company I, Second regiment.
February 2—Jas. T. Priestley, Surgeon First brigade, to accept appointment as Surgeon-General of Iowa.

February 2—George H. Shaw, Second Lieutenant Company C, Fourth regiment.

February 7—W. W. Woods, Captain Company M, Fourth regiment, to date from August 20, 1893.

February 7—Ben A. Rhoades, First Lieutenant Company M, Fourth regiment, to date from August 30, 1893.

February 10—John P. Brown, Second Lieutenant Company F, First regiment.

February 26—W. H. Tidball, Aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

March 10—W. H. Goodrell, Judge-Advocate First brigade, to accept position of Captain Company I, Second regiment.

March 17—Emory L. Hinckley, Second Lieutenant Company M, First regiment.

March 28—Chester A. Fuller, Second Lieutenant Company G, Third regiment.

IV. Casualties—

Captain J. H. Pattee, Company B, Fourth regiment, died of diphtheria, March 18, 1894.

V. Leaves of absence granted—

Captain M. Miller, Company I, Third regiment, for thirty days, to date from February 6. S. O. No. 29.

Captain Jas. A. Sherman, Assistant Surgeon Fourth regiment, for two weeks, to date from February 20. S. O. No. 28.

First Lieutenant J. W. Lee, Company C, Fourth regiment, for thirty days, to date from March 17. S. O. No. 31.

VI. Extension of leaves of absence granted—

Captain C. W. King, Company G, Fourth regiment, for fifteen days, to date from January 1, 1894. S. O. No. 1.

First Lieutenant W. T. Chantland, Company G, Fourth regiment, for three months, to date from December 15. S. O. No. 7.

Captain John Cornforth, Company E, Fourth regiment, for three months, to date from March 1. S. O. No. 50.

VII. Leaves of absence expired—

Major J. T. Davidson, Assistant Inspector-General, First brigade, January 20.

Captain C. W. King, Company G, Fourth regiment, January 15, 1894.

First Lieutenant W. T. Chantland, Company G, Fourth regiment, March 13.

Captain M. Miller, Company I, Third regiment, March 6.

Captain Jas. A. Sherman, Assistant Surgeon, Fourth regiment, March 6.

VIII. In accordance with the provisions of G. O. No. 38, series 1892, the names of the following officers are ordered placed upon the roll of retired officers:

CAPTAIN C. F. GARDNER, *Company K, First Regiment.*

Private Company A, Eighteenth Iowa Vols., July 8, 1862; was in all engagements in which his regiment participated; wounded in skirmish with guerrillas near Fayetteville, Arkansas; mustered out July 20, 1865; private Company B, Sixth regiment, I. N. G., 1879; First Sergeant, December, 1880; Second Lieutenant, November 17, 1885; Captain, August 10, 1890; re-elected October 10, 1901; transferred to First regiment April 30, 1892; resigned April 8, 1894.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ANDREW J. HENRY, *Company E, Fourth Regiment.*

Private Company K, Sixth regiment, I. N. G., July 11, 1875, until March 11, 1880; private Company E, Sixth regiment I. N. G., March 11, 1880; Corporal, January 8, 1897; Second Lieutenant, February 23, 1897; term expired February 23, 1897; re-enlisted August 29, 1894, to serve in hospital corps; discharged August 25, 1893.

By command of GOVERNOR JACKSON.

JNO. H. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 8.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, May 5, 1894.

The following report of the General Inspector of Small Arms Practice for the season of 1893, is published for the information of all concerned; and the following named organizations are published as delinquent in forwarding reports of Small Arms Practice for 1893, in violation of Par. 12, G. O. No. 7, April 1, 1892, from this office, viz:

Second Regiment—Companies G, I and K.

Third Regiment—Companies G, H, I, K, and L.

The commanding officers of the organizations mentioned, will prepare and forward, without delay, their annual reports of rifle firing for 1893, as prescribed in General Orders No. 7, A. G. O., April 1, 1892.

These reports are published in General Orders for the information and guidance of all officers required to make reports of rifle firing.

By command of GOVERNOR JACKSON.

JNO. H. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL INSPECTOR }
 SMALL ARMS PRACTICE, I. N. G. }
 Algona, Iowa, May 4, 1894. }

To the Adjutant General, Des Moines, Iowa:

STR—I have the honor to submit herewith the consolidated report of Small Arms Practice of the Iowa National Guard for the season of 1893, also a list of sharpshooters and marksmen who have qualified for that season.

Insignia and certificates should be issued as follows:

To sharpshooters, first year, a sharpshooter's badge; second and fourth year, a certificate, but no insignia; third year, a date bar engraved with the dates of the qualification.

To marksmen, first year, second year and fourth year a pair of marksman's buttons; third year, a marksman's pin.

There is a total of 69 sharpshooters and 104 marksmen under State rules as against 91 sharpshooters and 103 marksmen the previous season.

The number of men firing (shown by the number firing at 200 yards) is 482 as against 773 the prior season. The greatest falling off has been in those qualifying under Blunt, there being only four of both classes, while there were 20 the previous season. This decrease is in numbers only, the percentage of men firing being the same each year, 31 per cent of the force. The total strength of the organization as shown by this report is 2,190, whereas the report for 1892 gives a total strength of 2,477. The combined figure of merit is 15.3 this year as against 15.3 for 1892, showing an actual decrease of only .1.

Taking into consideration that the World's Fair was in progress during the most of the practice season, the large attendance from this State, and the great expenditure of both time and energy on this account, we have no reason to complain at holding our own.

The Second Brigade maintains its lead of a year ago over the First, having over twice as many men doing work on the range.

The Fourth Regiment leads with a figure of merit of 22.7, being followed by the Second with a figure of merit of 17.3, the Third with 11.4 and lastly the First with 7.9.

The First Regiment makes a comparatively large increase in the number of men firing with a slightly better figure of merit over last year. The Second Regiment has decreased in the number of men firing with an increased figure of merit, due to the better work of those companies who had practice. The Third Regiment has the smallest number of men firing of any—less than one hundred, and the figure of merit is considerably lower than last year. This is probably partially occasioned by the lack of reports from six companies of the Regiment. The Fourth Regiment has a small decrease in the number of men firing and the figure of merit.

Of the companies, Company C, of the Second Regiment, again stands at the head with a figure of merit of 57.4, being followed by Company F, of the same Regiment, with 67.5.

For the first time we have a complete return from the Second Brigade which speaks well for its present organization and discipline.

Eight companies of the First Brigade failed to file any report, it being the second offense of Companies C, I and L of the Third Regiment. The report of the First Brigade and this report have been held three months in

the rate endeavor to get returns from these delinquent companies. It is respectfully submitted that such disobedience of orders should not be permitted year after year. If the requirement is unreasonable the reports should be done away with; if not, the officers concerned should be compelled to make them on the dates they are due. It is highly uncomplimentary to the organization as a whole, and if permitted, will sooner or later spread to the other departments and weaken the discipline of the entire command.

The company reports as a whole are in better shape than ever before, though there are many who fail to comply with the instructions. A few cases are reported of men being permitted to fire at longer ranges who did not make 40% at 200 yards.

The Fourth Regiment shot off their competition at camp and is the only organization having a formal competition so far as is known at this office. Regimental competitions between company teams should be encouraged and no man allowed on the team more than twice in succession.

The adoption by the army of the magazine rifle will undoubtedly be followed by their issue to the National Guard. The impression has gone out that the new rifle will not be what is known as a target gun. This can only be determined by one or more seasons use on their range. For the ordinary service of the guardsman the present 45-calibre Springfield rifle is a very efficient weapon; however, as the National Guard will undoubtedly be hurried to the support of the army in case of complications with a foreign power, it is essential that they be armed with the same weapons and instructed in their use. This will necessarily take a long time unless Congress can be induced to authorize an exchange of the present rifle for the new gun. The allowance received by the State from the National Government is barely sufficient to replace the ordinary wear and tear, to say nothing of paying for a complete new armament.

The announcement of the new experiments in Europe by Prof. Hebler with the 3 M. M. rifle and tubular bullets has occasioned much interest in this country. Judging from the accounts received they bid fair to revolutionize small arms and small arms practice. Experiments have already been made at Frankfort Arsenal and other places in the United States with the new form of projectile. If they prove a success they will undoubtedly be made for the 45 cal. Springfield and thus almost double its efficiency.

It is earnestly recommended that steps be taken to secure and equip at least one State range, and that officers be supplied with revolvers and instructed in their use.

Few companies are situated so that they could not have firing at 200 yards. I would recommend that a failure to instruct 50% of the strength of the company in firing at this distance each season, render the company liable to be mustered out as falling below the standard of efficiency of the Iowa National Guard.

I believe that the present regulations governing small arms practice in this State answer their purpose admirably and I would respectfully recommend that they be continued in force for 1894, except that the practice season end on November 30th, instead of October 31st of each year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. COOKE,

Colonel and General Inspector Small Arms Practice.

UNITED STATES ARMY RULES.

SHARPSHOOTERS

THIRD REGIMENT.

NAME.	RANK.	No. of qual- ifications in this class.	Points.
Mount, U. V.	Colonel	Fourth	364
Walters, Wm. H.	Lieutenant Company E	Second	343
MARKSMEN.			
McRoberts, A. H.	Sergeant Company E	First	421

IOWA RULES.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

GENERAL STAFF.

NAME.	RANK.	No. of qual- ifications in this class.	Points.
Cook, Col. Thos. F.	General Inspector S. A. P.	Third	178
FIELD AND STAFF, FIRST BRIGADE.			
Garlock, Maj. C. F.	Inspector Small Arms Practice	Fourth	150
FIRST REGIMENT.			
Meyerford, Simon	First sergeant Company I	First	196
Walton, P. S.	Private Company I	First	194
Winton, L. F.	Captain Company E	First	174
Halger, Andrew	Corporal Company I	First	171
SECOND REGIMENT.			
Tillo, John	Captain Company C	Fourth	161
Hove, Jay	Private Company C	Fourth	161
Remick, C. W.	Battalion adjutant	Fourth	160
Laessig, H. G.	Captain Company F	Second	157
Laubert, F.	Private Company F	Fourth	147
Ebner, O. F.	Private Company H	First	144
Jackson, C. P.	Lieutenant Company C	First	132
Mull, C. A.	Sergeant Company C	Third	129

IOWA RULES—Continued.

NAME.	RANK.	No. of qual- ifications in this class.	Points.
Hovter, Ray	Private Company U	Third	128
Hesslow, J. A.	Corporal Company H	Third	128
Osie, W. H.	Private Company E	Second	127
Haltz, Gus J.	Sergeant Company F	Second	127
Quinn, E. M.	Sergeant Company F	First	126
Collins, E. E.	Private Company F	Second	124
Humbert, D. H.	Sergeant Company H	First	123
Stewart, Harmon	Lieutenant Company F	First	123
Darke, Ray	Private Company F	Second	122
Hoffmeister, H.	Private Company E	Second	122
Boyd, Edward H.	Private Company G	Second	122
Barrett, Chas. L.	Private Company G	First	121
Hoppe, K.	Private Company G	Third	120
Washburn, Chas.	Private Company G	Second	121
Murphy, J. E.	Corporal Company C	First	120
Carpenter, Scully J.	Private Company E	First	120
Gattemuth, Robert	Corporal Company E	First	120
Owens, Herbert	Lieutenant Company F	First	120
Fox, Edward M.	Private Company C	Second	120
THIRD REGIMENT.			
Mount, U. V.	Colonel	Fourth	166
Baugh, William L.	Private Company F	First	160
Carson, Charles	Private Company F	First	160
Walters, William H.	Lieutenant Company E	Fourth	158
McRoberts, A. H.	Sergeant Company E	Third	152
Ellison, S. E.	Lieutenant Company E	First	148
Kiesler, Guy E.	Private Company F	First	148
Fuller, Benjamin G.	Sergeant Company A	First	147
Evans, W. H.	Sergeant	Third	145
Shaw, Wilbur T.	Private Company E	First	145
Williams, L. A.	Corporal Company E	First	144
Morgan, D. C.	Corporal Company E	First	143
Shaffer, Oliver I.	Captain Company E	Second	142
FOURTH REGIMENT.			
Carroll, E. U.	Corporal Company H	First	169
Haley, J. A.	Captain Company H	First	169
Harzart, W. F.	Captain Company F	First	164
Walsh, M. J.	Sergeant Company F	Third	163
Jones, W. I.	Lieutenant Company G	First	163
Thurston, H. L.	Lieutenant Company H	First	164
Kerenski, J. O.	Corporal Company C	First	164
William, Charles E.	Sergeant Company B	Second	161
Halsday, O. H.	Private Company H	Second	161
McFerson, Angus	Captain Company G	First	161
King, C. W.	Captain Company G	First	159
Good, E. W.	Private Company C	First	159
Smith, W. P.	Private Company H	First	158
McFerson, Angus	Sergeant Company B	First	158
Palmer, H. D.	Sergeant Company H	Second	157
Wagner, E. D.	Lieutenant Company B	First	157
Weyler, G. L.	Sergeant Company E	First	157
Thurston, L. A.	Private Company H	First	154
Russeler, C. A.	Private Company B	First	154
Burnburgh, I. E.	Corporal Company H	First	152
Bennett, F. A.	Corporal Company H	First	151
Shedden, I. E.	Private Company B	First	151
Shedden, I. E.	Corporal Company F	First	150
MARKSMEN.			
FIRST REGIMENT.			
Taylor, William	Sergeant Company E	First	169
Booth, Baird	Sergeant Company E	First	146
Goodwin, John	Lieutenant Company E	First	146
Taylor, H. H.	Private Company E	First	143
Adams, R. H.	Private Company E	First	143

IOWA RULES—Continued.

NAME.	RANK.	No. of qualifications in this class.	Points.
Schenck, E. O.	Corporal Company B	First	140
Hollman, O. H.	Sergeant Company E	First	135
SECOND REGIMENT.			
Houker, F. L.	Corporal Company H	First	118
Hammond, Carl	Musician Company F	First	117
McClave, Wesley	Corporal Company C	First	107
Horton, J. D.	Private Company C	Second	95
Evans, Sam	Private Company C	First	94
Willner, Chas.	Captain Company H	First	93
Herringshausen, Omer	Private Company F	Third	93
Holtzhausen, H.	Private Company C	First	92
Austin, P. H.	Private Company C	Second	91
Conner, H. W.	Corporal Company H	First	91
Campbell, E. B.	Private Company E	First	91
O'Reill, A.	Corporal Company F	First	90
Crocker, J. A.	Private Company E	First	89
McNair, H.	Private Company E	First	88
Whitall, Ohio	Private Company E	First	88
Charbono, F. C.	Lieutenant Company F	Second	87
Frasel, A. L.	Corporal Company H	First	85
Thomas, John F.	Corporal Company F	First	85
Schilling, C.	Sergeant Company H	First	84
Leach, E.	Private Company H	First	83
Chelney, W. H.	Private Company E	First	82
Hural, Louis	Private Company E	First	82
Stacy, Gilbert B. C.	Private Company E	First	81
Fath, Jas. J.	Private Company E	First	81
Hawes, Drummond W.	Private Company E	First	81
Giblin, P. C.	Private Company E	First	81
Urdwin, Fred	Private Company C	First	80
Hutkamp, H.	Battalion adjutant	Second	79
Scott, Chas.	Private Company E	First	78
Cole, P. B.	Private Company E	First	78
McCreary, Harry	Private Company E	First	78
Spencer, Jas.	Sergeant Company E	First	75
THIRD REGIMENT.			
Mariner, J. H.	Commissionary Sergeant	First	108
Byler, Frank	Musician Company A	First	106
Pyle, A. W.	Sergeant Company F	First	81
Idair, Victor	Corporal Company A	First	80
Rowen, C. H.	Corporal Company A	First	79
Brookover, H.	Private Company A	First	78
Moore, S. F.	Captain Company B	First	87
Finley, Fred	Hospital steward	First	74
Howard, E. E.	Private Company E	First	73
Leggett, A.	Corporal Company B	First	69
McLain, D.	Private Company E	First	67
Overman, A.	Corporal Company B	First	66
Shaw, Chester	Private Company E	First	62
Kaske, J. E.	Lieutenant Company B	First	62
Olson, Chas.	Private Company E	First	62
Christensen, E. J.	Private Company A	First	60
Hickley, A. E.	Private Company A	First	58
Boyle, W. E.	Private Company B	First	58
Shaw, W. E.	Corporal Company E	First	58
Davis, W. E.	Sergeant Company E	First	58
Evans, W. E.	Private Company F	First	58
FOURTH REGIMENT.			
Charlton, W. F.	First Lieutenant Company G	Second	103
Ward, W. J.	Sergeant Company F	Third	103
McKean, J. W.	Private Company B	First	103
Taylor, H. S.	Sergeant Company B	First	103
Campbell, D. B.	Private Company G	First	103
Boyd, A. M.	Corporal Company G	First	103
Forrest, T. H.	Private Company G	First	100

IOWA RULES—Continued.

NAME.	RANK.	No. of qualifications in this class.	Points.
King, Roscoe	Private Company G	First	100
Paulsen, J. G.	Private Company H	First	100
Smith, C. T.	First Lieutenant Company F	Third	100
Reichman, J. E. H.	Corporal Company A	Second	97
Schell, J. J.	Private Company A	Second	95
Yank, O.	Private Company C	First	95
McLain, John	Lieutenant Company B	First	97
McKee, H.	Private Company B	First	90
Hammery, A. E.	Lieutenant Company F	First	89
Helm, C. W.	Private Company B	First	87
Stank, C. A.	Private Company G	First	87
Frank, H. L.	Private Company G	First	86
Johnson, J. V.	Private Company A	First	86
Reid, La Roy	Private Company H	First	86
Wasserman, W. P.	Private Company G	First	86
Tracy, U. E.	Private Company G	First	85
Four, John E.	Private Company H	First	85
Wasserman, W. P.	Private Company G	Second	85
Hills, F. A.	Sergeant Company H	First	84
Reichman, J. E.	Private Company H	First	83
Bergquist, J. N.	Private Company H	First	82
Pollock, Charles	Private Company G	First	82
Neuberg, J. E.	Sergeant Company G	First	81
Leppink, E. M.	Lieutenant Company F	First	80
Hall, W. A.	Private Company H	First	80
Frank, H. A.	Lieutenant Company E	Second	79
Allen, D. S.	Lieutenant Company H	Second	77
Whitall, G. L.	Private Company E	First	77
Reid, N.	Private Company B	First	76
Miller, H.	Private Company H	First	76
Walsh, Richard	Private Company G	First	76
Reid, C. H.	Private Company G	First	75
Schaefer, W. J.	Corporal Company H	First	75
Shubert, W. W.	Corporal Company H	First	75
Worthen, E. M.	Sergeant Company B	First	75

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 11. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, June 23, 1894.

I. Encampments of the Iowa National Guard for 1894. will be for a period of six days and will be held as follows:

First Regiment, *Colonel F. W. Mahin*, commanding, commencing on Sunday, September 2d.

Second Regiment, *Colonel J. A. Guest*, commanding, commencing on Sunday, August 26th.

Third Regiment, *Colonel C. V. Mount*, commanding, commencing on Sunday, July 29th.

Fourth Regiment, *Colonel C. E. Foster*, commanding, commencing on Sunday, August 11th.

II. The places at which these camps will be held have not been determined, but will be duly announced in subsequent orders.

III. Regimental Commanders are authorized to extend period of camp to seven days, provided officers and men will serve without pay for the additional day, the necessary subsistence to be furnished by the State.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 12. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, July 12, 1894.

I. Pursuant to G. O. No. 11, c. s., the locations of the encampments ordered for the Third and Fourth Regiments are announced as follows:

Third Regiment, *Colonel C. V. Mount*, commanding, at Creston.

Fourth Regiment, *Colonel C. E. Foster*, commanding, at Spencer.

II. The Third Regiment will assemble Saturday p. m., July 28, returning to company stations Saturday a. m., August 4th. The Fourth Regiment will assemble Saturday p. m., August 11th, returning to company stations Saturday a. m., August 18th.

III. Subsequent orders will designate the routes and trains by which transportation will be furnished, and will be accompanied by requisitions for the same. Transportation will be furnished for two cooks for each company, band and non-commissioned staff, and four for each Regimental Headquarters.

IV. The time of muster for pay and clothing allowance will be arranged by regimental commanders and the inspecting officers, hours being selected that will not conflict with the established routine of the camp.

Muster rolls will be sent direct to company commanders from this office. They will be prepared in triplicate by entering on them the name of each officer and enlisted man of the organization, with date of rank of officers and date of enlistment of the men. These rolls must contain all the names of the present members of the company appearing on the last muster roll,

following which will be entered the names of all men who have subsequently enlisted up to and including the date of muster, after which will appear the names of those discharged since the last muster with date and reason of such discharge.

Inspecting officers will see that requisitions for transportation, morning reports, and muster and pay rolls correspond. These officers will do this before leaving camp, thus avoiding the trouble and delay of doing it afterwards.

V. In connection with the annual inspection prescribed in Par. IV., the inspecting officer and a field officer of each regiment, to be designated by the Regimental Commander, will constitute a Board of Survey to inspect such articles as have become unserviceable, with the view of their condemnation, under the provisions of Par. III, G. O. No. 8, series 1893.

VI. Attention is again called to previous regulations governing the annual tours of instruction which have been ordered to continue in force so far as applicable to the tours of duty ordered for the current season. In this connection special attention is directed to section 26 of the Military Code and the following orders of the series, 1892:

General Orders Nos. 20, 23, 29, 34, 52 and 72, and G. O. No. 9, c. s.

VII. For the thorough enforcement of the provisions of these orders, Regimental, Battalion, and Company Commanders will be held to a strict accountability.

By command of Governor Jackson:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 13 }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DES MOINES, July 17th, 1884.

I. The following record of attendances at drills, during the quarter ending June 30, 1884, is published for the information of all concerned:

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.						
Consolidated report received at General Headquarters, July 13th.					Consolidated report received at General Headquarters, July 13th.						
Company.	Received at regimental headquarters.	Memberships.	No. of drills.	Average attendance.	Percentage.	Company.	Received at regimental headquarters.	Memberships.	No. of drills.	Average attendance.	Percentage.
A. & B.	.....	38	10	40	81.63	A. & B.	.....	49	10	28	57.14
A.	July 6, P. M.	38	10	40	81.63	A.	June 29, S. A. M.	38	10	28	57.14
B.	June 29, S. A. M.	38	10	40	81.63	B.	July 6, S. A. M.	47	10	33	70.21
C.	July 6, P. M.	43	6	40	79.31	C.	July 13, S. A. M.	39	10	25	51.28
D.	July 13, S. A. M.	43	6	40	79.31	D.	June 29, S. A. M.	41	6	20	48.78
E.	June 29, S. A. M.	40	10	35	87.50	E.	July 6, S. A. M.	47	10	33	70.21
F.	July 6, P. M.	37	10	35	94.59	F.	July 13, S. A. M.	41	6	20	48.78
G.	July 13, S. A. M.	37	10	35	94.59	G.	June 29, S. A. M.	47	10	33	70.21
H.	June 29, S. A. M.	44	12	34	77.27	H.	July 6, S. A. M.	49	12	33	67.35
I.	July 6, P. M.	44	12	34	77.27	I.	July 13, S. A. M.	47	12	33	67.35
J.	July 13, S. A. M.	44	14	29	65.91	J.	July 20, S. A. M.	45	12	29	64.44
K.	July 20, S. A. M.	45	14	29	65.91	K.	July 27, S. A. M.	44	10	20	45.45
L.	July 27, S. A. M.	45	14	29	65.91	L.	August 3, S. A. M.	44	10	20	45.45
M.	August 3, S. A. M.	45	14	29	65.91	M.	August 10, S. A. M.	44	10	20	45.45
Total *	.....	516	174	32	73.30	Total *	.....	520	153	20	67.70

* Eleven companies.

* Eleven companies.

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.						
Consolidated report received at General Headquarters July 13th.					Consolidated report received at General Headquarters July 13th.						
Company.	Received at regimental headquarters.	Memberships.	No. of drills.	Average attendance.	Percentage.	Company.	Received at regimental headquarters.	Memberships.	No. of drills.	Average attendance.	Percentage.
F. & B. H.	.....	41	10	26	78.05	F. & B. H.	.....	48	10	20	41.67
A.	July 6, P. M.	45	10	27	60.00	A.	July 2, S. A. M.	53	10	27	50.94
B.	June 29, S. A. M.	47	10	27	57.45	B.	July 9, S. A. M.	45	10	23	51.11
C.	July 6, P. M.	45	10	26	57.78	C.	July 16, S. A. M.	49	10	23	46.94
D.	June 29, S. A. M.	45	10	26	57.78	D.	July 23, S. A. M.	49	10	23	46.94
E.	July 6, P. M.	44	10	25	56.82	E.	July 30, S. A. M.	45	10	22	48.89
F.	June 29, S. A. M.	44	12	26	59.18	F.	August 6, S. A. M.	47	12	23	48.94
G.	July 6, P. M.	45	9	24	53.33	G.	August 13, S. A. M.	50	12	23	46.00
H.	June 29, S. A. M.	51	10	25	49.02	H.	August 20, S. A. M.	47	12	23	48.94
I.	July 6, P. M.	45	10	25	55.56	I.	August 27, S. A. M.	46	12	23	47.83
J.	July 13, S. A. M.	45	9	24	53.33	J.	September 3, S. A. M.	46	12	23	47.83
K.	July 20, S. A. M.	50	10	25	50.00	K.	September 10, S. A. M.	46	12	23	47.83
L.	July 27, S. A. M.	50	10	25	50.00	L.	September 17, S. A. M.	46	12	23	47.83
M.	August 3, S. A. M.	50	10	25	50.00	M.	September 24, S. A. M.	46	12	23	47.83
Total *	.....	544	182	30	64.00	Total *	.....	547	148	17	72.88

* Eleven companies.

* Organized June 10th.

II. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending June 30th among the commissioned officers of the Iowa National Guard.

COMMISSIONED—FIRST REGIMENT.

Charles B. Spaulding, First Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from April 23d.

Calvin A. Danforth, Second Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from May 7th.

Wilmer L. Shinkle, Second Lieutenant Company "M," with rank from May 19th.

William Thomas, First Lieutenant Company "M," with rank from June 12th.

J. G. St. John, Captain Company "F," with rank from June 20th.

Wm. H. McCord, First Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from June 20th.

SECOND REGIMENT.

John T. Moffitt, Major, with rank from April 30th.

Charles W. Kemble, Captain and Inspector S. A. P., with rank from May 17th.

Louis J. Russell, Captain Company "M," with rank from May 28th.

Charles S. Aldrich, Second Lieutenant Company "M," with rank from May 28th.

James C. France, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, with rank from June 8th.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Melvin H. Myers, Captain Company "C," re-elected April 23d, with rank as Captain from January 2, 1884.

Oscar B. Patrick, First Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from April 23d.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

J. E. Banyard, Captain Company "B," with rank from April 15th.

John McKinn, First Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from April 15th.

Willoughby W. Phillips, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from April 15th.

Joseph A. Ott, Captain Company "D," with rank from April 15th.

Fred A. Hoppa, Second Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from May 29th.

Edward B. Brandon, First Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from May 29th.

Peter O. Refault, Captain Company "K," with rank from June 14th.

Adalbert H. Keller, First Lieutenant Company "K," with rank from June 14th.

Claude M. Hargy, Second Lieutenant Company "K," with rank from June 14th.

Fred A. Hills, Second Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from June 15th.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED—RESIGNED.

April 5th, C. E. Gardner, Captain Company "K," First Regiment.

April 5th, Josiah Shaver, First Lieutenant Company "K," First Regiment.

April 5th, John Peterson, Second Lieutenant Company "K," First Regiment.

April 20th, Everett S. Bennett, First Lieutenant Company "F," First Regiment.

May 24th, Lyman A. Truemp, First Lieutenant Company "M," First Regiment.

May 28th, D. F. Blockinger, Inspector of S. A. P., First Regiment.

June 8th, George L. Gilbert, Second Lieutenant Company "H," Fourth Regiment.

June 13th, *Charles A. Kreiger*, Captain Company "F," First Regiment.
 June 21st, *George A. Eastman*, First Lieutenant Company "L," Second Regiment.

TERM OF SERVICE EXPIRED.

Second Lieutenant *Leander M. Harris*, Company "B," Third Regiment, June 13th, S. O. No. 105, dated July 6, 1894.

COMMISSIONS REVOKED.

Captain *O. L. Shaffer*, Company "E," Third Regiment, S. O. No. 107, dated July 11th, 1894.

III. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending June 30, 1894, in the companies of the Iowa National Guard:

TRANSFERRED.

Company "K," Fourth Regiment, located at Toledo, to Company "K," First Regiment, S. O. No. 86, dated June 7th, 1894.

MUSTERED-IN.

Company "K," Fourth Regiment, located at Emmetsburg, S. O. No. 101, dated June 22d, 1894.

MUSTERED OUT.

Company "K," First Regiment, located at Osage, S. O. No. 59, dated April 5th, 1894.

IV. Leaves of absence granted:

First Lieutenant, *H. L. Thurston*, Company "H," Fourth Regiment, for thirty days to date from April 20th, 1894, S. O. No. 63.

First Lieutenant *Wm. T. Chantland*, "Company "G," Fourth Regiment, for two months, to date from April 20th, 1894, S. O. No. 70.

Major *J. T. Davidson*, Assistant Inspector General, First Brigade for sixty days, to date from June 1, 1894, S. O. No. 83.

First Lieutenant *E. C. Peairs*, Company "K," Third Regiment, for sixty days, to date from June 1, 1894, S. O. No. 88.

Captain *J. W. Clark*, Company "M," Third Regiment, for three months, to date from June 1, 1894, S. O. No. 90.

Captain *E. A. Kreger*, Company "M," Fourth Regiment, for thirty days to date from June 18th, 1894, S. O. No. 96.

V. Leaves of absence expired:

First Lieutenant *J. W. Lee*, Company "C," Fourth Regiment, April 17th, 1894.

Captain *John Cornforth*, Company "E," Fourth Regiment, June 1, 1894.

First Lieutenant *H. L. Thurston*, Company "H," Fourth Regiment, May 20, 1894.

First Lieutenant *Wm. T. Chantland*, Company "G," Fourth Regiment, June 20, 1894.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON.

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 14.

STATE OF IOWA,
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, July 20, 1894.

I. Upon recommendation of the Chief Signal Officer, Major *F. E. Lyman, Jr.*, Signal Officer First Brigade, will have charge of the instruction of the members First Brigade detailed for instruction in signal duty.

All members of the Signal Corps will report for instruction and practice at the camp of the Third Regiment at Creston on Saturday, July 28, 1894, and the following named members of the Second and Third Regiments are hereby detailed for instruction with the First Brigade Signal corps:

Walter F. Fulton, Frank E. Neal, and Clarence M. Aughey, Company "D," Second Regiment, stationed at Washington

R. N. Eldridge, Company "G," Second Regiment, stationed at Ottumwa

R. D. Welsh, Company "B," Second Regiment, stationed at Davenport.

C. A. Dusen, Company "B," Third Regiment, stationed at Villisca.

J. H. Evans, Company "D," and *Walter Silcott*, Company "D," Third Regiment, stationed at Indianola.

Chas. Kooker, Company "H," Third Regiment, stationed at Des Moines. They will be excused from other camp duty with their respective Regiments and will be carried upon the pay rolls of the Signal Corps.

II. The commanding officer of the Third Regiment is directed to provide quarters and rations for the members of the Signal Corps, who will be subject to the regulations governing the camp.

III. Colonel *H. H. Canfield*, Chief Signal Officer, will have charge of the instruction of the members of the Second Brigade detailed for instruction in signal duty, and the following details are hereby ordered:

Lieutenant *A. P. Turkington*, Company "E," First Regiment, stationed at Clinton.

Frank G. Stillewell, Company "I," First Regiment, stationed at Waukon.

Frank J. Noble, Company "D," First Regiment, stationed at Charles City.

Roy A. Carnegie, Company "C," First Regiment, stationed at Cedar Rapids.

Louis Hobbs, Company "L," First Regiment, stationed at Lyons.

Geo. R. Dickman, Company "K," First Regiment, stationed at Toledo.

James S. Wilson, Company "E," Fourth Regiment, stationed at Hall.

B. F. Ferris, Company "D," Fourth Regiment, stationed at Hemptos.

Corporal *Harry Martin*, Company "G," Fourth Regiment, stationed at Ft. Dodge.

Carl B. Smith, Company "G," Fourth Regiment, stationed at Ft. Dodge.

E. D. Templin, Company "I," Fourth Regiment, stationed at Boone.

The signal detail of the Second Brigade will report for instruction and practice at the camp of the Fourth Regiment at Spencer on Saturday, August 11th.

They will be excused from other camp duty with their respective regiments and will be carried upon the pay rolls of the Signal Corps.

IV. The commanding officer of the Fourth Regiment is directed to provide quarters and rations for the members of the Signal Corps, who will be subject to the regulations governing the camp.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NUMBER 15. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, July 21, 1894. }

I. Pursuant to G. O. No. 11, c. s., the locations of the encampments ordered for the First and Second Regiments are announced as follows:

First Regiment, *Colonel F. W. Mahin*, commanding, at Monticello.
Second Regiment, *Colonel James A. Guest*, commanding, at Burlington.

II. The Commander-in-chief will review the Third Regiment on Thursday, August 2d.

Brigade Commander and one Staff Officer are authorized to attend and form a part of the reviewing party.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 16. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, July 30, 1894. }

I. To suppress disorder resulting from the movement of so-called industrial armies, striking coal miners and railroad employes, three calls were made upon the Commander-in-chief for services of the Iowa National Guard between April 18th and July 4th of the current year.

II. In response to these calls, companies from all four regiments composing the organization were at different times suddenly called into the field to perform the difficult and delicate duty of repressing the riotous and lawless elements, and maintaining the peace between citizens of our own State. By the numbers, enthusiasm and promptness with which every company responded to this call, by the prompt and cheerful obedience to all orders, by the soldierly conduct of officers and men and by the intelligent, efficient and dignified manner in which the duty on every occasion has been performed, the Iowa National Guard has confirmed the faith of its friends, demonstrated the wisdom of making necessary appropriations of the public money for its proper support, established itself in the confidence and excited the admiration of all law and liberty loving citizens of the State.

III. The Commander-in-chief most heartily congratulates the people of Iowa on the efficient and soldierly qualities of its military organization and desires to express to all officers and soldiers, who were on duty during the recent disturbance, his hearty appreciation of the prompt, efficient and soldierly manner in which all duty was performed.

IV. Regimental Commanders are directed to publish this order at one parade of their regiment during their tour of camp duty.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 17. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, August 11, 1894. }

The Commander-in-chief will review the Fourth, Second and First Regiments as follows:

Fourth Regiment at Spencer, Thursday, August 10th.
Second Regiment at Burlington, Thursday, August 30th.
First Regiment, at Monticello, Thursday, September 6th.

Brigade Commanders and one staff officer are authorized to attend the encampments.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 18. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, August 20, 1894. }

I. Pursuant to a request by the Governor of Iowa, and in accordance with instructions of Secretary of War, announcement is made that the following officers of the United States Army have been detailed for duty with the Iowa National Guard:

II. To attend the encampment of Second Regiment at Burlington, August 25th to September 1st:

First Lieutenant *Frederick T. Van Liew*, Second Infantry.

III. To attend the encampment of the First Regiment at Monticello, September 1st to September 8th:

Captain *Charles A. Dempsey*, Second Infantry.

IV. By direction of the Secretary of War, and through the courtesy of Brigadier-General Brooke, Commanding Department of the Platte, the following named non-commissioned officers of the Second Infantry are detailed for duty as instructors in connection with encampments of the Second Regiment at Burlington and the First Regiment at Monticello:

Sergeant Covert, band (Drum Major)

Sergeant Regan, Company A.

Sergeant Colopy, Company B.

Sergeant White, Company B.

Sergeant Brown, Company C.

Sergeant Marple, Company C.

Corporal Gracy, Company C.

Sergeant Callaghan, Company D.

Corporal Higgins, Company D.

Sergeant McBroen, Company E.

Sergeant Avondale, Company G.

Sergeant Convery, Company G.

Sergeant Moran, Company H.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

V. The commanding officers of the State camps are directed to provide quarters and subsistence for the above named officers and non-commissioned officers and will see that proper facilities are extended to them for the performance of their duties in such manner as will insure the highest possible benefit from their detail.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON.

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
NUMBER 19.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, August 23, 1894.

I. So much of G. O. No. 17, c. s., as fixes date for review of the First Regiment, is revoked.

II. The Commander-in-chief will review the First Regiment at Monticello on Wednesday, September 5th.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 20.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, October 16, 1894.

I. The following record of attendance at drills, during the quarter ending September 30, 1894, is published for the information of all concerned:

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.						
Consolidated report received at General Headquarters, October 15.					Consolidated report received at General Headquarters, October 15.						
Company.	RECEIVED AT REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.	Memberships.	No. of drills.	Average attendance.	Percentage.	Company.	RECEIVED AT REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.	Memberships.	No. of drills.	Average attendance.	Percentage.
F. S. & B.	.....	24	42	50.77	79	F. S. & B.	.....	45	13	.....	.....
A.	Oct. 8	24	42	50.77	79	Sept. 21-30 A. M.	.....	48	13	39,968	.....
B.	Sept. 30	41	16	35.56	66	Oct. 10-30 A. M.	.....	25	13	25,616	.....
C.	Oct. 8	41	16	35.56	66	Sept. 30-30 A. M.	.....	39	13	33,782	.....
D.	Oct. 8	43	16	35.69	67	Sept. 30-30 A. M.	.....	46	13	37,750	.....
E.	Oct. 8	43	16	35.69	67	Sept. 30-30 A. M.	.....	49	13	37,774	.....
F.	Oct. 8	43	16	35.69	67	Oct. 9-30 A. M.	.....	51	13	37,651	.....
G.	Oct. 8	43	16	35.69	67	Sept. 21-30 A. M.	.....	41	13	37,300	.....
H.	Oct. 8	43	16	35.69	67	Sept. 21-30 A. M.	.....	49	8	34,000	.....
I.	Sept. 30	43	16	35.69	67	Sept. 20-30 A. M.	.....	50	20	37,020	.....
J.	Sept. 30	43	16	35.69	67	Sept. 20-30 A. M.	.....	43	18	34,700	.....
K.	Sept. 30	44	16	35.69	67	Sept. 30-30 A. M.	.....	47	18	37,950	.....
L.	Sept. 30	44	16	35.69	67	Oct. 8-30 A. M.	.....	46	18	37,150	.....
M.	Sept. 30	44	16	35.69	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	378	304	33	72.31	Total	.....	503	221	32,718	.....

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Consolidated report received at General Headquarters October 15th.					Consolidated report received at General Headquarters (delinquent).				
F. S. & B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	F. S. & B.	.....	.....	.....	.....
A.	Oct. 1-30 A. M.	31	30	30,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.	Oct. 1-30 A. M.	43	8	31,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C.	Oct. 1-30 A. M.	47	18	31,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
D.	Oct. 1-30 A. M.	45	17	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E.	Oct. 1-30 A. M.	42	14	29,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F.	Oct. 1-30 A. M.	51	13	31,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
G.	Oct. 1-30 A. M.	45	11	27,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H.	Oct. 1-30 A. M.	46	14	31,870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
I.	Oct. 1-30 A. M.	45	16	29,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J.	Oct. 1-30 A. M.	42	7	28,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
K.	Oct. 1-30 A. M.	39	13	29,770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L.	Oct. 1-30 A. M.	46	13	29,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	381	178	28,830	Total	.....	628	280	37,700

II. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending September 30, among the commissioned officers of the Iowa National Guard:

COMMISSIONED.

FIRST BRIGADE.

William J. McCullough, and Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain from February 26, 1894.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Albert P. Turkington, Engineer and Signal Officer, with rank of Major from September 1, 1894.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Edward S. Miller, Captain Company "H," with rank from July 27, 1894.
Frank D. Kennison, First Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from July 27, 1894.

Irving B. Andrews, Second Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from July 27, 1894.

Rea C. Thompson, First Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from August 6, 1894.

Charles A. Krieger, Second Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from August 6, 1894.

E. E. Reel, Battalion Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant from September 1, 1894.

SECOND REGIMENT.

William A. Clarkson, First Lieutenant Company "L," with rank from July 16, 1894.

Charles H. Rinchart, Second Lieutenant Company "L," with rank from July 16, 1894.

Charles Willner, Captain Company "H," (re-elected) July 30, 1894, with rank from May 11, 1897.

THIRD REGIMENT.

John Ashmore, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from July 16, 1894.

W. H. S. Matthews, Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain from June 22, 1894.

Joseph C. Barringer, Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain from September 10, 1894.

William H. Walters, First Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from September 22, 1894.

Adelbert H. McRoberts, Second Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from September 22, 1894.

Joseph D. Liggett, Inspector Small Arms Practice, with rank of Captain from September 10, 1894.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Ernest P. Gates, Second Lieutenant Company "G," with rank from July 10, 1894.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED—RESIGNED.

July 7, *A. M. Williams*, First Lieutenant Company "B," First Regiment.
July 10, *E. M. Laudien*, Second Lieutenant Company "G," Fourth Regiment.

July 21, *Charles Willner*, Captain Company "H," Second Regiment.

July 27, *Wm. C. Howell*, Aid-de-camp to Commander-in-chief.

September 7, *Frank W. Phillips*, First Lieutenant Company "H," Third Regiment.

TERMS OF SERVICE EXPIRED.

First Lieutenant *Jno. T. Poston*, Company "B," Third Regiment, August 9, 1894, S. O. No. 153.

III. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending September 30, 1894, in the companies of the Iowa National Guard:

MUSTERED IN.

Company "H," First Regiment, located at Cedar Falls, S. O. No. 126 A, dated August 6, 1894.

IV. Leaves of absence granted:

Captain *O. C. Serbis*, Adjutant Fourth Regiment, for fifteen days, to date from July 15, 1894, S. O. No. 110.

First Lieutenant *W. M. McKecher*, Quartermaster Fourth Regiment, for twenty days, to date from July 17, 1894, S. O. No. 111.

Major *Glenn Brown*, First Regiment, for three weeks, to date from August 3, 1894, S. O. No. 120.

Major *J. T. Davidson*, Assistant Inspector-general First Brigade, for fifteen days, to date from August 1, 1894, S. O. No. 121.

Major *William C. Wyman*, Military Secretary, for twenty days, to date from August 9, 1894, S. O. No. 124.

First Lieutenant *E. C. Peairs*, Company "K," Third Regiment, for sixty days, to date from August 3, 1894, S. O. No. 125.

Major *H. A. Heaslip*, Second Regiment, for thirty days, to date from August 25, 1894, S. O. No. 125.

Captain *D. M. Galusha*, Company "L," Second Regiment, for ten days, to date from August 25, 1894, S. O. No. 126.

Major *W. B. Humphrey*, Fourth Regiment, for ninety days, to date from September 1, 1894, S. O. No. 137.

Lieutenant *J. K. Henderson*, Quartermaster First Regiment, for four months, to date from September 25, 1894, S. O. No. 142.

Colonel *Harry E. Wilkins*, Assistant Inspector-general, for sixty days, to date from October 2, 1894, S. O. No. 145.

First Lieutenant *Charles A. Tracey*, Company "F," Third Regiment, for four months, to date from September 17, 1894, S. O. 146.

V. Leaves of absence expired:

First Lieutenant *E. C. Peairs*, Company "K," Third Regiment, August 1, 1894.

Captain *J. W. Clark*, Company "M," Third Regiment, September 1, 1894.

Captain *E. A. Kruger*, Company "M," Fourth Regiment, July 18, 1894.

Captain *O. C. Serbis*, Adjutant Fourth Regiment, August 1, 1894.

Lieutenant *W. M. McKecher*, Quartermaster Fourth Regiment, August 6, 1894.

Major *Glenn Brown*, First Regiment, August 24, 1894.

Major *J. T. Davidson*, Assistant Inspector-general First Brigade, August 15, 1894.

Major *Wm. C. Wyman*, Military Secretary, August 29, 1894.

Major *H. A. Heaslip*, Second Regiment, September 25, 1894.

Captain *D. M. Galusha*, Company "L," Second Regiment, September 4, 1894.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }

No. 21. }

STATE OF IOWA, }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }

Des Moines, November 23, 1894. }

I. The term of service of Brigadier-General *W. L. Davis*, as Commander of the Second Brigade, Iowa National Guard, having terminated by reason of expiration of his commission, he is hereby honorably discharged from the active military service of the State and placed upon the Roll of Retired Officers in accordance with the provisions of G. O. No. 88, series 1892.

II. In announcing the retirement of General *Davis*, the Commander-in-chief desires to express his appreciation of his long, varied, and faithful service in the Iowa National Guard, he having served in nearly every grade, from private to Brigadier-General as shown by the official record as published below.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM L. DAVIS, Second Brigade.

Enlisted as a private in Company "B," Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry, Volunteers, August 27, 1862; corporal, September 1, 1862; on detached service, Brigade Headquarters, March 24, 1864 to February 11, 1865, when discharged for promotion in the 56th Regt. U. S. C. T.; mustered as Second Lieutenant, 56th U. S. C. T., February 11, 1865; Captain Co. "B," 20th U. S. C. T.; mustered out January 31, 1866; private, Company "C," First Regiment, I. N. G., July 6, 1877; Second Lieutenant, March 15, 1879; Captain, May 1, 1889; Lieutenant-Colonel, November 19, 1891; Colonel, October 29, 1893; Brigadier-General, Second Brigade, November 23, 1893; term expired November 23, 1894.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 22. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, December 10, 1894. }

I. The change in the organization of the Iowa National Guard made by G. O. No. 8, A. G. O., series 1893, increasing the number of companies to each regiment from eight to twelve, having increased the labors of regimental quartermasters (who have also heretofore been acting as regimental commissaries) to such an extent that it is found impracticable for one officer to perform the duties of both positions, and the necessity and importance of a well instructed department of the Engineer and Signal Corps in each regiment having been demonstrated, the appointment of two additional Lieutenants to each regiment as Regimental Commissary and Regimental Engineer and Signal Officer is hereby authorized.

II. Regimental Commanders are authorized and directed to nominate to the Commander-in-chief suitable persons to be appointed to the office of Regimental Commissary and Regimental Engineer and Signal Officer.

III. Regimental Commanders are directed to exercise great care in their selections for these appointments, and recommend only such persons as are known to be well qualified for the positions.

By command of GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 23. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, December 19, 1894. }

The accompanying report of the Inspector General is published for the information of the Iowa National Guard.

By command of GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

AMES, IOWA, December 6, 1894.

Adjutant-General J. R. Prime, Des Moines, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1894. As the details of inspection are fully disposed of by the Assistant Inspectors I shall confine my report to general remarks and recommendations, as the subjects have come to me during my visits to the several camps of the Guard.

I think it is very generally recognized in our service that an undisciplined body of men is a mob, and that the first requisite of an army is a thorough, strict discipline, each, whether officer or enlisted man, performing every duty coming to him in a prompt and soldier-like manner. Gentleness and recreation when off duty in no wise injures discipline, but rather is an aid; but on duty, or in the presence of those on duty, soldierly behavior should mark the actions of every member of the Guard.

Colonel Merriam, Seventh Infantry, U. S. A., in his report on the N. G., S. N. Y., remarks: "During the summer encampments of eight weeks

more than 8,000 officers and men were in camp, not less than one week each garrison. There was no drunkenness and not a single case of disorder. The town of Peekskill, near the camp, required no provost guard or patrols, and not a single case of disorder by soldiers was reported." Could more be said in praise of citizen soldiery than this!

Our camps should be made noteworthy by the same conduct on the part of those who wear the uniform of our State.

Can not something be done in the line of temperance in our camps by organizing an order which shall only pledge its members to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors of every kind while dressed in the uniform of the Iowa National Guard? Let those who think a soldier's tour of duty in camp should give an opportunity for doing that, which at home would bring disgrace either reform or ask for his discharge. A few should not be allowed to annoy and to bring discredit upon our Guard, who are representative good citizens and rank with the best people in our Nation. A very insignificant minority of our Guard have given cause by their acts for unfavorable criticism, let the majority demand that the few be obedient to our discipline or expel them from the ranks they disgrace.

The drill of the troops is rapidly improving and each year shows a marked advance in efficiency, but it is impossible in officers' school in camp, to so instruct officers as to enable them to properly command and instruct their men, when demands on drill come to them, which the school has not yet been able to prepare them to meet. Would not an officers' school during the winter, of a week's duration, held in some quiet town that could give good and cheap accommodations, provide the means for instructing our officers so as to fit them for their responsible positions?

Would suggest an trial that the Captains and Majors be required to attend such a school for one week, the State paying their transportation. Officers failing to attend this school to be required, with those attending, to pass an examination, covering the work of the week in school, and a grade of seventy-five on a scale of one hundred being necessary to pass them.

The time has come when Iowa should join with those states that have determined that only qualified officers shall command their troops.

Too much now depends upon the officers of the Guard to permit the State entrusting her interests in time of danger to the protection of officers illly prepared to meet the demands a sudden emergency may bring upon them, Captains, Majors, Colonels, and Generals should be able to both command and instruct the troops coming under their orders.

The presence of Regular Army officers and non-commissioned officers in our camps as instructors in the officers' schools and critics of the work done on the drill ground, cannot be other than very helpful. But their presence on the drill ground as prompters is harmful, for it destroys the self-reliance of the officers, by having some one near to aid them, and when in some emergency they are thrown upon their own unaided knowledge and judgment, will meet with failure.

Every officer when in command of troops should be made to depend upon himself as his immediate superior, and if this is required of him he will become a harder student of his Regulations, and will seek instruction from the regular details to a far greater extent than he does now when he

knows they are near to prompt him what to do when any problem confronts him for solution, the solution by his own unaided self being intended to prepare him to meet just such emergencies that may come to him when he will be compelled to decide for himself, and when the fate of the men under him, and perhaps the cause for which he serves, may rest upon the soundness of his judgment in meeting the demands of the occasion.

A surgeon who should require the presence of an instructor during his attendance upon a wounded man would be called unfit for the position he attempts to fill. Are not the lives of the men under the control of the commanding officer in as great danger from incompetency as the wounded man under the so-called surgeon? We need the regular army officers as instructors, advisers and critics, but not as prompters. They can do in the future as they have in the past, great good, can assist the Guard in attaining the position it should hold, but they should not be asked to do too much so our officers will be unable to handle troops without their presence to give the necessary prompting in every maneuver.

The camp of the State of New York each summer offers opportunities for instruction of the most valuable character. Would it not be well for the state each year to send one or two of its Regimental Commanders to that camp for a visit of one week, so timed as to cover half of the tour of duty of two regiments. The Colonels would, without doubt, be glad to avail themselves of such an opportunity if their expenses were paid.

The greatest drawback in our camps to a thorough instruction of the troops in all duties that may be required of them in active service, especially in the extended order drill, is the smallness of the companies. The fact that many towns are desirous of having companies, and are able to support small ones, suggests the propriety of giving to two neighboring towns a company, one platoon being maintained at each town. Would suggest, if a trial be made, that the platoons be assigned as follows:

FIRST PLATOON.

First Lieutenant.
First Sergeant.
2 Duty Sergeants.
2 Corporals.
18 to 24 Privates.
1 Bugler.
25 to 31 Men.

SECOND PLATOON.

Second Lieutenant.
Co. Q. M. Sergeant, Acting as First.
2 Duty Sergeants.
2 Corporals.
18 to 24 Privates.
1 Bugler.
25 to 31 Men.

The Captain to be selected with the condition that he should pass an examination and be able to visit the platoons regularly alternate weeks. In an extended order drill a platoon would be all on the "firing line," or all as "supports," learning in this way what will be required in the company drill, and not getting an imperfect idea of this most important drill by attempting with 18 or 20 men to illustrate the drill of the Company in extended order.

Companies might arrange during the spring and early summer for two or three drills, of a day each, to be had at a central point, with very little expense. This would also give Lieutenants experience in handling men, and the Guard a stronger body of officers than by the method that now obtains. The cost would be necessarily increased to the amount necessary

to pay the expenses of maintaining two in place of one armory. The extra expense, however, could be met by requiring towns to provide armories for their platoons as a condition.

In one of our camps I noticed a Lieutenant-Colonel in command of a Battalion, this was an advantage to the Battalion, for he was a very competent officer, but Military Regulations and customs do not teach this method for filling vacancies. The Senior Captain should have been in command. If unable to command a Battalion in a camp of instruction, what can be expected in active service? This is a matter of so little importance and should be considered only in the light of its influence in real service, when an officer must fill the position his commission gives him and be prepared to take the place of his immediate superior. Our camps are for the purpose of fitting our troops for service and giving officers opportunities for handling bodies of troops larger than single companies, and methods must be observed which will be enforced in the field, and by being thus instructed and prepared avoid confusion which always precedes defeat.

The services of the Guard have been required upon three occasions during the year in the aid of civil authorities. Officers, strangers to the localities in which they have been called to serve, have been placed at great disadvantage from this lack of acquaintance with the fields of operations. This can be cured to a very great degree by having maps prepared, showing points of importance, as lines of railroads and their depots, main thoroughfares, public buildings, water supply, gas and electric light plants, points of defense, shortest routes to different important points, with most advantageous points of placing troops, and general topographical characteristics.

Such a map could be made by the officers living in such places, and copies made so one map can be retained in the Company Armory, one at Regimental Headquarters, one at Brigade Headquarters, and one in Adjutant-General's Office.

Regarding practice marches, a subject so generally discussed, both in the United States Army and the National Guard, will it not be better to educate and train our soldiers in the lines of work that must fall to them in active service, rather than to strive after such absolute perfection in close order drills and the various ceremonies. We need have no so-called "sham battles," but if we practice ceremonies, maneuvers on the drill ground and extended order exercises, why should not the application of this knowledge in out-post duty, advance and rear guard service, and reconnoitering patrols, as well as methods of attack and defense, be practiced with the same perseverance?

How many officers can reconnoiter a road, or make out an itinerary of a march so it can be readily understood? Let a battalion establish an out-post system and have its efficiency tested by seeing if spies or small bodies of troops can pass through its lines without being discovered. Let a column on the march so protect itself that a hostile force will be unable to get within attacking distance without being discovered in time to make the proper dispositions to receive and repulse an attack. Let methods of attack be worked out against positions held by an imaginary enemy, as well as the defense of certain positions be studied and worked out. By this method we can test the value of our instructions and work, giving variety and excitement to our drills and develop the abilities of our officers.

California has given a lesson that should be studied by every officer who holds a commission, for it shows most plainly the need of preparation on the part of officers for the work that may be required of them.

Japan has shown the world that drill and discipline and trained officers are the most important factors in war, and China just as pointedly teaches that numbers, undisciplined and uninstructed, are a hindrance rather than a help in the hour of need. The officer must be a student not only of his drill regulations, but of all the minor operations of war. From the pages of history he must learn from the experience of others how he must fit himself for the duties that come with war.

There is a strong desire among the older members of the Guard to receive a long service medal, as a slight reward for services faithfully rendered. The National Guard Association has procured and adopted a design; and after the purchase of the die, the expense for the medal would be light. I would recommend that the State purchase the die, and if unable to present the medals to those who have earned it, by this means allow them the privilege of purchasing them for the slight expense of making them.

Would recommend that haversacks be procured for the Guard, and officers be instructed to make arrangements so that upon a sudden call to duty, food for at least twenty-four hours can be had on short notice. This would avoid the necessity of troops ever leaving their stations without rations, and thus prevent danger and suffering and inefficient service so often resulting from troops being compelled, in addition to ordinary and unavoidable inconveniences, to endure unnecessary hunger.

Every Company should also have extra firing-pins for at least one-half their rifles, and 1,000 rounds of ball cartridges, properly secured and protected from loss, to be used only when called upon for service requiring troops to be prepared for defense.

I desire to express my appreciation of the generous courtesy shown me in the several camps, and to bear willing witness to the fact that a soldierly spirit of comradeship seems to animate our officers and bind them together in a most agreeable and beneficial manner.

The camps were well placed, well watered, well policed and the tents uniformly dressed.

The camp of the Fourth Regiment I consider almost an ideal one. The general appearance of the men was of a vigorous, efficient character, and such as to gain the respect of all who witnessed the business-like manner in which they performed their various duties.

The year has been one of work and advance throughout the Guard, and a spirit shown that will result in a still greater improvement, and Iowa can well be proud of her citizen-soldiers, which has now been tested and proved to be a valuable aid in the preservation of life, property and order.

Thanking you for the many personal favors I have received at your hands, I remain,

Respectfully,

JAMES RUSH LINCOLN,
Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, December 24, 1894. }

I. An examination of the consolidated report of number of drills, average attendance, and percentage for the quarter ending September 30th, 1894, as published in G. O. No. 20, A. G. O., c. s., has led to the conclusion that Company Commanders have, in some instances, included in their reports drills had during their tour of camp duty or while on duty during the strike troubles, while others have not so included these drills, thus destroying the uniformity of the report and lessening its value for the real purpose for which it is required, viz: the information of this department as to the efficiency and work of the companies at their stations.

II. The attention of Company Commanders is directed to G. O. No. 12, A. G. O., series 1890, which directs that in making reports of drills, the annual tour of camp duty will be counted as one drill for the quarter during which it is held.

III. Company Commanders who included in their report for the quarter ending September 30th, 1894, drills held at the annual camp or during the service of their company in the field (except one drill for their tour of camp duty, as provided in G. O. No. 12, series 1890), are directed to make and forward to this office and their respective Regimental Headquarters a corrected report of membership, drills, and attendance for the quarter ending September 30th, 1894, excluding drills held at camp and in field service from such report.

By command of GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NUMBER 1. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, Jan. 2, 1895. }

Upon the recommendation of Colonel H. H. Canfield, Chief of Engineers and Chief Signal Officer of the Iowa National Guard, the uniform prescribed for officers of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army is hereby adopted and prescribed for all Engineer and Signal Officers of the Iowa National Guard.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NUMBER 2. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, Jan. 15, 1895. }

I. A school of instruction for the Officers of the Iowa National Guard will be established at Ames, Iowa, as follows:
The Officers of the First Regiment, I. N. G., January 20th to February 2nd, inclusive.

The Officers of the Second Regiment, I. N. G., February 5th to 9th, inclusive.
The Officers of the Third Regiment, I. N. G., February 12th to 16th, inclusive.
The Officers of the Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., February 19th to 23rd, inclusive.

II. The Inspector General will have charge of the School and will be assisted, as he may direct, by the Assistant Inspector General, the General Inspector S. A. P., the Chief of Engineers, and the Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels of the several Regiments.

III. Battalion Commanders, Regimental Adjutants, Inspectors S. A. P., Quartermasters, Commissaries of Subsistence, Signal Officers, Battalion Adjutants and Company Commanders will attend as students. If impracticable for any Company Commander to be present, he will designate one of his subalterns to attend.

IV. The instruction during this tour will consist mainly of lectures. The ground covered will be as follows:

1. Drill Regulations.
2. Manual of Guard Duty.
3. Military Law.
4. Elements of Field-Engineering.
5. Minor Tactics.
6. Administration.
7. Small Arms Firing Regulations.
8. Signalling.
9. Instruction for Officers of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments.

V. An examination will be held at the close of each tour, but no officer's commission will be effected thereby.

VI. Fatigue dress without side arms, will be worn, and Officers will report to the Inspector General not later than nine a. m. the day their tour of duty begins.

VII. Transportation and subsistence will be furnished, but no allowance made for per diem.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
NUMBER 3.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, Jan. 16, 1895.

General Orders No. 1, A. G. O., c. s., prescribing the uniform for Engineer and Signal Officers of the Iowa National Guard is hereby modified as follows:

Regimental Engineer and Signal Officers will wear the uniform of Officers of Infantry of the same grade with the insignia prescribed for officers of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army on the cap, shoulder knots and collar of the dress coat.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
NUMBER 4. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, January 19, 1895.

I. The following record of attendance at drills, during the quarter ending December 31, 1894, is published for the information of all concerned:

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.							
Consolidated report received at General Headquarters January 26.					Consolidated report received at General Headquarters January 15.							
Company.	Received at Regimental Headquarters	Memberships.	No. of Drills.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.	Company.	Received at Regimental Headquarters	Memberships.	No. of Drills.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.	
F. S. & B.	January 9	42	21	10	43	89.25	F. S. & B.	January 9	45	11	25	62.66
A	January 5	49	0	0	0	0.00	A	January 7	57	13	30	63.16
B	January 1	51	11	24	69.67	B	January 3	56	11	27	75.00	
D	January 3	43	0	0	0.00	D	January 1	42	13	35	61.90	
E	December 31	39	13	27	84.87	E	January 1	46	3	28	63.87	
F	January 9	37	7	21	61.11	No report						
G	January 3	32	15	21	65.63	G	January 6	41	6	29	70.73	
H	January 3	38	1	22	57.89	H	January 2	33	0	0	0.00	
I	January 1	40	11	25	62.50	I	January 1	47	11	33	70.21	
K	January 3	48	4	26	75.00	K	January 1	44	9	29	65.91	
L	December 31	44	10	28	63.64	L	January 9	47	1	21	65.57	
M	January 3	42	9	33	78.57	M	January 9	41	5	25	61.41	
TOTAL.		501	111	59	68.07	TOTAL.		422	108	39	60.15	

*Eleven companies.

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.						
Consolidated report received at General Headquarters January 9.					Consolidated report received at General Headquarters January 15.						
F. S. & B.					F. S. & B.						
A	Jan. 1, 8 am	36	13	25	69.44	A	Jan. 1, 8 am	47	9	22	37.14
B	Dec. 31, 8 am	44	5	27	61.36	B	Jan. 2, 8 am	47	12	32	70.21
C	Jan. 1, 8 am	44	9	28	63.64	C	Jan. 2, 8 am	49	8	25	51.02
D	Dec. 31, 8 am	42	10	23	54.76	D	Jan. 1, 8 am	49	8	25	51.02
E	Jan. 1, 8 am	42	14	22	52.38	E	Jan. 2, 8 am	48	9	24	50.00
F	Dec. 31, 8 am	54	8	20	48.15	F	Jan. 4, 8 am	45	4	24	75.56
G	Jan. 5, 1 pm	45	7	24	53.33	G	Jan. 4, 8 am	39	11	29	56.41
H	Jan. 2, 8 am	45	11	25	55.56	H	Jan. 5, 8 am	47	8	30	63.83
I	Jan. 1, 8 am	40	8	25	62.50	I	Jan. 5, 8 am	42	6	29	69.05
J	Jan. 1, 8 am	42	7	31	74.19	J	Jan. 4, 8 am	50	10	31	62.00
K	Jan. 8, 8 am	38	11	27	63.16	K	Jan. 8, 8 am	41	12	30	73.17
L	Dec. 31, 8 am	41	12	20	48.78	L	Jan. 1, 8 am	51	9	40	78.43
TOTAL.		557	122	50	59.50	TOTAL.		635	102	31	64.58

II. The percentage of Company "F," Third Regiment, having fallen below 50 per cent, the Regimental Commander will investigate the cause and report same to this office in accordance with General Orders No. 12, series 1890.

The failure of the Commanding Officer of Company "F," Second Regiment, to forward reports within prescribed limit of time, will be immediately investigated by Commanding Officer of Second Regiment, who may, in his discretion, enforce provisions of par. II, General Orders No. 30, series 1891.

III. The corrected reports for quarter ending September 30th, 1894, in compliance with G. O. No. 24, series 1894, show the number of drills and average attendance of the companies named to have been as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT.				SECOND REGIMENT.			
COMPANY.	No. of drills.	Average attendance.	Percentage.	COMPANY.	No. of drills.	Average attendance.	Percentage.
O.....	15	31	60.53	D.....	25	27	67.50
K.....	17	29	72.00	G.....	14	31	77.50
L.....	16	28	83.64	M.....	32	30	65.32
N.....	22	33	75.00				
THIRD REGIMENT.				FOURTH REGIMENT.			
A.....	12	34	66.57	F.....	7	43	95.56
B.....	14	27	60.00	G.....	17	40	82.35
C.....	14	30	75.00	H.....	14	37	66.47
				I.....	21	37	72.54
				L.....	15	33	55.94
				M.....	13	45	90.38

The corrected percentage of the Regiments being as follows:

First Regiment, 69.81.

Second Regiment, 70.99.

Third Regiment, 64.69.

Fourth Regiment, 69.00.

IV. The companies named below are commended for high percentage of attendance during the year 1894:

Company "E," First Regiment, Captain L. F. Sutton; number of drills, 90; percentage of attendance, 86.69.

Company "M," First Regiment, Captain E. C. Johnson; number of drills, 65; percentage of attendance, 84.59.

Company "A," First Regiment, Captain W. H. Thrift; number of drills, 75; percentage of attendance, 84.15.

Company "G," Fourth Regiment, Lieutenant W. T. Chantland; number of drills, 53; percentage of attendance, 78.15.

Company "H," Second Regiment, Captain Charles Willner; number of drills, 41; percentage of attendance, 77.97.

Company "G," Second Regiment, Captain H. H. Caughlan; number of drills, 50; percentage of attendance, 76.35.

Company "C," Second Regiment, Captain John Tillie; number of drills, 50; percentage of attendance, 75.37.

Company "M," Third Regiment, Captain J. W. Clark; number of drills, 50; percentage of attendance, 75.51.

V. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending December 31, 1894, among the commissioned officers of the Iowa National Guard.

COMMISSIONED—FIRST BRIGADE.

James M. Barstow, Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from October 11, 1894.

SECOND BRIGADE.

James Rule, Brigadier-General, with rank from November 23, 1894.

Cyril W. King, Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from November 23, 1894.

Andrew C. Bergen, Surgeon, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel from November 23, 1894.

Edward A. Kreger, Engineer and Signal Officer, with rank of Major from November 23, 1894.

D. A. Thoreburg, Inspector Small Arms Practice, with rank of Major from November 23, 1894.

Fred W. Crary, Quartermaster, with rank of Captain from November 23, 1894.

W. E. G. Saunders, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain from November 23, 1894.

W. Irving Smith, Aid-de-camp, with rank of First Lieutenant from November 23, 1894.

FIRST REGIMENT.

John C. Goodwin, First Lieutenant Company "E", with rank from November 12, 1894.

Louis C. Schenck, Second Lieutenant Company "E", with rank from November 12, 1894.

THIRD REGIMENT.

John T. Poston, First Lieutenant Company "B" (re-elected September 17, 1894), with rank from August 9, 1889.

Emmet C. Powers, First Lieutenant Company "H", with rank from October 16, 1894.

Ernest R. Bennett, Second Lieutenant Company "H", with rank from October 16, 1894.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

James A. Sherman, Surgeon, with rank of Major from December 4, 1894.

Wm. E. H. Morse, Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain from December 4, 1894.

Van Buren Knott, Additional Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain from December 4, 1894.

Mark C. Hobart, Captain Company "M", with rank from November 6, 1894.

James S. Wilson, Engineer and Signal Officer, with rank of First Lieutenant from December 15, 1894.

George B. Roddis, First Lieutenant Company "M", with rank from November 6, 1894.

De Forest Pomeroy, First Lieutenant Company "L", with rank from November 22, 1894.

George W. Schuster, Second Lieutenant Company "M", with rank from November 6, 1894.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED—RESIGNED.

October 15, Bann Booth, First Lieutenant Company "E", First Regiment
 October 16, E. A. Kregar, Captain Company "M", Fourth Regiment.
 October 25, A. F. Allen, First Lieutenant Company "L", Fourth Regiment.
 December 24, H. L. Thurston, First Lieutenant Company "L", Fourth Regiment.

TERMS OF SERVICE EXPIRED.

Brigadier-General W. L. Davis, Second Brigade, November 23, 1894, G. O. No. 21.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Weeks, Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade, December 5, 1894, S. O. No. 167.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. H. Gable, Surgeon Second Brigade, December 5, 1894, S. O. No. 167.

Major Szele Kenworthy, Inspector Small Arms Practice, Second Brigade, December 6, 1894, S. O. No. 167.

Major A. P. Tarkington, Engineer and Signal Officer, Second Brigade, December 5, 1894, S. O. No. 167.

Captain C. D. Hayden, Quartermaster Second Brigade, December 7, 1894, S. O. No. 167.

Captain C. S. Goodwin, Commissary of Subsistence, Second Brigade, December 5, 1894, S. O. No. 167.

Lieutenant E. S. Hubbard, Aid-de-camp, Second Brigade, December 5, 1894, S. O. No. 167.

VI. Casualties:

Major Charles F. Garlock, Inspector Small Arms Practice, First Brigade, died at Muscatine, December 23, 1894.

VII. Leaves of absence granted:

Captain F. M. Jones, Company "B", Second Regiment, for sixty days, to date from October 9, 1894, S. O. No. 148.

Major J. T. Davidson, Assistant Inspector-General, First Brigade, for sixty days, to date from November 7, 1894, S. O. No. 155.

Brigadier-General Harvey S. Sheldon, Commissary-General, for six months, to date from November 1, 1894, S. O. No. 157.

Colonel Harry E. Wilkins, Assistant Inspector-General, for four weeks, to date from December 2, 1894, S. O. No. 165.

First Lieutenant George B. Roddis, Company "M", Fourth Regiment, for thirty days, to date from December 4, 1894, S. O. No. 169.

Colonel Charles E. Foster, Fourth Regiment, for thirty days, to date from December 15, 1894, S. O. No. 171.

VIII. Leaves of absence expired:

Major W. B. Humphrey, Fourth Regiment, December 1, 1894.

Colonel Harry E. Wilkins, Assistant Inspector-General, December 30, 1894.

Captain F. M. Jones, Company "B", Second Regiment, December 9, 1894.

First Lieutenant George B. Roddis, Company "M", Fourth Regiment, January 4, 1895.

Major J. T. Davidson, Assistant Inspector-General, First Brigade, January 7, 1895.

IX. In accordance with the provisions of G. O. No. 38, series 1892, the names of the following officers are ordered placed upon the roll of retired officers:

Lieut.-Col. GEORGE W. WEEKS, Asst Adj. Gen. Second Brigade.

Corporal First Regiment U. S. Fusiliers, November 29, 1861; mustered out January 28, 1862; re-enlisted August 14, 1862, as private Company D, 124th Ill. Infantry, and detached in Adjutant-General's Office, 16th Army Corps; Sergeant-Major 99th U. S. Colored Volunteer Infantry, January 22, 1864; First Lieutenant 51st U. S. Colored Infantry, January 9, 1865; Brigade Quartermaster, February 7, 1865; Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, May 18, 1865; Post Adjutant, Port Hudson, La., September 12, 1865; mustered out June, 1866; Brevet Captain for services at Fort Blakely and Mobile, Ala.; First Lieutenant and Adjutant, First Regiment I. N. G., July 6, 1881; Assistant Adjutant-General Second Brigade, September 28, 1883; re-appointed January 29, 1890; term expired December 5, 1894.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. H. GABLE, Surgeon Second Brigade.

Surgeon Sixth Regiment I. N. G., April 4, 1884; Surgeon Second Brigade, January 12, 1887; re-appointed August 22, 1892; term expired December 5, 1894.

Major STEELE KENWORTHY, Inspector S. A. P. Second Brigade.

Private Company "E", Tenth Iowa Infantry, August 23, 1861; Corporal, November 6, 1862; wounded in side slightly May 18, 1863, Champion Hills, Miss.; Sergeant, January 1, 1864; First Lieutenant, January 1, 1865; mustered out August 15, 1865; Captain Company "E", Third Regiment, I. N. G., July 20, 1888; Major and Inspector S. A. P. Second Brigade, January 30, 1893; term expired December 6, 1894.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }

NUMBER 5. }

The examining board provided for by Par. V. G. O. No. 2, c. a. will consist of the Inspector-General, the Assistant Inspector-General, and the Colonels of the respective regiments for the officers of their own command.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }

NUMBER 6. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, January 24, 1895.

I. The annual inspection of all companies and regimental bands of the Iowa National Guard, at their company stations, is hereby ordered to be held on such dates as may be designated to each company in subsequent special orders.

II. Inspections will be most thorough, with a view to determining the proficiency of officers and non-commissioned officers, the facilities for and manner of caring for State property, and to what degree each company is prepared for active and immediate service. Inspectors will particularly investigate and report upon the following subjects:

First. Strength of Company; number present; number absent with leave; number absent without leave; number residing within one mile of the armory; number residing a greater distance; probable number that could be assembled fully equipped for active service, within twelve hours from the receipt of order by the Company Commander.

Second. Manner of receiving inspectors; ceremony of inspection; condition

of arms and equipments; condition and quality of uniforms; number of complete dress uniforms, serviceable; number of complete fatigue uniforms, serviceable; condition and manner of keeping books and papers; condition and adaptability of armory.

Third. Appearance, bearing, discipline, and instruction of the company.

Fourth. The zeal and efficiency of company officers; whether they possess the requisite professional knowledge for the proper performance of their duties; whether they observe the system of instruction and treatment of subordinates enjoined by the regulations.

Fifth. The instruction, regularity of attendance, and proper performance of duty of all non-commissioned officers; whether they have been regularly appointed and have received the proper warrant from the regimental commander; whether they habitually occupy their proper places in the formation of the company and discharge the duties of their positions as prescribed in the Regulations; their knowledge of their duties as guides and file closers; they will be examined orally as to their knowledge of drill regulations (pars. 49 to 248 and 502 to 579 inclusive) and manual of guard duty (pars. 92 to 264 inclusive).

Non-commissioned officers not showing proper knowledge of or attention to their duties will be recommended to their regimental commanders for reduction to ranks.

Sixth. The condition, place and manner of keeping the State property with reference to its security against fire, theft, damage, or use for private purposes. They will verify exhibit of public property with last property return and make detailed report of all shortages.

III. Companies will parade in full dress uniform for the inspection ceremony, at the conclusion of which an interval will be permitted for a change to fatigue uniform.

IV. Company Commanders are directed to have all State property, for which they are accountable, at their armories at the time of the inspection and see that it is arranged in such manner that it may be readily inspected and verified.

V. Officers at the time of making the inspection herein ordered, will also perform the duties of a Board of Survey on such property as may be submitted to them for that purpose by Company Commanders.

VI. Company Commanders having unserviceable property they desire inspected and condemned, with a view to having it replaced by issues of new property during the current season, will submit the same to the Inspecting Officers, acting as Board of Survey, as prescribed in par. 5 hereof, for that purpose.

VII. Muster rolls will be sent direct to company commanders, from this office. They will be prepared in triplicate by entering on them the name of each officer and enlisted man of the organization, with date of rank of officers and date of enlistment of the men. These rolls must contain all the names of the present members of the company appearing on the last muster roll, following which will be entered the names of all men who have subsequently enlisted up to and including the date of muster, after which will appear the names of those discharged since the last muster with date and reason of such discharge.

VIII. Regimental bands will report for inspection and muster with companies nearest their respective stations.

IX. As a means for the better preparation of their companies for the inspections herein ordered, the attention of all company officers is called to General Orders No. 53, A. G. O., series 1892. Careful attention to the details and require-

ments of said order will insure a creditable report of the condition of your companies.

X. Company Commanders are charged with the promulgation of these orders, copies of which must be posted conspicuously in each armory.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 7. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, Feb. 19, 1895.

The accompanying report of the Assistant Inspector General is published for the information of the Iowa National Guard.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,

Adjutant-General.

DES MOINES, IOWA, December 1, 1894.

The Inspector General, I. N. G., Ames, Iowa:

Sir—I have honor to submit the following report of duty performed pursuant to instructions from proper authority during the past year:

Pursuant to Par. 9, S. O. 45, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., I reported to the Adjutant-General on February 26th. I was assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector General, per G. O. 6, A. G. O., Des Moines, Iowa, March 5, 1894.

The annual inspections at company stations of all companies and bands in the service were made by myself and the Brigade Inspectors, accompanied by Battalion or Regimental Commanders, of which detailed reports were made in due time.

In these inspections, inspection and instruction were combined, faults corrected on the spot, and correct methods of execution explained. Special attention was called to the importance of giving more attention to guard duty and to a more intelligent application of the principles of extended order.

Many companies had very poor methods of property accountability; to these improved methods were suggested and a better system insisted upon. It should readily appear to any one that the best care for state property is the only way to make the annual appropriation sufficient to accomplish the purpose for which it is designed. The amount allowed for armory rent, while it is all that can be spared for the purpose, is entirely too small, of itself, to provide suitable armories. All the organizations are compelled to rent buildings for greater sums than their allowance, and make up the excess of rent from private funds. The excess rent is generally provided for by sub-renting for balls and other public gatherings. This places the State property in jeopardy and is in my opinion of very doubtful expediency. If counties where National Guard Companies are located were required to furnish a suitable armory it would obviate one very grave cause of complaint, and the armory allowance be devoted to some other needed purpose. The past year has shown the benefits various counties have

derived from the presence of the National Guard within their boundaries, and the slight expense of erecting a suitable armory would bear no comparison with the benefit the county would derive.

I was present each time the Guard was called upon this year to prevent breaches of the peace and suppress riots.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

One, Kelley, had organized a so-called "Army of the Commonwealth" in California, and, it was alleged, had stolen trains to carry his army across the continent. On April 15th he was expected at Council Bluffs, the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific railroad. To prevent any breach of the peace in Iowa, and to protect its citizens against the presumable outbreak of such an army of organized lawbreakers, companies B, C, E, G, K and M of the Third Regiment, and H and L of the Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., were notified at 3:00 p. m. on the 14th to hold themselves ready for service at Council Bluffs, and suitable notice given to railroad companies to provide transportation for these companies to Council Bluffs. About 8:00 p. m. orders were sent to Company G, Creston, Captain W. J. Duggan; Company K, Corning, Captain A. B. Shaw; Company B, Villisca, Captain S. P. Moore; Company M, Red Oak, Captain J. W. Clark; Company C, Glenwood, Captain M. H. Byers, to proceed via special train on the C., B. & Q. Ry. to Council Bluffs. They arrived there at 1:00 a. m., accompanied by Colonel C. V. Mount, Third Regiment, and Major W. H. Evans, Third Regiment.

The Adjutant-General and myself, enroute from inspecting Co. M, Fourth Regiment, Cherokee, received orders at 3:00 p. m. at Tara to report to the Governor at Council Bluffs. The Adjutant-General and Major F. E. Lyman, Engineer and Signal Officer First Brigade, and myself left Des Moines at 12:55 a. m., April 15th, via C., H. I. & P. Ry., and arrived at Council Bluffs at 7:00 a. m., where the Adjutant-General was fully informed of the situation.

The troops already there were quartered at the transfer depot.

Captain W. E. Aitchison, Council Bluffs, acting under instructions, had, the night before, provided canned beef and beans for rations; and these, with liquid coffee and soft bread, were issued for breakfast. Major H. P. Duffield, Surgeon, reported at 10:00 a. m. Lieutenant P. M. Compton, of Major Evans' Battalion, and Lieutenant E. C. Peairs were detailed on Commissary duty, and arrangements for providing regular rations daily made, and regular and ample rations issued for dinner and following meals.

After breakfast, quarters were provided in freight cars near depot for the troops, and regular routine established.

At 10:00 a. m. Company L, Captain W. E. Aitchison, Council Bluffs, was ordered from their armory to the depot, and the morning report showed a total of 187 officers and men. About 11:00 a. m., Sunday, April 15, word was received that the Army was approaching. The troops were formed in line, the Army appeared and began cheering, but the cheers died away and Kelley's Army cheered no more in Iowa. The presence of the troops was very reassuring to citizens living in Council Bluffs, and especially to those living near the depot, and their appearance in line had a very quieting effect on the hobo army from the west. No further attempts were made by Kelley to seize a train.

The Army, 988 strong, moved east on Monday, April 16, at 3:30 p. m.

Major Evans, with a Battalion composed of Companies C, Captain M. H.

Byers, Glenwood; B, Captain S. P. Moore, Villisca, and Major Duffield, Surgeon, was ordered to follow the army to allay the fears of the people of the communities through which it might pass. Mess outfits and rations were transported in wagons hired for the purpose. Upon arriving at the Chaataqua Assembly grounds, four miles east, by direction of the Sheriff the troops took possession of the grounds, with instructions from him to allow no member of the Army within the buildings. This order was strictly obeyed. An attempt to drive the troops from the building was discouraged by the advantageous disposition of the troops, and no further attempts were made. About midnight the remaining companies were sent by rail to Chaataqua, and Colonel Mount again assumed command of entire force. During this tour drills and ceremonies were performed, and every opportunity taken to reap as much benefit as possible from the unexpected camp. At Chaataqua a very fine meadow furnished an ideal drill ground.

The first practical use of bicycle corps for military purpose in the United States was made in the transmission of intelligence by couriers from commanding officer at Chaataqua to the Adjutant-General at the transfer depot, by means of which the Adjutant-General was fully informed at all times of the movements of the army and the troops. The Signal Corps was under command of Major Frank E. Lyman, Jr., Signal Officer First Brigade. Information by couriers is generally superior to that by telegraph, especially where the obtuseness of commercial operators has to be overcome. It becoming apparent that Kelley would not attempt to forcibly take transportation, the troops were ordered to return to Council Bluffs. These orders were given at noon, Wednesday, April 18. Arrangements were made with the railroad for transportation, but owing to lack of willingness to have the troops leave, an engine was not furnished till dark. The troops arrived at transfer depot about 9 p. m. On Thursday, at the request of prominent citizens, the troops were ordered to return to proper stations. These citizens all claimed that should occasion require, they would willingly serve as sheriff's deputies, saying 5,000 of like mind could easily be secured. However, on Friday morning the troops having left, a mob assembled in Omaha, and invading the State, paraded the streets of Council Bluffs. That night a similar crowd assembled and paraded. The sheriff, in this time of evident need, could not find *five* deputies among those willing volunteers, and the police were lukewarm. On Saturday morning another crowd assembled, but it was smaller. Saturday night there was no crowd, and Sunday morning the following companies, viz: B, C, E, G, K, M, Third Regiment and H and L, and Major Bergen, Surgeon, and Major Humphrey of the Fourth Regiment, having been assembled on Friday by telegraphic orders, were relieved from duty at their armories.

Complete railroad arrangements had been made and orders prepared to put the entire State force in Council Bluffs to arrive there Sunday morning to effectually put down any riotous invasion, but it being apparent the troops would not be needed the orders were not sent.

The conduct of the troops, with a single exception, was above criticism, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. They performed their duty with firmness and great forbearance. Too great credit can not be given to men who leave their pressing business and at great financial loss assist the civil authorities in preserving order. Many men, among whom were clerks, laborers, school superintendents, etc., remained at risk of losing their positions.

The experience of this tour showed clearly to the companies the necessity of having a compact mess outfit, and of taking at least twenty-four hours' rations

whenever ordered on duty of this kind. It showed clearly the benefits derived from having company messes in camp. Each company was self-sustaining, and had ample, well cooked meals, on time. If the contract or general mess system had obtained in the yearly camps, this large body of men would have been at as great a disadvantage as troops in other states have been under similar conditions.

The health of the command was excellent. The only serious case on sick report was caused by eating canned beef; and in this connection I would say that while canned meat may do for export, I do not regard it as the proper ration for an Iowa Soldier.

COAL STRIKE

In the vicinity of Oskaloosa there are many coal mines, and miners at these mines, in sympathy with striking miners in other states, had nearly all "gone out." The miners at Muchakinock and at Evans had kept at work; attempts had been made to induce them to lay down their tools, but without success. The county authorities had reason to believe that more effective efforts were to be made to that end. The disaffected element was composed of miners from other districts and other states. On the occasion of one of the meetings, at which I was present, I was creditably informed that but very few of those present worked in the vicinity of Oskaloosa. On May 28th the Sheriff of Mahaska county made an appeal to the Governor for aid, and the Adjutant-General, on May 29th, was ordered to proceed to Oskaloosa to investigate the matter. Instructions were given me to accompany him. We arrived at Oskaloosa at noon, May 30th. Upon consultation with the Sheriff and leading citizens, and a thorough survey of the situation, Major J. C. Loper, Third Regiment, with Company A, Captain J. E. Devore, and Company H, Captain E. C. Worthington, was ordered from Des Moines to Evans, Iowa. Lt. Geo. A. Reed, Battalion Adjutant; Lt. J. S. Whitman, Regimental Quartermaster; and Hospital Steward Park A. Findley, accompanied this Battalion.

Company G, Second Regiment, Captain H. H. Caughlan, Ottumwa, and Company K, Second Regiment, Captain A. C. Norris, Grinnell, were ordered to Muchakinock.

Tents were shipped with Major Loper's Battalion. This Battalion left Des Moines on regular train at 10:25 P. M. and arrived at Evans at 12:55 A. M. The troops immediately pitched their tents and established a camp guard. Officers 9, and 76 enlisted men.

Their presence was unknown by the strikers until daybreak of the following day (May 31).

Company K, three officers and thirty-six men, was forwarded by special train leaving Grinnell about 10 P. M., arriving at Muchakinock via Given at 12:30 A. M. This command was met enroute, at Oskaloosa, by the Adjutant-General and instruction given Captain Norris. The company occupied a vacant building at Muchakinock till morning.

Company G, Ottumwa, three officers and thirty-eight men, left Ottumwa at 3:35 A. M. by regular train, arriving at Muchakinock via Given at 5:30 A. M. Tentage was forwarded from Evans on regular morning train and regular camp pitched after dinner. Captain Caughlan commanded the camp. Lieutenant Chas. S. Tiedell acted as Camp Quartermaster and Commissary, and Lieutenant Geo. L. Brown as Camp Adjutant.

At the Muchakinock mines the shafts, three in number, are some distance

from the town proper, and miners are sent to their work by train in the morning and brought back in the same manner at night.

The Muchakinock Coal Company had armed their miners with shot guns and an attack by disaffected miners would undoubtedly have caused much bloodshed. The manager was instructed to disarm his miners and a detail of troops escorted each work train to the mine and escorted them from the mine at night.

At Evans the troops prevented unauthorized persons gaining access to the mines.

From the day of the arrival of the troops the foreign element grew smaller and by Sunday, June 3rd, it was deemed advisable to send the troops to their stations. Monday, June 4th, Companies A and H, Third Regiment, and Company K, Second Regiment, were ordered home. Company G, Second Regiment was ordered to proceed home Tuesday. I remained at Oskaloosa.

On Tuesday, at 5:00 A. M., I was awakened by a message from the Sheriff, to the effect that the strikers were again at Evans. I ordered Captain Caughlan to proceed from Muchakinock to Evans, via Wahash early train, but as the Sheriff made no arrangement for transportation of the troops the train did not stop at Given, and troops did not make the journey. I went to Evans, arriving there at 6:00 A. M., and inspected the strikers, whom the Sheriff, without avail, had ordered to disperse, and found 150 men and 38 women in line. They dispersed at 7:00 A. M., after the miners had gone to work. On Wednesday morning they again assembled, but were confronted by Company F, Third Regiment, Captain F. S. Stone, Oskaloosa, which had been ordered out by the Sheriff. The strikers dispersed and never reassembled. With the exception of attempting to burn a pump house at one of the mines, no "overt" acts were committed.

The conduct of the troops was, as usual, entirely above reproach, and there is no doubt but for their presence the mine at Evans would have shut down, and that much innocent blood would have been shed at Muchakinock.

At night outposts were posted and frequent reconnoitering parties went out and camp commanders fully informed as to movements of strikers in their vicinity. In both camps guard duty was intelligently performed and drills frequently held.

The messing was, as usual, by company, and the supply of rations ample. Good water was scarce. The troops brought twenty-four hours' rations with them.

It is impossible to make special mention of any one man, as all performed their duty in such a manner that absolutely no criticism could be made against them.

SIoux CITY OUTBREAK.

In the latter part of June occurred the strike at Pullman, and with the sympathetic cult of the season, spread over the United States. In Iowa it came to a head at Sioux City, where the mail trains finally stopped running on the night of July 23. Acting under the Code, the sheriff of Woodbury county had called upon Colonel C. E. Foster, Commanding Fourth Regiment, for the troops in the county under his control. Companies H and L, under Major W. B. Humphrey, were ordered to hold themselves ready for duty. It was thought advisable to employ more troops, and the Governor, at the request and upon the representation of the sheriff, ordered the following companies there:

Company A, Fourth Regiment, Captain I. R. Kirk, Mason City.

Company C, Fourth Regiment, Captain A. F. Hoffman, Webster City.

Company D, Fourth Regiment, Captain J. A. Ott, Hampton.
 Company F, Fourth Regiment, Captain M. P. Haggard, Algona.
 Company G, Fourth Regiment, Captain C. W. King, Fort Dodge.
 Company I, Fourth Regiment, Captain Otto Hile, Boone.
 Company M, Fourth Regiment, Captain E. A. Kregger, Cherokee.
 Company K, First Regiment, Captain S. E. Clapp, Toledo.
 I left Des Moines July 4th at 2:35 a. m. under the following order:

STATE OF IOWA,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 July 4, 1894.

Col. Harry E. Williams, A. I. G. I. N. G.:

You will take command of all troops enroute to Sioux City and report situation to Governor immediately upon arrival.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

Brigadier-General J. R. Lincoln, Inspector General, I. N. G., Ames, Iowa, had been previously directed to turn the Gatling gun in his possession over to me. Upon arriving at Ames, Battalion Sergeant-Major Chas. Lincoln, Fourth Regiment, I. N. G., reported to me with the Gatling gun, and I directed him to report to Captain Hile, Company I, Fourth Regiment, Boone, who was coming on special train enroute to Webster City as per orders. I proceeded to Webster City on train, arriving there at 7:00 a. m., where the following officers reported to me:

Captain Hoffman, Company C, Webster City, with 3 officers and 39 men.
 Captain Hile, Company I, Boone, with 3 officers and 38 men.
 Captain Clapp, Company K, Toledo, with 3 officers and 41 men.
 Captain Haggard, Company F, Algona, with 3 officers and 26 men.

Sergeant-Major Lincoln was ordered to take charge of the Gatling gun and a detachment detailed to report to him. This detachment was drilled and instructed while enroute to Sioux City and was fully able to answer any demand made upon it for its services. In this connection I would call attention to the very poor service furnished by the Western Union Telegraph office. Messages were sent by me from Webster City at 8 a. m. (they would have been sent at 7 but office was not open) to Des Moines and no reply received until 10:17, and but for the railroad telegraph lines a great deal more valuable time would have elapsed before orders were given to start our special train. The train, Illinois Central, left Webster City at 11 o'clock. At Fort Dodge, Company G, Captain King, with three officers and forty-one men, Lieutenant A. W. Braley, Battalion-Adjutant, and Quartermaster Sergeant Blomgren reported. At Cherokee liquid coffee and sandwiches, which I ordered by wire from Fort Dodge, were issued, and Company M, Lieutenant G. B. Roddis, with two officers and forty-six men, and Captain James A. Sherman, Assistant Surgeon, joined the command. At Le Mars Colonel Foster, Sheriff Davenport, and Mr. Dixon, superintendent of the Illinois Central met the command. The situation at Sioux City was explained and the orders under which troops were moving exhibited to Colonel Foster. The Gatling gun was placed on a flat car in front of the engine, and instructions given to Company Commanders. The superintendent's train preceded the troop train till near Sioux City, after which the troop train took the advance. Arriving at Leeds, the advance guard, Company G, Fourth Regiment, Captain C. W.

King, and Company K, First Regiment, Captain Clapp, under command of Captain King, disembarked and the advance slowly continued. Upon arriving at the beginning of the yards, the troops disembarked, Captain Hile being given command of the rear guard. The train proceeded slowly through the yards and the crowd of strikers retired before the bayonets of the skirmish line of the advance guard. About two or three hundred yards from the "joint office" the engineer, acting under orders from the superintendent, refused to go further, and as the railroad was blocked with derailed cars he was not compelled to do so. The Gatling gun was taken from the train, the baggage loaded in transfer wagons and under suitable guard sent to the Union depot.

The Gatling gun was moved by the detachment, and the troops moved in form of a hollow square through the yards. The bayonet was used on two or three persons with good results. At the joint office Companies H, Captain J. A. Haley, and L, Captain W. A. Kirk, under command of Major W. B. Humphrey, had been stationed awaiting our arrival, and at this point the command was turned over to Colonel Foster, and the troops proceeded without interruption to the union depot, arriving at 9:00 p. m. Enroute to the depot the mob confused itself to the use of rude language. One officer, a Lieutenant, had his cheek burned by the explosion of a firecracker, and a piece of coal was dropped from a viaduct, under which the troops passed.

On account of its being a National Holiday the citizens were inclined to make a "Roman holiday" of the arrival of the troops, and unwittingly encouraged the strikers by their presence. A little reflection showed the intelligent ones that they had placed not only their own lives but the lives of their wives and children in jeopardy. At the first show of resistance, as by throwing missiles, it was the intention to clear the yards of the rioters, and in discharging this duty the innocent could not be separated from the guilty, and as usual the innocent spectators would no doubt have had cause to regret their idle curiosity. Lieutenant McKercher, Quartermaster Fourth Regiment, supplied cooked rations for supper July 4th, and breakfast July 5th, and regular rations were issued for dinner and succeeding meals.

Profiting by past experience, Captain King had brought three days' rations. The other companies had their mess outfits only. The messing system, as usual, gave complete satisfaction, and ample rations in great variety were furnished by Regimental Quartermaster McKercher.

July 5th Lt.-Col. Role and Major S. J. Parker, with Companies A and D, reported with 91 officers and men.

The consolidated morning report showed 38 officers and 398 men.

Passenger trains began to run the morning of July 5th, and freight train service began as soon as the railroad could get men to man their trains.

The troops were there to preserve the peace, and success as usual crowned their efforts.

Daily consultations were had with the authorities of Woodbury county and Sioux City, and they were unanimous in asking that the troops remain. The Adjutant General arrived Saturday, and on Monday the danger of breach of the peace being passed, the troops were ordered to their proper stations.

The troops were quartered in the train shed of the union depot, and although crowded the quarters were very comfortable. The discipline was excellent, and the duties were cheerfully performed in spite of the fact that all the men had all been called away from home before daybreak and compelled to remain nearly a week from their own important duties.

The health of the command, looked after by Major Bergen and Captain Sherman, Regimental Surgeons, was good. One Company Commander attempted to improve on the rations by giving his company canned tomatoes. On its next tour of duty this company will stick to the ration furnished by the Commissary department.

The conduct of the troops as shown when ordered out for riot duty shows that Iowa can depend upon its citizen soldiery.

The three tours of duty performed during the summer emphasize the necessity of a suitable cooking outfit one that will be at once durable, light and compact.

Company K, First Regiment, Toledo, has one pattern that seemed to fill the bill. Other companies have outfits which are very complete, and while not as compact as that of Company K, give good results. Others depend upon renting cook stoves and these do not give good results in open air.

Troops ordered on riot duty should invariably take forty-eight hours' rations (imperishable), bacon, hard bread, coffee and sugar. These can be disposed of or returned if not used. An ample reserve supply of original ammunition should be in every armory.

All non-commissioned staff officers should move without further orders when their home companies are ordered for duty. Surgeons should accompany companies from their own stations without further orders.

The lack of haversacks and meat cans was not felt during these tours, but it is advisable to furnish them as soon as practicable. It would be impossible to give detailed praise to all those deserving it, and I can only say that "every man did his duty."

ENCAMPMENTS.

I was present at all the camps as assistant and at the camp of the Third Regiment I inspected and mustered the troops. The third regiment camped at Creston July 29th to August 4th in the Fair grounds. There was not sufficient ground for a twelve company Regiment, either for camping purposes or drill grounds.

Camp duties were in general well performed and after the second day the company grounds were well policed. Company C's, Captain M. H. Byers, Glenwood, grounds would serve as a model for troops in any service.

The rations were ample and no complaints were made. In some companies the cooks are enlisted men, in others cooks are hired for each camp. Females were employed in some instances, but it is submitted that camp is hardly the place for female cooks; moreover they are not to be depended upon for sudden calls of duty and camps are to educate troops for that special purpose.

Guard duty and guard mount, while comparing very favorably with other Regiments in the State, was not up to the standard expected from the Iowa National Guard. Guard duty and guard mounting should be taught in the armories, and principles applied in camp.

More attention must be paid to this important duty before bringing men to camp.

Entirely too much baggage was brought to this camp. The Inspector was not present at the depot upon arrival and departure of troops.

General conduct was good. At first a few thoughtless men, in company with citizens, caused slight disturbances in the city of Creston, but this was stopped by stringent measures of the camp commander. Members of the National Guard should remember that the "True soldier is always a gentleman," and that a half

dozen thoughtless or careless men can do more harm to the service in a few moments than a thousand good soldiers can remedy in a year. "The evil that men do," etc.

Company papers and records were in fair condition. Arms, equipments, etc., were in serviceable condition. Evidently more attention than heretofore had been given belts, brasses, etc.

Company L's, Captain Aitchison, Council Bluffs, equipments were models of excellence.

Mess chests were very various, but all seemed suited for camp service, but in this connection attention is called to my remarks previously made about suitable cooking outfits. Mess chests, and indeed all other chests, should be of such size that they can be handled readily by two men.

Mustering rolls were fairly complete, containing but few errors. Military courtesy was not perfect. More attention should be given to this matter in the armories, and it will then become a second nature to the men. G. O. 28, 29 and 34, series 1892, can not be too often read, remembered and obeyed.

The discipline of camp was good, drills carried out as prescribed in routine camp order, but too much time was given to company drills. Companies should be drilled at home; camps are for battalion and regimental drills. Some of the officers displayed special aptitude for military matters, most of them took great interest, and a few seemed to be unable to grasp the idea; but until suitable examinations for commissions and warrants are instituted, no advance can be reasonably expected in this direction.

Reveille roll calls were not well attended, and the troops were very slow in answering all other roll calls. In fact the first calls for all formations seemed to be unheeded. A marked change for the better must be had in this matter in this Regiment. *All formations were too slow.* The Regimental and Battalion Commanders should display much more interest in this matter.

The appearance and bearing of the men were good; manual of arms good, and troops in general fairly well instructed.

One maneuver in out-post duty, advance and rear guard combined, was made to, I believe, the benefit of those concerned. Company extended order drills were frequently given, and one forenoon the Regiment was maneuvered in extended order, under detailed instruction from the Inspector General, and the system exemplified in such a way as to be readily understood by all. The entire system of extended order depends upon the squad, and as soon as this is thoroughly understood the baggage of extended order disappears. It is really much more simple than the *space* given it in the drill book would seem to imply.

Water for drinking and cooking was obtained from two wells at quite a distance from the company kitchens; for other purposes a supply in barrels was hauled from the city water mains.

The sinks were not completed soon enough and then not in sufficient numbers. Companies were slow in digging their kitchen sinks.

A hospital of three 12x14 tents was established and this was ample for all demands made upon it. The hospital corps was under special charge of Hospital Steward Park A. Fidelity, Third Regiment. Captain W. S. H. Matthews, Assistant Surgeon, was present until Wednesday night, when he was called home on important private business. No other surgeon was present. This is a matter that should be corrected. I have been in camp several times with the Regiment, and the commissioned portion of the medical department has always been lack-

ing. It is believed that an order vacating the commission of every medical, or other officer, absent from camp without sufficient excuse, would soon correct this defect. The fact that the men in this regiment indulge in but little water, at drills, lessens the need for medical attendance, but this necessity may arise at any time. Not less than three medical officers should be attached to a Regiment and their presence in camp insisted upon.

The First Brigade Signal Corps, under Major F. E. Lyman, Jr., Brigade Signal Officer, was present in camp, and under his efficient instruction made good progress. Signaling by torch, flag and heliograph was rapidly and well done. A telegraph line was established giving Western Union connection and a field line laid. Eight of the members are mounted on bicycles and these proved very useful as mounted messengers, and accompanied the troops on all their field maneuvers. They were able to go wherever the troops could. The personnel of this corps cannot be excelled in the United States or in any other service.

BAND.

The band is without a drum-major, and, while under its present efficient leader, it can not be excelled for music, this lack impairs its usefulness at all ceremonies. The field music shows the lack of an efficient chief trumpeter. It is to be hoped this will be remedied before another camp.

The camp was pitched under direction of the Acting Regimental Quartermaster, Lt. A. M. Groom, assisted by Q. M. Sergt. John D. Cady, Com. Sergt. J. B. Martner, Ord. Sergt. J. J. Ellsworth, Hosp. Seward Park A. Findley, and a detail of ten men from Company G, Creston.

The alignments were perfect, intervals uniform, and a finer pitched camp will be seldom seen. No target practice was held, owing to the impossibility of obtaining a range within reasonable distance of the camp.

Parades and ceremonies, other than guard mounting, were executed in a creditable manner, and showed a reasonable improvement over those of previous years.

Ample supplies of lumber and straw were furnished, but as is the custom in the service in this State, the companies first on the ground took twice the necessary amount of these articles, and the later companies were compelled to wait until additional supplies were obtained. This custom should be peremptorily stopped.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH REGIMENTS.

Military courtesies were not as well observed as should be expected from Iowa troops. This matter should receive more attention at the company stations.

Entirely too much baggage is taken to camp; the amount taken for a seven days' camp is perfectly marvelous. Company B, Second Regiment, Captain F. M. Jones, Davenport, should serve as a model. Less than one-half load and the company seemed to have everything necessary. Other companies had many times this quantity and then complained of lack of transportation. Stringent orders will soon have to be issued to control this matter. The excellent canvas furnished deserves far better care than it gets from the troops. Flies are put to improper use, and many makeshifts used to make them serve as awnings. The appearance of one camp, otherwise perfect, was sadly marred by this.

A suitable mess outfit that is at once compact and portable should be in the possession of every company.

Officers intending to visit a camp should notify the camp commander that suitable quarters may be provided for them. It is an officer's duty to report to camp commander on arriving in camp. This duty was overlooked by many officers. Visiting officers should bring their own bedding.

Too many men were absent from formations; they may have been excused by camp commanders, but I think not. The State furnishes these men with transportation, subsistence and per diem, and is entitled to their entire time while at camp. Company commanders frequently excuse all the men above a certain number of files for drill. It is not the province of company commanders to excuse men, for they may be needed (as was frequently the case) to fill other companies up to the required number. I do not think it profitable to attempt target practice other than competitions during the short tour of camp duty.

On one occasion I noticed a company with but one set of fours at drill. Upon investigation I found the rest of the men at target practice, and on old and new guard, all accounted for. It is manifest that this company might better have been excused from that particular formation. Regimental target competitions should be encouraged. These can be completed in half a day if the range is near camp and easily in one entire day if not more than three or four miles away.

Surgeons must be present during the entire tour at camp. In the First Regiment the Surgeon (there was but one present) arrived Monday morning; camp was established Saturday afternoon. He left Friday night; the troops left Saturday morning. The large number of sick at this camp was due, not to the absence of the surgeon, but to the condition of the water furnished the troops, and the inordinate amount of it taken at the numerous rests at drill.

Company sick books are necessary.

The Fourth Regiment is the only one whose Hospital Corps is up to the standard.

The Surgeons, it is true, labor under many disadvantages, by not having a permanent enlisted corps, and by a lack of ambulances, suitable stretchers, etc., but until the members of the Hospital Corps in the Regular Service come to an agreement about these articles, it is not advisable for the State to purchase more than it now has.

The amount of rest at drill I find to be inversely as the amount of knowledge of the instructor.

Drills, reviews and other ceremonies, except guard mount, were very creditably executed.

All the regiments should show better results at guard mount. The fact that they do not, shows a lack of application on the part of the officers (including the Adjutants) and non-commissioned officers.

Guard duty should receive more attention from all the members of the Iowa National Guard.

Each Company should provide itself with axe, spade, saw and rake. The lack of some one of these articles is frequently given as an excuse for poor policing, or for not digging a kitchen sink.

The camp grounds, except the Third Regiment, were ample for all purposes, and their tents were pitched quite as well as the Third. The same remarks concerning the lumber and straw also obtain.

Officers' sinks were scarce in all the camps, and in addition, suitable sinks for the men were lacking in the First Regiment. These should receive attention before anything else.

Many officers, belonging to civic societies, are prone to salute incorrectly with the sword. A reasonable amount of attention will correct this defect.

I am convinced from the experience of the past season that the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments should be divorced. Under the new organization a Quartermaster has all he can do to properly attend to his own department.

From my previous experience with the troops, I can safely say that the personnel of the troops is improving, but to bring the Guard to the highest standard a system of examination for commissions and warrants must be established. By this I do not mean simply a paper examination. We have enough "paper soldiers" in all services now. I mean an examination that shall be practical as well as theoretical.

It will be observed that I have given no commendation; to do so would extend my report to unreasonable limits, and it may be safely assumed that where I have found no fault none exists.

Iowa may well be proud of its citizen soldiery.

I have to thank every member of the Guard for courtesy shown me during the past year.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY E. WILKINS,

1st Lieut. 6th U. S. Infantry,

On duty with the Iowa National Guard.

GENERAL ORDERS }

Number 8. }

I. To entitle officers or enlisted men of Iowa National Guard to continuous service pay as provided in Section 21, Military Code, they must have been re-commissioned or re-enlisted within ninety days from date of discharge.

II. No one shall be re-enlisted who shall not have served faithfully during former enlistment and who shall not have been honorably discharged.

III. Officers who may be re-commissioned within ninety days in accordance with Par. I, of this order shall take rank from date of original commission.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF IOWA. }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. }
Des Moines, Feb. 19, 1895. }

GENERAL ORDERS }

NUMBER 9. }

The accompanying report of the General Inspector of Small Arms Practice is published for the information of the Iowa National Guard.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL INSPECTOR }
SMALL ARMS PRACTICE, I. N. G. }
Algona, Iowa, Feb. 15, 1895. }

To the Adjutant-General of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the consolidated report of the Small Arms Practice of the Iowa National Guard for the season of 1894.

As the certificates seem to be little valued by the men, and the publication of the names in orders answers every purpose, I would recommend that their issue be discontinued and that insignia be issued as follows, to-wit:

To sharpshooters, first year, a sharpshooter's badge; third year, a date bar engraved with the dates of qualification.

To marksmen, first, second and fourth years, a pair of marksman's buttons; third year, a marksman's pin.

This season 9 sharpshooters and 6 marksmen have qualified under Army rules, while 121 sharpshooters and 304 marksmen under State rules are reported, as against 69 sharpshooters and 104 marksmen the previous season.

The number of men firing (shown by the number firing at 300 yards) is 1,361, or 54 per cent of the force, while 697 completed the State course, or 39 per cent. The previous season there were 692 firing. The largest number on the range any previous season was in 1891, 854. This is the first time since the inauguration of this department that over one-half of the men have had instruction on the range. The figure of merit for the entire organization is 23.3, as against 15.2 for the previous season.

The First Brigade again takes its place at the head in this work, with a total of 639 men firing, out of a strength of 1,300, 284 men completing the course, and a figure of merit of 30.8. The Second Brigade leads in the number of men firing, 716 out of a total strength of 1,364, has less men completing the course, 222, and a figure of merit of 21.4.

There is an entire change in the positions of the regiments, the Third Regiment leading with a figure of merit 32.1, followed by the Second, 28, the Fourth, 23.9, the First, 18.8. The Third Regiment shows an increase of almost 300 per cent

ever last season, when their figure of merit was 11.4. The Second Regiment makes an increase of nearly 100 per cent, it being 23, as against 17.2 last season. The Fourth Regiment shows an increase of a trifle over one point, while the First Regiment, although standing last in order, has made an increase of about 150 per cent, namely, from 7.9 to 18.8.

All the regiments show an increase in the number of men firing. Company C of the Second Regiment, maintains its position at the head, with a figure of merit of 118.1. It is followed by Company E of the Third, with 96.4.

Company M of the Fourth Regiment, leads in the number of men instructed on the range, 52, and is followed by Company M of the Third, with 43 men firing. Company K of the First, is a close third, with 41 men on the range. Company H of the Fourth Regiment, has 35 men completing the course, a very creditable showing, and is followed by Company C of the Second, with 31 men. Only three companies report no firing.

For the first time we have reports from every company, and they were usually on time, the few exceptions being noted in the tabulated returns of the regiments. The Third Regiment, from being the worst in this respect, takes the lead, no report being received later than December 11th. It is followed by the First Regiment, the last report received December 14th; next, the Fourth Regiment, the last report received December 15th; and last, the Second Regiment, which has five companies reporting after that date, the last on December 22d. Ten days is ample time for the company commander to make up his report, and under ordinary circumstances there is no excuse for its not being mailed promptly on December 10th. There has been complaint of the delay in getting out the consolidated report and insignia in this department, but no regimental report can be completed until the last company report is in, and as these must often be returned for correction or explanation, the delay is readily accounted for. There is a constant improvement in the manner of making out the company reports. The most frequent omission is lack of indication of the number of times marksmen and sharpshooters have qualified in these classes, and the failure to give the names of the fourth-class men. The first is required by G. O. No. 9, 1894, and the latter by instructions printed upon the blanks themselves. A few company reports show the lack of care and interest in this department on the part of their commander. They lack the numbers, aggregate score, qualification, and barely show the names and scores of the men firing.

The cases of men who have been allowed to fire back of 200 yards, who failed to make forty per cent of the possible at that distance, are fewer than ever before, while the scores made by them at the longer distances indicate the wisdom of this rule.

The following eleven companies have failed to fire 50 per cent of their strength at 200 yards, as required by G. O. No. 9, A. G. O., 1894: Companies E, L and M of the First Regiment; Companies B, G, I, L and M of the Second Regiment; Companies A and G of the Third Regiment; and Company F of the Fourth Regiment. Of these, Companies E and M of the First, Company M of the Second, and Company G of the Third, report "no range" as the reason for not complying with this order. I would respectfully recommend that the excuses of these four companies be accepted with the proviso that they pledge to comply with the requirement for the season of 1895. The situation of a company must be very peculiar where they cannot find at least a temporary 200-yard range during the course of the summer. Of the remaining delinquent companies all report more

or less firing with the exception of Company L of the Second. They have been called upon to furnish their excuses, if any, which will be forwarded to you on their receipt.

Owing to the location of the camp grounds no firing was had at the camps of the Second and Third Regiments. Considerable time was given to target practice at the camp of the First Regiment. In fact, several of the companies did their only firing of the season at camp, and the instruction of these men under competent coaches cannot fail to be a great benefit. At the Fourth Regiment camp the usual regimental competition was shot off in good shape, and was all the firing done during their camp. Both trophies were won by Company C of Webster City.

The simple Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle was taken by me to all the camps and shown to as many men as possible. Much interest was manifested in the new weapon by the officers and men. But little firing was done with it, and that tended to show slight defects in the sighting of the arm, which I understand have since been corrected.

The issue to the army of the revised Regulations for Small Arms Practice made necessary by the change in their weapon is awaited with interest.

With the establishment of better ranges by the companies the introduction of some instruction in skirmish firing becomes possible, and should be done as soon as the number of ranges in the State permitting this firing will warrant it. It is earnestly hoped that the present efforts to locate a State range will meet with success, as the lack of a centrally located range, well equipped, where the instruction of companies and larger organizations can be carried on by competent officers, is seriously felt in the work of this department.

Steps should be taken to encourage officers to equip themselves with revolvers and fit themselves for their use.

It is respectfully recommended that hereafter soldiers qualifying either as marksmen or sharpshooters under the present army rules be carried as of that grade so long as they are connected with the service. That is a higher grade than the average National Guardsman can expect to reach, and men who have taken the time and trouble to arrive at this degree of proficiency should not be required to do range work every year thereafter, unless they choose.

The gratifying results of the past season show what can be done by the united efforts of the force, and it is believed that it is largely the result of G. O. No. 9, A. G. O., 1894. The provisions of this order should be rigidly enforced. The time has gone by when the lack of interest in this work by the company officers should be a valid reason for not giving their men the advantage of the minimum amount of instruction required by this order. The events of the past season show that, although Iowa is an agricultural State, with no large cities, she still has use for the National Guard. While happily the necessity for using their weapons did not occur, the fact that they could do so with knowledge and effect could not fail to have strengthened the confidence of the troops on duty and tended to create a wholesome respect on the part of the law-breakers and disorderly and anarchistic element for the ability of the law to insure the execution of its mandates.

Brigade and regimental inspectors should post themselves thoroughly on the regulations governing Small Arms Practice in this State and then not hesitate to correct reports which do not comply therewith, thus insuring the correctness of the reports and saving much labor for this office.

The death of Major Garlock, late Inspector of Small Arms Practice for the First Brigade, was a serious loss to this department. His record as an enthusiastic and efficient Guardsman and fine rifle shot is too well known to need repetition here. Personally I was under many obligations to him for instruction and assistance.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. F. COOKE,

Colonel and General Inspector S. A. P.

UNITED STATES ARMY RULES.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Number.	NAME.	RANK.	Company.	Regiment.	No. of qualifications in this class.	Score.
1	Lambert, Frank	Sergeant	C	Second	Third	365
2	Horn, Jay	Corporal	C	Second	Fifth	341
3	Scott, C. V.	Colonel		Third	Second	334
4	McRoberts, A. H.	Lieutenant	N	Third	Second	324
5	Hillett, Ed.	Private	C	Second	First	307
6	Ray, James	Sergeant	C	Third	Fourth	318
7	Tullis, John	Captain	W	Second	First	320
8	Shaw, Wilbur	Private	W	Third	First	303
9	Walters, W. H.	Lieutenant	W	Third	Third	303

MARKSMEN.

1	Davey, H. E.	Sergeant	W	Third	First	431
2	Overholser, F.	Private	W	Third	Second	429
3	Walsh, M. J.	Sergeant	V	Fourth	Second	429
4	Ward, M.	First Sergeant	V	Fourth	Second	429

IOWA RULES.

SHARPSHOOTERS GENERAL STAFF.

Number.	NAME.	RANK.	Company.	No. of qualifications in this class.	Score.
1	Cooke, Thos. F.	Colonel and Gen. Ins. S. A. P.		Fourth	183

FIRST REGIMENT.

1	Glass, J.	Private	L	First	110
2	Taylor, W. H.	Captain	A	Third	109
3	Moberg, N.	Sergeant	A	Second	108
4	Hager, A.	Sergeant	E	Second	108
5	Walton, F. S.	Corporal	E	Second	107
6	Aderson, J. B.	Private	E	First	107
7	Chambers, J. H.	Private	J	First	107
8	Belchman, E. H.	Corporal	K	First	117

IOWA RULES.

FIRST REGIMENT—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	RANK.	Company.	No. of qualifications in this class.	Score.
9	LeBiswell, F.	Private	L	First	113
10	Brown, J. G.	Private	A	First	113
11	Mansley, J. D.	Corporal	A	First	114
12	Thomson, H. J.	Corporal	A	First	114
13	Ambling, J. O.	First Sergeant	A	First	114
14	Aderson, T. B.	Sergeant	A	First	114
15	Organ, H.	Private	A	First	115
16	Hill, J. E.	Private	A	First	115
17	Book, V. L.	Captain	A	First	115
18	Casby, John	Private	A	First	115
19	Angus, A. G.	Corporal	A	First	115

SECOND REGIMENT.

1	Horn, Jay	Corporal	C	Fifth	108
2	Mylin, Ed.	Private	C	First	107
3	Tullis, John	Captain	C	First	107
4	Swadlow, J.	Sergeant	C	First	104
5	Knobbe, C. W.	Captain	C	First	104
6	Jackson, C. W.	Lieutenant	C	Second	103
7	Hartlett, C. H.	Private	C	Second	103
8	Hoffmeister, E.	Private	C	First	101
9	Chambers, F. O.	Lieutenant	C	Third	101
10	Holt, Geo.	Sergeant	C	Third	100
11	Spencer, J.	Sergeant	C	First	99
12	Barlow, L. S.	Private	C	First	99
13	Gauger, J. D.	Captain	C	Third	98
14	Plambeck, O. H.	Lieutenant	C	Second	97
15	David, H. M.	Corporal	C	First	97
16	Bliss, G. D. G.	Private	C	Fifth	97
17	Agie, W. H.	Private	C	First	97
18	Wright, J. E.	Private	C	First	97
19	Gasper, Berlin	Private	C	First	97
20	Bundy, D.	Private	C	Second	94
21	Wright, H. E.	Musician	C	Second	94
22	Hughes, Fred	Private	C	Third	93
23	Johnson, J. H.	Sergeant	C	First	93
24	Ward, P. H.	Private	C	First	93
25	Smith, Frank	Private	C	First	92
26	Boyer, Jay	Private	C	First	92
27	McHenry, H. G.	Sergeant	C	First	91
28	Oral, J. A.	Corporal	C	First	91
29	Oral, J. A.	Private	C	First	91
30	King, H. H.	Private	C	First	90
31	Dugg, Louis	Private	C	First	90
32	Ward, Ed.	Private	C	First	90
33	Gasper, John	Private	C	First	89
34	Hartlett, J. A. H.	Corporal	C	First	89
35	Malone, J. A.	Sergeant	C	First	89

THIRD REGIMENT.

1	Walters, W. H.	Lieutenant	E	Fifth	101
2	Horn, Jay, O.	Sergeant	E	First	100
3	Scott, W.	Corporal	E	First	100
4	Overholser, E. J.	Private	E	First	100
5	Scott, C. V.	Colonel	E	Fifth	100
6	Overholser, A.	Sergeant	E	Fourth	100
7	McRoberts, A. H.	Lieutenant	E	First	100
8	Huber, Ben	Sergeant	E	First	100
9	Huber, Ben	Corporal	E	First	100
10	Grayson, F. K.	Private	E	First	100
11	Hudson, F. K.	Private	E	First	100
12	SABR, W. P.	Private	E	Fourth	100
13	TYVINE, W. P.	Private	E	Second	100
14	Melville, Jas.	Private	B	Second	100

IOWA RULES.

THIRD REGIMENT—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	RANK.	Company.	No. of qualifications in this rank.	Score.
15	Oretholzer, F.	Private	E	First	180
16	Wieder, W. B.	Lieutenant	H	First	180
17	Blunt, W. T.	Private	H	Second	178
18	Baker, Jas.	Sergeant	H	First	179
19	Myers, Jas.	Sergeant	H	First	177
20	Whelan, E. A.	Private	H	First	175
21	Stamm, C. E.	Private	H	First	175
22	Stockelager, M. D.	Private	M	First	175
23	O'Day, O.	Private	K	First	175
24	Logan, Guy E.	Lieutenant	M	First	174
25	Davey, H. E.	Sergeant	H	First	174
26	Baker, F. L.	Sergeant	H	First	174
27	Newcomb, D. S.	Sergeant	H	First	174
28	Fisher, H. S.	Musicalian	H	First	174
29	Poston, Ad.	Sergeant	A	Second	173
30	Brosner, F.	Private	E	First	173
31	Williams, L. A.	Sergeant	H	First	173
32	Prof. A. B.	Carpenter	H	First	172
33	Heatville, J. W.	Corporal	H	First	172
34	Lane, H. E.	Sergeant	M	First	172
35	Hawkins, O. G.	Corporal	M	First	172
36	Samson, F.	Private	E	First	172
37	Hahn, L. H.	Private	H	First	172
38	Pick, D. C.	Private	L	First	172
39	Dunn, O. A.	Private	R	First	170
40	French, W. H.	Lieutenant	M	First	170

FOURTH REGIMENT.

1	Hruscher, I. O.	Sergeant	H	First	180
2	Kesseler, A.	Sergeant	H	Second	180
3	Tollman, J. V.	Sergeant	A	First	180
4	Wash, M.	Sergeant	F	Fourth	180
5	Kasson, H. C.	Private	C	First	180
6	Martin, Thom.	Private	H	First	180
7	Ward, W. E.	Sergeant	F	First	180
8	Wright, C. M.	Private	C	First	180
9	Willsey, E.	Private	C	First	178
10	Holley, Chas.	Private	H	First	178
11	Haley, J. A.	Private	H	First	178
12	Thurston, L. H.	Lieutenant	H	Second	174
13	Hendley, Geo. B.	Lieutenant	M	First	174
14	Wheeler, A. A.	Private	A	First	174
15	Jurgens, J. S.	Private	L	First	172
16	Tollman, A. A.	Private	C	Second	172
17	Hoffman, Aug. E.	Captain	C	First	172
18	Huppig, W. L.	Private	C	Second	172
19	Jones, W. L.	Private	C	Second	172
20	Hood, F. W.	Corporal	H	Second	172
21	Heaven, L. H.	Private	L	First	172
22	Halliday, H. B.	Private	H	First	170
23	Walt, C. W.	Private	H	First	170
24	Hollister, C. H.	Sergeant	L	First	170
25	Reedlight, J. A.	Private	C	Second	170

MARKSMEN.

FIRST REGIMENT.

1	Peterson, W.	Private	L	First	160
2	Hagen, John	Private	L	First	160
3	Tracy, J. P.	Private	L	First	160
4	Fitzgerald, W. E.	First Lieutenant	L	First	160
5	Crab, F. M.	Private	A	First	160
6	Beck, D. M.	Private	A	First	160
7	Markle, O. W.	Private	C	Second	158
8	Young, C. Y.	Second Lieut.	C	First	158

IOWA RULES.

FIRST REGIMENT—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	RANK.	Company.	No. of qualifications in this rank.	Score.
1	McRoberts, P. W.	Lieutenant	K	First	167
2	Hall, E. H.	Private	H	First	166
3	Fisher, J. H.	Captain	H	First	165
4	Spokane, J. T.	Private	K	First	164
5	Horn,	Private	H	First	164
6	Goodell, D.	Corporal	H	First	164
7	Smith, J. D.	Private	H	First	164
8	Reinhart, G. W.	Sergeant	H	First	163
9	Everman, W. H.	Private	H	First	163
10	Thompson, L. J.	Corporal	H	First	163
11	Green, C. E.	Private	H	Second	163
12	Ralston, P. J.	Private	H	First	162
13	Ralston, P. J.	Private	O	First	162
14	Stinson, H. H.	Sergeant	H	First	162
15	Larson, J. O.	Corporal	A	First	162
16	Beach, E. J.	Second Lieut.	A	First	160
17	Clapp, S. E.	Captain	H	First	159
18	Shaw, J. P.	Sergeant	H	First	159
19	Rogers, J. E.	Second Lieut.	L	First	159
20	Scott, H. M.	Sergeant	C	First	158
21	Johnson, S. C.	Private	C	First	158
22	Boagy, H.	Sergeant	L	First	158
23	Kellogg, C. A.	Private	E	First	157
24	Roby, F. C.	Private	A	First	157
25	Ryan, Ed.	Private	A	First	157
26	Boek, C.	Corporal	K	First	158
27	Denmore, J. B.	Sergeant	H	First	156
28	Nattinger, B.	Private	H	First	155

SECOND REGIMENT.

1	Fox, Richard	Private	C	First	160
2	Norris, A. G.	Captain	K	First	160
3	Earl, Ed.	Corporal	H	First	160
4	Landolf, Chas.	Sergeant	H	First	160
5	Hullon, W. H.	Lieutenant	H	First	160
6	Shufall, Fred	Private	H	First	160
7	Frank, A.	Private	H	First	160
8	Fox, Samuel	Private	C	Third	155
9	John, Walter	Private	C	First	154
10	Hutchinson, Harry	Private	C	First	154
11	Barker, Raymond	Musicalian	H	First	154
12	Alden, Lem	Private	H	First	153
13	Smith, H.	Private	H	First	153
14	Neale, Frank	Lieutenant	H	First	152
15	Stowe, W. J.	Private	H	First	152
16	Hougham, John N.	Lieutenant	H	First	152
17	Nelwander, Clayton	Private	H	First	150
18	Stangor, O. H.	Musicalian	H	Second	149
19	Giesler, Frank	Private	H	Second	149
20	Parsons, O. M. J. Jr.	Lieutenant	C	Third	148
21	Huskamp, J.	Private	H	First	148
22	Gault, L. A.	Lieutenant	H	First	148
23	Griffin, W. A.	Corporal	H	First	148
24	Norris, J. B.	Private	H	Second	144
25	Campbell, J. B.	Corporal	H	Second	144
26	Frank, A. L.	Corporal	H	Second	143
27	Smith, J. B.	Private	H	First	142
28	Griffith, Harry E.	Private	H	Second	141
29	Mour, Chas. M.	Sergeant	H	Second	140
30	Schilling, Chas. L.	Private	H	First	140
31	Patrol, Byron O.	Private	H	First	140
32	Schwartz, Ed.	Private	C	Fourth	139
33	Herminghausen, O. E.	Private	C	First	139
34	Bradley, E.	Private	C	First	139
35	Corporal	Private	C	First	139
36	Roby, Geo. W.	Private	C	First	139
37	Shook, John W.	Private	C	First	138
38	Thomas, Theo.	Sergeant	A	First	138
39	Goedecke, F.	Private	A	First	138

IOWA RULES

SECOND REGIMENT—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	RANK.	Company.	No. of qualifications in this class.	Score.
39	Gordon, Geo.	Private	F.	First	137
40	Burham, J. W.	Private	D.	First	137
41	Chatterton, B. W.	Private	D.	Second	137
42	Rietel, G.	Corporal	D.	First	137
43	Arms, Clinton	Private	D.	First	137
44	Murphy, J. E.	Sergeant	C.	Fourth	138
45	Pol, O. N.	Sergeant	C.	First	138
46	Leid, Edw.	Private	H.	First	138
47	Phillips, W. J.	Lieutenant	C.	First	138
48	Newton, E.	Private	C.	First	138
49	Lynch, Chas.	Sergeant	H.	Second	138
50	Elzer, Leon	Sergeant-Major	H.	First	138
51	Pauley, J. F.	Sergeant	H.	First	138
52	Storm, Henry D.	Corporal	H.	First	138

THIRD REGIMENT.

1	Miller, M.	Captain	I.	First	168
2	Culp, W.	Private	H.	First	168
3	Sampson, O.	Private	H.	First	162
4	Row, A. J.	Private	H.	First	162
5	Wynkoff, E. E.	Sergeant	H.	First	162
6	Culp, G.	Private	H.	First	161
7	Belmont, J. J.	Private	A.	First	160
8	Wigton, B. C.	Private	H.	First	160
9	Row, H. W.	Private	E.	First	159
10	Wyers, John	Corporal	F.	First	157
11	Abley, M.	Private	H.	First	157
12	Overmann, Albert	Private	H.	First	156
13	Chatterton, F.	Corporal	H.	First	156
14	Thomas, M.	Private	H.	First	156
15	Gillett, H. W.	Sergeant	I.	First	154
16	Hunt, W.	Private	M.	First	154
17	Groom, A. M.	Lieutenant	A.	First	154
18	Smith, E. S.	Private	M.	First	153
19	Irwin, John	Private	H.	First	153
20	Rosick, G. E.	Corporal	F.	First	151
21	Clay, Chas.	Private	H.	Second	151
22	Coyle, F.	Private	H.	First	151
23	Byler, Forrest	Corporal	H.	First	151
24	Smith, A.	Private	E.	First	150
25	Laggett, J. D.	Captain	H.	First	149
26	Wagner, G. W.	Private	H.	First	147
27	Dunson, G. V.	Lieutenant	I.	First	144
28	Nagle, Wm.	Private	H.	First	147
29	Howard, Chas.	Private	H.	First	147
30	Nannmeyer, W.	Corporal	G.	First	147
31	Brooks, W. L.	Private	G.	First	146
32	Campbell, John	Private	C.	First	146
33	Marlier, J. B.	Com. Sergeant	H.	Second	145
34	Clark, J. W.	Captain	H.	First	145
35	Kidder, F. A.	Private	M.	First	145
36	Myers, D. C.	Corporal	C.	First	143
37	Baugh, W. L.	Private	H.	First	143
38	Caroy, Geo.	Private	F.	First	143
39	Byers, M. H.	Captain	O.	First	142
40	Carlin, G. J.	Private	H.	First	142
41	Wahl, R.	Private	E.	First	142
42	Harrison, H. B.	Private	M.	First	142
43	Palmer, H. W.	Sergeant-Major	H.	First	141
44	West, G.	Private	C.	First	141
45	Loak, W. C.	Corporal	H.	First	141
46	Loak, E. P.	Private	H.	First	141
47	Lowell, Chas.	Private	H.	First	141
48	Cleaver, C. L.	Private	E.	First	141
49	Ritner, P.	Private	E.	First	140
50	Johnson, N.	Private	A.	First	139

IOWA RULES

THIRD REGIMENT—Continued.

Number.	NAME.	RANK.	Company.	No. of qualifications in this class.	Score.
51	John, L.	Private	I.	First	138
52	Winder, W. B.	Corporal	I.	First	138
53	Baker, S. J.	Private	H.	First	138
54	Shroy, J. J.	Sergeant	H.	First	138
55	Woodard, P. M.	Private	M.	First	138
56	Nixon, E.	Sergeant	M.	First	138
57	Hubert, W. H.	Private	H.	First	137
58	Podis, E. J.	Lieutenant	A.	First	137
59	Anderson, W. R.	Private	H.	First	137
60	Marsden, W. D.	Private	M.	First	137
61	Barnett, W. H.	Sergeant	H.	First	137
62	Mahan, D. B.	Private	H.	First	135

FOURTH REGIMENT.

1	Chapman, W. T.	Lieutenant	O.	Third	163
2	Hurley, John	Private	H.	First	162
3	Bordick, J. B.	Private	A.	First	162
4	Wilham, G. B.	Sergeant	H.	First	162
5	Hosley, H. E.	Private	H.	First	162
6	Hubbard, A. D.	Corporal	V.	First	162
7	Conner, M.	Private	H.	First	161
8	Colman, P.	Private	H.	Second	161
9	Taylor, G. H.	Sergeant	H.	Second	161
10	Thornburg, H. M.	Sergeant	H.	Second	161
11	Shaw, Wm. E.	Private	H.	First	161
12	Haggard, J. P.	Captain	H.	Third	160
13	McKean, John	Captain	H.	First	159
14	McKean, John	Lieutenant	H.	Second	159
15	Marquette, W. A.	Private	H.	First	157
16	Johnson, L. W.	Private	H.	Second	157
17	Boyd, L. E.	Private	H.	Second	157
18	Smith, W. J.	Sergeant	H.	Second	154
19	Scott, J. A.	Private	A.	First	154
20	Stewart, J. A.	Private	A.	First	154
21	Smith, E. S.	Corporal	O.	Second	151
22	McIntosh, A. J.	Private	H.	First	150
23	McIntosh, Henry	Private	V.	First	150
24	Holly, D. H.	Private	M.	First	148
25	Herlington, H. E.	Private	H.	First	148
26	McMurry, W. E.	Private	F.	First	148
27	McIntosh, R.	Corporal	H.	First	147
28	Tracy, S. A. P.	Private	H.	First	147
29	Peller, Frank	Private	H.	First	146
30	Carroll, A. W.	Private	A.	First	146
31	Tracy, W. E.	Private	H.	First	145
32	Key, Claude	Private	H.	First	145
33	Thornburg, L. E.	Private	H.	Second	144
34	Prinn, A. J.	Private	O.	First	144
35	Harrison, J. B.	Private	C.	First	144
36	Frigit, J.	Private	C.	First	144
37	Smith, L. C.	Private	M.	First	144
38	Chas. E. J.	Private	H.	First	141
39	McMurry, Bart	Private	F.	First	141
40	McMurry, Bart	Private	F.	First	141
41	McMurry, Geo.	Private	F.	First	139
42	Ellis, Geo.	Captain	H.	Second	139
43	Ellis, Geo.	Corporal	H.	Second	139
44	Gough, H. A.	Sergeant	H.	Second	137
45	Jogge, R. A.	Captain	H.	First	137
46	Cornford, John	Captain	H.	First	137
47	Waters, M. P.	Sergeant	H.	First	136
48	Hills, E. P.	Second Lieut.	H.	First	136
49	Hills, E. P.	Lieutenant	H.	First	136
50	Baker, H. A.	Private	M.	First	135
51	Dicker, W. H.	Private	M.	First	135
52	Cowgill, T. F.	Private	H.	First	135

REPORT OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD, FOR 1894.

Company	NUMBER FIRING AND AVERAGE OF SCORES.										CLASSIFICATION.				REPORT RECEIVED 1894.		REMARKS	
	500 Yards.		400 Yards.		300 Yards.		200 Yards.		100 Yards.		U. S. Rifle.		Iowa Rules.		Order.	Month.		Day.
	No. avgt. firing.	Average of scores.	No. avgt. firing.	Average of scores.	No. avgt. firing.	Average of scores.	No. avgt. firing.	Average of scores.	No. avgt. firing.	Average of scores.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	First Class.	Second Class.				
A.	17	117.5	10	115.5	14	113.5	10	112.5	10	111.5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
B.	24	111.5	17	109.5	23	107.5	25	105.5	25	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
C.	24	111.5	20	109.5	20	107.5	20	105.5	20	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
D.	24	111.5	20	109.5	20	107.5	20	105.5	20	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
E.	24	111.5	20	109.5	20	107.5	20	105.5	20	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
F.	24	111.5	20	109.5	20	107.5	20	105.5	20	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
G.	24	111.5	20	109.5	20	107.5	20	105.5	20	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
H.	24	111.5	20	109.5	20	107.5	20	105.5	20	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
I.	24	111.5	20	109.5	20	107.5	20	105.5	20	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
J.	24	111.5	20	109.5	20	107.5	20	105.5	20	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
K.	24	111.5	20	109.5	20	107.5	20	105.5	20	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
L.	24	111.5	20	109.5	20	107.5	20	105.5	20	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
M.	24	111.5	20	109.5	20	107.5	20	105.5	20	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total.	281	114.0	217	110.0	261	106.0	310	102.0	360	98.0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Approved: JAMES A. GUEST.

Colonel Commanding Regiment.

This is a correct compilation of the Annual Company Reports.

CHAS. W. KEMBLE.

Inspector Small Arms Practice.

REPORT OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE OF THE THIRD REGIMENT, IOWA NATIONAL GUARD, FOR 1894.

Company	NUMBER FIRING AND AVERAGE OF SCORES.										CLASSIFICATION.				REPORT RECEIVED 1894.		REMARKS	
	500 Yards.		400 Yards.		300 Yards.		200 Yards.		100 Yards.		U. S. Rifle.		Iowa Rules.		Order.	Month.		Day.
	No. avgt. firing.	Average of scores.	No. avgt. firing.	Average of scores.	No. avgt. firing.	Average of scores.	No. avgt. firing.	Average of scores.	No. avgt. firing.	Average of scores.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	First Class.	Second Class.				
A.	18	117.5	18	115.5	18	113.5	18	111.5	18	109.5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
B.	24	111.5	24	109.5	24	107.5	24	105.5	24	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
C.	24	111.5	24	109.5	24	107.5	24	105.5	24	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
D.	24	111.5	24	109.5	24	107.5	24	105.5	24	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
E.	24	111.5	24	109.5	24	107.5	24	105.5	24	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
F.	24	111.5	24	109.5	24	107.5	24	105.5	24	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
G.	24	111.5	24	109.5	24	107.5	24	105.5	24	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
H.	24	111.5	24	109.5	24	107.5	24	105.5	24	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
I.	24	111.5	24	109.5	24	107.5	24	105.5	24	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
J.	24	111.5	24	109.5	24	107.5	24	105.5	24	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
K.	24	111.5	24	109.5	24	107.5	24	105.5	24	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
L.	24	111.5	24	109.5	24	107.5	24	105.5	24	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
M.	24	111.5	24	109.5	24	107.5	24	105.5	24	103.5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total.	281	114.0	281	110.0	281	106.0	341	102.0	401	98.0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Approved: C. V. MOUNT.

Colonel Commanding Regiment.

This is a correct compilation of the Annual Company Reports.

J. D. LIDDETT.

Inspector Small Arms Practice.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF SMALL ARMS PRACTICE OF THE IOWA NATIONAL GUARD FOR 1894.

P. A. S. 1st Regt. 2d Regt. 3d Division.	NUMBER		AVERAGE		SCORES.		CLASSIFICATIONS.										CLASIFICATION.		REPORT RECEIVED		REMARKS			
	OF RIFLES	OF BOWS	OF RIFLES	OF BOWS	100 YARDS	200 YARDS	300 YARDS	400 YARDS	500 YARDS	600 YARDS	700 YARDS	800 YARDS	900 YARDS	1000 YARDS	U. S. RIFLES	U. S. BOWS	IOWA RIFLES	IOWA BOWS	REGIMENTAL	COMPANY		ORDER	MONTH	DAY
1st	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2d	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3d	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

This is a correct compilation of the Annual Brigade Reports.
THOMAS F. COOKE,
Colonel and General Inspector Small Arms Practice.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 10.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, Feb. 25, 1895.

Company Commanders are directed to prepare and forward estimates of Quartermasters stores necessary for the current year to complete the equipment and uniform for forty-two enlisted men in each company, and to replace such articles of clothing as are now unserviceable or that may be recommended to be condemned by Inspecting Officers or Boards of Survey. Regimental Adjutants will make estimates of the stores necessary for non-commissioned staff and Regimental Band. Sizes of clothing required should be stated in estimates. Estimates must be filed in the office of the Adjutant General not later than March 31st.

Stores will be charged at the prices named in Circular B, dated July 7, 1894. Each Company Commander will be furnished a statement showing the money value of allowances due his company to December 31st, 1893, and the Quartermaster General will not honor requisitions to exceed the value of allowances for the present year. All allowances not drawn remain to the credit of the organization.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
NUMBER 11.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, March 19, 1895.

The following appointment on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief is hereby announced:
Lieutenant Colonel, *Ed. H. Smith*, Cedar Rapids, Aide-de-camp, with rank from January 19, 1895.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
NUMBER 12.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, April 3, 1895.

The accompanying report of the Chief of Engineers and Chief Signal Officer is published for the information of the Iowa National Guard.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

BOONSBORO, IOWA, March 1, 1895.

To the Adjutant-General, Des Moines, Iowa:

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report on the Engineer and Signal Department, Iowa National Guard, for the year ending December, 31, 1894:

The work done by the Signal Corps at the encampments of the Third and Fourth regiments has demonstrated the wisdom of selecting men for this branch

of the service whose daily avocation especially fitted them for the work required. The men who reported to me at Spencer were, with but a few exceptions, practical operators, and their familiarity with the Morse alphabet was at once evident. They were able after a few hours practice to send and receive messages with either flag or heliograph, and at a higher rate of speed than the ordinary details that have constituted the working force of the Signal Corps heretofore could acquire in as many weeks.

Of the eleven men who constitute the Engineer and Signal Corps of the Second brigade six are practical telegraph operators, two are linemen and the remaining three are engineers. This detail, as I understand from the orders issued in regard to it, is permanently transferred to the Engineer and Signal Corps. This number is sufficient to meet any emergency, even in actual service, so long as the infantry branch of the State service remains at its present numerical strength. The strength of the corps could be easily increased by enlisting additional operators, should the service require it. It is necessary that the organization of this department be as thorough and systematic as any other in the service. With this end in view I would respectfully suggest that a line of promotion be established in both the engineer and signal departments; that an examination be required of each candidate for promotion, and no appointments be made without the approval of the officers in this department, of higher rank than the candidate for promotion. The reason for these suggestions must be obvious to any one. In a department requiring so much technical knowledge as that of engineering and signaling it is absolutely essential that the officers in charge of the same be familiar with their duties and capable of keeping up with the improved methods that are constantly being introduced.

The Signal Department of the Regular Army is a comparatively recent institution. It was practically without an organization during the war of the rebellion, and as a consequence was as incapable of concentrated action as was the United States Cavalry during the first two years of the struggle. It has become evident to the military student of to-day that the Signal Corps of the future will be to the Regular Army what the dispatchers' corps is to the railroads—eyes, ears and tongue. Not only must it have charge of the entire military telegraph system, the heliograph and flag stations, but it will be necessary, to complete the system, for signal men to take the place of and in a great measure to relieve the cavalry from scouting duty. It must be systematized that an army on the march can communicate at any time with department headquarters, or with any other body of troops co-operating with itself. In fact it has a gigantic contract on its hands, and its officers must be up to date. The report of the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A., for 1893, shows that the force and equipment of the Regular Signal Corps is not more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the army. In case of active service the National Guard would be forced to depend upon its own resources for means of communication, and it is essential that the Signal Corps of this State be brought up to the army standard of efficiency. General Order No. 23, authorizing the appointment of a signal officer in each regiment, completes the organization of the corps and makes it possible for the instruction to be carried on in a systematic manner. I would suggest, however, that the regimental commanders who have not already done so be requested to send in at once the names of the officers they wish appointed on their respective staffs as signal officers. The rule should be adopted, in selecting officers to fill that position, that the candidate should be either a civil engineer or an expert telegraph operator.

EQUIPMENT.

Our entire list of equipment consists of one set of heliographs, '91 pattern, and about one-half dozen flags and poles. The heliographs were purchased by the State at a cost of \$100; the flags and other supplies were furnished by different members of the corps, without expense to the State. The most of the material used by the corps during the encampments (such as wire, telegraph instruments, etc.) has been loaned to the officer in charge, and has been returned at the close of the camp. I would suggest that an additional set of heliographs be purchased for the use of the First Brigade Corps; also, two sets (4 instruments) of telegraphic instruments, one set for each brigade, and one-half mile of insulated wire for each set. In case the Guard should be called into active service for any length of time, it would be necessary to equip the corps with a complete field, telegraph and telephone outfit, including cable cart and lance wagon, but on account of the cost of these supplies, which is necessarily large owing to the limited number manufactured, I think it advisable to purchase such supplies only as are absolutely necessary for drill in the construction of a field line.

We have received estimates of the probable cost of the supplies required from different firms dealing in electric fixtures, but as yet have not been able to get just what we want. As soon as we can figure it down to the least possible amount of material that we can get along with, and at the same time do efficient work, will ask that it be purchased at once, so that we can be in shape for summer encampments.

There is no necessity for the State to purchase signal flags, as they can be manufactured at a nominal cost, much cheaper than they can be purchased of the dealers.

We have as yet done very little in the way of night signalling, principally due to the fact that we have had no material to work with.

I have hesitated about asking for torches, as there are a number of objectionable features about the torch that can not be well overcome. At the same time it is the only reliable means of communication, in the way of visual signalling, that has yet been discovered for night work. It is necessary that we have at least one set, and I recommend that they be purchased.

The War Department is experimenting with a signal lantern, worked on the same principle as the heliograph, and I would respectfully suggest that as soon as a standard is adopted a number be purchased for the use of the corps.

We have fitted up a set of common bull's eye lanterns with screws, to attach them to the heliograph tripods; the flash is regulated with the screen, the same as when the mirrors are used. These work satisfactorily, and will do to practice with, but the light is not strong enough to be seen at any great distance.

BICYCLE CORPS.

There has been considerable discussion in army circles as to the utility of the bicycle as a means of transportation. I am inclined to believe, from my own experience with the wheel, that it cannot be depended upon under all circumstances, and would be of very little use to any branch of the service aside from the signal corps.

The bicycle is the ideal mount for the scout. It is noiseless, swifter than the ordinary horse, and has twice the endurance.

A dozen strong, active wheelmen, detailed as scouts, would render more efficient service to a brigade than would twice their number of cavalry.

The corps of wheelmen, organized by Major Lyman, is a move in the right direction which should be encouraged.

THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

There has been but little done in the way of instruction in this department, as the duties of the officers have heretofore been considered as nominal, and their attention devoted entirely to the organization of the signal corps. However, in the detail of last summer we were fortunate enough to secure two or three practical engineers, and I immediately pressed them into service. Sergt. H. J. Martin, of the Fourth regiment, was ordered to Spencer to lay out the camp of that regiment. He did the work well and accurately. He and his assistants were afterwards ordered to Monticello to report to Col. Mahin, and assist him in laying out the First regiment camp. I enclose you, under separate cover, his map of the same; also Sergt. Martin's report of his tour of duty. They show careful and accurate work.

While it is out of the question for the national guard to attain to a degree of efficiency in any way approaching that of the regular army in this the most scientific branch of the service, at the same time there are a number of points in connection with permanent and temporary fortifications, temporary bridges and other pioneer work that could be studied with profit both by the engineer and infantry officers.

Military authorities are of the opinion that the spade will play an important part in the wars of the future, even more so than in the past. A hasty intrenchment may enable a regiment to hold a position where a brigade would be required if the shelter was lacking.

Every officer in the guard should know how to construct a trench that will afford the greatest amount of protection with the least expenditure of time and labor.

My purpose taking up this line of work during the coming summer, and the regimental engineering officers will be required to instruct their commands in this branch of the service along the lines laid down at the school of instruction at Ames. The brigade officers can attend to the organization of the corps and inspect the working of the same, but the instruction should be given by the regimental officers.

Enclosed find report of Major Frank Lyman of the work done by the First Brigade Signal Corps. Major Lyman has made a good record in the signal corps and is an efficient officer.

I have the honor to remain,

Respectfully your obedient servant,

H. H. CANFIELD,

Chief of Engineers and Chief Signal Officer I. N. G.

GENERAL ORDERS }

NUMBER 13. }

REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS PRACTICE IOWA NATIONAL GUARD.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines April 6, 1885.

1. Blunt's "Small Arms Firing Regulations," edition of 1880, as modified by these regulations and subsequent General Orders, are adopted for the instruction and government of the troops of this State in Small Arms Practice.

2. Aiming and position drill and gallery practice will be had in the armory for the instruction of recruits and all who do not thoroughly understand the principles of rifle shooting, before they fire upon the range. Experienced shots may

well be excused from gallery practice, but they will find the practice of the aiming drill will increase their steadiness and lessen their fatigue upon going to the range. Regimental Inspectors of Small Arms Practice will report as to the compliance of the Company Commanders with this paragraph.

3. The regular practice season will commence on the first day of April and end on the last day of November of each year. No record firing will be permitted except between these dates.

4. To complete the State course each soldier will be required to fire three scores of five shots each at each of the ranges, 200, 300, and 500 yards.

No selection of scores will be permitted and when a soldier commences his record firing at any distance, all shots fired at that range up to the required number will be his record. A score must always be completed or the remaining shots counted as misses. *No man will be permitted to fire for record at longer ranges who fails to make 40 per cent of the possible score at 200 yards.*

5. To qualify as a sharpshooter, an aggregate of 170 points will be required; marksmen, 135; first class, 115; second class, 90; third class, below 90; fourth class, men not firing.

6. Soldiers qualifying as marksmen, or better, will be encouraged to endeavor to qualify under Army Rules for a subsequent season's course. To do this they will fire an additional five shots at each of the ranges, 200, 300 and 500 yards, and twenty shots at 600 yards, and make two skirmish runs of twenty shots each, two shots at a halt. Soldiers having an aggregate of 330, or better, at the completion of the 600 yards firing will be entitled to fire twenty shots at 800 yards. The aggregate required in this firing is 500 for a sharpshooter and 360 for a marksman; only these two grades will be classified under these rules. All the requirements of Blunt's Regulations should be faithfully observed in this firing.

7. No certificates will be issued, but marksmen's buttons and pins and sharpshooter's badges will be issued and worn as laid down in Blunt. Those won under the State rules will be bronze; Army rules, silver.

8. The regular allowance of ammunition for a company shall be 2,000 rounds of original cartridges, or their equivalent in value, each season. Companies practicing with 75 per cent of their strength shall be entitled to 1,000 rounds in addition. Upon failure to satisfactorily account for ammunition previously issued, the allowance of any organization may be reduced or withheld. Field and staff officers and members of non-commissioned staff and band will be made such an allowance of ammunition as they can reasonably make use of, not exceeding one hundred rounds, each, per year. The attention of all concerned is called to the great increase of available ammunition possible by drawing the component parts of a cartridge and reloading the empty shells. This course will more than double the allowance. (See Par. 577, Blunt.) All empty shells will be preserved as long as they are serviceable for reloading. Each company should keep 1,000 rounds of original fixed ammunition constantly on hand for emergencies.

9. Company commanders will allow their commands such preliminary practice as time and the supply of ammunition will permit.

Each shot fired with State cartridges must be carefully recorded in the company record book. Scores for record will be kept separate and distinct from preliminary or additional practice.

10. Failure to instruct 50 per cent of the total strength of the company in firing at 200 yards, each season, will render the company liable to be mustered out of service as falling below the standard of efficiency of the Iowa National Guard.

Failure to forward reports when due without a reasonable excuse will render company commander liable to suspension.

11. In arriving at the general standing of each company or regiment at any inspection, its proficiency in Small Arms practice will be marked on a scale of 30 per cent of the possible figure of merit for the inspection.

12. Firing in the armory and on the local range is a military duty and company commanders may prescribe such regulations, not inconsistent herewith, for the carrying out of the purposes of this order as they may deem necessary and the local conditions may require. All record scores must be fired in the presence of a commissioned officer. Commanding officers are held responsible for the instruction of their commands in the practical use of the rifle. The study of the Firing Regulations is enjoined upon all officers. Its contents should be as familiar as those of the Drill Regulations.

13. The following supplies are furnished by the State and will be issued on proper requisition, viz: Iron targets, brushes, round balls, powder and primers for gallery use; for range use, lubricated bullets, powder, primers, original ammunition, paper targets, (A, B, C, D, E, and F,) cloth covers and iron frames for D, E and F targets, pasters, score sheets, score books, sand glasses, reloading tools and wooden wiping rods.

14. At the close of the season each company commander will make up his report of the record firing done by his command, commencing with the name of the soldier making the highest aggregate and so on in consecutive order without regard to rank. The names of the men not firing will be omitted. The "Aggregate Strength" must equal the number reported on September 30th of the current season and in addition the number of men firing for record who were discharged prior to, or enlisted after, said date.

Soldiers who have qualified as sharpshooters or marksmen under Army Rules, will be reported in their respective class and credited in the Figure of Merit so long as they remain in the service. Where the qualification was in a previous season the *total score* only, and the *year made* will be given on the report and on the lists.

The number of qualifications of each sharpshooter or marksman in his class will be indicated on the company reports and on all lists. The dates will be given when soldiers are entitled to a marksman's pin or sharpshooter's date bar.

Any deviation from the requirements, such as failure of an officer to join in the certificate, etc., should be explained in the report.

One copy will be forwarded *direct* to the Regimental Inspector Small Arms Practice not later than Dec. 10th of each year. A report is required whether any firing was done or not.

Scores of the field, staff, non-commissioned staff and band of any organization will be reported to the Inspector of Small Arms Practice of that organization by the Company Commander at the station at which the scores were made. These scores will be consolidated on a Company blank by the Inspector and counted in the aggregate Figure of Merit of the organization to which the officer or soldier belongs.

Company Commanders will keep the score sheets and books so that the record, claimed, may be verified with the minimum trouble by the officers making the annual inspection at the Company stations.

15. The Regimental Inspectors will prepare a consolidated report of the Regiment, in triplicate. One copy, with the Company reports, to be sent *direct*, not later than Jan. 1st, to the Brigade Inspector S. A. P.; one copy to the Regimental Commander and one copy retained. Each copy will be accompanied by a list giving the names and total scores of all sharpshooters and marksmen and

the number of their qualifications in this class, arranged in consecutive orders commencing with the highest score.

Any errors, omissions or failures to comply with the regulations will be noted on the Company report and the necessary corrections made in red ink. Upon the return of the report from the General Inspector's office, Regimental Inspectors will call the attention of the Company Commanders to the notations with a view to their correction in the future.

16. The Brigade Inspector will prepare a consolidated report of the Brigade in triplicate; one copy with the Company reports will be sent *direct* to the General Inspector S. A. P., not later than Jan. 20th, one copy to the Brigade Commander and one copy retained.

Each copy will be accompanied by copies of the Regimental lists of the sharpshooters and marksmen, and consolidated reports.

17. The General Inspector will prepare a consolidated report of the troops in duplicate; one copy, together with copies of the lists and Brigade and Regimental reports, will be forwarded to these headquarters not later than Feb. 30th for publication in orders, and one copy retained.

He will return the Company reports to the Regimental Inspectors, through the Brigade Inspectors.

18. All Inspectors are expected to verify the reports passing through their hands and make corrections where necessary.

The "Average Score" need not be carried beyond regiments, nor, together with the Figure of Merit, to more than one place of decimals.

All reports will be accompanied by such observations and recommendations as its maker may deem proper.

As promptness is one of the chief military virtues, no officer will delay his report for an inferior. It is the duty of the commanding officers to see that soldiers are not deprived of the decorations they have won by the failure of the proper officers to forward their reports on the date specified.

The regular channel for reports and correspondence relating to Small Arms Practice is through the Department; but Inspectors will furnish copies of important matters to their chiefs.

All reports and copies required in these regulations are the property of the State and will be turned over to their successors by the officers having them in charge.

All Inspectors are expected to keep in touch with the organizations under their control and to be thoroughly familiar with the regulations of this Department. By a careful study of Blunt and practical experience they should fit themselves to become instructors in the art of military shooting. It will be the policy of the Department to require practical tests of their efficiency, in all capacities, from time to time. Those falling below a reasonable standard of efficiency will be ordered before examining boards with a view to vacating their commissions.

19. All previous orders, regulations or instructions, relating to Small Arms Practice, are hereby annulled.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON.

JNO. H. PRIME,

Adjutant General.

IV. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending March 31st, 1895, among the commissioned officers of the Iowa National Guard:

COMMISSIONED—FIRST BRIGADE.

Ralph P. Howell, Judge-Advocate, with rank of Major from January 25th, 1895.

FIRST REGIMENT.

George A. Evans, Captain Company "C," with rank from January 13th, 1895.
 Chan. S. Goodwin, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of First Lieutenant from January 23d, 1895.

Frank W. Woodring, Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant from January 23d, 1895.

Harry W. McCullough, First Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from February 4th, 1895.

Ernest R. Moore, Second Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from February 4th, 1895.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Charles J. Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of First Lieutenant from January 13th, 1895.

Clark R. Fickes, Engineer and Signal Officer, with rank of First Lieutenant from January 21st, 1895.

Robert T. French, Captain Company "B," with rank from January 7th, 1895.

John N. Houghlion, First Lieutenant Company "K," with rank from January 28th, 1895.

Harry M. Parsons, Second Lieutenant Company "K," with rank from January 28th, 1895.

Asher W. Ely, First Lieutenant Company "I," with rank from March 25th, 1895.

Eugene F. T. Cherry, Second Lieutenant Company "I," with rank from March 25th, 1895.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Wm. F. Steepy, Second Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from January 3d, 1895.

Joseph B. Mariner, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of First Lieutenant from January 19th, 1895.

Charlie O. Davis, Second Lieutenant Company "K," with rank from March 4th, 1895.

Ernest R. Bennett, First Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from March 5th, 1895.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

William B. Humpthey, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from November 23d, 1894.

Issac R. Kirk, Major, with rank from January 24th, 1895.

Will G. Bale, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of First Lieutenant from January 21st, 1895.

Albert F. Allen, First Lieutenant Company "H," elected January 21st, 1895, with rank as First Lieutenant from November 9th, 1893.

Wm. T. Chandhand, Captain Company "G," with rank from January 21st, 1895.

Ernest P. Gates, First Lieutenant Company "G," with rank from January 21st, 1895.

Daniel Rhoades, Second Lieutenant Company "G," with rank from January 21st, 1895.

Frank D. Wheeler, First Lieutenant Company "I," with rank from February 5th, 1895.

Edmund A. Ringland, Second Lieutenant Company "I," with rank from February 5th, 1895.

Edward B. Brandon, Captain Company "D," with rank from March 15th, 1895.

Frederick A. Hoppe, First Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from March 15th, 1895.

Frank E. Dean, Captain Company "A," with rank from March 27th, 1895.

Winfield M. Nutting, First Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from March 27th, 1895.

Chester T. Dike, Second Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from March 27th, 1895.

SUSPENDED.

Captain James E. Devore, Company "A," Third Regiment, indefinitely, for failure to execute and deliver bond to Adjutant-General, S. O. No. 37, March 1st, 1895.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED—RESIGNED.

January 17th, J. K. Henderson, Quartermaster First Regiment.

January 17th, Thos. O. Bell, Second Lieutenant Company "K," Third Regiment.

January 17th, George L. Brown, First Lieutenant Company "K," Second Regiment.

January 25th, Fred M. Jones, Captain Company "B," Second Regiment to date from January 7th.

January 28th, C. E. Oberholser, Second Lieutenant, Company "B," First Regiment.

January 30th, C. C. Phillips, First Lieutenant Company "H," Second Regiment.

January 30th, W. A. Clarkson, First Lieutenant Company "L," Second Regiment.

February 1st, Chas. Willner, Captain Company "H," Second Regiment.

February 1st, Emmet C. Powers, First Lieutenant Company "H," Third Regiment.

February 6th, Joseph A. Ott, Captain Company "D," Fourth Regiment.

February 27th, George M. Parsons, First Lieutenant Company "I," Second Regiment.

March 19th, Frank D. McKee, First Lieutenant Company "E," Second Regiment.

March 20th, Walter Jeffers, First Lieutenant Company "M," Second Regiment.

March 21st, Henry L. Dillon, Second Lieutenant Company "L," Fourth Regiment.

March 30th, Oscar R. Patrick, First Lieutenant Company "C," Third Regiment.

TERMS OF SERVICE EXPIRED.

Captain E. H. Smith, Company "C," First Regiment, January 13th, 1895, S. O. No. 8.

V. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending March 31st, 1895, among the companies of the Iowa National Guard:

MUSTERED OUT.

Company "H," Second Regiment, stationed at Burlington, Iowa, March 4th, 1895, S. O. No. 39.

VI. Leaves of absence granted.

Second Lieutenant Wilmer L. Shinkle, Company "M," First Regiment, for three months to date from January 1st, 1895, S. O. No. 1.

First Lieutenant C. A. Tracey, Company "F," Third Regiment, for four months to date from January 17th, 1895, S. O. No. 11.

First Lieutenant W. H. McCord, Company "F," First Regiment, for four months to date from January 25th, 1895, S. O. No. 30.

First Lieutenant C. B. Spaulding, Company "D," First Regiment, for five months to date from February 12th, 1895, S. O. No. 35.

Captain O. C. Servis, Adjutant Fourth Regiment, for sixty days to date from March 3d, 1895, S. O. No. 40.

Captain John P. Matthews, Company "G," First Regiment, for four months to date from March 1st, 1895, S. O. No. 41.

Captain A. F. Hoffman, Company "C," Fourth Regiment, for sixty days to date from March 20th, 1895, S. O. No. 40.

Colonel C. V. Mount, Third Regiment, for fifteen days to date from April 1st, 1895, S. O. No. 54.

Captain M. P. Haggard, Company "F," Fourth Regiment, for sixty days to date from March 29th, 1895, S. O. No. 33.

VII. Leaves of absence expired:

Col. C. E. Foster, Fourth Regiment, January 15th, 1895, S. O. No. 2.

First Lieutenant Wilmer L. Shinkle, Company "M," First Regiment, April 1st, 1895.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON.

JNO R PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, May 23, 1895.

GENERAL ORDERS,
NUMBER 17.

I. The uniform coat for officers prescribed by General Order No. 25, headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., April 12, 1895, is hereby prescribed for officers of the Iowa National Guard, except as to the collar insignia, which will be as follows:

For all officers, the word IOWA in letters of gothic condensed design, three-fourths of an inch in height, to be followed by a period, embroidered in gold or made of gold or gilt metal, fastened to each side of the collar one inch from its edge and midway of its height.

For all officers, their distinctive insignia or Regimental number of same height and design as the letters in the word IOWA, embroidered in gold or made of gold or gilt metal, fastened to each side of the collar, about one-fourth of an inch from the word IOWA. For officers of the Regimental staff the insignia will be fastened to the collar about one-fourth of an inch from the Regimental number.

II. The forage cap, as now worn by the Iowa National Guard, will not be changed until further orders.

III. Campaign hats, to be worn in place of white helmets, will be issued, upon the requisition of Company Commanders, to regiments whose commanding officers authorize them.

IV. Regimental Commanders are directed to report to the Adjutant General, without unnecessary delay, whether or not the issue of campaign hats, as prescribed by paragraph III hereof, is authorized for their regiments.

V. The mounted officer's uniform is prescribed for all regimental and battalion staff officers.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,
NUMBER 18.

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, June 13, 1895.

I. The Engineer and Signal Department for each Regiment of the Iowa National Guard, in addition to the Regimental Engineer and Signal Officer, will consist of one Sergeant and four privates.

II. The Hospital Corps for each Regiment of the Iowa National Guard, in addition to the Regimental Medical Officers, will consist of one Hospital Steward, one Acting Hospital Steward and four privates.

III. The commanding officers of the First, Second and Fourth Regiments are directed to complete the organization of the Engineer and Signal Departments of their Regiments in conformity to paragraph I hereof, without delay, by the appointment, upon recommendation of the Regimental Engineer and Signal Officer, of a Sergeant, and the enlistment, at such of their Company stations as they may select, of the designated number of men.

IV. The detachment of the Signal Department heretofore enlisted by Major Frank E. Lyman, Engineer and Signal Officer First Brigade, I. N. G., stationed at Des Moines, to the number of one Sergeant and four enlisted men, are hereby assigned to the Third Regiment to complete the organization of its Engineer and Signal Department as provided in paragraph I hereof, and Major Lyman is directed to execute and forward to the Adjutant General discharge papers for all members of said detachment in excess of the number assigned to duty with the Third Regiment as above.

V. The Commanding Officers of the First, Second and Third Regiments are directed to complete the organization of the Hospital Corps of their Regiments in conformity to paragraph II hereof, without delay, by the appointment of an Acting Hospital Steward and the enlistment, at such of their Company stations as they may select, of the designated number of men.

VI. Non-commissioned Officers and privates of the Regimental Engineer and Signal Department and Hospital Corps will be carried on Regimental Head-quarter rolls for all pay and allowances, and their enlistment papers filed with the Regimental Adjutants. Requisition for clothing and equipment for members of the Engineer and Signal Department will be made by the Regimental Engineer and Signal Officer and for the Hospital Corps by the Regimental Surgeon, and the Officers named will be held responsible for all stores issued on their requisitions. None but physicians or registered pharmacists will be appointed Acting Hospital Stewards, and Regimental Commanders are asked to

exercise great care in the selection of Non-commissioned Officers and privates for service in the Engineer and Signal Department, giving the preference to persons who have some knowledge of engineering or telegraphy.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

NUMBER 19. }

I. Encampments of the Iowa National Guard for the current season are ordered as follows:

First Brigade, Brigadier-General *H. H. Wright*, commanding, for a period of seven days, commencing August 3, 1895.

Second Brigade, Brigadier-General *James Rule*, commanding, for a period of seven days, commencing August 17, 1895.

II. The locations of the above ordered camps will be announced in subsequent orders.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

NUMBER 20. }

I. The ration for the Iowa National Guard will be that of the Regular Army (Par. 1367, A. R., 1889) except beef, of which one pound and six ounces will be issued, and the addition of one pound of vegetables.

II. Ration returns will be submitted to the Camp Adjutant the day previous to date of issue, by whom they will be consolidated and sent to the Camp Commissary. The hour for issue will be arranged to suit convenience of all concerned.

III. Necessary extra issues in excess of savings will be charged at one-half contract price, and will be made on separate ration returns.

Savings will be credited at contract price, and money value paid to organization making the saving on the pay rolls.

IV. Commissaries and other officers acting as such will be held strictly accountable for rations under their charge.

Every issue must be accounted for by a ration return in proper form.

V. When troops are ordered for duty in aid of the civil authorities, company commanders will supply themselves with bacon, hard bread, coffee and sugar. An arrangement should be made with dealers to get these articles at any time, day or night.

Upon arriving at the point for duty, commanders will provide such other articles of the ration, with due regard for economy, as shall make their men comfortable in every particular.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

NUMBER 21. }

I. Pursuant to G. O. No. 19, c. s., the locations of the encampments ordered for the Iowa National Guard are announced as follows:

First Brigade, Brigadier-General *H. H. Wright*, Commanding, at Centerville.
Second Brigade, Brigadier-General *James Rule*, Commanding, at Waverly.

II. The First Brigade will assemble Saturday, August 3d, returning to company stations Saturday, August 10th. The Second Brigade will assemble Saturday, August 17th, returning to company stations Saturday, August 24th.

III. Subsequent orders will designate the routes and trains by which transportation will be furnished, and will be accompanied by requisitions for the same. Transportation will be furnished for two cooks for each company, band and non-commissioned staff, and four for each brigade and regimental headquarters, and for one attendant for each brigade, regimental and battalion headquarters.

Only authorized persons will be included in transportation requests.

IV. The time of muster for pay will be arranged by brigade commanders and the inspecting officers, hours being selected that will not conflict with the established routine of the camp.

Muster rolls will be sent direct to company commanders, from this office. They will be prepared in triplicate by entering on them the name of each officer and enlisted man of the organization, with date of rank of officers and date of enlistment of the men. These rolls must contain all the names, alphabetically arranged, of the present members of the company appearing on the last muster roll, following which will be entered the names of all men who have subsequently enlisted up to and including the date of muster, after which will appear the names of those discharged since the last muster with date and reason of such discharge.

If practicable, the pay rolls will be signed before going into camp, but they must be signed at the latest by Tuesday night.

The names on the muster roll must be exact copies of those on the enlistment papers.

V. No substitutes will be taken to camp, and recruits who enlist within the thirty days immediately preceding the date fixed for the encampment of their respective commands, will not be eligible for duty, and must not be included in any muster or reports, but this restriction will not extend to cases of re-enlistment. In this connection special attention is called to the requirement that to complete an enlistment, a duplicate of the enlistment paper must be filed in this office.

A list of absences authenticated by the company commander, showing cause and place of absence will be submitted with the rolls at muster.

VI. Sick men will not be taken to camp, nor those who cannot remain the greater portion of the time.

Pay transportation and subsistence will be allowed for forty-two enlisted men and three officers. Each man will be credited with the number of days, not exceeding seven, present at camp; provided that no pay shall be allowed unless the soldier shall have been present at least three consecutive secular days.

Should the soldier be ordered home on account of disability incurred at camp, pay will be allowed for the number of days present.

VII. The daily duty report with a duplicate of the company morning report will be submitted to the inspecting officer, by the company commanders, at retreat.

STATE OF IOWA }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE }
Des Moines, July 16, 1895. }

Inspecting officers will see that requisitions for transportation, morning reports, and muster and pay rolls correspond. These officers will do this before leaving camp, thus avoiding the trouble and delay of doing it afterwards.

VIII. Suitable provision will be made, on the date of the Governor's Review, for Aides-de-camp on the Governor's Staff. They will notify the camp commander of their intention to be present.

Transportation will be furnished on application to these headquarters. Officers intending to remain in camp over night will bring their own bedding. IX. The attention of all officers of the Iowa National Guard is directed to Par. 437, A. R. 1889, which is as follows:

"Officers arriving at the headquarters of an organized command, or at a military post, will as soon thereafter as practicable, call upon the commander thereof, registering their names in the office of the Assistant Adjutant General, or the Adjutant of the command."

Their attention is further directed to the fact that all orders are in force unless, expressly or implicitly, rescinded by those of later date.

X. Company commanders will take all unserviceable ordnance property to camp with a view of exchanging it for serviceable material. They will submit, at once, to these headquarters, a detailed list of the probable amount.

XI. Any company that fails to show, on entering camp, reasonable proficiency in company drill, and in the manual of arms and is unstructured in military courtesies and guard duty, will be liable for special inspection with a view to disbandment.

XII. Attention is again called to previous regulations governing the annual tours of instruction which have been ordered to continue in force so far as applicable to the tours of duty ordered for the current season. In this connection special attention is directed to section 26 of the Military Code and the following orders of the series, 1892:

General Orders Nos. 20, 23, 29, 34, 33 and 72, and G. O. No. 9, series 1891.

XIII. For the thorough enforcement of the provisions of these orders, Brigade, Regimental, Battalion, and Company Commanders will be held to a strict accountability.

XIV. Captains will be held accountable for the conduct and safety of their men while en route to and from camp. No man will leave the cars for any purpose except by order of a commissioned officer. Companies will leave the train on arrival at destination by the method prescribed by G. O. 29, 1892.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
NUMBER 22. }

STATE OF IOWA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, July 17, 1895. }

I. The following record of attendance at drills, during the quarter ending July 30, 1895, is published for the information of all concerned:

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.						
Consolidated Report received at General Headquarters July 15th.					Consolidated Report received at General Headquarters July 10th.						
Company.	Received at Regimental Headquarters	Memberships.	No. of Drills.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.	Company.	Received at Regimental Headquarters	Memberships.	No. of Drills.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.
F. S. & B.	July 2, 7 am	48	7	22	70.97	F. S. & B.	July 30, 8 am	47	14	46	80.70
A	July 5, 7 am	41	8	29	68.29	A	July 2, 8 am	57	15	25	43.86
B	July 20, 7 am	36	14	34	81.28	B	July 5, 8 am	49	12	38	69.52
C	July 1, 7 am	41	11	25	56.10	C	July 2, 8 am	51	13	39	58.82
D	July 1, 7 am	41	11	25	56.10	D	July 2, 8 am	43	13	28	65.07
E	July 1, 7 am	41	11	25	56.10	E	July 2, 8 am	43	13	28	65.07
F	July 1, 7 am	41	11	25	56.10	F	July 2, 8 am	43	13	28	65.07
G	July 2, 7 am	35	13	35	82.11	G	July 2, 8 am	43	13	28	65.07
H	July 2, 7 am	35	13	35	82.11	H	July 2, 8 am	43	13	28	65.07
I	July 2, 7 am	35	13	35	82.11	I	July 2, 8 am	43	13	28	65.07
J	July 2, 7 am	35	13	35	82.11	J	July 2, 8 am	43	13	28	65.07
K	July 2, 7 am	35	13	35	82.11	K	July 2, 8 am	43	13	28	65.07
L	July 2, 7 am	35	13	35	82.11	L	July 2, 8 am	43	13	28	65.07
M	July 2, 7 am	35	13	35	82.11	M	July 2, 8 am	43	13	28	65.07
	TOTAL	*523	130	37	69.72		TOTAL	601	158	31	47.39
THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.						
Consolidated Report received at General Headquarters July 8th.					Consolidated Report received at General Headquarters July 12th.						
F. S. & B.	Received at Regimental Headquarters	Memberships.	No. of Drills.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.	F. S. & B.	Received at Regimental Headquarters	Memberships.	No. of Drills.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.
A	July 29, 3 pm	54	13	26	78.78	A	July 2, 3 pm	43	12	29	67.41
B	July 29, 3 pm	47	13	28	66.47	B	July 2, 3 pm	41	12	25	49.52
C	July 1, 3 pm	47	13	28	66.47	C	July 2, 3 pm	41	12	25	49.52
D	July 1, 3 pm	47	13	28	66.47	D	July 2, 3 pm	41	12	25	49.52
E	July 1, 3 pm	47	13	28	66.47	E	July 2, 3 pm	41	12	25	49.52
F	July 1, 3 pm	47	13	28	66.47	F	July 2, 3 pm	41	12	25	49.52
G	July 1, 3 pm	47	13	28	66.47	G	July 2, 3 pm	41	12	25	49.52
H	July 1, 3 pm	47	13	28	66.47	H	July 2, 3 pm	41	12	25	49.52
I	July 1, 3 pm	47	13	28	66.47	I	July 2, 3 pm	41	12	25	49.52
J	July 1, 3 pm	47	13	28	66.47	J	July 2, 3 pm	41	12	25	49.52
K	July 1, 3 pm	47	13	28	66.47	K	July 2, 3 pm	41	12	25	49.52
L	July 1, 3 pm	47	13	28	66.47	L	July 2, 3 pm	41	12	25	49.52
M	July 1, 3 pm	47	13	28	66.47	M	July 2, 3 pm	41	12	25	49.52
	TOTAL	*528	130	37	64.43		TOTAL	573	140	30	69.61

*Mustered out June 22, 1895.

II. The percentage of the following companies, having fallen below 50 per cent, Regimental Commanders will investigate the causes and report same to this office, in accordance with General Orders No. 12, series 1890:

Company "F," First Regiment.
Company "B," Second Regiment.
Company "C," Fourth Regiment.

III. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending July 30, 1895, among the commissioned officers of the Iowa National Guard:

COMMISSIONED—FIRST REGIMENT.

Edward L. Martindale, Additional Assistant Surgeon, with rank of Captain from April 8, 1895.

Albert F. Tarkington, Engineer and Signal Officer, with rank of First Lieutenant from January 23, 1895.

Benjamin F. Blocklinger, Captain Company "A," with rank from June 11, 1895.

William H. Thrift, Inspector Small Arms Practice, appointed June 18, 1895, with rank as Captain from June 11, 1890.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Harry O. Penick, Captain Company "H," with rank from April 22, 1895.
Charles S. Aldrich, First Lieutenant Company "M," with rank from April 8, 1895.

Frank H. Gensols, Second Lieutenant Company "M," with rank from April 8, 1895.

William J. Phillips, First Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from April 20, 1895.

Charles H. Rinehart, Captain Company "L," with rank from May 6, 1895.
Henry T. Kennedy, First Lieutenant Company "L," with rank from May 6, 1895.

William E. McMurray, Second Lieutenant Company "L," with rank from May 6, 1895.

Frank W. Bishop, Battalion Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant from May 29, 1895.

Will B. Barger, First Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from June 25, 1895.
George E. Whitlock, Second Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from June 25, 1895.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Charles A. Tracy, Engineer and Signal Officer, appointed May 29, 1895, with rank as First Lieutenant from June 19, 1893.

Jeese Swearingen, Second Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from May 20, 1895.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Henry D. Nichols, Second Lieutenant Company "L," with rank from April 3, 1895.

Albert F. Allen, Captain Company "H," with rank from April 22, 1895.

Fred A. Hills, First Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from April 22, 1895.

Harry A. Gooch, Second Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from April 22, 1895.

George W. Avery, Adjutant, with rank of Captain from May 1, 1895.
Erlwin H. Brown, Battalion Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant from May 1, 1895.

RESTORED TO DUTY.

Captain James E. Devore, Company "A," Third Regiment, and resignation accepted, S. O. No. 84, dated April 15, 1895.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED—RESIGNED.

April 5, Joseph A. Haley, Captain Company "H," Fourth Regiment.

April 11, George R. Ferral, Second Lieutenant Company "F," Third Regiment.

April 15, Irving H. Andrews, Second Lieutenant Company "H," First Regiment.

April 21, D. M. Galusha, Captain Company "L," Second Regiment.

May 1, O. C. Servis, Adjutant Fourth Regiment.

May 1, Amos G. Carver, Second Lieutenant Company "E," Fourth Regiment.

May 2, George B. Roddis, First Lieutenant Company "M," Fourth Regiment.

May 22, Edward S. Miller, Captain Company "H," First Regiment.

June 21, Hugh A. Thrift, Inspector Small Arms Practice, First Regiment.

June 21, John M. Kemble, Aid-de-camp, First Brigade.

TERMS OF SERVICE EXPIRED.

Captain William H. Thrift, Company "A," First Regiment, June 11, 1890.

Lieutenant Arthur R. Gorrell, Battalion Adjutant, Second Regiment, by reason of appointment of successor May 29, 1895.

IV. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending June 30, 1895, among the companies of the Iowa National Guard.

MUSTERED IN.

Company "H," Second Regiment, stationed at Chariton, S. O. No. 70, April 27, 1895.

MUSTERED OUT.

Company "D," Third Regiment, stationed at Indianola, S. O. No. 80, June 22, 1895.

V. Leaves of absence granted:

Major John McBirney, First Regiment, for thirty days, to date from April 15, 1895, S. O. No. 64.

Major A. L. Wright, Surgeon First Regiment, for ninety days, to date from April 17, 1895, S. O. No. 67.

Second Lieutenant C. A. Danforth, Company "D," First Regiment, for twenty days, to date from April 23, 1895, S. O. No. 69.

Major J. T. Davidson, Assistant Inspector-General, First Brigade, for sixty days, to date from May 10, 1895, S. O. No. 76.

Captain A. F. Hoffmann, Company "C," Fourth Regiment, for sixty days, to date from May 20, 1895, S. O. No. 77.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Tracy, Company "F," Third Regiment, for four months, to date from May 17, 1895, S. O. No. 80.

Colonel T. F. Cooke, General Inspector Small Arms Practice, for four months, to date from June 10, 1895, S. O. No. 81.

First Lieutenant H. J. Haikamp, Quartermaster Second Regiment, for thirty days, to date from June 10, 1895, S. O. No. 85.

Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Robb, Aid-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief, for ninety days, to date from June 15, 1895, S. O. No. 86.

VI. Leaves of absence expired:

Colonel C. V. Mount, Third Regiment, April 15, 1895, S. O. No. 64.

Brigadier-General Harvey S. Sheldon, Commissary-General, May 1, 1895, First Lieutenant W. H. McCord, Company "F," First Regiment, May 23, 1895.

Captain O. C. Servis, Adjutant Fourth Regiment, May 3, 1895.
 Captain John P. Matthews, Company "G," First Regiment, July 1, 1895.
 Captain M. P. Haggard, Company "F," Fourth Regiment, May 29, 1895.
 Major John McBirney, First Regiment, May 15, 1895.
 Second Lieutenant C. A. Danforth, Company "D," First Regiment, May 13, 1895.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON,

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

NUMBER 23.

I. In compliance with a request by the Governor of Iowa and by direction of the Secretary of War, *Captain Charles A. Dempsey*, Second Infantry, U. S. A., has been detailed for duty with the Iowa National Guard at the encampment of the First and Second Brigades for the current season.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Camp Commanders are directed to provide quarters and subsistence for the above named officer, and will see that proper facilities are extended to him for the performance of his duty in such manner as will insure the greatest possible benefit from his presence in their camps.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

NUMBER 24.

I. The Commander-in-chief will review the First and Second Brigades, Iowa National Guard, at the encampments for the current season as follows:

First Brigade at Centerville, Iowa, Wednesday afternoon, August 7th.

Second Brigade at Waverly, Iowa, Wednesday afternoon, August 21st.

II. No officers or men, except those on special duty, regular Guard details and those on sick report, will be excused from review.

By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

NUMBER 25.

I. The attention of Company Commanders is directed to the frequent criticisms of Inspecting Officers of the unnecessary amount of baggage taken to camp, and they are ordered to reduce the amount of baggage taken by their respective companies to the lowest possible limit consistent with the necessities of the service.

No bicycles will be taken to camp with Company baggage, except for such orders and members of the Signal Department as may be authorized by this department.

II. Inspecting Officers will take note of and report any violation of this order
 By COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
 NUMBER 26. }

STATE OF IOWA
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Des Moines, Oct. 17, 1895.

I. The following record of attendance at drills, during the quarter ending September 30, 1895, is published for the information of all concerned:

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Consolidated report received of General Headquarters October 17th.					Consolidated report received of General Headquarters October 15th.				
Company.	RECEIVED AT REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.	Membership.	No. of drills.	Percentage.	Company.	RECEIVED AT REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.	Membership.	No. of drills.	Percentage.
F. S. & B.	Oct. 2 7 A. M.	52	13	44.82	F. S. & B.	Sept. 28 8 A. M.	45	11	24.44
A.	Oct. 2 7 A. M.	48	10	20.83	A.	Oct. 10 8 A. M.	43	4	9.30
B.	Oct. 3 7 A. M.	45	10	22.22	B.	Oct. 10 8 A. M.	44	4	9.09
D.	Oct. 2 11 A. M.	37	11	29.73	D.	Oct. 10 8 A. M.	45	11	24.44
E.	Oct. 10.	37	24	64.86	E.	Oct. 10 8 A. M.	45	12	26.67
G.	Oct. 3 7 A. M.	37	20	54.05	G.	Oct. 10 8 A. M.	45	12	26.67
H.	Oct. 10.	37	19	51.35	H.	Oct. 10 8 A. M.	45	12	26.67
I.	Oct. 10.	41	14	34.15	I.	Sept. 28 8 A. M.	40	12	30.00
K.	Oct. 2 7 A. M.	40	12	30.00	K.	Oct. 10 8 A. M.	45	12	26.67
L.	Oct. 2 7 A. M.	40	12	30.00	L.	Oct. 10 8 A. M.	45	12	26.67
M.	Oct. 2 7 A. M.	40	14	35.00	M.	Oct. 6 8 A. M.	41	10	24.39
Totals		571	175	30.82	Totals		523	161	30.78

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Consolidated report received of General Headquarters October 17th.					Consolidated report received of General Headquarters October 15th.				
Company.	RECEIVED AT REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.	Membership.	No. of drills.	Percentage.	Company.	RECEIVED AT REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS.	Membership.	No. of drills.	Percentage.
F. S. & B.	Oct. 1 2 P. M.	57	12	21.05	F. S. & B.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	50	11	22.00
A.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	49	5	10.20	A.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	42	10	23.81
B.	Oct. 2 8 A. M.	47	10	21.28	B.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	48	10	20.83
D.	Oct. 11 8 A. M.	42	10	23.81	D.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	40	12	30.00
E.	Sept. 30 2 P. M.	39	8	20.51	E.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	45	12	26.67
G.	Oct. 1 11 A. M.	51	10	19.61	G.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	40	5	12.50
H.	Oct. 1 2 P. M.	41	10	24.39	H.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	35	16	45.71
I.	Oct. 4 2 P. M.	44	10	22.73	I.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	47	10	21.28
K.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	42	7	16.67	K.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	48	10	20.83
L.	Oct. 2 8 A. M.	45	7	15.56	L.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	53	9	16.98
M.	Oct. 2 8 A. M.	42	11	26.19	M.	Oct. 1 8 A. M.	50	15	30.00
Totals		508	181	35.63	Totals		611	172	28.15

II. The percentage of Company "H," Third Regiment, having fallen below fifty per cent, the Regimental Commander will investigate the cause and report same to this office in accordance with General Order No 12, series 1890.

III. The following changes have occurred during the quarter ending September 30, 1895, among the commissioned officers of the Iowa National Guard:

COMMISSIONED—FIRST BRIGADE.

Henry H. Wright, Brigadier-General, re-elected September 3, 1895, with rank as Brigadier-General from September 3, 1895.

William H. Evans, Inspector Small Arms Practice, to date from August 20, 1895, with rank of Major from April 30, 1893.

THIRD REGIMENT.

William S. Hart, Captain Company "I," with rank from July 15, 1895.

Joseph A. Gury, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from July 15, 1895.

Nicholas Colsch, First Lieutenant Company "I," with rank from July 20, 1895.

Frank D. Rennison, Captain Company "H," with rank from June 24, 1895.

William H. McCord, First Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from July 1, 1895.

Rodney M. Aray, Second Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from July 1, 1895.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Oscar M. Cole, Second Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from July 8, 1895.

Jacob H. Matteson, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from July 20, 1895.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Frank P. Kissick, First Lieutenant Company "F," with rank from July 29, 1895.

William F. Sleepy, First Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from July 8, 1895.

Thomas A. Brown, Second Lieutenant Company "C," with rank from July 8, 1895.

John O. Reaver, Captain Company "D," with rank from July 11, 1895.

Ora L. Wright, First Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from July 11, 1895.

L. K. Butterfield, Second Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from July 11, 1895.

John D. Cady, Quartermaster, with rank of First Lieutenant from July 22, 1895.

Jacob H. Jones, Second Lieutenant Company "G," with rank from July 1, 1895.

John A. Hull, Second Lieutenant Company "H," with rank from July 26, 1895.

W. S. H. Matthews, Surgeon, with rank of Major from August 7, 1895.

Joseph C. Barringer, Assistant Surgeon, to date from August 8, 1895, with rank as Captain from September 10, 1894.

Hartwell W. Palmer, Battalion Adjutant, with rank of First Lieutenant from August 9, 1895.

Park A. Findley, Additional Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant from August 13, 1895.

Charles V. Mount, Captain Company "E," to date from August 24, 1895, with rank as Captain from June 24, 1892.

Albert W. Swalm, Colonel, with rank from September 3, 1895.

John C. Loper, Lieutenant-Colonel, with rank from September 3, 1895.

Melvin H. Byers, Major, with rank from September 3, 1895.

W. J. Duggan, Major, with rank from September 3, 1895.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

George W. Schuster, First Lieutenant Company "M," with rank from June 25, 1895.

William Shardlow, Jr., Second Lieutenant Company "M," with rank from June 25, 1895.

Orville C. Servis, Captain Company "H," to date from July 15, 1895, with rank as Captain from April 30, 1892.

Lorenzo E. Thornburg, Second Lieutenant Company "B," with rank from July 24, 1895.

David Muir, Jr., Second Lieutenant Company "D," with rank from July 17, 1895.

David M. Odle, Captain Company "E," with rank from July 23, 1895.

W. H. Wilkinson, First Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from July 23, 1895.

W. B. Swafford, Second Lieutenant Company "E," with rank from July 23, 1895.

Winfield M. Nutting, Captain Company "A," with rank from August 12, 1895.

Chester T. Dike, First Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from August 12, 1895.

Lee Long, Second Lieutenant Company "A," with rank from August 12, 1895.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED—RESIGNED.

July 2, Albert F. Allen, Captain Company "H," Fourth Regiment.

July 5, W. W. Phillips, Second Lieutenant Company "B," Fourth Regiment.

July 6, Henry V. Duffy, Captain Company "I," First Regiment.

July 8, John Cornforth, Captain Company "E," Fourth Regiment.

July 8, Wm. H. McCord, First Lieutenant Company "F," First Regiment.

July 11, John Ashmore, Second Lieutenant Company "B," Third Regiment.

July 17, E. R. Hasson, Second Lieutenant Company "B," Second Regiment.

July 29, J. S. Whitman, Quartermaster Third Regiment.

August 20, H. P. Duffield, Surgeon Third Regiment.

September 2, John O. Reaver, Captain Company "D," Third Regiment.

September 18, A. W. Braley, Battalion Adjutant Fourth Regiment.

TERMS OF SERVICE EXPIRED.

Lieutenant Frank M. Compton, Battalion Adjutant Third Regiment, by reason of appointment of successor August 9, 1895.

IV. Casualties:

Captain Frank E. Dean, Company "A," Fourth Regiment, died at Mason City, July 23, 1895, of typhoid fever.

V. The following changes have occurred during the quarter among the companies of the Iowa National Guard:

MUSTERED IN.

Company "D," Third Regiment, stationed at Knoxville, S. O. No. 102, July 11, 1895.

VI. Leaves of absence granted:

Lieutenant A. W. Braley, Battalion Adjutant Fourth Regiment, for thirty days, to date from July 10, 1895, S. O. No. 91.

First Lieutenant C. J. Cooper, Company "K," First Regiment, for thirty days, to date from July 10, 1895, S. O. No. 91.

Captain George W. Avery, Adjutant Fourth Regiment, for fifteen days, to date from July 5, 1895, S. O. No. 91.

Captain W. E. G. Saunders, Commissary of Subsistence Second Brigade, for sixty days, to date from July 1, 1895, S. O. No. 91.

Lieutenant W. M. Mc Kercher, Quartermaster Fourth Regiment, for thirty days, to date from July 15, 1895, S. O. No. 97.

Major Glenn Brown, First Regiment, for four weeks, to date from July 22, 1895, S. O. No. 98.

Colonel C. E. Foster, Fourth Regiment, for two weeks, to date from July 18, 1895, S. O. No. 99.

Major H. A. Heaslip, Second Regiment, for forty-five days, to date from August 1, 1895, S. O. No. 101.

Lieutenant C. R. Fickes, Engineer and Signal Officer Second Regiment, for one month, to date from August 1, 1895, S. O. No. 103.

Captain John P. Matthews, Company "G," First Regiment, for two months, to date from July 1, 1895, S. O. No. 101.

Captain A. F. Hoffmann, Company "C," Fourth Regiment, for twenty six days, to date from July 30, 1895, S. O. No. 103.

Colonel T. F. Cooke, General Inspector of Small Arms Practice, for one month, to date from October 10, 1895, S. O. No. 131.

Major W. C. Wyman, Military Secretary, for four weeks, to date from August 23, 1895, S. O. No. 114.

Lieutenant George G. Balt, Battalion Adjutant First Regiment, for sixty days, to date from August 19, 1895, S. O. No. 115.

Captain Frank S. Stone, Company "F," Third Regiment, for ten days to date from August 3, 1895, S. O. No. 110.

Captain W. E. Aitchison, Company "L," Third Regiment, for thirty days, to date from August 1, 1895, S. O. No. 121.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Humphrey, Fourth Regiment, for ninety days, to date from September 1, 1895, S. O. No. 121.

Colonel James A. Guest, Second Regiment, for eighteen days, to date from September 11, 1895, S. O. No. 123.

Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Swalm, Third Regiment, for ten days, to date from September 6, 1895, S. O. No. 124.

Second Lieutenant George E. Bass, Company "C," Fourth Regiment, for ninety days, to date from September 1, 1895, S. O. No. 129.

First Lieutenant Fred A. Hoppe, Company "D," Fourth Regiment, for ninety days, to date from September 10, 1895, S. O. No. 129.

Captain W. A. Kirk, Company "L," Fourth Regiment, for thirty days, to date from October 1, 1895, S. O. No. 132.

VII. Leaves of absence expired:

First Lieutenant Charles B. Spaulding, Company "D," First Regiment, July 12, 1895.

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Major A. L. Wright, Surgeon, First Regiment, July 17, 1895.

Major J. T. Davidson, Assistant Inspector General First Brigade, July 10, 1895.

Lieutenant C. A. Tracey, Engineer and Signal Officer, Third Regiment, September 17, 1895.

Lieutenant H. J. Huiskamp, Quartermaster Second Regiment, July 10, 1895.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Rohbach, Aid-de-camp to Commander-in-Chief, September 15, 1895.

First Lieutenant C. J. Cooper, Company "K," First Regiment, August 10, 1895.

Captain George W. Avery, Adjutant Fourth Regiment, July 20, 1895.

Captain W. E. G. Saunders, Commissary of Subsistence Second Brigade, September 1, 1895.

Lieutenant W. M. Mc Kercher, Quartermaster Fourth Regiment, August 15, 1895.

Major Glenn Brown, First Regiment, August 19, 1895.

Colonel C. E. Foster, Fourth Regiment, August 1, 1895, S. O. No. 107.

Major H. A. Heaslip, Second Regiment, September 15, 1895.

Captain John P. Matthews, Company "G," First Regiment, September 1, 1895.

Captain A. F. Hoffmann, Company "C," Fourth Regiment, August 15, 1895, S. O. No. 124.

Major W. C. Wyman, Military Secretary, September 20, 1895.

Captain F. S. Stone, Company "F," Third Regiment, August 13, 1895.

Captain W. E. Aitchison, Company "L," Third Regiment, September 1, 1895.

Colonel J. A. Guest, Second Regiment, September 29, 1895.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Swalm, Third Regiment, September 16, 1895.

VIII. Permission to enter the state of Iowa, fully armed and equipped, Friday, August 9, 1895, for the purpose of camping at Lake Manawa, Iowa, was granted the Omaha Guards of Omaha, Neb., Captain H. W. Mulford, Commanding, August 7, 1895, S. O. No. 110.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }

NUMBER 27. }

STATE OF IOWA, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
DES MOINES, December 31, 1895. }

So much of Par. IX, General Orders No. 4, c. s., placing Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Weeks' name on the Roll of Retired Officers is hereby revoked for cause.

BY COMMAND OF GOVERNOR JACKSON:

JNO. R. PRIME,
Adjutant-General.

SERVICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

JACKSON, FRANK D., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Pvt. I. N. G. may. 71; corp. co. E, 1 bat. may 17, 75; Pvt. co. B, 4 regt. dec. 76; 1 lt. may 29, 77; maj. 4 regt. July 16, 78; a. a. g. 2 brig. July 1, 81; res. sept. 28, 85; inaugurated Jan. 12, 94.

PRIME, JOHN E., February 1, 1894; Adjutant-General.

Pvt. co. K, 27 Io. Inf. Feb. 15, 64; discharged from co. K, 12 Io. Inf. Jan. 20, 66; Pvt. co. B, 4 regt. I. N. G. April 15, 78; 2 lt. May 6, 78; 1 lt. Sept. 12, 78; capt. July 28, 80; maj. and asst. Insp. gen. May 7, 84; resigned Aug. 21, 85; re-appointed Sept. 28, 88, maj. 4 regt. April 28, 92; adjt.-gen. Feb. 1, 94.

LINCOLN, JAMES RUSH, April 29, 1892; Inspector General.

Served during entire period of war of rebellion; capt. co. F, 3 regt. I. N. G. May 27, 76; re-elected July 19, 79; maj. 3 regt. Sept. 23, 79; lt. col. July 1, 80; resigned Oct. 26, 81; capt. co. A, 1 regt. Oct. 7, 82; resigned May 29, 84; capt. co. D, 1 regt. May 29, 84; resigned April 14, 88; lt. col. and a. d. c. Jan. 29, 90; chief of eng. and chief sig. officer May 1, 92; Inspector General April 29, 92; reappointed Feb. 1, 94.

SHELDON, HARVEY, S., February 1, 1894; Commissary-General.

Lt. col. and a. d. c. to commander-in-chief May 18, 82 to May 22, 86; com. gen. Feb. 1, 94.

PRIESTLEY, JAMES TAGGART, February 1, 1894; Surgeon-General.

Major and surgeon 3 reg. I. N. G. Sept. 18, 81; surgeon 1 brig. Nov. 21, 85; surg. gen. Feb. 1, 94.

COLLIER, ALFRED D., February 1, 1894; Judge Advocate-General.

Pvt. 1 Ia. vol. April 24, 61; mustered out Aug. 20, 61; held recruiting commission issued by adjt. gen. state of Iowa 62 and 63; Pvt. 4 Ia. vol. May 3, 64; mustered out Sept. 16, 64; Capt. Baker Guards June, 73; lt. col. and a. d. c. to com-in-chief Jan. 28, 74; capt. co. H, 1 regt. I. N. G. Dec. 13, 78; lt. col. 1 regt. Aug. 10, 78; maj. and a. i. g. 1 brig. July 1, 81; maj. 1 regt. April 24, 84; resigned June 15, 85; Judge adv.-gen. Feb. 1, 94.

COOKE, THOMAS F., July 28, 1892; General Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

Pvt. co. F, 6 regt. I. N. G. July 2, 80; acting Inspector S. A. P. 2 brig. 90; gen. Insp. S. A. P. July 28, 92; re-appointed Feb. 1, 94.

CANFIELD, HARRY H., September 21, 1892; Chief of Engineers and Chief Signal Officer.

Pvt. co. A, 3 regt. I. N. G. May 27, 76; corp. dec. 79; sergt. July, 79; 2 lt. co. A 1 regt. June 17, 86; 1 lt. July 28, 87; signal officer 2 brig. June 27, 90; chief of eng. and chief sig. off. Sept. 21, 92; reappointed Feb. 1, 94.

WYMAN, WILLIAM CUTTER, February 1, 1894; Military Secretary.

Three years Fowis Monitorial School of Boston; 1 lt. co. G 2 regt. I. N. G. May 1, 84; capt. and q. m. 1 brig. Nov. 24, 85; capt. and mil. sec. June 9, 88 to June 14, 90; maj. and mil. sec. Feb. 1, 94.

Aide-de-Camp—Rank, Lieutenant-Colonel.

DOUGHERTY, JOHN B., November 22, 1886.

Lt. col. and a. d. c. Nov. 22, 86; reappointed May 10, 88; reappointed June 14, 90; reappointed April 29, 92; reappointed Feb. 1, 94.

WAUD, THOMAS S., May 14, 1860.

Maj. 65 regt. N. G. S. N. Y. dec. 3, 75; lt. col. sept. 29, 79; col. april 28, 80; mustered out nov. 2, 83; lt. col. and a. d. c. may 14, 80; reappointed June 14, 90; reappointed april 29, 92; reappointed feb. 1, 94.

O'MEARA, BENJAMIN H., April 1, 1862.

Two years Clavendon College, Northampton, Eng.; 4 years with 16 Worcestershire Riflemen, Eng.; 2 years in Fond du Lac guards, Wis. Nat. Guard; lt. col. and a. d. c. april 1, 92; reappointed feb. 1, 94.

LETTIS, FRANK C., February 1, 1864.

GLASSER, DANIEL C., February 1, 1864.

PRATT, EDWARD G., February 1, 1864.
Five years co. F 5 Mass. regt.; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 1, 94.

HUTTIG, HARRY W., February 1, 1864.

Pvt. co. C 2 regt. I. N. G. may 29, 83; dis. July 11, 88; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 1, 94.

OAMERON, EDWIN L., February 1, 1864.

Three years Hamilton Military Institute, N. Y.; Pvt. co. B 2 regt. I. N. G. Jan. 29, 79; 2 lt. may 10, 81; 1 lt. april 21, 82; capt. may 22, 83; term expired may 22, 88; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 1, 94.

ATEINSON, J. H., February 1, 1864.

Pvt. co. A 4 regt. I. N. G. July 3, 93; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 1, 94.

NORRIS, W. H., February 1, 1864.

Three years Cornell College; lieutenant, state university bat., 81-82; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 1, 94.

ROHBACH, JAMES A., February 1, 1864.

Western Reserve College, Ohio, 1880-82; lt. col. and a. d. c., feb. 1, 94.

KENT, J. B., February 1, 1864.

Served in U. S. A. co. H 7 inf. from march 10, 70, to march 10, 84; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 1, 94.

HUNTER, WILLIAM A., February 1, 1864.

Pvt. Jasper Blues sept. 61; sergt. co. B 13 lo. inf. oct. 11, 61, to aug. 63; capt. Iowa College cadets feb. 10, 69; 1 lt. co. F 41 U. S. inf., 68; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 1, 94.

BURR, H. G., February 1, 1864.

ALEXANDER, J. S., February 1, 1864.

Pvt. co. A 31 lo. inf. aug. 15, 62; sergt. maj. 31 regt. march 16, 63; 2 lt. co. A, 31 inf. June 29, 63; capt. of co. June 14, 64; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 1, 94.

PHILLIPS, CHARLES J., February 1, 1864.

THOMPSON, J. K. P., February 1, 1864.

Enlisted as musc. co. D, 21 lo. inf. aug. 15, 62; dis. aug. 65; lt. col. and a. d. c. may 10, 88, to June 14, 90; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 1, 94.

STANTON, C. A., February 1, 1864.

Pvt. co. I, 3 lo. cav. aug. 20, 61; 2 lt. sept. 20, 62; capt. June 22, 63; maj. sept. 23, 64; wounded may 1, 63; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 1, 94.

JACKMAN, OCE B., February 1, 1864.

McARTHUR, WILLIAM C., February 1, 1864.

Two years Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; lt. col. and a. d. c. feb. 1, 94.

SMITH, ED. H., January 13, 1865.

Graduate Fairbairn Military School June 22, 83; Pvt. co. C, 1 regt. I. N. G. nov. 1, 83; corp. dec. 10, 83; sergt. aug. 4, 84; 2 lt. Jan. 19, 86; capt. Jan. 13, 90; term expired Jan. 13, 95; lt. col. and a. d. c. Jan. 13, 95.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS AND STAFF.

First Brigade.

WRIGHT, H. H., Brigadier-General, September 3, 1865.

Pvt. co. D 6 Ia. inf. July 15, 61; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 64; com. 2 lieut. Jan. 1, 65; must. out July 21, 65, as 1 sergt.; entered I. N. G. dec. 7, 78; 1 sergt. co. E 4 regt., 2 lt. co. E 2 regt. march 14, 80; capt. april 15, 81; col. July 29, 81; brig.-gen. sept. 3, 85; re-elected sept. 3, 90; re-elected sept. 3, 95.

FRENCH, GEORGE W., Assistant Adjutant-General, July 6, 1862.

A. d. c. 1 brig. July 1, 81; lt. col. a. s. g. 1 brig. July 6, 82; reappointed nov. 23, 85.

BARSTOW, JAMES M., Surgeon, October 11, 1864.

Lt. col. and surg. 1 brig. I. N. G. oct. 11, 91.

DAVIDSON, JOSEPH T., Assistant Inspector-General, November 10, 1860.

Pvt. co. C 2 regt. June 78; corp. July 18; sergt. dec. 78; capt. and q. m. 1 brig. July 8, 88; major and insp. 2da. p. 1 brig. aug. 23, 92; asst. insp.-gen. 1 brig. nov. 10, 93.

HOWELL, RALPH P., Judge Advocate, January 25, 1865.

One yr. State University of Iowa; Pvt. co. C 3 regt. I. N. G. Jan. 18, 80; trans. to co. I 2 regt. april 20, 92; corp. may 6, 93, sergt. may 21, 94; major and 1-a. 1 brig. Jan. 25, 95.

LYMAN, FRANK E., Jr., Engineer and Signal Officer, August 28, 1862.

Pvt. co. H 2 regt. I. N. G. July 8, 60; sergt. aug. 20; q. m. sergt. 10; 1 sergt. 31; sergt.-maj. 1 bat. 3 regt. June, 80; eng. and sig. off. 1 brig. aug. 23, 92.

EYANS, WILLIAM H., Inspector Small Arms Practice, August 25, 1860.

Pvt. co. K 2 regt. I. N. G. July 11, 79; 1 corp. may 1, 80; 2 lt. July 9, 87; 1 lt. July 18, 90; q. m. 3 regt. oct. 18, 91; major 1 regt. april 30, 92; major and insp. a. n. p. 1 brig. aug. 23, 92.

ELLYSON, GIDEON D., Quartermaster, July 14, 1863.

1 lt. co. H 3 regt. I. N. G. July 15, 80; capt. feb. 26, 92; resigned april 20, 93; q. m. 1 brig. July 14, 95.

McCULLOUGH, WILLIAM J., Commissary of Subsistence, February 28, 1864.

Pvt. co. B 2 regt. Jan. 22, 70; hon. discharged July 30, 87; re-enlisted June 10, 83; 1 sergt. June 10, 83; 2 lt. march 23, 84; r. q. m. may 14, 88; capt. and com. of sub. 1 brig. feb. 23, 94.

WRIGHT, HENRY C., Aid-de-Camp, July 26, 1862.

Pvt. co. E 2 regt. I. N. G. June 14, 80, 1 lt. and a. d. c. 1 brig. July 26, 92.

Second Brigade.

RULE, JAMES, Brigadier-General, November 21, 1864.

Driver of ordnance train 2 division of frontier Mo. and Ark. from nov. 61, to may, 64; sergt. co. A 6 regt. I. N. G. July, 73; 2 lt. nov. 4, 79; capt. July 16, 84; maj. sept. 21, 91; lt. col. 4 regt. april 30, 92; brig.-gen. 2 brig. nov. 23, 94.

KING, GYRIL W., Assistant Adjutant-General, November 23, 1864.

Pvt. co. C, 2 regt. dec. 1, 64; corp. aug. 15, 65; sergt. sept. 12, 67; sergt.-maj. 6 regt. aug. 26, 68; dia. dec. 1, 80; re-enlisted and appointed sergt.-maj. feb. 1, 91; capt. co. G, 6 regt. feb. 13, 92; trans. to 4 regt. april 30, 93; asst. adj.-gen. 2 brig. nov. 23, 94.

BERGEN, ANDREW C., Surgeon, November 23, 1894.

Act. asst. surg. U. S. A. June 10, 74, to may 1, 83; sergt. co. H, 3 regt. I. N. G. (trans. to co. H, 6 regt.), feb. 30, 85; discharged for pro. July 16, 89; surg. 6 regt. July 16, 89; surg. 4 regt. June 17, 92; surg. 2 brig. nov. 13, 94.

HAM, CLIFFORD D., Assistant Inspector-General, August 22, 1892.

Pvt. Dubuque Cadets, co. K, 4 regt., 76; corpl., 77; dis. 77; Pvt. co. A, 4 regt. I. N. G., June 29, 85; 2 lt. oct. 13, 85; 1 lt. nov. 9, 87; capt. feb. 19, 90; mil. sec. June 14, 90; asst. insp.-gen. 2 brig. aug. 22, 92.

CLELAND, JONAS M., Judge Advocate, August 22, 1892.

Lt. col. a. d. c. may 19, 88, to may 1, 90. Judge advocate 2 brig. I. N. G. aug. 22, 92.

THORNBURG, DENNIS A., Inspector Small Arms Practice, November 23, 1894.

Pvt. Iowa Agricultural college bat. July, 88; 1 sergt. feb. 26, 89; 1 lt. feb. 24, 90; maj. 2 bat. feb. 24, 91; instructor two years Missouri Military academy; maj. and insp. s. a. p. 2 brig. nov. 23, 94.

CRARY, FRED W., Quartermaster, Nov. 23, 1894.

Pvt. co. A, 1 regt. I. N. G. July 18, 88; 2 sergt., 88; 1 sergt. aug. 1, 91; trans. to co. I, 4 regt. april 30, 92; 1 lt. July 25, 92; capt. and q. m. 2 brig. nov. 23, 94.

SAUNDERS, WILLIAM E. G., Commissary of Subsistence, November 23, 1894.

Pvt. co. K, 4 regt. I. N. G., June 14, 94; capt. and com. of sub. 2 brig. nov. 23, 94.

BOTHROCK, JAMES H., JR., Aid-de-Camp, January 29, 1890.

Pvt. co. C, 1 regt. I. N. G., nov., 86; a. d. c. 2 brig. Jan. 29, 90.

SMITH, W. IRVING, Aid-de-Camp, November 23, 1894.

Pvt. co. A, 4 regt. I. N. G., Jan. 16, 93; corp.; sergt. July 4, 94; 1 lt. and a. d. c. 2 brig. nov. 23, 94.

SERVICE AND LINEAL RANK OF REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonels.

- FORSTER, CHARLES E., May 1, 1890, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H (afterwards F), 1 regt. Mich. state troops, aug. 12, 72; corp. July 6, 74; sergt. Jan. 24, 76; dis. Jan. 23, 77; capt. co. H, 4d regt. I. N. G., June 23, 87; gen. insp. s. a. p. may 1, 90; col. 4th regt. april 30, 92.
- MAHIN, FRANK W., March H, 1891, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 2 regt. I. N. G., 78; corp. 81; capt. co. K, 1 regt., aug. 4, 87; lt. col. 1 regt. dec. 18, 90; col. march 15, 91; res. april 16, 92, for reorganization; re-elected col. 1 regt. april 30, 92.
- GUEST, JAMES A., January 5, 1894, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 106 N. Y. vol. aug. 29, 62; wounded severely in battle at Opequan; promoted to corp., sergt. and ord. sergt.; lt. June 6; must. out nov. 65; capt. co. H, 2d regt. I. N. G., sept. 16, 84; maj. nov. 24, 85; lt. col. oct. 26, 88; res. april 18, 92, for reorganization; re-elected lt. col. 3 regt. april 30, 92; col. 3 regt. Jan. 5, 94.
- SWALM, ALBERT W., September 3, 1895, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 36 10, inf., nov. 9, 63; trans. to co. D, 3d inf., July 12, 65; must. out aug. 15, 65; maj. 3 regt. I. N. G., aug. 26, 86; lt. col. Jan. 24, 87; res. april 18, 92, for reorganization; re-elected lt. col. 3 regt. april 30, 92; col. sept. 3, 93.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

- FULLER, HARVEY R., April 30, 1892, 1st Regiment.
Enlisted in co. F, 49 Ill. inf., may, 62; dis. oct. 62; enlisted in co. I, 28 Ill. inf.; dis. march, 66; Pvt. co. F, 4 regt. I. N. G., aug., 85; promoted to corp. and sergt.; 3d lt. oct. 30, 89; 1 lt. July 6, 91; capt. dec. 7, 91; lt. col. 1 regt. april 30, 92.
- JACKSON, DOUGLAS V., February 25, 1894, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 2 regt. I. N. G., aug. 15, 79; 1 corp.; trans. to 2 regt. I. 2 lt. may 20, 86; 1 lt. Jan. 23, 87; res. July 18, 91; maj. 2 regt. april 30, 92; lt. col. 2 regt. feb. 26, 94.
- HUMPHREY, WILLIAM B., November 23, 1894, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 3 regt. I. N. G., June 22, 87; sergt. april 23, 88; detailed 1 sergt. Jan. 21, 89; trans. to 5 regt. 89; 2 lt. dec. 30, 89; capt. June 2, 90; trans. to 4 regt. 92; maj. June 4, 94; lt. col. 4 regt. nov. 23, 94.
- LOPER, JOHN C., September 3, 1895, 3d Regiment.
Capt. co. H, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 15, 89; maj. 3 regt. Jan. 23, 90; lt. col. 3 regt. sept. 3, 95.

Majors.

- DOWS, WILLIAM G., December 21, 1891, 1st Regiment.
Four years Shattuck school; Pvt. co. C, 1 regt. I. N. G., Jan. 9, 84; 1 sergt. aug. 4, 84; 2 lt. april 8, 85; 1 lt. Jan. 18, 88; adjt. 1 regt. Jan. 9, 89; maj. dec. 21, 91.
- GAINES, RICHARD J., April 30, 1892, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 3 regt. I. N. G., Jan. 25, 82; served as corp. and sergt. and lt.; capt. Jan. 13, 88; maj. 3 regt. april 30, 92.

3. LAMBERT, ELLIOTT E., April 30, 1892, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 15, 85; capt. march 8, 89; maj. 2 regt. april 30, 92.
4. BROWN, GLENN, August 29, 1892, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 4 regt. I. N. G., June 27, 85; corp. oct. 13, 85; sergt. July 30, 86; 2 lt. July 18, 88; 1 lt. feb. 19, 90; adjt. 4 regt. July 5, 90; bat. adjt. 1 regt. april 33, 92; maj. 1 regt. aug. 29, 92.
5. BAKER, LUTHER E., February 4, 1893, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 1 regt., July 15, 89; 2 lt. July 19, 89; 1 lt. march 22, 90; capt. dec. 29, 90; maj. 4 regt. feb. 4, 93.
6. HEASLIP, HENRY A., February 5, 1894, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 2 regt. I. N. G., march 73; corp. co. A, 74-75; capt. co. A, 2 regt., march 31, 90; maj. 2 regt. feb. 5, 94.
7. PARKER, SANFORD J., February 26, 1894, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 6 regt. I. N. G., 80; corp. 82; sergt. 82; 2 lt. sept. 9, 85; 1 lt. aug. 15, 86; capt. July 8, 91; trans. to 4 regt. april 30, 92; maj. feb. 26, 94.
8. MOFFIT, JOHN T., April 30, 1894, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. Cornell college, 73; corp. 81; sergt. 81; color sergt. 81; 2 lt. 82; capt. 83; prv. co. B, 1 regt. I. N. G., July, 85; 1 sergt. July 25, 85; 2 lt. July 11, 89; capt. aug. 13, 90; trans. to co. M, 2 regt., april 30, 92; maj. 2 regt. april 30, 94.
9. KIRK, ISAAC R., January 24, 1895, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. 1 yr. co. A, 5 regt. I. N. G.; 2 lt. feb. 24, 83; 1 lt. July 10, 89; capt. oct. 7, 91; trans. to 4 regt. april 30, 92; maj. 4 regt. jan. 24, 95.
10. BYERS, MELVIN H., September 3, 1895, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 2d lt. inf. vols., Jan. 5, 81; must. out aug. 10, 85; 2 lt. co. C, 5 regt. I. N. G., march 1, 86; 1 lt. aug. 1, 81; capt. Jan. 2, 84; re-elected feb. 4, 89; trans. to 3 regt. april 30, 92; re-elected april 23, 94; maj. 3 regt. sept. 2, 95.
11. DUGGAN, WILLIAM J., September 3, 1895, 3d Regiment.
Enl. mch. 26, 89; corpl. sergt. co. D, 5 regt. I. N. G., capt. april 4, 91; trans. to co. G, 3d regt., april 30, 93; maj. 3 regt. sept. 3, 95.

Surgeons.

1. RICHARDSON, CHARLES M., August 1, 1890, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. Io. state university bat., sept. 82; sergt. sept. 83; adjt. sept., 84; maj. and surg. 2 regt. I. N. G. aug. 1, 90.
2. WRIGHT, ARTHUR L., June 18, 1892, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 1 regt. I. N. G., april 10, 81; surg. 1 regt. July 1, 84; maj. 1 regt. sept. 13, 86; term expired sept. 13, 91; surg. 1 regt. June 15, 92.
3. SHERMAN, JAMES A., December 4, 1894, 4th Regiment.
Asst. surg. 4 regt. I. N. G. aug. 1, 92; surg. 4 regt. dec. 4, 94.
4. MATTHEWS, WILLARD S. H., August 7, 1895, 3d Regiment.
Asst. surgeon 3 regt., June 22, 94; surgeon aug. 7, 95.

Assistant Surgeons.

1. GUTHRIE, JAMES R., June 18, 1892, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 2 regt. I. N. G., april 30, 89; served three years; capt. and asst. surg. 2 regt. march 12, 94.
3. MORSE, WILLIAM E. H., December 4, 1894, 4th Regiment.
Add. asst. surg. 4 regt. I. N. G., dec. 2, 92; asst. surg. 4 regt. dec. 4, 94.
4. BAIRINGER, JOSEPH C., September 19, 1894, 3d Regiment.
Capt. and add. asst. surg. 3 regt. I. N. G. sept. 10, 94; asst. surg. aug. 8, 95.

Additional Assistant Surgeons.

1. KNOTT, VAN BUREN, December 4, 1894, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 5 regt. I. N. G., dec. 31, 85; dis. dec. 29, 92; capt. and add. asst. surg. 4 regt. dec. 4, 94.

2. MARTINDALE, EDWARD L., April 8, 1895, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. L, 1 regt. I. N. G., July 30, 94; capt. and add. asst. surg. 1 regt. april 8, 95.
3. FINDLEY, PARK A., August 13, 1895, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 6, 91; hos. steward 3 regt. July 17, 91; 1 lt. and add. asst. surg. 3 regt. aug. 13, 93.

Chaplains.

1. PARSONS, F. W., May 23, 1892, 3d Regiment.
Chap. 3 regt. I. N. G. may 23, 92; reappointed aug. 8, 92; chap. 3 regt. July 30, 92.
2. GREEN, T. E., January 6, 1892, 1st Regiment.
3. STEARNS, CHARLES H., June 17, 1892, 4th Regiment.
4 years Iowa State Agricultural College as prv. corp., sergt. 86; 2 lt. 87; 1 lt. 88; capt. 89; commandant of cadets at Drake university 90; prv. co. H, 4 regt. I. N. G., april 13, 93; chap. 4 regt. June 17, 93.
4. McILWAIN, ROBERT C., February 26, 1894, 2d Regiment.

Inspectors Small Arms Practice.

1. THRIFT, WILLIAM H., June 11, 1893, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 19 ls. inf., dec. 2, 61; dis. by reason of wound nov. 21, 62; prv. Northern Border brigade June 93; must. out Jan. 1, 91; prv. co. D, 44 ls. inf., June 1, 94; must. out sept. 13, 91; enlisted prv. co. H, 4 regt. I. N. G., July, 77; capt. feb. 20, 78; insp. gen. I. N. G. Jan. 27, 80; col. 4 regt. aug. 8, 81; resigned oct. 19, 85; capt. co. A, 4 regt., oct. 14, 85; res. oct. 26, 87; capt. co. A, 4 regt., June 11, 90; tra. to 1 regt. april 30, 92; term expired June 11, 93; capt. and insp. s. a. p. 1 regt. June 18, 93.
2. SCHERMERHORN, MELVIN S., June 1, 1893, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 5 regt. I. N. G., may 11, 78; re-enlisted sept. 29, 81; hosp. steward 6 regt. aug. 80; sergt.-maj. June 13, 82; adjt. may 22, 83; q. m. feb. 23, 86; q. m. 4 regt. June 11, 92; capt. and insp. s. a. p. 4 regt. June 1, 93.
3. KEMBLE, CHARLES W., May 17, 1894, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 2 regt. I. N. G., feb. 13, 87; corp.; sergt. 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 2 regt. nov. 22, 95; capt. and insp. s. a. p. 2 regt. may 17, 94.
4. LIGGETT, JOSEPH D., September 16, 1894, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 2 regt. I. N. G., July 12, 86; re-enlisted July 1, 91; capt. and insp. s. a. p. 2 regt. sept. 10, 93.

Regimental Adjutants.

1. HUME, JOHN T., February 4, 1892, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 2 regt. I. N. G., June 13, 82; corp. nov. 15, 82; 2 lt. July 30, 83; 1 lt. march 20, 86; adjt. 3 regt. march 24, 89; res. may 18, 89; capt. co. A, 3 regt., feb. 4, 89; a. l. g. 1 brig. may 24, 90; res. July 1, 93; adjt. 3 regt. July 1, 93.
2. McCOLLUM, CHESTER C., May 24, 1892, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 2 regt. Mich. N. G., 76-80; 2 lt. co. E, 1 regt. I. N. G., aug. 4, 87; 1 lt. aug. 25, 89; 1 lt. and adjt. 1 regt. may 11, 91; capt. and adjt. 1 regt. may 24, 92.
3. GOEDECKE, FREDERICK C., February 26, 1894, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 2 regt. I. N. G., June 30, 85; chief trumpeter 2 regt. dec. 1, 90; capt. and adjt. 2 regt. feb. 26, 94.
4. AVERY, GEORGE W., May 1, 1895, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 8 regt. I. N. G., oct. 24, 87; tra. to 2 regt. 89; corp.; tra. to 4 regt. april 30, 92; 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 4 regt. aug. 23, 92; capt. and reg. adjt. 4 regt. may 1, 95.

Battalion Adjutants.

1. DUNLAP, JOHN A., March 31, 1893, 2d Regiment.
1 lt. co. A, 2 regt. I. N. G., march 31, 90; 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 2 regt. march 12, 94.
2. REED, GEORGE A., December 5, 1891, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 7, 87; corp. aug. 88; sergt. July 13, 89; 1 sergt. July 6, 91; 2 lt. aug. 3, 91; 1 lt. dec. 9, 91; capt. and q. m. 1 brig. march 1, 92; res. July 13, 93; 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 3 regt. July 13, 93.

3. BELT, GEORGE G., June 17, 1892, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 1 regt. I. N. G., nov. 1, 89; sergt.; sergt.-maj. 1 regt. aug. 2, 87; 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 1 regt. June 17, 92.
4. HYATT, NORMAN P., July 2, 1892, 4th Regiment.
2 years Cornell college; 2 years Iowa State university; Pvt. co. C, 6 regt. I. N. G. July, 88; sergt. Jan. 91; 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 4 regt. July 2, 92.
6. BELL, WILLIAM, July 5, 1892, 3d Regiment.
Drum major 5 regt. I. N. G. aug. 29, 90; 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 3 regt. July 5, 92.
6. NEWTON, CHARLES, September 24, 1892, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 4 regt. I. N. G., aug. 15, 85; corp.; sergt.; 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 1 regt. sept. 24, 92.
7. FRANCE, JAMES C., June 8, 1894, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. M, 2 regt. I. N. G., may 31, 88; bat. adjt. 2 regt. June 8, 94.
8. REED, ERVIN E., September 1, 1894, 1st Regiment.
Four years Iowa Agricultural college, graduating as 1 maj. 1895; 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 1 regt. I. N. G., sept. 1, 94.
9. BROWN, EDWIN H., May 1, 1895, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 6 regt. I. N. G., July 19, 86; ord. sergt. 4 regt. aug. 1, 92; bat. adjt. 4 regt. may 1, 95.
10. BISHOP, FRANK W., May 29, 1895, 3d Regiment.
Enlisted 1st, N. G., Jan. 3, 87; dis. as corp. Jan. 2, 90; enlisted in 2 D. S. Inf. Feb. 4, 90; dis. as sergt. Feb. 4, 95; 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 3 regt. I. N. G., may 29, 95.
11. PALMER, HARTWELL W., August 9, 1895, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. M, 2 regt. I. N. G., Oct. 19, 88; sergt. Feb. 15, 91; bat. sergt.-maj. 3 regt. July 14, 91; 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 3 regt. aug. 9, 95.
12. RULE, ARTHUR L., October 14, 1895, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. cadet Shattuck mil. school, Fairbault, Minn., sept. 92; corp. sept. 93; sergt. nov. 91; capt. sept. 94; musc. co. A, 6 regt. I. N. G., aug. 9, 87; trans. to 4 regt. April 30, 92; sergt.-maj. 4 regt. aug. 4, 92; 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 4 regt. Oct. 14, 95.

Quartermasters.

1. HUISKAMP, HERMAN J., June 28, 1892, 3d Regiment.
Musc. co. A, 2 regt. I. N. G., Jan. 13, 91; 1 lt. and bat. adjt. 2 regt. June 28, 92; 1 lt. and q. m. 2 regt. Feb. 26, 94.
2. McKERCHER, WILLIAM M., June 1, 1893, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 3, 88; corp.; sergt.; trans. to 6 regt.; trans. to 4 regt. 92; 1 lt. and q. m. 4 regt. June 1, 93.
3. WOODRING, FRANK W., January 23, 1895, 1st Regiment.
Enlisted as Pvt. co. F, 4 regt. I. N. G., sept. 19, 85; 5 sergt.; com. sergt.; q. m. sergt. 1 regt. June 18, 92; 1 lt. and q. m. 1 regt. Jan. 23, 93.
- CADY, JOHN D., July 22, 1895, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 11, 89; corp. aug. 15, 90; q. m. sergt. 3 regt. March 4, 91; 1 lt. and q. m. 3 regt. July 22, 93.

Commissaries.

1. WILSON, CHARLES J., January 12, 1895, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 2 regt. I. N. G., April 18, 78; re-enlisted May 5, 81; re-enlisted June 26, 86; q. m. sergt. 2 regt. Jan. 1, 89; com. of sub. 2 regt. Jan. 12, 95.
2. MARINER, JOSEPH B., January 19, 1895, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 5 regt. I. N. G., June 1, 87; sergt.; ord. sergt. 5 regt. July 3, 91; com. sergt. 3 regt. April 30, 92; 1 lt. and com. of sub. 3 regt. Jan. 19, 95.
3. BALE, WILL G., January 21, 1895, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 2 regt. I. N. G., July 31, 83; hos. steward Aug. 1, 85; dis. Oct. 11, 86; hos. steward 4 regt. July 22, 92; 1 lt. and com. of sub. 4 regt. Jan. 21, 95.

4. GOODWIN, CHARLES S., January 23, 1895, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 1 regt. I. N. G., Nov. 28, 87; com. sergt. 1 regt. June 1, 88; capt. and com. of sub. Aug. 22, 92; 1 lt. and com. of sub. 1 regt. Jan. 23, 95.

Engineers and Signal Officers.

1. TRACY, CHARLES A., June 19, 1893, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 3 regt. I. N. G., May 21, 89; sergt. Aug. 12, 90; 1 sergt. Jan. 12, 91; trans. to co. A, 3 regt. Aug. 5, 91; 1 lt. co. F, 3 regt. June 19, 92; 1 lt. and eng. and sig. off. 3 regt. May 23, 95.
2. WILSON, JAMES S., December 15, 1894, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 4 regt. April 14, 94; 1 lt. and eng. and sig. off. 4 regt. Dec. 15, 94.
3. FICKES, CLARK H., January 21, 1895, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. sergt. and 2 lt. state university bat.; Pvt. co. I, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 23, 94; 1 lt. and eng. and sig. off. 3 regt. Jan. 11, 95.
4. TARKINGTON, ALBERT P., January 21, 1895, 1st Regiment.
Corp. co. E, 1 regt. I. N. G., April 13, 91; 2 lt. Oct. 30, 90; maj. and eng. and sig. off. 3 brig. Sept. 1, 94; term expired Nov. 25, 94; 1 lt. and eng. and sig. off. 1 regt. Jan. 23, 95.

Captains.

1. MOUNT, CHARLES V., June 24, 1892, Company E, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 5 inf. Sept. 16, 81; corp. April, 83; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 84; sergt. Nov. 5, 85; dis. April 20, 90; capt. Vinton armory Aug. 24, 71; 1 lt. Oct. 1 regt. I. S. G. Feb. 28, 76; col. 1 regt. I. S. G. April 23, 77; maj.-gen. I. N. G. May 15, 78; capt. co. E, 5 regt. June 24, 92; promoted to col. July 3, 91; resigned April 15, 92 for reorganization; re-elected col. 3 regt. April 30, 92; resigned Aug. 27, 95; capt. co. E, 3 regt. Aug. 21, 95.
2. MILLER, MARCELLUS, February 14, 1890, Company I, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. bat. H, 3 U. S. art. Aug. 13, 70; corp. March, 73; sergt. Dec. 22, 74; dis. Aug. 13, 75; Pvt. co. I, 3 regt. I. N. G. Dec. 13, 81; 1 lt. Jan. 15, 87; capt. Feb. 14, 89; trans. to 3 regt. April 30, 92; re-elected capt. co. I, 3 regt. Feb. 14, 94.
3. AITKINSON, WILLIAM E., May 29, 1890, Company L, 3d Regiment.
Bat. of university of Wis. 80 to 84; Pvt. co. C, 4 bat. Wis. N. G. 83 to 85; Pvt. co. A, 5 regt. I. N. G. July 25, 85; 1 lt. Aug. 2, 88; capt. and com. of sub. 1 brig. May 24, 90; capt. co. L, 3 regt. Nov. 7, 93.
4. SUTTON, LYLE F., January 15, 1891, Company E, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, Iowa State University battalion Oct. 15, 77; capt. Co. B, Iowa State University battalion Oct. 20, 79; Pvt. co. E, 1 regt. I. N. G. Aug. 4, 87; col. sergt. Sept. 12, 90; 2 lt. co. E, 1 regt. Oct. 21, 90; capt. Jan. 15, 91.
5. MOORE, STERLING P., May 30, 1891, Company B, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 23, 83; 1 lt. Oct. 20, 83; capt. May 20, 91; trans. to 3 regt. April 30, 92.
6. HILK, OTTO, July 21, 1891, Company I, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 1 regt. I. N. G., April 24, 86; 1 corp. Aug. 1, 89; 2 lt. Sept. 10, 88; capt. July 24, 91; trans. to co. I, 4 regt. April 30, 92.
7. STONE, FRANK S., April 13, 1892, Company F, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 2 Mass. vol. mil. July 25, 64; corp. co. A, 1 bat. Mass. vol. March 2, 65; to June 15, 66; sergt. co. A, 10 Mass. vol. mil. July 5, 65 to July 8, 68; 1 lt. co. F, 3 regt. I. N. G., Aug. 11, 84; resigned Feb. 29; capt. April 13, 92.
8. SERVIN, ORVILLE C., April 30, 1892, Company H, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 3 regt. I. N. G., June 22, 87; corp. April 26, 88; sergt. Aug. 6, 88; trs. to 6 regt. 92; 1 sergt. Feb. 10, 90; capt. and adjt. 4 regt. April 30, 92; capt. co. H, 4 regt. July 15, 93.
9. ROOT, CHARLES L., June 22, 1892, Company L, 1st Regiment.
Cornell college 73-76; capt. co. L, 1 regt. I. N. G., June 22, 92.
10. OGLE, WESLEY H., December 23, 1892, Company E, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 2 regt. I. N. G., June 14, 90; 4 sergt.; 2 sergt. 92; capt. Dec. 23, 92.

11. CLAPP, SAMUEL E., March 13, 1893, Company H, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 1 regt. I. N. G., march 31, 93; 1 lt. jan. 3, 94; trs. to co. K, 4 regt., april 30, 93; capt. march 13, 93; trs. to 1 regt. June 7, 94.
12. WORTHINGTON, EMORY C., May 5, 1893, Company H, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 13, 93; sergt. aug. 2, 93; 2 lt. feb. 28, 92; 1 lt. march 28, 93; capt. may 4, 93.
13. HAGGARD, MELZAR P., May 10, 1893, Company F, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 8 regt. I. N. G., July 2, 93; tra. to 4 regt. april 30, 92; corp. aug. 3, 92; 2 lt. april 4, 93; capt. may 18, 93.
14. ROZIENE, FREDERICK H., June 1, 1893, Company D, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 6 regt. I. N. G., 87; sergt. 88; 2 lt. July 1, 90; 1 lt. June 18, 91; res. aug. 4, 92; bat. adjt. 1 regt. sept. 24, 92; capt. co. D, 1 regt. June 1, 93.
15. SHAW, ARVIN R., July 22, 1893, Company K, 3d Regiment.
Four years in Iowa Agricultural college cadets, 73-79; capt. co. K, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 22, 93.
16. GLASGOW, JAMES D., August 23, 1893, Company D, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 2 regt. I. N. G., may 4, 93; 1 sergt. July 1, 93; 2 lt. June 28, 88; capt. march 31, 91; res. nov. 22, 92; bat. adjt. 2 regt. June 23, 92; capt. aug. 23, 93.
17. CLARK, JESSE W., October 18, 1893, Company M, 3d Regiment.
Cadet capt. Iowa Wesleyan university; sergt.-maj. 3 bat., 3 regt. I. N. G., June 3, 95; capt. co. M, 3 regt., oct. 13, 93.
18. FISHER, FRANK H., October 27, 1893, Company B, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 4 regt. I. N. G., July 6, 88; sergt. July 26, 90; 2 lt. July 19, 91; 1 lt. jan. 23, 92; tra. to 1 regt. april 30, 91; capt. oct. 27, 93.
19. KIRK, WILLIAM A., November 20, 1893, Company L, 4th Regiment.
2 lt. co. L, 4 regt. I. N. G., July 23, 92; 1 lt. april 6, 93; capt. nov. 29, 93.
20. JOHNSON, ELZA C., December 8, 1893, Company M, 1st Regiment.
Corp. Iowa State university 90; sergt. 91; 1 lt. 93; capt. co. M, 1 regt. I. N. G., dec. 8, 93.
21. TILLIE, JOHN, December 19, 1893, Company C, 2d Regiment.
Iowa Agricultural college bat. as sergt. 86; capt. feb. 87; Pvt. co. C, 2 regt. I. N. G. July, 90; 4 sergt. oct. 92; 1 lt. april 11, 91; capt. dec. 19, 93.
22. KREGER, EDWARD A., December 27, 1893, Company M, 4th Regiment.
Capt. co. M, 4 regt. I. N. G., dec. 27, 93; res. oct. 16, 94; maj. and eng. and sig. off. 2 brig. nov. 23, 94; capt. co. M, 4 regt., nov. 22, 95.
23. CAUGHLAN, HARRY H., January 5, 1894, Company G, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 2 regt. I. N. G., Jan. 2, 87; sergt. July 5, 88; 1 sergt. Jan. 1, 89; 1 lt. June 5, 91; capt. Jan. 5, 94.
24. NORRIS, ARTHUR C., January 15, 1894, Company K, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 3 regt. I. N. G., Jan. 23, 85; corp.; 2 lt. dec. 28, 91; tra. to co. K, 2 regt., april 30, 92; 1 lt. aug. 16, 92.
25. ANTHES, GEORGE P., January 24, 1894, Company F, 2d Regiment.
1 lt. co. F, 2 regt. I. N. G., march 5, 87; res. July 1, 91; capt. co. F, 2 regt. Jan. 24, 94.
26. GOODRELL, WILLIAM H., March 5, 1894, Company I, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 1 ia. inf. may 15, 61; dis. aug. 21, 61; Pvt. co. B, 13 ia. inf. Jan. 31, 62; prom. to 1 lt. co. F sept. 14, 62; prom. to capt. co. B June 12, 65; brev. maj. U. S. vols.; must. out July 24, 65; judge advocate 1 brig. June 18, 90; capt. co. I, 2 regt. march 5, 94.
27. BISHOP, SUMNER T., March 1, 1894, Company A, 3d Regiment.
1 sergt. co. A, 2 regt. I. N. G., march 31, 90; capt. march 5, 91.
28. BANYARD, JOHN E., April 18, 1894, Company B, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 2 Mo. vol. inf. sept. 7, 61; must. out dec. 9, 61; Pvt. co. H, 1 Mo. vol. inf. Jan. 10, 62; sergt. 63; Pvt. co. K, 3 regt. I. N. G., 89; sergt. July 21, 88; 2 lt. may 13, 89; 1 lt. may 12, 91; tra. to co. H, 4 regt. april 30, 92; capt. co. B, 4 regt. april 18, 94.

29. ROWELL, LOUIS J., May 28, 1894, Company M, 2d Regiment.
Two years State University of Iowa; Pvt. co. B, 1 regt. I. N. G. feb. 18, 88; tra. to co. M, 2 regt. april 30, 92; 2 lt. July 20, 92; capt. may 28, 94.
30. ST. JOHN, JAMIN G., June 30, 1894, Company F, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 3 ia. inf. aug. 19, 61, to July 25, 62; re-enlisted feb. 23, 64, m. o. July 18, 65; 5 sergt. co. F, 4 regt. I. N. G. aug. 11, 89; 1 lt. may 27, 84; res. June 29, 89; capt. co. F, 1 regt. June 30, 94.
31. BEFSELL, PETER O., June 14, 1894, Company K, 4th Regiment.
Capt. co. K, 4 regt. I. N. G., June 14, 94.
32. FRENCH, ROBERT T., January 7, 1895, Company R, 5d Regiment.
Pvt. co. R, 2 regt. I. N. G., July 2, 94; capt. Jan. 7, 95.
33. EVANS, GEORGE A., January 13, 1895, Company G, 1st Regiment.
Enlisted in Baker Guards, aug. 74; dis. march, 75; enlisted in co. A, 1 regt. I. N. G., aug. 75; sergt. Jan. 76; dis. June 76; enlisted in co. F, 1 regt. Jan. 77; sergt. dec. 77; must. out nov. 86; enlisted in co. C, 1 regt., nov. 1, 89; corp. dec. 10, 89; sergt. aug. 4, 91; 1 sergt. march 20, 92; 1 lt. aug. 23, 93; capt. Jan. 13, 95.
34. CHANTLAND, WILLIAM T., January 21, 1895, Company G, 4th Regiment.
In bat. of RIASD University of Iowa, Pvt. 86; corp. 89; 1 sergt. 90; capt. 91; 1 lt. co. G, 4 regt. I. N. G., feb. 15, 93; tra. to 4 regt. april 30, 92; capt. Jan. 21, 95.
35. BRANDON, EDWARD H., March 8, 1895, Company D, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 4 regt. I. N. G., June 11, 89; 3 lt. march 19, 92; tra. to 4 regt. april 30, 92; 1 lt. may 18, 94; capt. march 15, 95.
36. PENICK, HARRY O., April 22, 1895, Company H, 2d Regiment.
1 yr. Cathedral School of St. Pauls, Garden City, Long Island; 1 yr. in Riverview Military Academy, N. Y.; cadet U. S. Military Academy from June, 89, to July, 94; sergt. 1 yr.; capt. co. H, 2 regt. I. N. G., april 22, 95.
37. RINEHART, CHARLES H., May 6, 1895, Company I, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 8 regt. I. N. G., april 4, 90; corp. Jan. 2, 92; tra. to co. L, 2 regt. april 30, 92; sergt. march 16, 94; 2 lt. July 15, 94; capt. may 6, 95.
38. BLOCKINGER, BENJAMIN F., June 11, 1895, Company A, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 4 regt. I. N. G., dec. 1, 89; corp. aug. 9, 90; 1 sergt. april 24, 91; 1 lt. July 30, 90; capt. and Insp. a. s. p. 1 regt. march 9, 93; res. may 28, 94; capt. co. A, 1 regt. June 11, 95.
39. KENNISON, FRANK D., June 24, 1895, Company H, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 4 regt. I. N. G., nov. 23, 91; dis. may 8, 94; 1 lt. co. H, 1 regt. July 27, 94; capt. June 24, 95.
40. HART, WILLIAM S., July 18, 1895, Company I, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. I, 4 regt. I. N. G., June 22, 90; sergt. July 31, 91; 2 lt. march 11, 93; tra. to 1 regt. april 30, 92; 1 lt. sept. 23, 90; capt. July 15, 95.
41. ODDE, DAVID W., July 22, 1895, Company E, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 8 regt. I. N. G., June 25, 91; 1 sergt. april, 92; tra. to 4 regt. april 30, 92; 1 lt. June 5, 94; capt. July 22, 95.
42. NUTTING, WINFIELD M., August 12, 1895, Company A, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 8 regt. I. N. G., dec. 5, 89; corp. June 1, 91; tra. to 4 regt. april 30, 92; sergt. may 20, 92; 2 lt. July 15, 93; 1 lt. march 27, 95; capt. aug. 23, 95.
43. BUTTERFIELD, LOUIS H., September 27, 1895, Company D, 3d Regiment.
2 lt. co. D, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 11, 90; capt. sept. 27, 95.
44. STEEPE, WILLIAM F., November 13, 1895, Company C, 3d Regiment.
Corp. co. C, 5 regt. I. N. G., april 19, 89; sergt. april 19, 92; tra. to 3 regt. april 30, 92; 1 sergt. sept. 1, 92; 2 lt. Jan. 3, 94; 1 lt. July 8, 95; capt. nov. 13, 95.
45. STALKER, ISAAC J., November 13, 1895, Company G, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 5 regt. I. N. G., dec. 29, 89; corp. July 30, 90; sergt. dec. 90; tra. to co. G, 2 regt. april 30, 92; 2 lt. July 4, 92; 1 lt. Jan. 30, 94; capt. nov. 13, 95.

46. DEVORE, JAMES E., November 30, 1895, Company A, 5d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 3 regt. I. N. G., Jan. 21, 89; corp. July 21, 91; sergt. aug. 3, 91; 2 lt. dec. 91; 1 lt. march 14, 93; capt. may 9, 93; res. april 16, 95; capt. co. A, 3 regt. nov. 20, 95.
47. LEE, JESSE W., December 14, 1895, Company C, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 2 regt. I. N. G., 88; corp. 90; 2 lt. march 15, 91; 1 lt. dec. 31, 91; trans. to 4 regt. april 30, 92; capt. dec. 14, 95.

First Lieutenants.

1. POSTEN, JOHN T., August 9, 1890, Company B, 5d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 5 regt. I. N. G., 79; corp. 80; color sergt. 3 regt. 81-84; re-enlisted Pvt. co. B, 5 regt., 85; 1 lt. aug. 9, 89; trans. to 3 regt. april 30, 92; re-elected 1 lt. sept. 25, 94.
2. HOLLERAN, FRANK L., June 22, 1892, Company L, 1st Regiment.
2. DINGES, CHARLES V., August 23, 1892, Company J, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. I, 5 regt. I. N. G., dec. 15, 88; sergt. Jan. 1, 89; 2 lt. feb. 14, 89; trans. to 3 regt. april 30, 92; 1 lt. aug. 23, 95.
4. CHAMBERS, FRED C., February 20, 1893, Company F, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 2 regt. I. N. G., march 20, 90; corp. June 8, 92; 1 lt. feb. 20, 92.
5. COOPER, CHARLES J., March 13, 1893, Company K, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 1st regt. I. N. G., april 20, 87; sergt. april 15, 90; 2 lt. Jan. 8, 91; trans. to co. K, 4 regt., april 30, 92; 1 lt. march 13, 93; trans. to 1 regt. June 7, 94.
6. JAEGLI, A. M., April 3, 1893, Company A, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 4 regt. I. N. G., dec. 17, 85; corp. July 25, 88; sergt. march 12, 90; 2 lt. July 11, 90; trans. to 1 regt. april 30, 92; 1 lt. april 3, 93.
7. TRAER, JAMES F., April 10, 1893, Company G, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 1 regt. I. N. G., nov. 26, 87; corp. dec. 12, 87; must. out June 30, 88; re-enlisted July 1, 90; sergt. dec. 10, 90; 1 sergt. June 1, 91; 1 lt. april 10, 93.
8. PEAIRS, EMEISON C., July 22, 1893, Company K, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 5 regt. I. N. G., July 94; dis. may 85; 1 lt. co. K, 3 regt., July 22, 95.
9. FRENCH, WILLIAM H., October 16, 1893, Company M, 3d Regiment.
Four yrs. Iowa Wesleyan University; 1 lt. co. M, 3 regt. I. N. G., oct. 18, 93.
10. FULTON, W. H., November 15, 1893, Company D, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 2 regt. I. N. G., June 6, 90; corp. may 13, 91; 1 sergt. aug. 1, 92; 1 lt. nov. 15, 93.
11. JACKSON, CHARLES F., December 16, 1893, Company C, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 2 regt. I. N. G., July 2, 83; sergt. July 16, 86; 2 lt. april 25, 93; 1 lt. dec. 19, 93.
12. ECKERS, FRANK W., January 5, 1894, Company G, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 2 regt. I. N. G., July 17, 88; corp. Jan. 1, 90; sergt. Jan. 1, 91; 1 sergt. June 23, 91; sergt. maj. 3 bat., 2 regt. oct. 1, 92; 2 lt. co. G, 2 regt., June 12, 93; 1 lt. Jan. 5, 94.
13. DALZELL, THOMAS C., January 15, 1894, Company B, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 2 regt. I. N. G., oct. 29, 91; corp. sept. 1, 92; sergt. aug. 30, 93; 1 lt. Jan. 15, 94.
14. EDSON, LOUIS I., February 27, 1894, Company L, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 5 regt. I. N. G., June 18, 88; corp.; sergt.; trans. to co. L, 3 regt. april 30, 92; 1 lt. feb. 27, 94.
15. FULLER, FRANK M., March 5, 1894, Company A, 2d Regiment.
2 lt. co. A, 2 regt. march 21, 90; 1 lt. march 5, 94.
16. MCKEAN, JOHN, April 18, 1894, Company B, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 3 regt. I. N. G., may 6, 89; corp. June 27, 92; trans. to co. B, 4 regt. april 30, 92; 2 lt. may 30, 93; 1 lt. april 18, 94.
17. SPAULDING, CHARLES B., April 23, 1894, Company D, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 4 regt. I. N. G., June 16, 90; 2 lt. feb. 29, 92; trans. to 1 regt. april 30, 92; 1 lt. april 24, 94.
18. KELLER, ADELBERT H., June 14, 1894, Company K, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 1 regt. I. N. G., may 30, 87; dis. June 15, 90; 1 lt. co. K, 4 regt. June 14, 94.

19. MCCOORD, WILLIAM H., June 30, 1894, Company H, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 1 regt. I. N. G., sept. 20, 89; re-enlisted aug. 6, 91; corp.; sergt.; 2 lt. co. F, 1 regt. feb. 19, 94; 1 lt. June 30, 94; res. as 1 lt. co. F, 1 regt. July 8, 95; 1 lt. co. H, 1 regt. July 1, 95.
20. THOMPSON, REA C., August 6, 1894, Company B, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 1 regt. I. N. G., June 26, 91; 1 lt. aug. 5, 94.
21. WALTERS, WILLIAM H., September 22, 1894, Company E, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 5 regt. I. N. G., sept. 1, 81; corp.; sergt.; trans. to 3 regt. april 30, 92; 2 lt. nov. 18, 93; 1 lt. sept. 22, 94.
22. GOODWIN, JOHN C., November 15, 1894, Company E, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 1 regt. I. N. G., march 16, 91; sergt. may 12, 94; 1 lt. nov. 12, 94.
23. POMEROY, DEFOREST, November 22, 1894, Company L, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. L, 4 regt. I. N. G., July 23, 92; corp. april 27, 93; sergt. Jan. 18, 94; 1 lt. nov. 22, 94.
24. GATES, ERNEST P., January 21, 1895, Company G, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 6 regt. I. N. G., feb. 13, 92; trans. to 4 regt. april 30, 92; corp. aug. 8, 92; sergt. nov. 7, 92; 1 sergt. march 29, 93; 2 lt. July 19, 94; 1 lt. Jan. 21, 95.
25. HOUGHTON, JOHN N., January 28, 1895, Company K, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 3 regt. I. N. G., april 4, 89; trans. to co. K, 2 regt. april 30, 92; corp. may 1, 92; 2 lt. aug. 17, 92; 1 lt. Jan. 28, 93.
26. MCCULLOUGH, HARRY W., February 4, 1895, Company C, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 1 regt. I. N. G., feb. 25, 86; corp. dec. 23, 86; dis. feb. 23, 91; re-enlisted feb. 25, 91; sergt. feb. 6, 93; 2 lt. aug. 21, 93; 1 lt. feb. 4, 95.
27. WHEELER, FRANK D., February 5, 1895, Company A, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 1 regt. I. N. G., June 20, 90; corp. July 10, 91; trans. to co. I, 4 regt. april 30, 92; sergt. may 15, 92; 2 lt. July 23, 92; 1 lt. feb. 3, 95.
28. HOPPE, FRED A., March 15, 1895, Company D, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 6 regt. I. N. G., may 16, 88; corp. July 16, 89; sergt. may 5, 90; trans. to 4 regt. april 30, 92; 2 lt. may 28, 94; 1 lt. march 15, 95.
29. ALDRICH, CHARLES S., April 8, 1895, Company M, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. M, 2 regt. I. N. G., feb. 18, 88; 2 lt. april 8, 95.
30. HILLS, FRED A., April 22, 1895, Company H, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 15, 87; tra. to 8 regt.; corp. July 23, 92; tra. to 4 regt. 92; sergt. dec. 19, 92; 1 sergt. feb. 19, 94; 2 lt. June 18, 94; 1 lt. april 22, 95.
31. PHILLIPS, WILLIAMS J., April 29, 1895, Company E, 2d Regiment.
Corp. co. E, 2 regt. I. N. G., July 10, 90; sergt. 92; 2 lt. Jan. 20, 93; 1 lt. april 29, 95.
32. KENNEDY, HENRY T., May 6, 1895, Company L, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 3 regt. I. N. G., oct. 12, 91; tra. to co. L, 2 regt., april 30, 92; sergt. march 10, 94; 1 lt. may 6, 95.
33. BARGER, WILL H., June 25, 1895, Company H, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 2 regt. I. N. G., april 23, 92; 1 lt. June 25, 95.
34. KISSICK, FRANK P., July 1, 1895, Company F, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 8, 90; corp. June 5, 91; sergt. nov. 18, 91; 1 lt. July 1, 95.
35. WRIGHT, ORA L., July 11, 1895, Company D, 3d Regiment.
36. WILKINSON, WILLIAM H., July 22, 1895, Company E, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 8 regt. I. N. G., oct. 21, 86; re-enlisted oct. 21, 91; 2 lt. march 8, 92; res. march 16, 92; 1 lt. co. E, 4 regt., July 22, 93.
37. COLSCH, NICHOLAS, July 29, 1895, Company I, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. I, 4 regt. I. N. G., June 25, 86; tra. to 1 regt. april 30, 92; corp. oct. 5, 92; sergt. July 1, 93; re-enlisted June 25, 94; 1 lt. July 29, 95.
38. DIKE, CHESTER T., August 12, 1895, Company A, 4th Regiment.
Four years Cornell college; pt. co. A, 6 regt. I. N. G., nov. 2, 87; corp.; sergt.; tra. to 4 regt. april 30, 92; 2 lt. march 27, 93; 1 lt. aug. 12, 95.

39. CHERRY, EUGENE F. T., September 30, 1895, Company I, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 3 regt. I. N. G., April 15, 99; corp. sept. 29, 91; tra. to co. I, 2 regt., April 30, 92; sergt., May 21, 94; 2 lt. March 25, 95; 1 lt. Sept. 20, 95.
40. EVANS, FRANK E., November 13, 1895, Company G, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 3 regt. I. N. G., Dec. 13, 91; 1 lt. Nov. 13, 95.
41. GROOM, ALBERT M., November 13, 1895, Company A, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 29, 99; corp. Aug. 3, 91; sergt. Feb. 12, 92; 2 lt. May 9, 93; elected capt. May 30, 95, declined; 1 lt. Nov. 13, 95.
42. SHARDLOW, WILLIAM, November 22, 1895, Company M, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. M, 4 regt. I. N. G., Dec. 23, 91; corp. Feb. 8, 91; sergt. Nov. 25, 94; 2 lt. June 25, 95; 1 lt. Nov. 23, 95.
43. BASS, GEORGE E., December 14, 1895, Company C, 4th Regiment.
Two and one-half years Iowa Agricultural college; Pvt. co. C, 6 regt. I. N. G., Oct. 12, 88; tra. to 1 regt. April 30, 92; sergt. Aug. 1, 93; 2 lt. Feb. 23, 94; 1 lt. Dec. 14, 95.
44. HULL, JOHN A., December 31, 1895, Company H, 3d Regiment.
New York Military academy; 4 years state university of Iowa; Pvt. co. H, 3 regt., July 15, 89; dis. Sept. 9, 90; bat. sergt.-maj. July 17, 94; reg. sergt.-maj. July 28, 94; 2 lt. co. H, 3 regt., July 28, 95; 1 lt. Dec. 31, 95.
- Second Lieutenants.*
1. MARQUIS, CHARLES R., June 22, 1892, Company L, 1st Regiment.
Two yrs. Michigan Military academy; 2 lt. co. L, 1 regt. I. N. G., June 22, 92.
2. WIDNER, WILLIAM B., Aug. 20, 1892, Company I, 3d Regiment.
One yr. in Corning academy; Pvt. co. I, 5 regt. I. N. G., July 14, 87; corp.; sergt.; trans. to 2 regt. April 30, 92; 2 lt. Aug. 29, 92.
3. DAVIS, HERBERT, Feb. 20, 1893, Company F, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 2 regt. I. N. G., Aug. 3, 89; corp. June 8, 92; 2 lt. Feb. 20, 93.
4. McHOBERTS, PETER W., March 13, 1893, Company K, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 1 regt. I. N. G., June 22, 84; corp. April 19, 90; sergt. Jan. 19, 91, trans. to co. K, 4 regt., April 30, 92; 2 lt. March 22, 93; trans. to 1 regt. June 7, 94.
5. PRYOR, WILL O., April 3, 1893, Company L, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 5 regt. I. N. G., Aug. 90; corp.; sergt.; trans. to co. L, 3 regt., April 30, 92; 2 lt. April 3, 93.
6. YOUNG, CHARLES F., April 19, 1893, Company G, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 1 regt. I. N. G., Nov. 27, 87, corp. Jan. 24, 90; sergt. June 1, 91; 2 lt. April 19, 93.
7. DAUGHERTY, ANDREW E., May 10, 1893, Company F, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 4th regt. I. N. G., April 30, 92; corp. Aug. 5, 92; sergt. Aug. 20, 92; 2 lt. May 10, 93.
8. LOGAN, GUY E., Oct. 18, 1893, Company M, 3d Regiment.
9. BUGGY, JOHN F., Nov. 28, 1893, Company I, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. I, 4 regt. I. N. G., July 6, 90; corp. July 8, 91; trans. to 1 regt. April 30, 92; sergt. Aug. 24, 92; 2 lt. Nov. 28, 93.
10. HARVEY, DAVID W., Nov. 29, 1893, Company D, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 2 regt. I. N. G., March 22, 92; 2 lt. Nov. 29, 93.
11. NEIDIG, FRANK A., December 19, 1893, Company C, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 2 regt. I. N. G., May 12, 90; corp. Oct. 84; sergt. Oct. 91; 2 lt. Dec. 19, 93.
12. TINDELL, CHARLES S., Jan. 5, 1894, Company G, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 2 regt. I. N. G., Dec. 7, 89; corp. Aug. 9, 90; sergt. June 23, 91; 1 sergt. June 25, 93; 2 lt. Jan. 5, 94.
13. ROLLINS, THOMAS H. R., March 5, 1894, Company A, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 2 regt. I. N. G., July 7, 91; sergt. July 7, 91; 2 lt. March 5, 94.
14. DANFORTH, CALVIN A., May 7, 1894, Company D, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 1 regt. I. N. G., July 30, 91; 2 lt. May 7, 94.

15. SHINKLE, WILMER L., May 18, 1894, Company M, 1st Regiment.
Sergt. co. M, 1 regt. I. N. G., Dec. 8, 93; 2 lt. May 18, 94.
16. HENRY, CLAUD M., June 14, 1894, Company K, 4th Regiment.
17. KRIEGER, CHARLES A., August 5, 1894, Company F, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 4 regt. I. N. G., Sept. 27, 89; corp. July 25, 91; trans. to 1 regt. April 30, 92; 1 lt. June 13, 92; capt. Nov. 11, 93; res. June 13, 94; re-enlisted June 30, 94; 2 lt. Aug. 6, 94.
18. McHOBERTS, ADELBERT H., September 22, 1894, Company E, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 3 regt. I. N. G., June, 82; sergt. Aug. 37; trans. to 3 regt. April 30, 92; 2 lt. Sept. 22, 94.
19. SCHENCK, LOUIS C., November 12, 1894, Company F, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 1 regt. I. N. G., Oct. 1, 91; corp. May 12, 91; 2 lt. Nov. 12, 94.
20. RHODES, DANIEL A., January 21, 1895, Company G, 4th Regiment.
Four years Iowa State Normal School; sergt. co. G, 4 regt. I. N. G., April 3, 94; 1 sergt.; 2 lt. Jan. 21, 95.
21. MOORE, ERNEST R., February 4, 1895, Company C, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 1 regt. I. N. G., July 2, 87; corp. June 27, 92; sergt. Oct. 30, 93; 2 lt. Feb. 4, 95.
22. BINGLAND, EDMUND A., February 5, 1895, Company I, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 1 regt. I. N. G., May 25, 91; trans. to co. I, 4 regt. April 30, 92; sergt. July 23, 92; 2 lt. Feb. 5, 93.
23. DAVIS, CHARLES O., March 4, 1895, Company K, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 3 regt. I. N. G., June 23, 89; dis. July 5, 94; recalled co. K, 3 regt. July 20, 91; 2 lt. March 4, 95.
24. CUSHING, JOHN G., April 1, 1895, Company A, 1st Regiment.
Corp. co. A, 1 regt. I. N. G., June 18, 90; sergt.; 1 sergt.; 2 lt. April 1, 93.
25. GUNSOLUS, FRANK H., April 8, 1895, Company M, 2d Regiment.
State University of Iowa; Pvt. co. B, 1 regt. Jan. 4, 90; corp.; sergt.; trans. to co. M, 2 regt. April 30, 92; 2 lt. April 8, 95.
26. NICHOLS, HENRY D., April 9, 1895, Company L, 4th Regiment.
Morgan Park Military Academy 1887-88; Pvt. co. L, 4 regt. I. N. G., July 23, 92; corp. Aug. 1, 92; sergt. April 27, 93; 2 lt. April 9, 95.
27. GOOCH, HARRY A., April 22, 1895, Company H, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 4 regt. I. N. G., Nov. 21, 91; corp. May 23, 93; sergt. July 13, 93; 2 lt. April 22, 95.
28. McMURRAY, WILLIAM E., May 5, 1895, Company L, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 2 regt. I. N. G., March 14, 92; trans. to co. L, 2 regt. April 30, 92; sergt. March 15, 94; 2 lt. May 5, 95.
29. SWEARINEN, JESSE, May 30, 1895, Company F, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. F, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 3, 87; re-enlisted 1 July 25, 94; 2 lt. May 30, 95.
30. WHITLOCK, GEORGE E., June 25, 1895, Company H, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 2 regt. I. N. G., April 22, 91; 2 lt. June 25, 95.
31. ABEY, RODNEY M., July 1, 1895, Company H, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 1 regt. I. N. G., Aug. 7, 94; 2 lt. July 1, 95.
32. JONES, JACOB H., July 1, 1895, Company G, 2d Regiment.
Pvt. co. G, 2d regt. I. N. G., March 4, 92; corp. Aug. 1, 94; sergt. March 16, 95; 2 lt. July 1, 95.
33. BROWN, THOMAS A., July 5, 1895, Company C, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 3 regt. I. N. G., May 8, 92; corp. Aug. 11, 93; sergt. June 15, 93; trans. to 3 regt. April 30, 92; 1 sergt. Jan. 12, 95; 2 lt. July 5, 95.
34. COLE, OSCAR M., July 5, 1895, Company E, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 2 regt. I. N. G., May 1, 88; must. out June 6, 90; re-enlisted June 14, 90; dis. June 14, 95; re-enlisted June 14, 95; 2 lt. July 5, 95.

35. GURY, JOSEPH A., July 15, 1895, Company B, 1st Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 1 regt., aug. 34, 92; sergt., dec. 7, 93; 2 lt., July 15, 95.
36. MUIR, DAVID, July 17, 1895, co. D, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 4 regt. I. N. G., June 29, 94; corp., march 23, 95; 2 lt., July 17, 95.
37. SWAFFORD, WILBER B., July 22, 1895, Company E, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 4 regt. I. N. G., dec. 1, 90; 2 lt., July 22, 95.
38. THORNBERG, LORENZO E., July 24, 1895, Company B, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. E, 4 regt. I. N. G., July 30, 88; trans. to co. B, 4 regt., april 30, 92; corp., July 31, 93; sergt., april 29, 94; 2 lt., July 24, 95.
39. MATTERSON, JACOB H., July 29, 1895, Company B, 5d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 5d regt. I. N. G., april 10, 89; re-enlisted may 29, 89; corp., dec. 88; sergt., June 90; 1 sergt., oct. 92; re-enlisted may 30, 93; 2 lt., July 29, 95.
40. LONG, LEE, August 12, 1895, Company A, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 4 regt. I. N. G., may 28, 10; trans. to 4 regt., april 30, 92; 2 lt., aug. 12, 95.
41. STOCKING, LEIGH A., September 30, 1895, Company I, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 3 regt. I. N. G., June 10, 89; corp.; sergt.; re-enlisted June 18, 94; 2 lt., sept. 30, 95.
42. POSTON, ADAM, November 14, 1895, Company B, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. B, 3 regt. I. N. G., april 7, 90; re-enlisted april 2, 95; 2 lt., nov. 14, 95.
43. BLYLER, LA FOREST, November 15, 1895, Company A, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. A, 3 regt. I. N. G., aug. 1, 92; re-enlisted aug. 1, 93; 2 lt., nov. 15, 95.
44. BEITZELL, EDWIN E., November 15, 1895, Company D, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. D, 3 regt. I. N. G., July 14, 93; 2 lt., nov. 15, 95.
45. PRINGLE, FRANK G., December 11, 1895, Company C, 4th Regiment.
Pvt. co. C, 4 regt. I. N. G., July 6, 93; 2 lt., dec. 11, 95.
46. BAKER, FRED L., December 31, 1895, Company H, 3d Regiment.
Pvt. co. H, 3 regt. I. N. G., Jan. 17, 91; 2 lt., dec. 31, 95.

ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

Authorized and instituted in conformity to General Orders No. 35, series of 1892, which provides: "That all commissioned officers of the Iowa National Guard who shall have held continuous rank in the state military service for a period of ten years, or who have served fifteen years therein since the year 1861, or who shall have performed highly meritorious service for a shorter period, may, upon their honorable retirement from service, be carried upon a roll to be established and maintained in the adjutant-general's office.—THE ROLL OF RETIRED OFFICERS"—and shall be entitled to wear on state occasions the uniform of the highest rank which they may have held."

[The military records of these officers will be found in the orders noted after their names.]

- Major-General WILLIAM L. ALEXANDER, Adjutant-General.—G. O. No. 28, September 22, 1892.
- Major-General BYRON A. BEESON, Adjutant-General.—G. O. No. 38, September 22, 1892.
- Major-General GEORGE GREENE, Adjutant-General.—G. O. No. 4, February 13, 1894.
- Brigadier-General GEORGE P. HANAWALT, Surgeon-General.—G. O. No. 38, September 22, 1892.
- Brigadier-General W. W. ELLIS, Commissary-General.—G. O. No. 38, September 22, 1892.
- Brigadier-General J. H. SWENEY, Inspector-General.—G. O. No. 38, September 22, 1892 and G. O. No. 44, September 31, 1892.
- Brigadier-General CHARLES S. BENTLEY, Second Brigade.—G. O. No. 40, October 1, 1892.
- Brigadier-General M. M. MARSHALL, Commissary-General.—G. O. No. 4, February 13, 1894.
- Brigadier-General WILLIAM L. DAVIS, Second Brigade.—G. O. No. 21, November 24, 1894.
- Colonel A. G. STEWART, Fourth Regiment.—G. O. No. 38, September 22, 1892.
- Colonel JAMES G. GILCHRIST, Third Regiment.—G. O. No. 38, September 22, 1892.
- Colonel GEORGE B. CASTLE, Fifth Regiment.—G. O. No. 38, September 22, 1892.
- Colonel C. W. BOUTIN, Sixth Regiment.—G. O. No. 38, September 22, 1892, and G. O. No. 40, October 6, 1892.
- Colonel PARKER W. McMANUS, Second Regiment.—G. O. No. 19, December 23, 1893.
- Lieutenant-Colonel JESSE W. CHEEK, Aid-de-Camp.—G. O. No. 38, September 22, 1892.
- Lieutenant-Colonel L. B. RAYMOND, Sixth Regiment.—G. O. No. 38, September 22, 1892.
- Lieutenant-Colonel STEVE E. GATE, Aid-de-Camp.—G. O. No. 38, September 22, 1892.
- Lieutenant-Colonel DARIUS ORR, Fourth Regiment.—G. O. No. 4, April 29, 1893.
- Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. GABLE, Surgeon, Second Brigade.—G. O. No. 4, January 19, 1895.
- Major CHARLES L. DAVIDSON, Judge Advocate, Second Brigade.—G. O. No. 5, April 30, 1892.
- Major J. T. CONNOR, Second Regiment.—G. O. No. 38, October 30, 1892.
- Major JAMES G. POTTSBERRY, Second Regiment.—G. O. No. 38, November 16, 1892.
- Major FEELE KENWORTHY, Inspector Small Arms Practice, Second Brigade.—G. O. No. 4, January 18, 1895.
- Captain FRED E. WELKEG, Company C, Second Regiment.—G. O. No. 38, September 22, 1892.
- Captain AURELIA L. BURNELL, Inspector Small Arms Practice, Sixth Regiment.—G. O. No. 44, September 30, 1892.
- Captain R. A. NICHOLS, Company I, First Regiment.—G. O. No. 18, October 20, 1893.
- Captain HENRY W. GILBERT, Company B, Second Regiment.—G. O. No. 2, January 18, 1894.
- Captain CHARLES F. GARDNER, Company K, First Regiment.—G. O. No. 7, April 18, 1894.
- Second Lieutenant ANDREW J. HENRY, Company E, Fourth Regiment.—G. O. No. 7, April 18, 1894.