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**Report of the Secretary of War; being part of the message and documents communicated to the two Houses of Congress at the beginning of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, 1895.**

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REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF WAR;

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

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VOLUME I.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1895.



# REPORT

OF

# THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, November 26, 1895.*

To the PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the operations of this Department for the past year.

The expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, the appropriations for the present year, and the estimates of amounts required for the year beginning July 1, 1896, are shown in the following statement:

Title.	Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.	Appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.	Estimates for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.
Salaries and contingent expenses .....	\$1, 574, 169. 22	\$1, 498, 996. 00	\$1, 506, 896. 00
Pay, etc., of the Army.....	12, 924, 834. 56	13, 002, 618. 09	13, 543, 464. 63
Subsistence of the Army.....	1, 622, 876. 80	1, 650, 000. 00	1, 754, 321. 40
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department .....	2, 032, 788. 80	2, 300, 000. 00	2, 300, 000. 00
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department...	565, 704. 86	600, 000. 00	600, 000. 00
Barracks, quarters, and hospital construction.....	725, 178. 41	802, 000. 00	860, 000. 00
Shooting ranges, and contingencies of the Army ...	19, 658. 62	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00
Cavalry and artillery horses.....	70, 185. 14	80, 000. 00	100, 000. 00
Army transportation.....	2, 391, 293. 76	2, 450, 000. 00	2, 500, 000. 00
Clothing, and camp and garrison equipage .....	900, 790. 62	1, 100, 000. 00	1, 100, 000. 00
Expenses of recruiting.....	60, 512. 56		
Medical Department.....	119, 119. 92	173, 500. 00	165, 500. 00
Ordnance Department.....	1, 153, 582. 02	1, 026, 600. 00	1, 101, 600. 00
Military Academy.....	705, 849. 26	464, 261. 66	619, 169. 61
Fortifications and seacoast defenses .....	2, 354, 598. 90	1, 904, 557. 50	7, 414, 633. 00
Arsenals, etc.....	340, 710. 24	259, 250. 00	548, 436. 50
Rivers and harbors.....	19, 506, 094. 47	11, 452, 115. 00	11, 744, 597. 00
Parks, cemeteries, military posts, etc .....	983, 142. 32	769, 301. 00	1, 469, 880. 00
National Soldiers' Homes .....	2, 593, 058. 52	3, 139, 846. 00	3, 491, 707. 26
Artificial limbs, etc .....	201, 684. 69	132, 000. 00	577, 000. 00
Buildings and grounds at Washington.....	109, 253. 20	155, 036. 50	148, 109. 70
Miscellaneous items.....	2, 032, 693. 55	481, 490. 00	375, 328. 35
Total.....	52, 987, 780. 44	43, 466, 571. 75	51, 945, 643. 45



## OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

The reports of the officers in command of the several geographical departments show that the year has been tranquil and undisturbed by Indian outbreaks, domestic violence, or troubles on the border. Steady and general effort to improve the service has brought the troops everywhere to a highly satisfactory condition as to discipline, efficiency in military exercises, and soldierly, patriotic spirit. The Army is better fed, clothed, and housed than ever before, and the policy zealously pursued of promoting the personal comfort of the officers and men has resulted in a devotion to the service which is everywhere apparent. It can be said with confidence that never in its history has the present condition of the Army been surpassed.

Late in July, in compliance with the request of the Secretary of the Interior, prompted by dispatches from the governor of the State, a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry were ordered to the Jacksons Hole country in Wyoming to prevent conflict between citizens and Indians, protect the lives of the settlers, and return the Indians, chiefly of the Bannock tribe, to their reservations. None of the reports of conflicts extensively published were verified, and upon the approach of the troops the Indians, who it transpired were engaged in hunting under their treaty rights, quietly retired to their reservations. The only casualties of the affair were the death of one Indian and the wounding of another, who were shot by a local constable and his deputies, from whom they were endeavoring to escape. No injury whatever was done to the life or property of any settler.

## STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The full strength of the Army authorized by law is now:

Cavalry officers.....	432
Artillery officers.....	280
Infantry officers.....	877
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Total officers of the line.....	1,589
General officers and in staff departments.....	537
<hr/>	
Total officers.....	2,126
<hr/>	
Enlisted men of cavalry.....	6,170
Enlisted men of artillery.....	4,025

Enlisted men of infantry .....	13, 125
Enlisted men of engineers.....	500
<hr/>	
Total enlisted men in companies and regiments.....	23, 820
Enlisted men in detachments and unassigned to regiments.....	1, 180
<hr/>	
Total authorized under act June 18, 1874 .....	25, 000
Enlisted men, hospital corps, act March 1, 1887 .....	706
<hr/>	
Total all enlisted men.....	25, 706

The number of enlisted men in service on October 31 was 25,358. Deducting the sick, those in confinement, recruits not yet joined, those absent on furlough, and others employed in staff departments or on detached service, the effective field strength on the same date was 20,584 of all arms.

For the last two years the Department has steadily pursued the policy of restoring officers to their commands and reducing, wherever possible, the number of those on detached duty. In January, 1893, the number of officers serving with their regiments was 1,013; in September last it was 1,229. On the former date officers on detached duty numbered 402, on the latter date 342. Officers of the line assigned to duty at Washington and at department headquarters have been reduced from 67 to 35, those on recruiting service have been reduced from 98 to 33, while assignments with the National Guard of the States, and as instructors at the military schools and colleges, have been increased from 92 to 128, and the number acting as Indian agents from 5 to 19.

#### THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

Changes established in the method of recruiting during the past two years have considerably reduced the cost of that service, while perceptibly increasing the effective strength of the Army. Nine recruiting stations have been closed within that time, and the number of officers detached on general recruiting service has decreased from 64 in September, 1894, to 24 in October, 1895. The effort to increase enlistments at posts, and thus reduce transportation, shows very satisfactory results. By the act of August 1, 1894, enlistments were confined to citizens, or those who had declared their intentions to become such, not over 30 years of age, and able to speak, read, and write the English language. This law has greatly improved the personnel of the Army and has not impeded required enlistments. Of the 7,780 men recruited during the year, 5,518 were native born and 2,262 foreign born. The strictness of the examinations, physical,

mental, and moral, may be measured from the fact that 38,240 applicants were rejected.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The operations of the Quartermaster's Department during the year, as well as for the whole period of the present Quartermaster General's incumbency, about to close, have been conducted with marked economy and efficiency. Excellent progress has been made during the year in the construction of new barracks and quarters. Fort Harrison, at Helena, Mont., and Fort Crook, at Omaha, are already garrisoned, and the established post at Little Rock will be occupied early in the coming year, while new buildings at Fort Myer and elsewhere will soon provide for additional troops. General repairs and care in renovation have put many of the older posts in good condition.

The receipts from the seventy-three post exchanges in operation were \$1,518,455, the expenses \$1,189,233, leaving a balance of \$329,222, of which \$255,837 were returned as dividends. Many of the exchanges now have libraries, gymnasiums, and appliances for out-of-door sports. The receipts of the canteens have been reduced from 75 per cent six years ago to 40 per cent during the present year.

The health record of the Army for the year is the best annual statement ever consolidated from the returns of the medical officers, for while the death rate is a fraction higher than the lowest ever recorded, the other rates are by far lower than they ever have been in the history of our service. The death rate from disease was 4.55, compared with 3.95 in 1889, the lowest rate recorded, and 5.64 the average for the last decade. The number of admissions to hospital per 1,000 mean strength was 845, compared with an average of 1,121 for the last ten years. The rate of nonefficiency was 34, compared with 42 for the last decade, and the average number of days lost by each man was 12.6, compared with 15.5 for the decade. Alcoholism, as a cause of nonefficiency, has notably declined in the past few years.

The trials by general court-martial for the year ended August 31, 1895, were 1,728, compared with 2,189 for the previous year; of inferior courts-martial 10,997, compared with 15,086 last year, thus corroborating the reports from all officers of a noteworthy improvement in the morale and discipline of the Army. Authority is again asked from Congress to compel civilians to testify before general courts-martial when such evidence is necessary.

## PAY DEPARTMENT.

I concur in the recommendation of the Paymaster-General that the entire amount of pay earned by each enlisted man be paid to him monthly. The existing statutes which require a retention of a small part of each soldier's pay were enacted at a time when Army garrisons were scattered throughout the remote frontiers and the needs of the discharged soldier to enable him to reach the place of enlistment were much greater than now. At the end of five years each man would have due him \$72 of retained pay. The term of enlistment is now reduced to three years, and the retention during a first enlistment is only \$12, a sum that the soldier does not need to enable him to reach his home, and which he could better use from month to month as earned.

I also concur in the further recommendations of the Paymaster-General to the effect that there be established a uniform rate of commutation for subsistence and clothing of all retired enlisted men, and that credit sales of subsistence stores to enlisted men, except when serving in the field, be discontinued.

A considerable reduction by Congress of the estimates of the Pay Department, which failed to take into consideration various contingencies, and the enactment of extraordinary legislation increasing temporarily the demands upon the pay appropriation without making adequate provision therefor, left the Paymaster-General without sufficient funds to meet the Army pay roll for the last month of the year.

The situation threatened much hardship among officers and men, who usually rely upon their monthly salaries to pay current expenses. It was averted, however, by an unofficial arrangement under which the necessary amount was advanced to meet these accounts in full, and the assignments of the same are held by the National City Bank, New York, the Secretary of War having assumed the personal responsibility of guaranteeing their payment. A deficiency appropriation of \$24,000, or so much as may be necessary to extinguish the debt, is recommended.

## BATTALION FORMATION.

By far the most essential need of our Army to-day is the adoption of the three-battalion formation. The reasons for this change and a way to provide it were stated in the report of the Department for 1894, which I here repeat in substance:

I earnestly recommend that Congress enact the legislation necessary to establish in the Army the battalion formation now adopted

by the armies of every other civilized nation. As necessary to effect that change I recommend the removal of the limit of 25,000 men fixed by the act of June 18, 1874, and a return to the limit fixed by the act of July 15, 1870. Legislative approval of these two propositions will restore to the effective force about 4,000 enlisted men, bringing the actual strength of the Army up to the nominal strength now fixed by law. By these changes the Army will be increased in efficiency 20 per cent, in numbers about  $16\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, and in cost of maintenance only about 6 per cent.

In brief, it is proposed that two companies be added to each of the twenty-five infantry regiments, so that each shall consist of three battalions of four companies, and that two foot batteries be added to each of the five artillery regiments. No increase in the cavalry is proposed.

The organization of the line of the Army has undergone no material change since the close of the civil war. During this period of thirty years every large foreign army has been completely reorganized. Changes and improvements in arms, ammunition, and equipments have forced upon the leading strategists and tacticians of the great armies of the world the necessity of a broad departure from the old systems. All have adopted the battalion as the tactical unit for infantry and artillery serving as infantry, and nearly all the equivalent of the squadron as the cavalry unit. The light artillery battalion has a similar composition. Should our Army ever be brought into collision with disciplined foreign troops, our present formation would prove so defective as to probably turn the scale against us in a conflict on terms otherwise equal.

For some years the Secretaries of War, the generals commanding the Army, and the most eminent authorities in military science in this country have urged the adoption of the battalion formation, and our most progressive and best informed officers believe that the organization of our small Army should embody this universally approved result of modern military thought.

Four companies are as large a body as it is now possible for one officer to lead and control in action. Formerly and down to a recent date, the colonel could see and direct the movements of all the men of his regiment, who marched and fought in double rank with touch of elbows. Under such conditions a regiment of 1,000 men occupied a front on the battle line no greater than would now be covered by a small battalion of one-third that number. A few years ago small-arms

fire was ineffective at distances greater than 600 or 800 yards, while now it will be deadly at ranges of 2,000 yards, or at even greater distances. In modern warfare the men will act in small groups or singly, and the advance will be made in successive lines in open order. Perfect organization and perfect control by the commander of each unit will be absolutely essential to efficiency and success in the field.

The National Guard of several of the States, more progressive than the General Government, already has the battalion organization, and our own Army is being instructed as thoroughly as our defective system will permit, battalions of from two to five companies being improvised in the different garrisons.

By restoring to the military establishment the strength allowed up to 1874, and providing for the battalion formation, with a few minor changes, the organization of the Army will be:

*Cavalry*: Ten regiments of 3 squadrons each; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 extra captains for adjutant and quartermaster, 5 noncommissioned staff; each squadron, 1 major or lieutenant-colonel, and 4 troops; each troop, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 50 enlisted men.

*Artillery*: Five regiments of 3 foot battalions and 1 field artillery battalion each; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 extra captains for adjutant and quartermaster, and 5 noncommissioned staff; each foot battalion, 1 major or lieutenant-colonel and 4 batteries; the field artillery battalion, 1 major and 2 field batteries; each foot battery, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 65 enlisted men; each field battery, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, and 75 enlisted men.

*Infantry*: Twenty-five regiments of 3 battalions each; 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 extra captains for adjutant and quartermaster, 5 noncommissioned staff; each battalion, 1 major or lieutenant-colonel and 4 companies; each company, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 55 enlisted men.

The distribution of officers and men would then be about as follows:

	Col- onels.	Lien- tenant- col- onels.	Majors.	Cap- tains.	Lieu- tenants.	Troops, bat- teries, or com- panies.	Total officers pro- posed.	Officers now allowed each arm.	Enlisted men pro- posed.
Cavalry .....	10	10	20	140	240	120	420	430	6,050
Artillery .....	5	5	15	80	150	70	255	280	4,675
Infantry .....	25	25	50	350	600	300	1,050	875	16,625
Total .....	40	40	85	570	990	490	1,725	1,585	27,350
Now authorized .....	40	40	70	430	1,005	430	.....	1,585	23,759
Increase .....	.....	.....	15	140	.....	60	.....	.....	3,591
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....

The battalion of engineers would remain as now with 4 companies of 500 men, making an aggregate of 27,850 of all arms, and a sufficient number remaining for the hospital corps, noncommissioned staff, ordnance detachment, Indian scouts, and other unattached men, to make a total of 30,000. When deductions are made for the sick, absentees, etc., the effective strength of the Army would be about 25,000 soldiers and 40 field guns.

The formation desired admits of rapid and great expansion to meet the exigencies of actual warfare, and is especially adaptable to the small force constituting the peace establishment of the United States. Twelve years ago, before retiring from command, General Sherman pointed out the great advantage of such an organization as enabling us to put a large and effective force in the field upon short notice, by merely enlisting a sufficient number of additional private soldiers, the regiment being always ready for this expansion.

Resolving the effect of these changes into money it appears that for pay, rations, and clothing of the increased number of enlisted men proposed an increase of \$1,200,000 in annual appropriations will be required. Retrenchment in the administrative branches of the War Department has considerably reduced expenditures, and the estimates contemplate further retrenchment. These economies in the administration of the War Department may properly be turned to the benefit of the Army, and so regarded, the proposed increase in numbers and the higher efficiency in organization of the enlisted men may be obtained at a comparatively small increase over sums hitherto appropriated annually for support of the regular force.

The proposition outlined contemplates an increase in the number of line officers, involving an increase for salaries of about \$200,000. This increase of expenditures should be met and more than overcome by reductions in the expenditures for the staff.

#### ARMY REGULATIONS.

A new edition of the Army Regulations has recently been published and distributed. It replaces the last compilation of this nature which appeared in 1889. The systems of drill for the three arms of the service are now being revised.

## STAFF REORGANIZATION.

The officers of the Army are distributed by the existing laws to the staff and line as follows:

	Major-generals.	Brigadier-generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Additional second lieutenants.	Total.
Of the staff—										
Adjutant-General's Department.....		1	4	6	4					15
Inspector-General's Department.....		1	2	2	2					7
Judge-Advocate-General's Department.....		1	1	3	3					8
Quartermaster's Department.....		1	4	8	14	30				57
Subsistence Department.....		1	2	3	8	8				22
Medical Department.....		1	6	10	50	74	36			177
Pay Department.....		1	2	3	20					26
Corps of Engineers.....		1	6	12	24	30	26	10	4	113
Ordnance Department.....		1	3	4	10	23	13			54
Signal Corps.....		1			1	5	3			10
Record and Pension Office.....			1							1
Post and regimental chaplains.....						30				30
Total staff.....		10	31	51	136	202	78	10	4	520
Total line.....			40	40	70	434	570	435	3	1,592
General officers.....	3	6								9

From this it appears that about one-fourth of all the officers are permanently assigned to staff duties. Of the entire amount, \$5,069,000, appropriated for the current fiscal year for pay of officers, nearly one-third, \$1,610,000, was required for the salaries of the staff. It must be conceded that the ratio of staff to line in our military establishment is decidedly out of proper proportion, and that attention may well be directed to some adjustment which will in effect increase efficiency and at the same time permit the transfer of a fund of no small amount to purposes tending to promote the welfare of the whole service.

Some of the staff departments have active and arduous employment of a strictly technical nature for all their officers, but in others the number employed is beyond any present or probable necessity, and in many instances their military rank is quite inconsistent with the purely business functions they perform. The correct administration of this latter class of departments demands radical reductions and consolidations, some of which were outlined in my last report and others it would not be difficult to suggest.

The present chiefs of bureaus in the staff organization of the Army are capable and efficient men. They are in every way worthy of the



responsible places they occupy and zealous in the faithful performance of duty. The wisdom, however, of continuing the present system of selection may well be questioned.

Following the close of the last war, and up to the present time, in the assignments to staff places successful service in the active operations of that trying period has largely governed, and the seniority method in promotion has operated comparatively well, by reason of the fact that the older officers eligible under the prevailing custom had benefited from such experience. This has not only brought to the several offices in question a complement of trained and able men, but it also provided a way for recognizing faithful and distinguished service in the field.

Thirty years having elapsed since the close of the war, it is fair to assume that these conditions can not much longer continue, and the time, therefore, is deemed opportune for the consideration of new methods. The vast importance to the public service of securing in these places in the future, regardless of other considerations, the officers best fitted by natural talents and attainments, as evidenced by their present performance of duty, can not be denied, and the knowledge that such distinction was open to merit could not fail to excite an ambition and effort that would increase incalculably the efficiency of the whole service.

The present statutes provide, with a single exception, that the chief of each staff department shall be selected from the officers of his department, and the appointment, once made and confirmed by the Senate, gives absolute independent tenure of office to the incumbent until his forced retirement from military service by the age limit. This requirement of law that the chief of the staff corps shall be selected from his corps compels a selection from a very limited number of officers—in one case from a group of six.

There is nothing in the nature of the duties of some of the staff corps that should forbid the presumption that competent officers could be found for those duties in the line or in other branches of the staff. In the case of the Engineer, Ordnance, and Medical departments, whose duties are largely technical, no change from existing method of filling vacancies in the grade of brigadier-general is suggested, but in respect to all other staff corps and departments the class eligible for selection to the head of each should embrace the whole Army, line and staff.

The head of each staff corps should, in my judgment, be selected for a term of years, at the expiration of his term the officer to resume duty in his commissioned grade, unless reappointed.

The argument usually advanced in opposition to a reorganization is the fact that the existing arrangement as respects subdivision of staff duties accords with the staff organization of the war period.

This objection to change may be disposed of by the statement that the efficient armies of the world have little resemblance, as respects organization, to those maintained thirty years ago. Arms, equipments, systems of evolution, and method of supply, have all been radically changed so as to make them conform to the new conditions of armament and the requirements of modern times. The general tendency is the concentration of administrative responsibility in a few bureaus, and an organization in each branch so compact, thorough, and complete that the duties and responsibilities of each subordinate will be clearly defined.

The act approved October 1, 1890, to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotions, has proved to be a great stimulus to the younger officers to pursue a comprehensive course of reading and study calculated to fit them for the higher and more important grades. As no examination is required on promotion to the grades of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, except in the Ordnance and Engineer Corps, there is not the incentive to the field officer to keep him abreast of the times that now urges on the younger officer to acquire complete knowledge of every phase of and improvement in his profession. The field officer, by reason of his higher rank and the greater importance of his duties, should possess a much greater fund of information touching his profession than the subordinate officer whom he commands, but a considerable number of officers of this grade have undergone no professional or physical examination since they entered the service. To stimulate the acquirement of such knowledge it is recommended that the provisions of the act above cited be extended so as to provide for the examination of all officers of the line and staff of the Army below the grade of colonel prior to promotion.

#### WAR RECORDS.

The total cost of the publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion from 1874, when the work was begun, to the close of the last fiscal year, was \$2,158,073.20, of which \$1,045,952.39 was for printing, and the balance for the expense of compilation. The actual product by this expenditure is 11,500 sets of the 96 books in print and the accom-

panying maps and plates, also a large mass of uncompleted work in connection with the books yet to be printed.

The volume of the official records in the possession of the Government and those donated or loaned by individuals furnish an enormous amount of material available for compilation and publication. The expectations of the Department that by this time the publication of these valuable and elaborate records would be completed has not been realized. It appears that the members of the expert board of publication established by the act of March 2, 1889, have not, as respects certain of the records, reached the same conclusion as to what should be excluded as unimportant. The law now provides that the selection of matter for publication shall be made by the board of experts under the direction of the Secretary of War, and all in accordance with a plan or project that has received the approval of Congress; but as the quantity to be included or excluded, according to the personal determination of some of the experts, is very voluminous, I recommend that Congress be requested to define the scope of the work as respects the matter not yet printed.

#### CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

The policy of concentrating the Army and abandoning unnecessary posts has not only won the approval of all those acquainted with the lines of progress which conditions have marked out for our Army, but is approved by all thoughtful citizens. It has been shown that sufficient bodies of troops can be transported for service to any necessary point in shorter time and at less cost than under the old system, that the area under effective military protection is consequently much larger, and that all elements of expense have been perceptibly reduced.

This policy has also rendered it possible for this Department since March 4, 1893, to turn over to the Department of the Interior 741,000 acres of public land, conveniently situated, for the use of actual settlers. At the present time there are eighteen posts whose garrisons exceed a full regiment, while thirty stations are garrisoned by less than a battalion. This policy, with everything to commend it, should be steadily pursued.

Agreeably to the act of Congress the Department has accepted from the citizens of Spokane, State of Washington, a tract of land embracing 1,022 acres for military purposes. Eventually this should be availed of by the erection of barracks and quarters to take the place of some of the posts in that vicinity which, under the conditions following the development of the country, are not well located for present needs.

While our Army remains at its present numbers, and with the facilities for the quick dispatch of troops to points where required, the appeals of localities for the establishment of posts in their vicinity can have no substantial basis.

To respond to such appeals will be to provide quarters far in excess of our needs or our ability to supply them with garrisons.

The distribution of the Army by geographical departments on October 31, 1895, was as follows:

Departments.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
California .....	111	1,403	1,514
Colorado.....	261	3,299	3,560
Columbia.....	133	1,569	1,702
Dakota.....	197	2,427	2,624
East.....	525	6,795	7,320
Missouri .....	307	4,154	4,461
Platte .....	204	2,549	2,753
Texas .....	142	1,795	1,937
Total.....	1,880	23,991	25,871

#### THE MILITARY ACADEMY AND SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point reports that the number of cadets on September 1, 1895, including one foreigner admitted by special authority of Congress, was 324, being 48 less than the full number authorized by law. Notwithstanding the desire of large numbers of the youth of the country to enter this institution, there are every year many unfilled vacancies, mainly because of failure on the part of Representatives in Congress to make nominations and the restrictive laws concerning appointments.

It is highly desirable to keep this expensive plant in operation to its full capacity, and various methods to increase the number have been suggested. I renew the recommendation of my last report, that the President be authorized to name ten cadets at large each year.

One of the most pressing needs of the Academy is a new library building, which can be constructed for \$70,000, including incidental expenses, estimated pursuant to act of Congress. This venerable institution, in which the country takes justifiable pride, is undergoing a necessary period of material renovation, and an amount somewhat in excess of the usual appropriations is now required for that purpose.

The service schools at Fort Monroe, Fort Leavenworth, and Fort Riley continue the high grade of instruction for which they have been

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commended in previous reports. A general desire throughout the service for the opportunities afforded by these schools is evidence of an ambition in the Army to excel in military knowledge, as well as in daily routine.

#### STATE TROOPS.

The efforts of recent years to bring the Army into closer relations with the National Guard of the States may now be regarded as having established a permanent union between the two forces, advantageous to both. During the year 33 officers, 6 more than in the previous year, were permanently detailed at State headquarters, and 43 States secured for temporary duty the services of army officers. State encampments of troops were held by 22 States, to which 25 additional officers were assigned as instructors and inspectors.

The conditions are favorable to the development of a volunteer force of upward of 100,000 men, of the highest efficiency and prepared for any service. Legislation, however, is necessary to put to the best use the relations which have been established between the Army and the troops of the States. The laws of the United-States relating to the militia were enacted in 1792, and need thorough revision and renovation to bring them into accord with present requirements.

The variety of weapons which now obtains is so great as to preclude the employment of considerable bodies of the militia of different States in cooperation, and the longer the Federal Government delays action the greater the possibility that different States will select different models of rifles, requiring different forms of ammunition, thus rendering almost impossible the employment in joint action of the troops of the different States. The Springfield .45-caliber rifle appears to be the best available weapon adapted to the use of the State troops, and authority from Congress alone is necessary to enable the Department fully to equip within the year the militia of the country with this uniform arm. In the event of war the new magazine rifle could be issued to these troops, and a fortnight would be ample to secure proficiency in the use of the arm.

The appropriation for the National Guard has remained unchanged for many years, although the country's population has multiplied many fold. Repeated recommendations for an increase of this appropriation have not met with a favorable response from Congress, though the reasons for such increase seem obvious. The States now hold many unserviceable, worn-out, or obsolete stores and weapons advanced to them by the War Department in past years. Authority is asked to

grant credit to the States for the return of such useless material, to be sold by the Federal Government for what it will bring, and the proceeds applied to the arming of the militia with uniform, serviceable weapons. It is now suggested that authority be granted to the Department to sell to the States, at cost price, such arms and equipments as they may require, and that the proceeds of such sales be credited to the appropriations for supplying and replacing such arms and equipments.

These propositions involve no increase in the appropriations for the Department, but the bestowal of the authority asked for is necessary to the success of any plan looking toward the joint action of the Army and the National Guard of the States in case of war.

Community of interests, mutual respect, and familiarity with each other's methods have been established between the Army and the State troops in peace, but unity of action on the field requires uniform armament and equipment.

The following table shows the number of officers and men comprising the National Guard of the States and Territories and allotment to each State and Territory of the annual appropriation by the General Government and the appropriations made by each State and Territory. The artillery arm, comprising 5,151 officers and men, is maintained by 33 States, and the cavalry arm, comprising 5,249 officers and men, is maintained by 25 States:

States and Territories.	Number of men.	Federal allotment.	State appropriation.
Alabama.....	3,047	\$9,489	\$15,000
Alaska.....			None.
Arkansas.....	974	6,901	None.
Arizona.....	530	2,000	4,710
California.....	4,146	7,764	180,000
Colorado.....	785	3,450	30,645
Connecticut.....	2,740	5,176	(*)
Delaware.....	427	2,588	3,000
District of Columbia.....	1,463	8,000	26,500
Florida.....	1,088	3,450	8,000
Georgia.....	4,411	11,214	15,000
Idaho.....	535	2,587	355
Illinois.....	5,880	20,703	272,500
Indiana.....	3,026	12,939	45,000
Iowa.....		11,214	45,000
Kansas.....	1,815	8,626	31,000
Kentucky.....	1,469	11,214	10,000
Louisiana.....	1,698	6,901	None.

\* No fixed amount.

States and Territories.	Number of men.	Federal allotment.	State appropriation.
Maine.....	1,337	\$5,176	\$32,448
Maryland.....	1,885	6,901	45,000
Massachusetts.....	5,344	12,939	215,000
Michigan.....	2,875	12,077	73,286
Mississippi.....	1,695	7,764	340
Minnesota.....	2,027	7,764	50,000
Missouri.....	2,107	14,664	10,000
Montana.....	494	2,588	21,600
Nebraska.....	1,137	6,901	15,000
Nevada.....	439	2,588	None.
New Hampshire.....	1,380	3,450	30,000
New Jersey.....	3,938	8,626	21,800
New Mexico.....	470	3,000	1,000
New York.....	12,901	31,054	430,000
North Carolina.....	1,403	9,489	6,000
North Dakota.....	522	2,588	11,000
Ohio.....	6,260	19,840	121,115
Oklahoma.....	153	1,000	None.
Oregon.....	1,467	3,450	30,000
Pennsylvania.....	8,578	27,604	350,000
Rhode Island.....	979	3,450	190,518
South Carolina.....	5,711	7,764	No report.
South Dakota.....	799	3,450	*4,000
Tennessee.....	1,389	10,351	8,000
Texas.....	3,000	12,939	5,000
Vermont.....	707	3,450	†15,000
Virginia.....	3,006	10,351	10,674
Washington.....	1,598	3,450	40,000
West Virginia.....	845	5,176	15,000
Wisconsin.....	2,649	10,351	†106,000
Wyoming.....	450	2,588	8,250
Utah.....	1,003	3,000	.....
Total.....	115,060	400,000	2,552,741

\* Report of 1894.

† About.

## MILITARY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The number of pupils at schools and colleges receiving military instruction from officers of the Army has more than doubled within the last four years, and the steadily increasing interest of the youth of the land in military affairs is apparent. Last year 99 officers, a larger number than in any former year, were detached for this duty. The students attending schools and colleges at which military instruction was regularly imparted during the year numbered 35,638, of whom 23,723 were capable of military duty.

The relations of these schools with the National Guard of the States are becoming closer, and one of the valuable consequences of this system of military instruction is that those receiving it in many



instances after leaving school enter the National Guard as officers, and thus contribute to the morale and discipline of our citizen soldiers.

I renew my recommendation that the law be so amended as to extend the opportunities for military instruction by officers of the Army to high schools of cities and normal schools of States having a requisite number of pupils.

#### SEACOAST DEFENSES.

In your annual message transmitted to Congress in December, 1886, attention was directed to the urgent necessity for seacoast defense in these words: "The defenseless condition of our seacoast and lake frontier is perfectly palpable; the examinations made must convince us all that certain of our cities should be fortified and that work on the most important of these fortifications should be commenced at once. The absolute necessity, judged by all standards of prudence and foresight, of our preparation for an effectual resistance against the armored ships and steel guns and mortars of modern construction which may threaten the cities on our coasts is so apparent that I hope effective steps will be taken in that direction immediately."

Since that time the condition of these defenses has been under grave consideration by the people and by this Department. Its inadequacy and impotency have been so evident that the intelligence of the country long since ceased to discuss that humiliating phase of the subject, but has addressed itself to the more practical undertaking of urging more rapid progress in the execution of the plan of defense devised by the Endicott Board in 1886, with subsequent slight modifications.

That plan contemplated a system of fortifications at 27 ports (to which Puget Sound was subsequently added), requiring 677 guns and 824 mortars of modern construction, at a cost of \$97,782,800, excluding \$28,595,000 for floating batteries. By an immediate appropriation at that time of \$21,500,000 and an annual appropriation of \$9,000,000 thereafter, as then recommended, the system of land defenses could have been completed in 1895.

The original plan contemplated an expenditure of \$97,782,800 by the end of the present year. The actual expenditures and appropriations for armament and emplacements have, however, been but \$10,631,000. The first appropriation for guns was made only seven years ago and the first appropriation for emplacements was made only five years ago. The average annual appropriations for these two objects has been less



than \$1,500,000. The work has therefore been conducted at about one-seventh the rate proposed.

If future appropriations for the manufacture of guns, mortars, and carriages be no larger than the average authorized for the purpose since 1888, it will require twenty-two years more to supply the armament of the eighteen important ports for which complete projects are approved.

If the appropriations for the engineer work are to continue at the rate of the annual appropriations since 1890, it will require seventy years to complete the emplacements and platforms for this armament for the ports referred to.

Thus the various factors in the scheme of defense have now been so accurately determined that for the first time it is possible to forecast from what has been accomplished the time and expense required to complete the project with existing facilities. We have established and equipped a gun factory able to turn out yearly 35 guns of the types required, or enough to arm the 18 ports enumerated within ten years. It is complete except as to the provisions for finishing and assembling 16-inch guns, the expediency of which is still questioned. We have, moreover, by contract contributed toward the establishment of a private plant for the manufacture of guns, which in time will be able to meet any unusual demand that could not be supplied by the Watervliet gun factory.

We have established a plant for the manufacture of gun carriages which, with the aid of private establishments, can supply the carriages required as rapidly as emplacements for guns and mortars are completed. The development of a satisfactory type of 12-inch disappearing gun carriage is alone lacking in the mechanism of coast defense, and without doubt American ingenuity will soon supply that desired feature.

But at only three of the eighteen ports under consideration have completed features of defense been established. New York has two 12-inch guns and sixteen 12-inch mortars, San Francisco has one 12-inch gun and sixteen 12-inch mortars, and Boston has sixteen 12-inch mortars in position.

Besides the three 12-inch guns in position, there were finished and ready for mounting on July 1, 1895, eleven 12-inch, thirty-three 10-inch, and fifty-one 8-inch guns. By next July fifteen 12-inch, twelve 10-inch, and twelve 8-inch guns will be added, making a total of 134 guns ready

to be mounted. The gun carriages now completed or building for these guns comprise ten 12-inch carriages, thirty-five 10-inch carriages, and fourteen 8-inch carriages; in all, 59 carriages for 134 guns. Eighty mortars are completed, of which 48 are mounted at New York, San Francisco, and Boston; 6 more are building and 38 additional mortar carriages are built or building, so that the supply of mortars can be mounted as soon as emplacements are prepared.

Turning to the engineering phases of seacoast defense, there are completed 10 emplacements for guns and 64 emplacements for mortars, on which 3 guns and 48 mortars are already mounted. Six guns and 16 mortars are soon to be mounted on the remaining emplacements. Besides these there are 32 gun emplacements under construction, of which it is possible that 14 may be completed by the close of the current fiscal year with money now available.

Thus partial provision has been made for 42 gun emplacements out of 448 needed for the approved projects, and for 64 mortar emplacements out of 952 required.

By about July next the condition of the completed components of our new defenses will be as follows:

Guns.			Carriages.			Emplacements.			Mor- tars.	Carri- ages.	Em- place- ments.
12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	12-inch.	12-inch.	12-inch.
29	45	63	10	31	14	3	16	5	86	86	64

For guns and mortars completed or building Congress has appropriated \$7,110,000, and for emplacements completed or building Congress has appropriated \$3,521,000, in all, \$10,631,000. Beyond this sum it has contracted to pay the Bethlehem Iron Works \$3,521,000 for 100 guns to be delivered before 1903.

The disparity in the rates at which the different branches of fortification, as illustrated in the table above, is proceeding furnishes a valid reason for uniform appropriations and the creation of a board of central control, proposed in later pages.

The finished and partly finished work of the project has been set forth. To complete the armament for the 18 ports named will require \$36,342,935, exclusive of the balance due to the Bethlehem Iron Works of about \$3,500,000 and \$238,000 which may be required for rapid-fire guns in certain fortifications.

For emplacements for guns and mortars finished or building \$3,521,000 has been appropriated, and appropriations of \$41,688,093 will be required to complete this work at the 18 ports, excluding mining casemates, and fortifications at Portland, Me., the estimates for which are not yet completed. The details from which these conclusions are drawn are herein shown in the form of tables, which for the first time present an adequate statement of what has been done and what remains to be done to fortify our seacoasts.

## Fortifications.

Port.	Gun emplacements with platforms.				Mortar emplacements with platforms.				Cost.		Mining casemates.			
	Projected.	Built.	Building.	Cost to date.	Projected.	Built.	Building.	Cost to date.	Cost of proj- ect.* proj.	Amount neces- sary to com- plete project.*	Number projected.	Built.	Building.	Cost to date.
Portland, Me. ....	38	.....	3 10-inch..	\$120,000.00	48	.....	.....	.....	(†)	.....	4	3	.....	\$26,867.59
Boston.....	43	.....	4 10-inch..	284,706.96	128	16	.....	\$163,739.27	\$4,877,882	\$4,429,435.77	4	2	1	54,000.00
Narragansett Bay .....	20	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	2,742,072	2,742,072.00	2	2	.....	22,423.23
New York .....	93	{ 2 12-inch.. 2 10-inch.. 5 8-inch..	110-inch.. 1 8-inch.. 1 8-inch..	..... 1,054,232.60 .....	..... 176 32	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... 466,244.66 .....	..... 10,746,236 .....	..... 9,225,758.74 .....	..... 5 5	..... 5 .....	..... ..... .....	..... 171,988.04 .....
Philadelphia.....	16	.....	3 12-inch..	210,000.00	16	.....	.....	.....	1,071,397	861,397.00	3	3	.....	65,525.69
Baltimore.....	10	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	1,721,443	1,721,443.00	1	1	.....	2,995.07
Washington.....	13	.....	2 10-inch..	137,976.00	8	.....	.....	.....	1,035,000	897,024.00	2	1	.....	15,784.95
Hampton Roads .....	24	.....	3 10-inch..	232,160.00	32	.....	16	100,000.00	1,921,602	1,589,442.00	3	1	.....	29,452.00
Wilmington.....	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	809,892	809,892.00	1	.....	1	9,000.00
Charleston.....	10	.....	3 12-inch..	75,500.00	16	.....	.....	.....	1,506,870	1,431,370.00	1	1	.....	13,100.00
Savannah.....	6	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	850,000	850,000.00	2	1	.....	27,244.91
Key West.....	8	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	1,165,426	1,165,426.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensacola.....	8	.....	2 10-inch..	100,000.00	16	.....	.....	.....	925,000	825,000.00	1	1	.....	7,673.52
Mobile.....	8	.....	1 8-inch..	50,000.00	24	.....	.....	.....	1,263,387	1,213,387.00	1	.....	1	7,500.00
Galveston.....	9	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	1,080,000	1,080,000.00	1	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	88	1 12-inch..	{ 5 12-inch.. 3 10-inch.. }	391,912.79	144	16	.....	150,759.50	9,105,291	8,562,618.71	6	4	.....	24,244.62
Mouth of Columbia River .....	17	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	1,852,092	1,852,092.00	3	.....	.....	.....
Puget Sound.....	31	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	2,431,735	2,431,735.00	3	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	1 10-inch..	70,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	448	10	32	2,726,488.35	952	64	16	880,743.43	45,105,325	41,688,093.22	43	25	3	477,899.62

\* Masonry and earthworks alone and excluding mining casemates.

† Not yet submitted.

‡ Lift.

Number of guns, mortars, and carriages for each, with the estimated cost for each item and the total cost of armament for the enumerated ports.

24

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Port.	Guns.					Mortars.		Carriages.				Total cost of arma- ment for enumerated ports.
								Guns.		Mortars.		
	16-inch.	12-inch.	10-inch.	8-inch.	Cost.	12-inch.	Cost.	Carriages.	Cost.	Carriages.	Cost.	
Portland, Me .....	18	10	10		\$1, 352, 164	48	\$648, 000	38	\$546, 000	48	\$336, 000	\$2, 882, 164
Boston .....	6	17	15	5	2, 076, 536	128	1, 728, 000	43	756, 000	128	896, 000	5, 457, 036
Narragansett Bay.....		10	6	4	729, 700	80	1, 080, 000	20	292, 000	80	560, 000	2, 661, 700
New York.....	14	55	15	9	4, 956, 622	176	2, 376, 000	93	3, 290, 000	176	1, 232, 000	11, 854, 622
Philadelphia .....		8	6	2	601, 358	16	216, 000	16	191, 000	16	112, 000	1, 120, 858
Baltimore .....		6		4	354, 590	38	432, 000	10	135, 000	32	224, 000	1, 145, 590
Washington.....		4	6	3	418, 764	2	108, 000	13	193, 000	8	56, 000	775, 764
Hampton Roads.....	4	10	10		1, 268, 360	32	432, 000	24	462, 000	32	224, 000	2, 386, 860
Wilmington.....		2		4	158, 778	8	108, 000	6	77, 000	8	56, 000	399, 778
Charleston .....		6	4		413, 250	16	216, 000	10	153, 000	16	112, 000	894, 250
Savannah .....		2		4	158, 778	16	216, 000	6	77, 000	16	112, 000	563, 778
Key West.....		2	4	2	247, 874	32	432, 000	8	119, 000	32	224, 000	1, 022, 874
Pensacola .....		2	6		277, 204	16	216, 000	8	128, 000	16	112, 000	733, 204
Mobile .....		4		4	256, 684	24	324, 000	8	106, 000	24	168, 000	854, 684
Galveston .....			9		268, 947	32	432, 000	9	148, 500	32	224, 000	1, 073, 447
San Francisco.....	8	33	28	19	3, 688, 315	144	1, 944, 000	88	1, 190, 500	144	1, 008, 000	7, 830, 815
Mouth of Columbia River .....		2	11	4	487, 491	48	648, 000	17	228, 500	48	336, 000	1, 699, 991
Puget Sound .....		5	18	8	924, 403	96	1, 296, 000	31	407, 500	96	672, 000	3, 299, 903
Total.....	32	186	148	82	18, 639, 371	952	12, 852, 000	448	8, 501, 500	952	6, 664, 000	46, 457, 308

It rests with Congress to determine by its appropriations the period which shall elapse before our coasts shall be put in a satisfactory condition of defense. The amount required for the 18 ports is about \$82,000,000, and the entire work can be completed within ten years. The rate of progress will be slower in proportion as appropriations are kept below the amount which can be advantageously expended.

We have established gun factories capable of assembling and finishing the number of guns and mortars required, with the 100 already contracted for with the Bethlehem Company, and to make the necessary carriages. We have the foundries to produce the large forgings needed within the required time. To establish these government and private plants was a great and necessarily slow undertaking; to operate them at their full capacity is business prudence and economy. It will give value to the investments we have already made; for the fortifications we have now obtained, until brought much nearer to completion, would be of slight dependence in the event of actual war.

In the last report of the Department it was stated that annual appropriations of \$4,250,000 would complete in twelve years the building of the guns, mortars, and carriages required. That appropriation was reduced by Congress. The estimates recommended by the Department this year call for \$4,475,155. The appropriations for emplacements, sites for fortifications, casemates, submarine mines and galleries, amounting to \$1,350,000, were asked for last year, but barely half that amount was granted. Appropriations of \$2,135,000 for these purposes are recommended this year on the estimates of the Chief of Engineers, but it will evidently require an annual expenditure of about \$4,200,000 for ten years to complete the masonry and earthworks of our approved projects of seacoast defense.

Whatever course may be taken with reference to the completion of the entire scheme, immediate provision should be made for carriages and emplacements for guns already manufactured.

The distribution of duty and responsibility under existing laws whereby authority to formulate plans and execute operations is lodged with separate and distinct bureaus as well as in a board established by statute, all without any harmonizing or central supervision, is in my judgment a mistake that should be speedily corrected.

To that end I recommend the appointment of a board of officers of the Army, to be selected by the President without restriction as to rank or corps and without extra pay or emolument, subject to confirmation by the Senate, if that be deemed wise, who should be relieved of all other

service and charged solely with the task of directing and supervising the work in its entirety.

Satisfactory types of guns, mortars, and carriages having been devised and adopted, sound business sense requires that the operation of construction should be freed as much as possible from the delays necessarily incident to the division of a work among a number of military bureaus otherwise burdened with a variety of distracting affairs of large magnitude.

#### ARSENALS AND FACTORIES.

At the Springfield Arsenal 14,491 of the new magazine rifles were manufactured during the year, and the entire infantry, foot artillery, and engineer force has been supplied with the new arms. A few minor changes in the weapon, suggested by practical experience, have been made. About 30,000 rifles will be completed this year, and ample provision should be made for a further reserve supply. The cavalry will soon be supplied with the new carbine.

The development of smokeless powders for small arms in this country gives the assurance that American manufacturers can supply any amount required.

At the Watervliet Gun Factory thirty-five 12-inch, 10-inch, and 8-inch seacoast guns and seven 12-inch mortars were finished; forty-seven 3.2-inch and 3.6-inch field guns were finished, and a large amount of miscellaneous work was turned out. The gun factory is capable of producing in ten years the armament required by the present projects. In its gun factory at Watervliet the Government has an establishment unequaled by any army gun factory abroad in the excellence of the results it has produced.

The gun-carriage shop at the Watertown Arsenal is nearly completed, and twenty carriages for seacoast guns were finished during the year. It is hoped, under favorable facilities, that the annual output may be increased to thirty carriages of various types.

#### BROWN POWDERS FOR SEACOAST GUNS.

Progress may be reported in the manufacture of brown powders for seacoast guns, and the ballistic tests prescribed have been excelled in samples tested. These improvements have enabled the Department to raise the requirements for powders for high-powered guns. A satisfactory powder for the 12-inch mortars has been produced. The tests will be continued uninterruptedly until powders have

been invented equal to the high standard of our guns. The progress made since 1893 warrants the hope that the period of further investigation will not be long.

#### DYNAMITE GUNS.

The total number of dynamite guns now contemplated for the coast defenses is six. Of this number three have been erected at Fort Hancock, New Jersey—two of 15-inch and one of 8-inch caliber. Three more dynamite guns, all of 15-inch caliber, are to be erected in connection with the defenses of San Francisco. One gun is nearly finished, and will soon undergo trial. On account of unexpected delays it has been found necessary to extend the time for the full completion of the contract to December 27, 1895.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.

The military prison at Fort Leavenworth was discontinued at the close of the last fiscal year, the prison buildings and grounds transferred to the Department of Justice, together with the control of such of the military convicts as at the date of transfer were held in confinement for offenses amounting to felonies at common law.

The offenders against military law, who have heretofore been confined at the Leavenworth prison, are now retained at the larger posts, where facilities for their safe keeping exist. These men are employed at hard labor of a useful character, and spare other and meritorious soldiers from irksome duty.

#### RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The report of the Chief of Engineers, forwarded herewith, exhibits in detail the condition of the various river and harbor improvements ordered by Congress. The total expenditures for these purposes during the year ended June 30 last, exclusive of those made by Mississippi and Missouri River Commissions, were \$15,440,994.97 and the unexpended balance of available appropriations on the 1st day of September last was \$12,686,880.59.

The policy some time ago adopted by Congress in respect to certain of the more important river and harbor improvements for which fixed projects have been adopted, whereby the Department was enabled to enter into continuous contracts for the completion of the work, results in much economy of money, and, what is more important, secures to the country early and appreciable benefits from the expenditures.



In the main the objects for which such provision has been made are those which so eminently promote the enlargement of our commerce as to commend themselves to liberal consideration, and the extension of that policy to embrace other worthy improvements is earnestly commended.

The experience at Galveston, where the work has been vigorously prosecuted under a continuous contract, approved four years ago, is notable, the water on the outer bar of that harbor having been increased from 12 to 20 feet for a channel 400 feet wide, and a consequent gratifying enlargement of the commerce of the port is already reported.

To meet the requirements of the statutes the local engineers have prepared statements which accompany the estimate of the Department showing the amounts that in their judgment can be profitably expended during the next fiscal year on the various rivers and harbors for which projects of improvement have been approved by Congress and for which appropriations have heretofore been made in the river and harbor appropriation bills. These estimates call for appropriations aggregating \$48,837,027, excluding those for the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, but I am convinced that a much smaller amount, distributed with discrimination for improvements of undoubted utility and public benefit, will accomplish all that a wise and liberal public policy now demands.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The river and harbor act of 1894 provided for continuous improvement of the Mississippi River with an annual expenditure of \$2,665,000 for three years beginning July 1, 1893. All the money for these contracts has now been appropriated, the period fixed has expired, and the contracts will terminate with this fiscal year. It is therefore suggested that the time is opportune for inquiry concerning the practical results of the large expenditures on this river, the importance of the improvement of which is not to be underestimated.

The total amount appropriated since June 28, 1879, when the Mississippi River Commission was established, is \$29,558,699.20. The several acts of Congress carrying these appropriations have varied as to direction and restriction, at times prohibiting the diversion of moneys to the construction and repair of levees for the protection of adjacent lands against overflow and in other instances positively requiring it.

The expenditures have been as follows:

Levee construction and repair.....	\$9, 104, 879. 92
Channel improvements especially designed to aid navigation.....	8, 390, 817. 54
Harbor improvements to protect fronts of cities.....	3, 782, 222. 95
Surveys, gauges, and observations.....	1, 367, 665. 83
Purchase and maintenance of plant.....	1, 259, 188. 88
Expenses of Mississippi River Commission.....	368, 318. 40
Improving Atchafalaya and Red rivers.....	865, 711. 28
Outstanding liabilities and contracts.....	1, 073, 676. 79
Total.....	26, 212, 481. 59
Balance.....	2, 617, 185. 08

It will thus be observed that of the aggregate but little more than one-third of the moneys expended has been directly applied to the actual work of deepening the channel. In practice this work has been mainly confined to two reaches of the river, each 20 miles long—one situated about 80 miles above Memphis and the other 80 miles above Vicksburg—where the result has been an increased depth of water at low stage of approximately 18 inches.

This Department is not to be understood as questioning the propriety of the expenditures for levees necessary for the protection from devastating overflows of a large section of country of great fertility and a production which adds vastly to our national wealth, but it is proper to direct attention to the finding of the engineers that the navigation interests of the river as such have thus far received little practical benefit from these works.

In view of this situation, and the fact that on the 1st day of July last there was still remaining an available balance of \$2,617,185.08 the estimates of the Commission for the coming year are forwarded without recommendation, pending further direction from Congress.

#### MISSOURI RIVER.

The expenditures for continuing the improvement of the Missouri River during the year were \$706,523.80, and the balance available for the present year was on the 1st day of July, 1895, \$990,671.22. The reasons which governed the Department in refraining from specific recommendations in the case of the work of the Mississippi River Commission apply with equal force to that for the Missouri River. The continuing contracts which were authorized by Congress expire with the present appropriations, and the further instructions of Congress should now be had.

The present scheme of improvement involves the expenditure of a large amount of money, and the completion of the work so that practical benefits can accrue for any considerable extent of river will require many years of time. The total amount appropriated for the improvement of the Missouri is \$8,896,000, a sum quite disproportionate to its present or prospective commerce. With the modern means of quick transportation furnishing sharp competition, and the presence in our statutes of easily applied remedies against combination or extortion, it may be questioned if the familiar argument in favor of these costly improvements for the purpose of regulating the rates of freight charges still obtains in a degree sufficient to at this time justify large expenditures in further attempts to provide and maintain a navigable channel over a long stretch of a shallow and shifting river, in the face of constant natural obstacles, and where practically no commerce has existed for many years.

#### THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

The completion of the drainage canal of the sanitary district of Chicago, which is expected in the near future, and its probable effect upon the depth of water in the lake harbors having caused much apprehension, the importance of the matter led to its reference to a board of engineer officers for investigation as to "the probable effect of the operation of the Chicago Drainage Canal upon the lake and harbor levels, and upon the navigation of the Great Lakes and their connecting waterways."

As full consideration was given to the subject as the available data permitted, and the board in its report rendered in August stated as its conclusion that—

The abstraction of 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan will lower the level of all the lakes of the system except Lake Superior, and reduce the navigable capacities of all harbors and shallows throughout the system to an extent that may be determined, if at all, by actual measurements only. Under the laws of the United States these changes in capacity can not be made without Federal authority, and to enable the executive officers of the United States to act advisedly in the matter it is necessary, in the opinion of the board, not only that these measurements be taken, but that the money cost of restoring the navigable depths in channels and harbors be carefully estimated.

In the judgment of the board the only way to ascertain the approximate discharge of the lakes is to measure them for periods long enough to eliminate accidental fluctuations and to cover all stages, and for

that purpose it recommends a series of gaugings as important, to be carried out as soon as practicable.

The interests involved in the matter are great, and as this canal, because it will affect the levels and navigation interests of the Great Lakes, is not a local affair, but a national one, the matter is deemed of sufficient importance to be specially mentioned in this report.

#### BATTLEFIELD PARKS.

It is important that Congress should early adopt and consistently pursue a fixed policy in regard to the marking of the battlefields of the civil war. If the plan of creating battlefield parks is to be impartially pursued on the scale adopted at Chickamauga and Gettysburg, it must embrace fifty places where important actions were fought, and will involve an expenditure of at least \$20,000,000, with additional expenditures for maintenance that may reach \$1,000,000 yearly.

Soon after the close of the war the principal fields were carefully surveyed and mapped. These maps have been printed with the appropriate records and widely circulated, and for historical purposes they furnish the information required for the intelligent study of these battle grounds. About the same time associations of patriotic citizens were formed which purchased large tracts of land on the field of Gettysburg and smaller tracts at Antietam, comprising the military cemeteries and sites for monuments on positions held by the troops. In some instances the States made liberal contributions to these worthy undertakings. At Gettysburg these expenditures amounted to about \$1,500,000, while at Antietam they were much less.

The first specific appropriation by Congress for work upon a battlefield was made in 1880, when \$50,000 was granted for a detailed survey of the field of Gettysburg and a special compilation of data concerning the movements of troops in that battle. In 1887 an appropriation was made to mark the positions there held by the Regular Army. In 1890 a like appropriation was made for Antietam, and the battlefields of Chickamauga and Chattanooga were created national military parks, to which Gettysburg and Shiloh were added by vote of Congress during the present year. The expenditures on these fields up to October 31 have amounted to \$952,359.65, with an unexpended balance of \$189,209.06. The Government has purchased approximately 6,000 acres of land at Chickamauga, and owns 1,000 acres at Gettysburg. At Shiloh no purchases of land have yet been effected, and the sum available for that purpose is limited to \$20,000.

The policy pursued at Antietam, where absolute discretion was lodged in the Department, has been radically different, and if adopted in other cases it is believed that an expenditure of \$100,000 would suitably and permanently mark all the remaining fields of importance and provide for the early completion of a work of national interest. The work there was practically begun and finished this year. About 17 acres of land was purchased in strips, conforming closely to the actual battle lines, and embracing the principal features. Along these, 5 miles of substantial metaled roads were constructed, and 200 iron tablets have been erected, recording the movements of the various commands. The tablets enable even the layman to read accurately the story of the shifting changes of the battle, and the field, instead of being converted into a park, is substantially in the same condition as when the battle was fought, and is likely to remain so for years. The total cost of this completed work has been about \$40,000, including purchase of lands and construction of roads. Omitting the latter, the total cost would have been approximately \$10,000. The cost of maintenance will be small.

It is earnestly recommended that Congress authorize the marking of remaining important battlefields in the manner adopted at Antietam, which can be completed in a few years at a moderate cost, while the project of more national military parks, of thousands of acres bought by the Government, involves the expenditure of millions of dollars and an indefinite lapse of time before completion.

The formal dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, as directed by statute, was celebrated with appropriate exercises and in the presence of a vast concourse of our people on the 19th and 20th days of September.

In these exercises, which embraced a number of orations by officers distinguished in the battles, representatives of the several departments of the General Government and the executives of many of the States participated, together with survivors of the armies there engaged.

The amount appropriated by Congress for the purpose proved more than sufficient, and after paying all necessary expenses a considerable balance reverted to the Treasury.

#### THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

By an order issued in August, 1894, the charge of the work of road construction and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park was transferred to Capt. George S. Anderson, of the Sixth

Cavalry, in command of Fort Yellowstone, who is also the acting superintendent of the park under the Interior Department. This officer has exercised excellent judgment in the prosecution of the work, and with the best results, the appropriations being applied directly to the objects for which they were named with little deduction for expense of administration.

The total mileage of good highways is now about 175, permitting easy access from the railroad to the points of greatest natural interest. An expenditure of \$65,000, which is recommended by the officer in charge, would open 25 miles additional road now impassable for vehicles and complete the general scheme of highways in the park. The cost of maintenance and betterment of the existing system for the coming year is estimated at \$25,000. As our people come to appreciate the natural wonders and beauties of this remarkable region, wisely set apart for the public benefit, a demand may follow for other extensions of the highway system; but present efforts should be confined to the addition herein mentioned and to the gradual surfacing with rock material of portions of existing roads, which will result in eventual reduction of the annual cost for repairs.

#### EQUESTRIAN STATUES IN WASHINGTON.

The reservation on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue between Seventh and Eighth streets northwest has been designated as the site for the equestrian statue of General Hancock, the contract for which calls for its delivery before April, 1896.

The reservation at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and E street has been selected for the statue of General Sheridan, also under contract to be completed during the present fiscal year.

The statue of General Logan, to be located in Iowa Circle, under the terms of the contract is to be delivered before December, 1898.

In the last report of the Department it was stated that the site for the statue to General Sherman had been selected at the east front of the Capitol, north of Greenough's statue of Washington, and it was recommended that a site for a statue to General Grant be reserved in the corresponding plat south of the statue of Washington. In making the appropriation for the statue to General Sherman, Congress, however, specifically prescribed that it should not be erected on the site designated. This necessitates the selection of another site. The recommendation that Congress provide the appropriation for a me-

morial at the national capital worthy to perpetuate the memory of General Grant is renewed.

With the prospect so well assured that in time Washington will rank with the most notable cities of the world in its open-air memorials and statues, and with the undisguised fact that our present statues are of varying degrees of beauty, and, in some instances, of indifferent merit, I beg to repeat a suggestion in the last report for a change in the method of supervising the erection of such memorials. It is again suggested that the President be authorized to appoint a permanent commission, selected from the citizens of the country best qualified to pass on questions of art involved, to whom shall be intrusted the selection of designs and sites for the future monuments of the capital.

#### THE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME.

The number of inmates on the roll of the United States Soldiers' Home at Washington on September 30, 1895, was 1,002, a decrease of 63 compared with the previous year. The sources of revenue during the year were: General court-martial fines, \$91,283; deserters and dishonorably discharged men, \$59,223; interest on permanent fund, \$78,602, and proceeds of monthly deduction of 12½ cents from the pay of the Army, \$37,500. The need of a commodious hall for concerts, meetings, and amusements will be supplied in due season by the completion of a building now in course of construction, with an auditorium for 650 people, at the cost of \$64,000.

#### THE APACHE INDIAN PRISONERS.

The Apache Indian prisoners, including the company of Apache soldiers, were transferred from Mount Vernon Barracks, in Alabama, to Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, in October, 1894, and are encamped on the military reservation at that post, all under the control of the garrison. Such of these Indian men as are strong and able-bodied are enrolled as Indian soldiers and are held under strict military discipline. The rest of the men of the band are old and infirm, or physically disabled. The women, children, and the disabled number at the present time 246, leaving 50 available for duty as soldiers. Notwithstanding their improved situation as respects sanitary condition and climate, their numbers are slowly decreasing by death, though the ratio of mortality is much lower than formerly.

The band comprises about seventy families, and each will soon have a comfortable house. Plats of land, suitable for cultivation, have been

set apart for each family, inclosed by fence, and by the end of the year about 1,000 acres of prairie land will have been broken up for cultivation. Six hundred range cattle have been purchased and are daily herded by the Indians, and a sawmill has been erected and is used in supplying building material. The children attend the neighboring Indian schools. There has been no insubordination or manifestation of disposition to molest the settlers or to return to their former haunts in Arizona and Mexico.

The Army appropriations are drawn upon for subsistence, medicines, and clothing, though the requirements for these supplies will diminish as the land and herds become productive.

The present year's estimate for means to provide for their special wants is \$7,500, a reduction of \$2,500 from last year.

It is confidently believed that in a few years these Apaches will have reached a self-sustaining basis, but it is not proposed to release them from strict military surveillance until all possible danger of their outbreak is passed.

#### RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

The records of the personnel of the Revolutionary Army, on which work was begun in September, 1894, have been indexed and arranged for use. The progress made in indexing and arranging similar records of the war of 1812 insures the completion of this work by the end of the year. Inquiries requiring reference to these records are increasing, as patriotic associations have revived interest in the early wars of the Republic. The total number of cases of all kinds disposed of was 211,129, of which 152,075 were pension cases. The approaching completion of the index-record card system has permitted a reduction of 50 clerks in the force of the office this year, in addition to the reduction of 300 last year, the total annual saving in salaries being \$400,000. The total number of military cards available for ready reference on June 30, 1895, was 36,867,123, and of medical cards 6,953,285—in all, 43,820,408.

#### HALL OF RECORDS.

The State, War, and Navy building, as the most recent of the important Federal buildings at the capital, was designed with a view to supply room adequate for office purposes, and for the general preservation of the records of these Departments for many years to come. But it is already unequal to present demands, and several bureaus of



this Department have been forced to rent outside quarters because of the rapid accumulation of records and papers. I recommend the construction of a building specially designed for the preservation of the records of all the Departments which are not required for frequent use. Such a building, centrally located, fireproof, and with all the appliances for the safe storage of papers, would permit each Department the full use of its own rooms for the transaction of business, while removing many important records from the danger of fire or destruction to which they are in some instances now exposed.

#### WASHINGTON WATER SUPPLY.

An act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, which relates to the increase of the water supply of the city of Washington, directs that the unfinished tunnel conduit between the distributing and Howard University reservoirs shall be tested to determine the amount of its leakage, and that a full and detailed report shall be prepared and submitted to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1895, on the feasibility and propriety of completing the tunnel conduit as now projected and the new reservoir, and upon the probable effect on the water supply of the city when all of such proposed works, as well as the work of increasing the height of the dam at the Great Falls of the Potomac, shall have been completed. It further provides that should the completion of the tunnel conduit be deemed inadvisable, some other plan for bringing the increased water supply from Georgetown to Washington shall be submitted. This investigation and report were to be made by the officer having charge of the Washington Aqueduct and the water supply of the city, with Gen. Thomas L. Casey, U. S. A., retired, as consulting engineer. The report is to be accompanied by the opinion of the Chief of Engineers, and made to the Secretary of War, who is directed to transmit the same to Congress, with his views thereon.

The required report has been received under date of October 30, 1895, but the information on the subject is not conclusive or sufficient to permit such consideration as its very great importance demands. It has therefore been determined, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, to obtain the judgment of a board of experts before submitting the views of the Department to Congress, as required by the law. The delay will not be great nor disadvantageous, but, on the contrary, is extremely desirable. The unexpended balances of the allotments made in the act mentioned will be sufficient to cover the cost of the further investigations desired.

## AN ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

Improved means of communication between Washington and the Virginia shore must very soon be provided. Another bridge is not only a conceded necessity to the population of both sides of the Potomac and as an approach to the national cemetery at Arlington, but also as a military convenience to bring the principal garrison of the national capital within easy reach of its streets and public buildings.

Twice I have submitted the suggestion that such a structure can easily be made the most impressive of the world's memorials to heroism. The natural advantages of the site are unsurpassed. The region is associated with war as no other region of our country, and the site is distinctly national. Such a memorial bridge, ornamented with statues of our greatest warriors, with symbolical figures of the strong qualities that warfare brings into play, and with representations of the crucial events in national history, would be the same incomparable memorial to the greatness of a peaceful people aroused by war as our single shaft to Washington is the worthiest monument to individual greatness which human genius has yet executed. It is not proposed that the embellishment of the bridge shall now be provided for, but it is urged that its ultimate memorial character shall be considered in the first designs and earliest appropriations.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,  
*Secretary of War.*



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# APPENDIX.

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1895.

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Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, showing the amount appropriated under each title of appropriation, the amount drawn by requisition upon the Treasury, and the balances subject to requisition July 1, 1895.

Title of appropriation.	Balance July 1, 1894.	Appropriated July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Repayments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1895.	Balance June 30, 1895.
<b>SALARIES, CONTINGENCIES, AND CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.</b>							
<b>Salaries, Office of—</b>							
Secretary of War .....	\$8,786.91	\$94,001.37	.....	\$102,788.28	\$86,796.00	\$606.91	\$15,385.37
Adjutant-General .....	2,031.67	163,688.76	.....	165,720.43	158,371.06	1,246.67	6,102.70
Inspector-General .....	294.98	13,258.63	.....	13,553.61	13,017.57	19.98	516.06
Judge-Advocate-General .....	157.82	13,758.63	.....	13,916.45	13,638.30	128.46	149.69
Quartermaster-General .....	5,312.54	143,887.94	.....	149,200.48	140,791.69	2,712.54	5,696.25
Commissary-General .....	1,347.35	42,760.00	.....	44,107.35	42,580.48	257.35	1,269.52
Surgeon-General .....	772.46	163,002.98	.....	163,775.44	160,266.19	491.46	3,017.79
Paymaster-General .....	288.87	34,938.08	.....	35,226.95	34,555.58	3.87	667.50
Chief of Ordnance .....	73.96	41,005.20	.....	41,079.16	40,632.39	53.96	392.81
Chief of Engineers .....	119.11	23,240.00	.....	23,359.11	22,703.89	79.11	576.11
Publication of Records of the Rebellion .....	1,018.88	31,780.00	.....	32,798.88	30,394.76	513.88	1,890.24
Salaries, Record and Pension Office, War Department .....	103,368.40	698,780.13	.....	802,148.53	670,190.08	25,268.40	106,690.05
Salaries, Signal Office .....	.....	5,700.00	.....	5,700.00	5,700.00	.....	.....
Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds, under chief engineer .....	7.05	47,060.00	.....	47,067.05	46,981.02	7.05	78.98
Contingent expenses, public buildings and grounds, under chief engineer .....	.72	505.11	.....	505.83	503.09	.72	2.02
Contingent expenses, War Department .....	21,099.92	55,000.00	.....	76,099.92	53,874.60	2,531.99	19,693.33
Postage to Postal Union countries, War Department .....	190.00	500.00	.....	690.00	500.00	190.00	.....
Stationery, War Department .....	14,975.55	35,000.00	.....	49,975.55	33,447.52	4,574.88	11,953.15
Rent of buildings, War Department .....	100.00	20,125.00	.....	20,225.00	19,225.00	100.00	900.00
Index to Confederate Records, War Department .....	4.24	.....	.....	4.24	.....	4.24	.....
<b>Total salaries, contingencies, etc .....</b>	<b>159,950.43</b>	<b>1,627,991.83</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,787,942.26</b>	<b>1,574,169.22</b>	<b>38,791.47</b>	<b>174,981.57</b>
<b>ERECTION OF MONUMENTS.</b>							
Battle lines and sites for tablets at Antietam .....	26,310.00	9,421.00	.....	35,731.00	27,810.00	.....	7,921.00
Monuments or tablets at Gettysburg .....	9,272.56	50,105.79	.....	59,378.35	33,629.73	.....	25,748.62
Statue to memory of Lafayette and compatriots .....	103.53	.....	.....	103.53	.....	103.53	.....
Monument at Washington's headquarters, Newburg, N. Y. ....	64.76	.....	.....	64.76	.....	64.76	.....
<b>Pedestals for statues of—</b>							
Gen. Philip H. Sheridan .....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00
Gen. John A. Logan .....	47,999.21	.....	.....	47,999.21	.....	.....	47,999.21
Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock .....	47,000.00	.....	.....	47,000.00	.....	.....	47,000.00
Gen. William T. Sherman .....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00
Lincoln tablet, Gettysburg National Park .....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
<b>Total erection of monuments .....</b>	<b>230,750.06</b>	<b>64,526.79</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>295,276.85</b>	<b>61,439.73</b>	<b>168.20</b>	<b>233,668.83</b>

## BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON, ETC.

Improvement and care of public grounds.....	600.56	48,700.00	49,300.56	47,915.65	600.56	784.35
Repairs, fuel, etc., Executive Mansion.....	1,043.48	35,500.00	36,543.48	30,916.33	43.48	5,583.67
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc.....	129.76	14,791.25	14,921.01	14,538.54	129.76	252.71
Water supply, Executive Mansion.....	5,300.00		5,300.00		5,300.00	
Repairs to water pipes and fire plugs.....	18.45	2,500.00	2,518.45	2,493.63	18.45	6.37
Telegraph to connect the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office.....		1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00		
Care and maintenance of Washington Monument.....	32.43	12,170.00	12,202.43	12,139.05	32.43	30.95
Prevention of deposits, harbor of New York.....	64.54	43,000.00	43,064.54	28,713.74	64.54	14,286.26
Steam tug, harbor of New York.....		90,000.00	90,000.00	40,200.00		49,800.00
Transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries.....	101.60	100.00	201.60		14.95	186.65
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients.....	1,583.41	19,000.00	20,583.41	18,099.96	.04	1,583.41
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital.....		19,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00		
National encampment, Grand Army of the Republic.....	1,786.88		1,786.88			1,786.88
Building for State, War, and Navy Departments.....	50,354.12		50,354.12		50,354.12	
Water supply, District of Columbia.....	10,669.91		10,669.91		10,669.91	
Increasing the water supply, District of Columbia.....	427,446.38		427,446.38	26,440.00		401,006.38
Improving the receiving reservoir.....		90,000.00	90,000.00	72,500.00		17,500.00
Repairs to Aqueduct Bridge.....		51,070.00	51,070.00	28,500.00		22,570.00
Ford's Theater Building, repairs.....	1,958.00		1,958.00	1,948.61		9.39
Portrait of Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States.....		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00		
Investigations pertaining to water rights, etc., at Great Falls.....		4,000.00	4,000.00			4,000.00
Total buildings and grounds in and around Washington.....	501,089.52	433,581.25	934,670.77	348,055.51	67,228.24	519,387.02

## MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Expenses of Commanding General's Office.....		1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00		
Expenses of recruiting.....	41,007.76	100,004.81	141,012.57	60,512.56	1,967.04	78,532.97
Contingencies of fortifications.....		196.40	196.40	196.40		
Contingencies, military information division, Adjutant-General's Office.....		3,640.00	3,640.00	3,600.00		40.00
Contingencies, headquarters of military departments.....	370.91	3,000.00	3,370.91	2,180.89	270.91	919.11
Contingencies of the Army.....	14,756.13	15,062.89	29,819.02	5,007.75	4,358.86	20,452.41
Signal Service of the Army.....	40.08	17,000.00	17,040.08	13,234.25	996.14	2,809.60
Mileage to officers traveling without troops.....		140,000.00	140,000.00	137,966.91		2,033.09
Pay, etc., of the Army.....	1,016,232.32	12,926,609.68	13,942,902.00	12,786,867.65	673,647.46	482,386.89
Subsistence of the Army.....	32,268.04	1,676,160.54	1,708,428.58	1,622,876.80	35,676.16	49,875.62
Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department.....	603,145.58	2,404,018.65	3,007,164.23	2,032,788.80	304,277.99	670,097.44
Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department.....	41,060.06	602,645.36	643,705.42	565,704.86	24,083.15	53,917.41
Barracks and quarters.....	69,933.82	1,409,676.30	1,479,610.12	683,566.94	753.87	795,289.31
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	697,621.47	2,513,597.09	3,211,218.56	2,204,509.70	121,711.78	884,997.08
Transportation of the Army and its supplies, Pacific railroads.....		186,744.60	186,744.60	186,744.60		
Fifty per cent of arrears of Army transportation due certain land-grant railroads.....		39.46	39.46	39.46		
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....	40,345.47	101,061.43	141,406.90	70,185.14	14,310.27	56,911.49
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	948.49	45,000.00	45,948.49	34,698.97	985.60	10,263.92
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	494.25	7,000.00	7,494.25	6,912.50	495.82	85.93
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	330.63	15,000.00	15,330.63	14,650.87	330.63	349.13
Purchase of land for target ranges, Fort McPherson, Ga.....	16,500.00		16,500.00			16,500.00
Land for rifle range near Madison Barracks, N. Y.....		8,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00		

Title of appropriation.	Balance July 1, 1894.	Appropriated July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Repayments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1895.	Balance June 30, 1895.
<b>MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT—continued.</b>							
Bellevue rifle range, Omaha, Nebr.....	\$500.00	\$1,300.00	.....	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	.....	.....
Clothing and camp and garrison equipage.....	275,361.47	1,200,190.00	.....	1,475,551.47	900,790.62	\$3,862.39	\$570,898.46
Medical and Hospital Department.....	36,636.32	161,105.00	.....	197,741.32	106,098.34	1,035.78	90,607.20
Hospital, Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....	.....	25,000.00
Army Medical Museum.....	.47	5,000.00	.....	5,000.47	4,972.77	27.23	.47
Library, Surgeon-General's Office.....	.....	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....	.....
Engineer depot at Willets Point, N. Y.....	5,700.00	10,000.00	.....	15,700.00	10,377.82	.....	5,322.18
Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....	18.07	48.81	.....	66.88	48.81	.....	18.07
Ordnance stores, etc.....	18,596.17	495,026.60	.....	513,622.77	471,798.18	358.81	41,465.78
Ordnance service.....	87.85	100,000.00	.....	100,087.85	99,879.06	87.85	120.94
Ordnance material, proceeds of sales.....	285,351.56	6,779.76	.....	292,131.32	72,971.44	.....	219,159.88
Manufacture of arms.....	359,408.01	400,000.00	.....	759,408.01	508,933.34	.....	250,474.67
Pay of Military Academy.....	30,916.66	233,860.78	.....	264,777.44	223,603.33	25,027.24	16,146.87
Current and ordinary expenses, Military Academy.....	12.10	153,635.50	.....	153,647.60	153,527.66	70.69	49.25
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, Military Academy.....	.....	27,540.00	.....	27,540.00	27,449.92	90.08	.....
Total military establishment.....	3,587,643.69	25,004,253.66	.....	28,591,897.35	23,032,746.34	1,214,425.75	4,344,725.26
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>							
<i>Buildings and grounds, Military Academy.</i>							
Buildings and grounds, Military Academy.....	14,065.69	93,994.00	.....	108,059.69	108,059.60	.09	.....
New academic building, Military Academy.....	188,220.19	.....	.....	188,220.19	188,220.12	.....	.07
Memorial Hall, West Point, N. Y.....	.....	246,096.23	.....	246,096.23	5,000.00	.....	241,096.23
New gymnasium, Military Academy.....	.....	.....	\$11.37	11.37	.....	.....	11.37
Total, buildings and grounds, Military Academy.....	202,285.88	340,090.23	11.37	542,387.48	301,279.72	.09	241,107.67
Repayments in excess of payments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.37	.....	.....
Actual expenditures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301,268.35	.....	.....
<b>Arsenals.</b>							
Rock Island bridge, Rock Island, Ill.....	7,529.92	12,250.00	.....	19,779.92	12,250.00	.....	7,529.92
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....
Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....
Columbia Arsenal, Columbia, Tenn.....	.....	2,400.00	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	.....
Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....
Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Ind.....	.....	14,259.00	.....	14,259.00	5,759.00	.....	8,500.00
Springfield Arsenal, Springfield, Mass.....	2,315.32	10,000.00	.....	12,315.32	11,168.40	.....	1,146.92

Army Gun Factory, Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.	42,858.73		42,858.73	42,858.73		
Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy N. Y.	20,370.00	19,512.80	39,882.80	25,512.80		14,370.00
Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.	27,168.84	3,300.00	30,468.84	24,489.00		5,979.84
Repairs of arsenals.	10.29	95,000.00	95,010.29	94,934.49	10.29	65.51
Powder depot, Dover, N. J.	19,299.92		19,299.92			19,299.92
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.	10,225.21	31,700.00	41,925.21	31,337.82		10,587.39
Testing machine.		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Total arsenals.	129,778.23	278,421.80	408,200.03	340,710.24	10.29	67,479.50
<i>Fortifications.</i>						
Artesian well, Fort Monroe, Va.	6,000.00		6,000.00			6,000.00
Armament of fortifications.	1,880,413.66	1,491,850.00	3,372,263.66	1,615,745.13		1,756,518.53
Preservation and repair of fortifications.	7,354.82	45,000.00	52,354.82	44,699.40		7,655.42
Construction of a counterpoise battery.	37,400.00		37,400.00			37,400.00
Board of Ordnance and Fortification.	235,332.94	100,000.00	335,332.94	93,344.10		241,988.84
Board on Fortifications or Other Defenses.	28,470.77		28,470.77			28,470.77
Board on Pacific Coast Gun Factory.	2,500.00		2,500.00			2,500.00
Plans for fortifications.		5,000.00	5,000.00	4,100.00		900.00
Torpedoes for harbor defense.	130,988.63	2,814.75	133,803.38	67,267.62		66,535.76
Machine guns.	20,000.00	15,000.00	35,000.00	19,800.00	200.00	15,000.00
Ammunition for morning and evening gun.	8,939.71	20,600.00	29,539.71	29,539.50		.21
Torpedo howitzers.	15,000.00		15,000.00			15,000.00
Artillery targets.	1.89	6,000.00	6,001.89	6,000.00	1.89	
Pneumatic dynamite guns.	587,361.45		587,361.45	165,865.00		421,496.45
Ten-inch pneumatic disappearing gun carriage.		50,000.00	50,000.00	10,000.00		40,000.00
Sea wall, north shore of Sandy Hook, N. J.		7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00		
Sea wall, Governors Island, New York Harbor.	297.94		297.94			297.94
Sea walls and embankments.	1,000.25		1,000.25	1,000.25		
Sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses.	52,788.80	150,000.00	202,788.80	52,795.16		149,993.64
Gun and mortar batteries.	248,024.81	500,000.00	748,024.81	236,942.74		511,082.07
Powder and projectiles, proceeds of sales.	5,877.22		5,877.22			5,877.22
Purchase of sites for seacoast defenses.	100.28		100.28			100.28
Total fortifications.	3,267,853.17	2,393,764.75	5,661,617.92	2,354,598.90	201.89	3,306,817.13
<i>Military posts.</i>						
Wharf at Fort Monroe, Va.	28,336.61		28,336.61			28,336.61
Sewerage system, Fort Monroe, Va.	24,902.10	45,907.50	70,809.60	33,509.60		37,300.00
Bridge over Mill Creek, Fort Monroe, Va.	115.78		115.78			115.78
Reconstructing bridge, Niobrara River, Nebr.	7,000.00		7,000.00	6,942.16		57.84
Water supply, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	2,958.15		2,958.15	149.50		2,808.65
Purchase of Fort Brown Reservation, Tex.	160,000.00		160,000.00	160,000.00		
Military storehouse, Omaha, Nebr.	35,000.00		35,000.00	23,780.87		11,219.13
Additional lands, Fort Ethan Allen Military Reservation.		7,000.00	7,000.00			7,000.00
Transfer of school site, Fort McClary Military Reservation, Me.	200.00		200.00	49.65		150.35
Military posts.	104,136.43	318,344.37	422,480.80	289,200.63		133,280.12
Military post, Helena, Mont.	88,000.00		88,000.00	88,000.00		
Purchase of buildings at military posts.	9,977.48		9,977.48			9,977.48
Shiloh National Military Park.		75,000.00	75,000.00	7,500.00		67,500.00



Title of appropriation.	Balance July 1, 1894.	Appropriated July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Repayments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1895.	Balance June 30, 1895.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>							
<b>Military posts—Continued.</b>							
Improvement of Yellowstone National Park.....		\$30,000.00		\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00		
Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.....	\$53,595.41	170,000.00		223,595.41	141,126.06		\$82,469.35
Gettysburg National Park.....		75,000.00		75,000.00			75,000.00
Payment to Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association.....		2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
<b>Total military posts.....</b>	<b>514,221.96</b>	<b>723,251.87</b>		<b>1,237,473.83</b>	<b>780,258.52</b>		<b>457,215.31</b>
<b>Harbors and rivers.</b>							
Improving harbor at—							
Belfast, Me.....		8,000.00		8,000.00	3,000.00		5,000.00
Rockland, Me.....		30,000.00		30,000.00	10,000.00		20,000.00
Breakwater from Mount Desert to Porcupine Islands, Me.....	35,000.00	16,391.12		51,391.12	44,391.12		7,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
Portland, Me.....	24,000.00			24,000.00	24,000.00		
Camden, Me.....		12,000.00		12,000.00			12,000.00
Improving—							
Channel in Back Cove, Portland, Me.....	19,000.00	20,000.00		39,000.00	27,000.00		12,000.00
Harbor at Portsmouth, N. H.....	4,432.39			4,432.39			4,432.39
Harbor of refuge at Little Harbor, N. H.....	5,000.00	10,000.00		15,000.00	5,000.00		10,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
Burlington, Vt.....	15,000.00	10,000.00		25,000.00			25,000.00
Swanton, Vt.....	326.93			326.93			326.93
Harbor of refuge at—							
Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass.....	30,000.00	150,000.00		180,000.00	28,000.00		152,000.00
Wood's Holl, Mass.....		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Improving harbor at—							
Boston, Mass.....	139,500.00	200,000.00		339,500.00	99,000.00		240,500.00
Hyannis, Mass.....		3,500.00		3,500.00	1,000.00		2,500.00
Gloucester, Mass.....	19,000.00	40,000.00		59,000.00	22,000.00		37,000.00
Lynn, Mass.....		7,500.00		7,500.00			7,500.00
Nantucket, Mass.....	16,100.00	25,000.00		41,100.00	18,700.00		22,400.00
Newburyport, Mass.....	7,000.00	20,000.00		27,000.00	7,000.00		20,000.00
New Bedford, Mass.....		7,500.00		7,500.00	1,000.00		6,500.00
Plymouth, Mass.....	1,500.00	1,500.00		3,000.00			3,000.00
Provincetown, Mass.....	3,500.00	1,500.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Scituate, Mass.....		10,000.00		10,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Salem, Mass.....	9,000.00			9,000.00	9,000.00		
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....		7,500.00		7,500.00			7,500.00
Wellfleet, Mass.....	4,000.00			4,000.00			4,000.00
Marthas Vineyard, Mass.....		2,500.00		2,500.00	1,000.00		1,500.00

Improving Canapitsit Channel, Mass.		5,000.00	5,000.00	500.00	4,500.00
Harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R. I.	66,000.00	400,000.00	466,000.00	186,000.00	280,000.00
Improving Cove Coasters Harbor, R. I.	.50		.50		.50
Improving harbor at—					
Block Island, R. I.		2,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00
Newport, R. I.	1,500.00	7,500.00	9,000.00	1,000.00	8,000.00
Improving entrance to Point Judith Pond, R. I.	7,847.38	2,500.00	9,847.38		9,847.38
Breakwater at New Haven, Conn.	2,500.00	125,000.00	127,500.00	42,506.00	85,000.00
Harbor of refuge, Duck Island Harbor, Conn.	1,500.00	30,000.00	31,500.00	1,500.00	30,000.00
Improving harbor at—					
Bridgeport, Conn.		10,000.00	10,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00
Black Rock, Conn.		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Five Mile River, Conn.		2,500.00			2,500.00
New Haven, Conn.		10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00
Norwalk, Conn.		15,000.00	15,000.00	1,500.00	13,500.00
Stonington, Conn.	10,800.00	5,000.00	15,800.00	11,000.00	4,800.00
Stamford, Conn.		10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00
Wilsons Point, Conn.	823.10		823.10	323.10	500.00
Cos Cob and Mianus River, Conn.		4,000.00	4,000.00		4,000.00
Improving—					
Buttermilk Channel, N. Y.		50,000.00	50,000.00	5,000.00	45,000.00
Arthur Kill, between Staten Island and New Jersey, N. Y. and N. J.	550.00	4,500.00	5,050.00	4,073.86	976.14
Canarsie Bay, N. Y.		2,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
Channel between Staten Island and New Jersey, N. Y. and N. J.	11,500.00	6,000.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	
Channel in Gowanus Bay, N. Y.	80,000.00	150,000.00	230,000.00	120,000.00	110,000.00
Improving harbor at—					
Buffalo, N. Y.	72,621.95	70,000.00	142,621.95	8,000.00	134,621.95
Charlotte, N. Y.	2,000.00	15,000.00	17,000.00	8,000.00	9,000.00
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1,498.41	20,000.00	21,498.41	19,200.00	2,298.41
Improving Flushing Bay, N. Y.		4,000.00	4,000.00		4,000.00
Improving harbor at—					
Great Sodus Bay, N. Y.		15,000.00	15,000.00	6,000.00	9,000.00
Greenport, N. Y.	1,277.85		1,277.85		1,277.85
Glen Cove, N. Y.		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Huntington, N. Y.		2,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
Larchmont, N. Y.	120.95		120.95		120.95
Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.		8,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Ogdensburg, N. Y.		20,000.00	20,000.00	7,500.00	12,500.00
Olcott, N. Y.	4,000.00		4,000.00		4,000.00
Oswego, N. Y.	6,000.00	37,000.00	43,000.00	25,000.00	18,000.00
Port Chester, N. Y.		5,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00
Port Jefferson, N. Y.	1,000.00	7,500.00	8,500.00	1,500.00	7,000.00
Pultneyville, N. Y.		1,500.00	1,500.00	500.00	1,000.00
Rondout, N. Y.		5,000.00	5,000.00	500.00	4,500.00
Saugerties, N. Y.		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Improving—					
Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, N. Y.	19,000.00	50,000.00	69,000.00	23,000.00	46,000.00
New York Harbor, N. Y.	18,000.00	75,000.00	93,000.00	28,000.00	65,000.00
Harbor at Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Harbor at Mamaroneck, N. Y.	220.55		220.55		220.55
Harbor at Keyport, N. J.		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Raritan Bay, N. J.		40,000.00	40,000.00	26,000.00	14,000.00

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PUBLIC WORKS—continued.							
<i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
Improving—Continued.							
Shoal Harbor and Compton's Creek, N. J.....		\$3,000.00		\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00		
Harbor between Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J.....	\$316,000.00	1,100,000.00		1,416,000.00	695,000.00		\$721,000.00
Harbor at Erie, Pa.....	45,286.62	10,000.00		55,286.62	3,500.00		51,786.62
Ice harbor at—							
Marous Hook, Pa.....	2,947.39			2,947.39			2,947.39
Reedy Island, Del.....	16,236.93			16,236.93			16,236.93
Improving harbor at—							
Wilmington, Del.....	2,000.00	25,000.00		27,000.00	6,750.00		20,250.00
Delaware Breakwater, Del.....	734.08	50,000.00		50,734.08			50,734.08
Board to determine route of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.....		5,000.00		5,000.00	2,563.71		2,436.29
Improving harbor at—							
Baltimore, Md.....		50,000.00		50,000.00	40,000.00		10,000.00
Annapolis, Md.....	1,524.58			1,524.58			1,524.58
Cambridge, Md.....	6,737.00			6,737.00			6,737.00
Cape Charles City, Va.....	10,000.00			10,000.00			10,000.00
Norfolk, Va.....		100,000.00		100,000.00	33,000.00		67,000.00
Protecting Jamestown Island, Va.....		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Improving—							
Harbor at Beaufort, N. C.....	7,900.00			7,900.00	4,900.00		3,000.00
Edenton Bay, N. C.....	2,447.41			2,447.41			2,447.41
Improving waterway between—							
Newbern and Beaufort, N. C.....	7,000.00			7,000.00	210.00		6,790.00
Beaufort Harbor and New River, N. C.....	6,000.00	2,500.00		8,500.00			8,500.00
Improving—							
Harbor at Charleston, S. C.....	245,000.00	950,000.00		1,195,000.00	780,000.00		415,000.00
Winyaw Bay, S. C.....	25,000.00	110,000.00		135,000.00	73,000.00		62,000.00
Outer bar at Brunswick, Ga.....	100,000.00	175,000.00		275,000.00	37,875.00		237,125.00
Improving harbor at—							
Brunswick, Ga.....		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Darien, Ga.....		25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00		
Savannah, Ga.....	250,000.00	1,831,250.00		2,081,250.00	1,585,000.00		496,250.00
Improving—							
Cumberland Sound, Ga. and Fla.....		170,000.00		170,000.00	170,000.00		
Apalachicola Bay, Fla.....		15,000.00		15,000.00	500.00		14,500.00
Channel, Charlotte Harbor and Pease Creek, Fla.....		20,000.00		20,000.00	5,000.00		15,000.00
Tampa Bay, Fla.....			\$0.96	.96			.96

Improving harbor at—							
Key West, Fla.		80,000.00		80,000.00	80,000.00		
Pensacola, Fla.		100,000.00		100,000.00	3,000.00		97,000.00
St. Augustine, Fla.		6,000.00	.10	6,000.10			6,000.10
New Madrid, Mo.		20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00		
St. Louis, Mo.	31,000.00			31,000.00			31,000.00
Mobile, Ala.	125,000.00	681,300.00		806,300.00	475,000.00		331,300.00
Improving—							
Channel in West Galveston Bay, Tex.	7,500.00	5,000.00		12,500.00	10,500.00		2,000.00
Ship channel in Galveston Bay, Tex.	15,000.00	50,000.00		65,000.00	40,500.00		24,500.00
Improving harbor at—							
Brazos Santiago, Tex.	56,855.00			56,855.00			56,855.00
Galveston, Tex.	344,845.30	1,960,000.00		2,304,845.30	1,169,845.30		1,135,000.00
Ashtabula, Ohio		75,000.00		75,000.00	10,000.00		65,000.00
Black River, Ohio		10,000.00		10,000.00	1,800.00		8,200.00
Cleveland, Ohio		50,000.00		50,000.00	6,200.00		43,800.00
Fairport, Ohio	4,800.00	25,059.96		29,859.96	9,859.96		20,000.00
Huron, Ohio		10,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00
Port Clinton, Ohio	4,700.00	6,000.00		10,700.00	4,700.00		6,000.00
Sandusky City, Ohio	22,025.00	30,000.00		52,025.00	37,525.00		14,500.00
Toledo, Ohio	103,500.00	70,000.00		173,500.00	96,500.00		77,000.00
Vermillion, Ohio		2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
Conneaut, Ohio		40,000.00		40,000.00	12,500.00		27,500.00
Michigan City, Ind.	12,500.00	30,000.00		42,500.00	11,500.00		31,000.00
Calumet, Ill.	5,000.00	15,000.00		20,000.00	5,000.00		15,000.00
Chicago, Ill.	25,000.00	80,000.00		105,000.00	15,000.00		90,000.00
Waukegon, Ill.	3,000.00	20,000.00		23,000.00			23,000.00
Alpena, Mich.		4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00
Harbor of refuge at—							
Grand Marais, Mich.	5,450.00	20,000.00		25,450.00	6,000.00		19,450.00
Portage Lake, Mich.		25,000.00		25,000.00			25,000.00
Sand Beach, Mich.	130,000.00	20,000.00		150,000.00	45,000.00		105,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
Black Lake, Mich.	1,000.00	15,000.00		16,000.00	3,000.00		13,000.00
Charlevoix, Mich.	2,000.00	8,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00
Frankfort, Mich.	3,000.00	50,000.00		53,000.00	1,500.00		51,500.00
Grand Haven, Mich.	25,000.00	25,000.00		50,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00
Manistee, Mich.	2,000.00	12,000.00		14,000.00	2,000.00		12,000.00
Cheboygan, Mich.	17,955.00			17,955.00	2,955.00		15,000.00
Ludington, Mich.	1,500.00	6,000.00		7,500.00	1,500.00		6,000.00
Manistique, Mich.	2,000.00			2,000.00			2,000.00
Marquette, Mich.	9,800.00	30,000.00		39,800.00	26,276.19		13,523.81
Monroe, Mich.		5,000.00		5,000.00	3,500.00		1,500.00
Muskegon, Mich.		30,000.00		30,000.00	5,000.00		25,000.00
Ontonagon, Mich.	5,000.00	7,000.00		12,000.00	1,753.09		10,246.91
Pentwater, Mich.	4,000.00	5,000.00		9,000.00	500.00		8,500.00
Petoskey, Mich.	34,780.80	10,000.00		44,780.80	1,780.80		43,000.00
St. Joseph, Mich.		30,000.00		30,047.20	8,000.00		22,047.20
South Haven, Mich.		20,000.00		20,000.00	2,000.00		18,000.00
White River, Mich.	4,500.00	5,000.00		9,500.00	500.00		9,000.00
Saugatuck, Mich.		12,000.00		12,000.00	5,000.00		7,000.00
Ausable, Mich.							196.50
	196.50			196.50			196.50

Title of appropriation.	Balance July 1, 1894.	Appropriated July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Repayments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1895.	Balance June 30, 1895.
PUBLIC WORKS—continued.							
<i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
Improving Eagle Harbor, Mich.....	\$2,082.75	.....	.....	\$2,082.75	\$979.00	.....	\$1,103.75
Improving mouth and harbor of Cedar River, Mich.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	1,500.00
Ice harbor at Dubuque, Iowa.....	4,503.99	.....	.....	4,503.99	.....	.....	4,503.99
Improving harbor at—							
Memphis, Tenn.....		\$50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	40,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Ahnapee, Wis.....	1,500.00	5,000.00	.....	6,500.00	2,500.00	.....	4,000.00
Ashland, Wis.....	1,000.00	25,000.00	.....	26,000.00	16,500.00	.....	9,500.00
Green Bay, Wis.....		25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	4,000.00	.....	21,000.00
Kenosha, Wis.....		15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	1,000.00	.....	14,000.00
Kewaunee, Wis.....		20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	1,000.00	.....	19,000.00
Manitowoc, Wis.....	21,000.00	20,000.00	.....	41,000.00	5,000.00	.....	36,000.00
Menomonee, Wis.....		10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	
Milwaukee, Wis.....		7,000.00	.....	7,000.00	6,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Oconto, Wis.....	1,000.00	3,000.00	.....	4,000.00	500.00	.....	3,500.00
Pensaukee, Wis.....	500.00		.....	500.00	.....	.....	500.00
Port Washington, Wis.....		5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
Racine, Wis.....		20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	4,000.00	.....	16,000.00
Superior Bay and St. Louis Bay, Wis.....	8,400.00	50,000.00	.....	58,400.00	15,000.00	.....	43,400.00
Sheboygan, Wis.....	1,000.00	25,000.00	.....	26,000.00	7,000.00	.....	19,000.00
Two Rivers, Wis.....		3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	
Harbor of refuge—							
Milwaukee Bay, Wis.....	1,000.00	45,000.00	.....	46,000.00	1,000.00	.....	45,000.00
At entrance of Sturgeon Bay Canal, Wis.....		5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	5,000.00
Harbor, Minnesota Point, at Superior, Wis.....	45.92	.....	.....	45.92	.....	.....	45.92
Improving harbor at—							
Agate Bay, Minn.....		30,000.00	.....	30,000.00	25,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Grand Marais, Minn.....		3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00
Duluth, Minn.....	9,524.55	75,000.00	.....	84,524.55	26,206.91	.....	58,317.64
Breakwater and harbor of refuge between Straits of Fuca and San Francisco, Cal.....	140,858.52	.....	.....	140,858.52	.....	.....	140,858.52
Improving Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Cal.....	466,000.00	225,000.00	.....	691,000.00	299,000.00	.....	392,000.00
Improving harbor at—							
Oakland, Cal.....	57,443.07	100,000.00	.....	157,443.07	99,993.33	.....	57,449.74
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....		40,000.00	.....	40,000.00	5,000.00	.....	35,000.00
San Diego, Cal.....		50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	15,022.70	.....	34,977.30
Survey of—							
San Francisco Harbor, San Pablo and Suisun bays, Straits of Carquinez, and mouths of San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, Cal.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,000.00
Pacific coast between Points Duma and Capistrano, Cal.....	3,349.22	.....	.....	3,349.22	.....	.....	3,349.22

Examination for deep-water harbor at San Pedro or Santa Monica Bays, Cal.			\$6,574.96	6,574.96		6,574.96
Improving entrance to Coos Bay and Harbor, Oreg.	6,000.00	108,000.00		114,000.00	96,500.00	17,500.00
Improving Yaquina Bay, Oreg.	4,500.00	50,000.00		54,500.00	40,500.00	14,000.00
Improving Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oreg.	4,000.00	16,000.00		20,000.00	12,000.00	8,000.00
Improving Nehalem Bay, Oreg.	9,584.92			9,584.92		9,584.92
Improving Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, Wash.		25,000.00		25,000.00	18,000.00	7,000.00
Improving harbor at—						
Olympia, Wash.		40,000.00		40,000.00	39,500.00	500.00
Greenville, Miss.		80,000.00		80,000.00	75,000.00	5,000.00
Vicksburg, Miss.		40,000.00		40,000.00	5,000.00	35,000.00
Natchez and Vidalia, Miss. and La.	75,000.00	80,000.00		155,000.00	75,000.00	80,000.00
New Orleans, La.		110,000.00		110,000.00	100,000.00	10,000.00
Ship channel connecting waters of the Great Lakes between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo.	815,000.00	500,000.00		1,315,000.00	815,000.00	500,000.00
Committee on water communications between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.		10,000.00		10,000.00		10,000.00
Improving—						
Lubec Channel, Me.		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Moosabec Bar, at Jonesport, Me.	5,000.00	6,000.00		11,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00
Bagaduce River, Me.		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00	
Harriscekit River, Me.	20,000.00	5,000.00		25,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00
Kennebunk River, Me.	1,507.50			1,507.50		1,507.50
Kennebec River, Me.	30,000.00	50,000.00		80,000.00	18,000.00	64,000.00
Penobscot River, Me.	25,000.00			25,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00
Narragangus River, Me.	6,500.00	5,000.00		11,500.00		11,500.00
Saco River, Me.	14,000.00	10,000.00		24,000.00	14,000.00	10,000.00
St. Croix River, Me.	35,000.00			35,000.00		35,000.00
Bellamy River, N. H.	7,500.00	7,500.00		15,000.00		15,000.00
Cochecho River, N. H.	10,000.00	15,000.00		25,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
Otter Creek, Vt.		5,000.00	43.40	5,043.40		5,043.40
Ipswich River, Mass.	4,795.00			4,795.00	2,995.00	1,800.00
Merrimac River, Mass.	4,900.00			4,900.00	3,500.00	1,400.00
Powow River, Mass.	12,000.00	15,000.00		27,000.00	300.00	26,700.00
Taunton River, Mass.		5,000.00		5,000.00	1,500.00	3,500.00
Weymouth River, Mass.	9,900.00	5,000.00		14,900.00		10,000.00
Mystic and Malden rivers, Mass.	9,900.00	10,000.00		19,900.00	4,900.00	19,900.00
Essex River, Mass.	5,000.00	5,000.00		10,000.00	2,500.00	7,500.00
Removing Green Jacket Shoal, Providence River, R. I.		7,500.00		7,500.00	7,500.00	
Improving—						
Providence River and Narragansett Bay, R. I.	2,200.00	17,500.00		19,700.00	4,600.00	15,100.00
Pawcatuck River, R. I.		6,000.00		6,000.00		6,000.00
Pawtucket River, R. I.	7,000.00	25,000.00		32,000.00	8,000.00	24,000.00
Connecticut River, between Hartford and Holyoke, Conn.	8,940.30			8,940.30		8,940.30
Connecticut River, Conn.	3,500.00	20,000.00		23,500.00	3,500.00	20,000.00
Housatonic River, Conn.	1,435.00	25,000.00		26,435.00	7,435.00	19,000.00
Mystic River, Conn.		3,500.00		3,500.00		
Thames River, Conn.	2,918.00	12,500.00		15,418.00		15,418.00
Saugatuck River, Conn.		3,000.00		3,000.00		3,000.00
Removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate, N. Y.	10,000.00	75,000.00		85,000.00	30,000.00	55,000.00

Title of appropriation.	Balance July 1, 1894.	Appropriated July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Repayments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1895.	Balance June 30, 1895.
<b>PUBLIC WORKS—continued.</b>							
<i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
<b>Improving—</b>							
Brown's Creek, N. Y.		\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00			\$4,000.00
East Chester Creek, N. Y.		12,000.00		12,000.00	\$9,000.00		3,000.00
Grass River at Massena, N. Y.		.30		.30	.30		
Great Chazy River, N. Y.		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00		
Harlem River, N. Y.	\$85,000.00	125,000.00		210,000.00	77,714.17		132,285.83
Hudson River, N. Y.	464,000.00	645,000.00		1,109,000.00	469,000.00		640,000.00
Patchogue River, N. Y.		4,000.00		4,000.00			4,000.00
St. Lawrence River, N. Y.	2,150.00	8,000.00		10,150.00			10,150.00
Niagara River, N. Y.	20,000.00	10,000.00		30,000.00	8,500.00		21,500.00
Newtown Creek, N. Y.		20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00		
Goshen Creek, N. J.		3,000.00		3,000.00			3,000.00
Alloway Creek, N. J.		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00		
Mattawan Creek, N. J.		3,000.00		3,000.00			3,000.00
Elizabeth River, N. J.		3,000.00		3,000.00			3,000.00
Passaic River, N. J.	8,750.00	15,000.00		23,750.00	10,750.00		13,000.00
Shrewsbury River, N. J.		5,000.00		5,000.00	3,500.00		1,500.00
South River, N. J.	894.00	5,000.00		5,894.00	5,894.00		
Raccoon River, N. J.	2,242.77			2,242.77			2,242.77
Squan River, N. J.	2,000.00			2,000.00			2,000.00
Ranococas River, N. J.		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00		
Salem River, N. J.		1,700.00		1,700.00	1,700.00		
Karitan River, N. J.	2,000.00	20,000.00		22,000.00	2,000.00		20,000.00
Frankford Creek, Pa.		2,000.00		2,000.00			2,000.00
Dam at Herr's Island, Allegheny River, near Pittsburg, Pa.	64,800.00	40,000.00		104,800.00	39,800.00		65,000.00
Purchase of upper lock and dam, Monongahela River, between Pittsburg, Pa., and Morgantown, W. Va.	323,333.13			323,333.13			323,333.13
Cost of condemnation of upper lock and dam, Monongahela River, between Pittsburg, Pa., and Morgantown, W. Va.	5,098.64			5,098.64			5,098.64
<b>Improving—</b>							
Allegheny River, Pa.	10,800.00	12,500.00		23,300.00	7,300.00		16,000.00
Delaware River, Pa.	88,000.00	170,000.00		258,000.00	62,000.00		196,000.00
Schuylkill River, Pa.	7,250.00	20,000.00		27,250.00	800.00		26,450.00
Survey of Delaware River between Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J.	4,465.28			4,465.28			4,465.28
<b>Improving—</b>							
Murderkill River, Del.		6,500.00		6,500.00	6,500.00		
Mispillion Creek, Del.	500.00	10,000.00		10,500.00	350.00		10,150.00
Appoquinimink River, Del.		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Smyrna River, Del.		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Broad Creek, Del.		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		

Choptank River, Md.		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Chester River, Md.	2,958.54	1,500.00	4,458.54	4,458.54	4,458.54
Manokin River, Md.		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
Putuxent River, Md.	640.87		640.87	258.17	382.70
Susquehanna River near Havre de Grace, Md.	8,000.00	4,000.00	12,000.00	2,000.00	10,000.00
Wicomico River, Md.		3,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
Patapsco River, Md.		12,000.00	12,000.00		12,000.00
Potomac River, Md.	46,500.00	150,000.00	196,500.00	105,500.00	91,000.00
Warwick River, Md.		2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Latrappe River, Md.		4,750.00	4,750.00	4,750.00	
Waterway from Chincoteague Bay to Indian River Bay, Va., Md., and Del.	13,500.00	25,000.00	38,500.00	22,000.00	16,500.00
Acquia Creek, Va.		3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	
Occoquan Creek, Va.		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Nomini Creek, Va.	6,000.00	5,000.00	11,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00
Urbana Creek, Va.		3,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
Appomattox River, Va.	2,500.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	3,100.00	4,400.00
James River, Va.	75,000.00	100,000.00	175,000.00	65,000.00	110,000.00
Mattaponi River, Va.	500.00	4,000.00	4,500.00		4,500.00
Nansemond River, Va.		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Pamunkey River, Va.	2,500.00	2,000.00	4,500.00	3,000.00	1,500.00
Rappahannock River, Va.	2,500.00	10,000.00	12,500.00		12,500.00
Staunton River, Va.	8,084.77		8,084.77		8,084.77
York River, Va.	3,928.13	20,000.00	23,928.13	7,428.13	16,500.00
North Landing River, Va.	1,300.00		1,300.00		1,300.00
New River, Va. and W. Va.	2,341.79		2,341.79	32.85	2,308.94
Dan River, Va. and N. C.	39.63		39.63		39.63
Lower Machodoc Creek, Va.		3,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
Big Sandy River, W. Va. and Ky.		45,000.00	45,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00
Elk River, W. Va.		2,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	1,500.00
Gauley River, W. Va.		3,000.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	500.00
Guyandotte River, W. Va.		2,000.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Great Kanawha River, W. Va.	366,086.31	580,700.00	946,816.31	176,153.31	770,633.00
Monongahela River, W. Va.	18,500.00	20,000.00	38,500.00		38,500.00
Shenandoah River, W. Va.	16,020.49		16,020.49		16,020.49
Waterway from Norfolk Harbor, Va., to Albemarle Sound, N. C.		10,000.00	10,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00
Ocracoke Inlet, N. C.	95,500.00		95,500.00	18,000.00	77,500.00
Waterway between New River and Swansboro, N. C.	4,200.00		4,200.00		4,200.00
Contentna Creek, N. C.		10,000.00	10,000.00	3,500.00	6,500.00
Fishing Creek, N. C.	15,000.00		15,000.00		15,000.00
Cape Fear River, N. C.	98,000.00	219,000.00	317,000.00	185,000.00	132,000.00
Pasquotank River, N. C.	500.00	1,000.00	1,500.00		1,500.00
New River, N. C.	6,990.00		6,990.00	2,490.00	4,500.00
Neuse River, N. C.	14,503.00	7,000.00	21,503.00	10,500.00	11,003.00
Lockwoods Folly River, N. C.	3,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00	6,000.00	7,000.00
Lumber River, N. C.		4,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00
Pamlico and Tar rivers, N. C.		10,000.00	10,000.00	1,500.00	8,500.00
Roanoke River, N. C.	31,506.76	30,000.00	61,506.76	8,500.00	53,006.76
Trent River, N. C.	13.50	4,000.00	4,013.50	1,500.00	2,513.50
Yadkin River, N. C.	4,500.00		4,500.00	2.88	4,497.12
Waccamaw River, N. C.	800.00	6,000.00	6,800.00	2,800.00	4,000.00
Black River, N. C.	1,500.00	2,000.00	3,500.00	1,500.00	2,000.00



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PUBLIC WORKS—continued.							
<i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
Survey of waterways connecting Dismal Swamp Canal, Va., with sounds of North Carolina.....		\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00	\$500.00		\$4,500.00
Improving—							
Mingo Creek, S. C.....		4,000.00		4,000.00	1,000.00		3,000.00
Wappoo Cut, S. C.....		7,000.00		7,000.00	5,479.71		1,520.29
Ashley River, S. C.....	\$1.77			1.77	1.77		
Beaufort River, S. C.....		5,000.00		5,000.00	500.00		4,500.00
Congaree River, S. C.....		4,000.00		4,000.00	1,000.00		3,000.00
Great Pee Dee River, S. C.....	2,000.00	6,000.00		8,000.00	3,500.00		4,500.00
Little Pee Dee River, S. C.....	500.00	4,000.00		4,500.00	1,000.00		3,500.00
Salkahatchie River, S. C.....	1,762.24			1,762.24			1,762.24
Santee River, S. C.....	2,000.00	40,000.00		42,000.00	12,500.00		29,500.00
Wateree River, S. C.....	500.00	2,500.00		3,000.00	2,000.00		1,000.00
Jeckyl Creek, Ga.....		4,000.00		4,000.00	4,000.00		
Altamaha River, Ga.....		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Chattahoochee River, Ga.....		30,000.00		30,000.00	18,000.00		14,000.00
Coosa River, Ga. and Ala.....	70,018.27	220,000.00		290,018.27	160,000.00		130,018.27
Flinn River, Ga.....		8,000.00		8,000.00	5,000.00		3,000.00
Ocmulgee River, Ga.....		10,000.00		10,000.00	7,000.00		3,000.00
Oconee River, Ga.....		10,000.00		10,000.00	5,500.00		4,500.00
Oostensaula and Coosawattee rivers, Ga.....	499.39			499.39			499.39
Savannah River, Ga.....		21,000.00		21,000.00	21,000.00		
Waterway between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla.....		20,000.00		20,000.00	20,000.00		
Improving—							
La Grange Bayou, Fla.....	4,839.20			4,839.20			4,839.20
Sarasota Bay, Fla.....		2,500.00		2,500.00	2,500.00		
Volusia Bar, Fla.....		1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00		
Ocklawaha River, Fla.....		3,000.00		3,000.00	2,000.00		1,000.00
Apalachicola River, Fla.....		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Choctawhatchee River, Fla. and Ala.....	1,489.27	6,000.00		7,489.27	3,489.27		4,000.00
Caloosahatchee River, Fla.....		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00		
Escambia and Conecuh rivers, Fla. and Ala.....		6,000.00		6,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
Manatee River, Fla.....		3,056.37		3,056.37		\$56.37	3,000.00
St. Johns River, Fla.....	202,000.00			202,000.00	202,000.00		
Suwanee River, Fla.....		3,000.00		3,000.00	1,000.00		2,000.00
Withlacoochee River, Fla.....		800.00	\$0.05	800.05			800.05
Indian River, Fla.....	12,000.00	20,000.00		32,000.00	12,000.00		20,000.00
Alabama River, Ala.....		50,000.00		50,000.00	18,000.00		32,000.00
Black Warrior River, Ala.....	65,000.00	37,500.00		102,500.00	65,000.00		37,500.00

Tallapoosa River, Ala.	28.08		28.08		28.08
Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, Ala. and Miss.	130,000.00	170,000.00	300,000.00	60,000.00	240,000.00
Yazoo River, Miss.	63,800.00	245,000.00	308,800.00	45,800.00	263,000.00
Tchula Lake, Miss.	2,946.18	3,000.00	5,946.18	3,946.18	2,000.00
Steeles Bayou, Miss.	2,443.26		2,443.26		2,443.26
Big Black River, Miss.	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Big Sunflower River, Miss.		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Chickasahay River, Miss.		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Leaf River, Miss.		2,500.00	2,500.00		2,500.00
Noxubee River, Miss.	500.00	3,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	
Pascagoula River, Miss.		13,000.00	13,000.00	3,000.00	10,000.00
Pearl River, Miss.	12,500.00	7,900.00	20,400.00	14,990.60	5,409.40
Tallahatchee River, Miss.		4,000.00	4,000.00	1,000.00	3,000.00
Mississippi River, Miss.	360,793.11	5,330,000.00	5,690,793.11	2,518,392.97	3,172,406.14
Survey for canal connecting Lake Superior and Mississippi River.		10,000.00	10,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00
Improving Mississippi River from Minneapolis to Des Moines Rapids, Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ill., and Wis.	3,000.00		3,000.00		3,000.00
Reservoirs at headwaters of Mississippi River		51,000.00	51,000.00	40,381.18	10,618.82
Gauging the waters of Lower Mississippi and its tributaries.		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Operating snag and dredge boats on Upper Mississippi River.		25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	
Constructing jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi River.		125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	
Examination and surveys at South Pass, Mississippi River.		8,500.00	8,500.00	8,500.00	
Improving Mississippi River from mouth of the Ohio River to Minneapolis, Minn.	289,666.67	3,301,000.00	3,590,666.67	1,136,325.33	2,454,341.34
Removing obstructions in Mississippi River.		65,252.46	65,252.46	65,252.46	
Mississippi River Commission.	50.40		50.40		50.40
Improving—					
Mississippi River between mouths of Ohio and Illinois rivers, Ill. and Mo.	35,100.00		35,100.00		35,100.00
Bogue Chitto, La.		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Bayou Vermilion, La.		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Bayou Boeuf, La.	6,300.00	8,000.00	14,300.00	7,900.00	6,400.00
Bayou Bartholomew, La. and Ark.		5,000.00	5,000.00	500.00	4,500.00
Bayou Courtableau, La.		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Bayou Black, La.	319.31		319.31		319.31
Bayou D'Arbonne, La.	700.00	3,000.00	3,700.00		3,700.00
Bayou Lafourche, La.	59,800.00	40,000.00	99,800.00	21,900.00	77,900.00
Bayou Plaquemine, La.	58,007.77	110,000.00	168,007.77	18,600.00	149,407.77
Bayou Teche, La.		6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	
Connecting Bayou Teche with Grand Lake at Charenton, La.	22,100.05		22,100.05		22,100.05
Improving—					
Amite River, La.	1,002.50	2,500.00	3,502.50	3,500.00	2.50
Calcasieu River and Pass, La.	45,927.00	90,000.00	135,927.00	73,063.00	62,864.00
Tensas River, La.		5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Tickfaw River, La.		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Tchefuncte River, La.		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Red River, La. and Ark.	43,600.00	150,000.00	193,600.00	68,400.00	125,200.00
Mermentau River, La.		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Atchafalaya and Red rivers, La.	40,000.00	70,000.00	110,000.00	42,500.00	67,500.00
Aransas Pass and Bay, Tex.	40,667.35		40,667.35		40,667.35
Sabine Pass, Tex.	12,800.00	275,000.00	287,800.00	27,800.00	260,000.00
Mouth of Brazos River, Tex.	16,651.57		16,651.57		16,651.57

## Statement of appropriations under direction of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, etc.—Continued.

Title of appropriation.	Balance July 1, 1894.	Appropriated July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Repayments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1895.	Balance June 30, 1895.
PUBLIC WORKS—continued.							
<i>Harbors and rivers—Continued.</i>							
Improving—Continued.							
Passo Cavallo, Tex.	\$35,368.78			\$35,368.78			\$35,368.78
Buffalo Bayou, Tex.		\$15,000.00		15,000.00	\$5,500.00		9,500.00
Cypress Bayou, Tex.		10,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00
Trinity River, Tex.		5,000.00		5,000.00	2,000.00		3,000.00
Neches River, Tex.	4,157.84			4,157.84			4,157.84
Sabine River, Tex.		5,000.00		5,000.00			5,000.00
Removing obstructions in Arkansas River, Ark. and Kans.	5.46	20,000.00		20,005.46	15,505.46		4,500.00
Improving—							
Black River, Ark.	499.14	9,500.00		9,999.14	2,999.14		7,000.00
Fourche Le Fevre River, Ark.	892.75			892.75			892.75
St. Francis River, Ark.	263.34	83,000.00		83,263.34	78,163.06		5,100.28
Ouachita River, Ark.	10,900.00	50,000.00		60,900.00	31,400.00		29,500.00
Red River, above Fulton, Ark.		3,500.00		3,500.00	2,500.00		1,000.00
Little Red River, Ark.		4.09		4.09	4.09		
Petit Jean River, Ark.	3.10			3.10	3.10		
Arkansas River, Ark.	12,383.34	250,000.00		262,383.34	101,820.35		160,562.99
White River, Ark.	4,833.55	52,000.00		56,833.55	10,283.53		46,550.00
Current River, Ark.		3,000.00		3,000.00	4,400.30		3,600.00
Clinch River, Tenn.	2,000.00	2,500.00		4,500.00			4,500.00
Big Hatchie River, Tenn.	3,000.00			3,000.00	3,000.00		
Cumberland River, above Nashville, Tenn.	263,000.00	200,000.00		463,000.00	239,000.00		224,000.00
Cumberland River, below Nashville, Tenn.	20,000.00	30,000.00		50,000.00	10,000.00		40,000.00
French Broad River, Tenn.		7,000.00		7,000.00	100.00		6,900.00
Forked Deer River, Tenn.	1,500.00			1,500.00	1,500.00		
Tennessee River above Chattanooga, Tenn.	3,090.00	50,000.00		53,000.00	9,600.00		43,400.00
Tennessee River below Chattanooga, Tenn., Ala., and Ky.	389,553.71	400,000.00		789,553.71	107,705.00		681,848.71
Obion River, Tenn.		7,500.00		7,500.00	4,000.00		3,500.00
Obeys River, Tenn.	17.86			17.86			17.86
South Fork Cumberland River, Ky.	32.98			32.98			32.98
Falls of the Ohio River, at Louisville, Ky.	2,000.00	80,000.00		82,000.00	82,000.00		
Kentucky River, Ky.	65,870.86	135,000.00		200,870.86			200,870.86
Rough River, Ky.	30,000.00	12,500.00		42,500.00	12,000.00		30,500.00
Tradewater River, Ky.	485.00			485.00			485.00
Green River, Ky.	47,000.00	180,000.00		177,000.00	26,711.88		150,288.12
Survey of canal connecting Lake Erie with Ohio River, Ohio.		20,000.00		20,000.00	14,000.00		6,000.00
Survey of the Ohio River below Pittsburg, Pa., Ohio.	9,565.92			9,565.92			9,565.92
Improving—							
Ohio River below Pittsburg, Pa., Ohio.	71,859.43	225,000.00		296,859.43	71,859.43		225,000.00

• Ohio River, Ohio.....	162,420.02	250,000.00	412,420.02	96,000.10	316,419.92
Muskingum River, Ohio.....	13,117.53		13,117.53	1,117.53	12,000.00
Operating snag boats on Ohio River.....		24,994.94	24,994.94	24,994.94	
Examination of Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canals, Mich.....	2,310.92		2,310.92		2,310.92
Improving—					
Detroit River, Mich.....	20,000.00	30,000.00	50,000.00		50,000.00
Hay Lake Channel, Sault Ste. Marie River, Mich.....	225,000.00	150,000.00	375,000.00	100,000.00	275,000.00
St. Clair Flats Canal, Mich.....	134.17		134.17		134.17
Black River, Mich.....		8,000.00	8,000.00	500.00	7,500.00
Clinton River, Mich.....		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Menomonee River, Mich. and Wis.....		6,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00
Saginaw River, Mich.....	12,000.00	40,000.00	52,000.00	2,000.00	50,000.00
Rouge River, Mich.....		5,000.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
St. Joseph River, Mich.....		500.00	500.00		500.00
St. Marys River, Mich.....	1,630,000.00	783,865.00	2,413,865.00	625,000.00	1,788,865.00
St. Marys River and St. Marys Falls Canal, Mich.....	182.31		182.31		182.31
Thunder Bay River, Mich.....	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00
Turning Basin, Rouge River, Mich.....	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00
Improving waterway from Kewaunee Bay to Lake Superior, Mich.....		130,000.00	130,000.00	40,000.00	90,000.00
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, Mich.....		20,000.00	20,000.00	9,000.00	11,000.00
Improving—					
Chippewa River, Wis.....		10,000.00	10,000.00	7,001.03	2,998.97
St. Croix River, Wis. and Minn.....		4,000.00	4,000.00	3,000.00	1,000.00
Fox River, Wis.....	10,000.00	37,500.00	47,500.00	28,495.24	19,004.76
Damages by improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers, Wis.....		6,263.34	6,263.34	6,263.34	
Improving—					
Red River of the North, Minn. and Dak.....		15,000.00	15,000.00	11,007.61	3,992.39
White River, Ind.....	1,500.00	5,000.00	6,500.00	2,500.00	4,000.00
Wabash River, Ind. and Ill.....		20,000.00	20,000.00	12,000.00	8,000.00
Illinois and Mississippi Canal, Ill.....	486,850.50	190,000.00	676,850.50	306,850.00	370,000.50
Improving—					
Calumet River, Ill.....	12,000.00	45,000.00	57,000.00	40,500.00	16,500.00
Illinois River, Ill.....	5,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00
Missouri River, from mouth to Sioux City, Iowa.....	16,037.88	1,500,000.00	1,516,037.88	601,500.00	914,537.88
Gasconade River, Mo.....		5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Little River, Mo.....		.13	.13	.13	
Osage River, Mo. and Kans.....	89,400.00	46,000.00	135,400.00	10,600.00	124,800.00
St. Francis River, Mo.....	1,270.53	5,000.00	6,270.53	500.00	5,770.53
Missouri River, Mo.....	71,157.14		71,157.14	50,617.81	21,139.33
Missouri River, from Stubbs Ferry, Mont., to Sioux City, Iowa.....		110,000.00	110,000.00	55,005.99	54,994.01
Little Red River, Mo. and Ark.....		1.05	1.05	1.05	
Examination of Missouri River from Three Forks to Canyon Ferry, Mont.....	754.01		754.01		754.01
Improving—					
Yellowstone River, Mont. and Dak.....	11,720.00		11,720.00		11,720.00
Upper Snake River, Idaho.....		25,000.00	25,000.00	14,000.00	11,000.00
Napa River, Cal.....		4,000.00	4,000.00		4,000.00
Petaluma Creek, Cal.....		15,000.00	15,000.00		15,000.00
Sacramento and Feather rivers, Cal.....	59,000.00	115,000.00	174,000.00	30,769.44	143,230.56
San Joaquin River, Cal.....	17.06	50,000.00	50,017.06	20,000.00	30,017.06
Mokelumne River, Cal.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
Examination and survey of Columbia River, Oreg.....	3,169.49		3,169.49		3,169.49



## MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

*Signal Service.*

Road to the signal station on Pikes Peak, Colo.....	10,000.00			10,000.00			10,000.00
Military telegraph line from Fort Ringgold, Tex., to Fort McIntosh, Tex.....	2,000.00			2,000.00	1,035.00		965.00
Military telegraph line from El Paso, Tex., and New Fort Bliss, Tex.....		960.00		960.00	820.00		140.00
Signal Service pay, etc.....		222.26		222.26	222.26		
Signal Service transportation.....		32.28		32.28	32.28		
Observation and report of storms.....		28.21		28.21	28.21		
Total Signal Service.....	12,000.00	1,242.75		13,242.75	2,137.75		11,105.00

*National cemeteries.*

National cemeteries.....	2,445.04	100,062.19		102,507.23	86,597.81	317.00	15,592.92
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.....	1,789.66	61,880.00		63,669.66	60,879.79	940.70	1,849.17
Repairing roads to national cemeteries.....	18,453.21	8,000.00		26,453.21	19,893.91		6,559.30
Road to the national cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	11,770.00	10,000.00		21,770.00	11,775.00		9,995.00
Road to the national cemetery at Hampton, Va.....	2,000.00			2,000.00			2,000.00
Road from Marietta to the national cemetery, Ga.....		16.16		16.16	16.06		.10
Road from national cemetery near Mound City to Mounds Junction, Ill.....			25.90	25.90			25.90
Headstones for graves of soldiers.....	29,791.99	25,000.00		54,791.99	22,250.20		32,541.79
Burial of indigent soldiers.....	500.00	3,000.00		3,500.00	1,497.43		2,002.57
Total national cemeteries.....	66,749.90	207,958.35	25.90	274,734.15	202,909.70	1,257.70	70,566.75
Repayments in excess of payments.....					25.90		

## Actual expenditures.....

*Artificial limbs and appliances.*

Artificial limbs.....	82,838.17	194,000.00		276,838.17	190,550.06	34,479.31	51,808.80
Trusses for disabled soldiers.....		10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		
Appliances for disabled soldiers.....	434.13	2,000.00		2,434.13	1,106.42	53.58	1,274.13
Total artificial limbs and appliances.....	83,272.30	206,000.00		289,272.30	201,656.48	34,532.89	53,082.93

*Civil surveys.*

Survey of road from Aqueduct Bridge to Mount Vernon.....	2,112.71			2,112.71			2,112.71
Survey of northern and northwestern lakes.....	78.21	27,000.00		27,078.21	15,656.75	78.21	11,343.25
Total civil surveys.....	2,190.92	27,000.00		29,190.92	15,656.75	78.21	13,455.96

*Miscellaneous.*

Arming and equipping the militia.....	207,073.76	400,000.00		607,073.76	303,740.28		303,333.48
Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.....		5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00		
Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....		1,500.00		1,500.00	1,500.00		
Support of military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	6,951.10	85,774.00		92,725.10	80,581.85	4,908.94	7,234.31
Publication of Official Records of War of the Rebellion.....	9,569.50	157,003.22		166,572.72	144,572.38		22,000.34
Expenses of military convicts.....	4,939.05	3,000.00		7,939.05	1,437.65	3,169.65	3,331.75

Title of appropriation.	Balance July 1, 1894.	Appropriated July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Repayments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Aggregate available.	Payments July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.	Carried to surplus fund June 30, 1895.	Balance June 30, 1895.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS—continued.</b>							
<i>Miscellaneous—Continued.</i>							
State or Territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors.....	\$12,638.25	\$720,000.00		\$732,638.25	\$577,500.00	\$12,638.25	\$142,500.00
Support of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	168,375.58	20	\$109,002.36	277,378.14		126,889.10	150,489.04
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....		2,324,473.00		2,324,473.00	2,124,560.88		199,912.12
Support of Soldiers' Home.....	2,561,723.87	503,283.09		3,065,006.96	364,676.10		2,700,330.86
Seacoast batteries for instruction of militia.....		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00		
Arms and quartermaster stores for State of Wyoming.....	5,666.64			5,666.64			5,666.64
Military stores for Montana militia.....	11,792.29			11,792.29			11,792.29
Remodeling old Produce Exchange Building, New York City.....			344.72	344.72		344.72	
Removing Indian prisoners of war from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.		15,000.00		15,000.00	15,000.00		
Expenses of California Débris Commission, etc.....	13,766.01			13,766.01	6,000.00		7,766.01
Advertising, etc., sale of land at Pittsburg, Pa.....		4,356.07		4,356.07	4,356.07		
Twenty per cent additional compensation.....		224.80		224.80	224.80		
Total miscellaneous.....	3,002,496.05	4,222,614.33	109,347.08	7,334,457.51	3,632,150.01	147,950.66	3,554,356.84
Repayments in excess of payments.....					109,347.08		
Actual expenditures.....					3,522,802.93		
<i>War claims of States.</i>							
Examinations of claims of States and Territories under act June 27, 1882	5,689.75			5,689.75			5,689.75
Payment to State of Minnesota.....		5,321.68		5,321.68	5,321.68		
Reimbursing State and citizens of California for expenses in sup- pressing Modoc Indian hostilities.....	224.25	8,362.16		8,586.41	7,436.51		1,149.90
Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers.....		3,340.24		3,340.24	3,340.24		
Total war claims of States.....	5,914.00	17,024.08		22,938.08	16,098.43		6,839.65
<i>War claims of volunteers.</i>							
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs.....	147,197.74	201,864.06		348,561.80	212,189.93	44,941.92	91,429.95
Bounty to Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers.....		1,233.29		1,233.29	1,233.29		
Bounty under act of July 28, 1866.....	19,684.72	25,050.00		44,734.72	21,637.50	7,487.27	15,609.95
Pay of two and three year volunteers.....	427,912.08	301,179.70		729,091.78	301,046.55	190,891.07	237,154.16
Services and supplies of Montana volunteers in Nez Percé Indian war.	657.00			657.00			657.00
Pay of mounted riflemen under Lieut. Col. John C. Frémont.....		75.00		75.00	75.00		
Pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washing- ton volunteers in 1855-56.....		97.91		97.91	97.91		
Three months' pay proper.....		915.00		915.00	915.00		
Horses and other property lost in the military service.....	1,285.96	29,391.56		30,657.52	26,352.20		4,305.32

Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and to soldiers on furlough.....	38,888.20	15,012.25	53,900.45	4,491.49	16,445.87	32,963.09
Collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers.....		35.95	35.95	35.95		
Traveling expenses, First Michigan Cavalry.....		176.74	176.74	176.74		
Traveling expenses, California and Nevada volunteers.....		318.44	318.44	318.44		187.21
Extra pay to officers and men who served in the Mexican war.....		447.00	447.00	447.00		
Transportation of officers and their baggage.....		154.60	154.60	154.60		
Capture of Jefferson Davis.....	1,503.38		1,503.38			1,503.38
Pay of volunteers, Mexican war.....		11.91	11.91	11.91		
Total war claims of volunteers.....	637,109.08	575,463.41	1,212,572.40	568,996.30	259,766.13	383,810.06
<i>Relief acts.</i>						
Awards for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies taken by the Army in Tennessee.....	130.00		130.00			130.00
Stores and supplies taken by the Army (Bowman Act), act March 3, 1891.....		1,375.00	1,375.00	1,375.00		
Claims of officers and men of the Army for destruction of private property.....		2,203.04	2,203.04	2,203.04		
Claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion.....	6,939.00		6,939.00			6,939.00
Claims for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies, act July 4, 1864.....	1,371.41	77.88	1,449.29	400.55		1,048.74
Relief of George H. Jewett.....		734.00	734.00	734.00		
Relief of Robert Travilla.....		75.60	75.60	75.60		
Relief of B. D. Greene.....		1,916.97	1,916.97	1,916.97		
Relief of Wetmore & Bro.....		220.00	220.00	220.00		
Relief of Samuel Collins.....		230.11	230.11	230.11		
Relief of Joseph and Eliza J. Redfern.....		2,738.40	2,738.40	2,738.40		
Relief of Col. F. C. Ainsworth.....		4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00		
Relief on account of the Ford's Theater disaster.....	125,000.00		125,000.00	110,520.83		14,479.17
Relief of Matthew S. Priest.....		375.00	375.00	375.00		
Relief of Washington College, Lexington, Va.....		17,484.00	17,484.00	17,484.00		
Relief of owners and crew of schooner Henry R. Tilton.....		10,518.94	10,518.94	10,518.94		
Relief of Witherby & Gaffney.....		5,414.28	5,414.28	5,414.28		
Total relief acts.....	8,440.41	172,363.22	180,803.63	158,206.72		22,596.91

## RECAPITULATION.

Salaries, contingencies, etc.....	\$991,790.01	\$2,126,099.87	\$3,017,889.88	\$1,983,664.46	\$106,188.00	\$928,037.42
Military establishment, Army, and Military Academy.....	3,587,643.69	25,004,253.66	28,591,897.35	23,032,746.34	1,214,425.75	4,344,725.26
Public works.....	17,353,289.52	36,315,599.17	53,675,519.53	23,289,561.32	268.64	30,417,189.57
Miscellaneous objects.....	3,818,172.66	5,429,666.19	109,372.98	4,797,812.14	443,585.59	4,115,814.10
Total.....	25,650,895.88	68,875,618.89	116,003.82	53,103,784.26	1,764,467.98	39,805,766.35
Repayments in excess of payments.....				116,003.82		
Actual expenditures.....				52,987,780.44		





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REPORT

OF THE

MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

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### MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C., November 5, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of the department commanders and the reports of the Adjutant-General and Inspector-General, United States Army, which give in detail the condition of the troops in the various departments and the movements of the military forces that have been made during the past year.

#### PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY.

These reports also show the personnel of the Army to be in excellent condition, well instructed, efficient, and attentive to all the duties required of them.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The reports on the public buildings recently constructed indicate the improvements made in their construction. The buildings are of a more permanent character than those heretofore built, and are more commodious and better suited for the requirements of the military forces. The troops that have been so fortunate as to be located in them have more comfortable accommodations than they have ever had before. The reports concerning the balance of the public buildings, however, are not as satisfactory. In fact, many are out of repair, and liberal appropriations are required during the coming year to put them in habitable order.

#### CONDITION AND DISPOSITION OF THE INDIANS.

During the past few years we have been fortunate in being free from serious disaffection among the different tribes of Indians, and the outbreaks and depredations incident to Indian hostilities have been avoided during the last five years. While there has been no serious disturbance of the peace by the various Indian tribes within a very recent period, it is well to remember that only a few years have elapsed since the country was threatened by the most serious hostile conspiracy ever known in its history. While all the Indians are now peaceable and under control, this condition of affairs is largely attributable to the presence of bodies of troops placed at available points over the Western States and Territories, which keep the turbulent element

under restraint. Another reason is that a large number of the principal agencies, embracing some of the most restless and violent tribes of Indians, have been under the charge of judicious, experienced officers of the Army, who at a sacrifice of their own comfort and welfare have remained on duty at these remote stations and conducted the affairs of the Department with judgment, skill, and integrity. The humane, honest, and judicious management of such men as Capt. Jesse M. Lee, Maj. E. P. Ewers, G. M. Randall, Frank D. Baldwin, Capt. C. G. Penney, F. E. Pierce, A. E. Woodson, H. L. Scott, E. B. Pratt, and their collaborators in the past and at present is having most beneficial effect. Yearly the great educational and industrial Indian schools between Carlisle, Pa., and Forest Grove, Oreg., are returning to the different tribes young men and women who have been schooled in habits of industry and frugality, and their influence upon the various tribes is most beneficial. It is but a short time ago when the large and fierce tribes of Comanches and Kiowas were a terror to the Southwest. Now 1,100 of their children are in the nine great schools with 100 teachers, all under the care and control of Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth United States Infantry. These measures are among the best assurances of peace and progress for the future.

#### PERMANENT CENTRAL MILITARY STATIONS.

While it is economical and desirable to have the reserve forces of the Army at large posts near great centers of communication, I trust that no other influence than the necessities of the Government will prevail in the selection or maintenance of such permanent stations, which should be selected with the greatest care for strategic purposes. The location of troops where they are not absolutely required should be avoided, and the tendency to concentrate troops near the great cities should not be carried to the extent of depriving the remote settlements in the sparsely settled States and Territories of proper and adequate protection.

#### COAST DEFENSES.

The condition of the coast defenses is of the first importance, requiring decided and immediate action for its improvement. In my opinion it is well to give a plain statement of the condition of the coast defenses rather than to mislead our people into an unwarranted belief in their supposed security. The unguarded condition of our coast is perfectly well known at the seat of government of every first-class foreign Power, and I think it a duty to earnestly invite the attention of the honorable Secretary of War to this fact, that the true condition of affairs should be laid before the Government in order that the necessary measures may be taken for improvement. This is not a new subject, but one of vital importance to the nation. It has attracted the attention and earnest thought of military officials for many years. As commander of the Department of the Columbia, in my annual report of 1884, I called attention to this subject in the following language:

I would especially invite attention to the defenseless condition of the entrance to Puget Sound. In addition to the very great commercial interests of that great harbor, or inland sea, there are national interests requiring that this important district of country should receive the adequate protection of the General Government. Olympia, Tacoma, Seattle, Forts Ludlow, Madison, and Townsend, and the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad on Puget Sound are places of great commercial interest. The Government has reserved important sites for batteries and defensive works at the entrance of Puget Sound, and the most valuable of these, in my opinion, should be occupied and put in proper condition for use.

Since the above was written, in addition to the Northern Pacific, the Oregon and California Coast Line, the Oregon Short Line, the Great Northern, and the branch connecting with the Canadian Pacific have made their terminus on Puget Sound, all constituting the avenues of export for the products of that Northwest country. Up to the present time not a single gun has been placed in position for the protection of Puget Sound.

The guns in position for the defense of the entrance of the Columbia River, the approach to the cities of Astoria and Portland, Oreg., are obsolete and of little value.

Some progress has been made in the defenses of the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., and a few modern guns of high power and rifled mortars are already in position. These, however, constitute but a small part of the general plan for the defense of the principal harbor on the Pacific Coast. The condition of San Diego, Cal., is the same as that of Puget Sound—entirely at the mercy of any foreign fleet.

While in command of the Division of the Pacific, in my annual report of 1889, I referred again to this important subject in the following words:

#### PACIFIC COAST DEFENSES.

The most important subject to the Pacific coast States, and one that should receive the earnest and immediate attention of the Government, is the defense of the Pacific coast. It is of such vital national importance that I regard it neither wise nor patriotic to longer delay its improvement. We have not reached that perfection of human society in which it is safe to trust ourselves in a defenseless condition. It is but eighteen years since one Government of Europe forced an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 from another, and it to-day is compelling a people of one section of country to live under a flag and Government which they regard with intense hatred. The people of many civilized nations are sustaining systems of government that were it not for the arbitrary power of arms would be entirely different. A large portion of the human race is living under the arbitrary power of foreign Governments simply by the force of arms. As the entire system of warfare has changed within a generation, we can not rely upon the achievements of our fathers or the boasting of our own people to defend our political rights, property, or lives. The condition of this coast is ore to tempt the avarice and cupidity of any fourth-rate naval Power on the globe, and that it could be occupied by any first-class naval Power is a fact apparent to any thoughtful, well-informed citizen. Such occupation would not only be of a temporary character, but would be for a term of years, in which all business interests would be paralyzed and all values of property seriously depreciated, and the wealth accumulated during generations by economy and industry be destroyed in a few weeks' time. It is but a few years since the ports of a large section of our country were so thoroughly blockaded as to cripple the military power of 9,000,000 of people. No competent judge will deny the fact that it is equally possible to blockade every important port of our country in the same way within ninety days and that it would take many years to make a successful resistance against such a power. In fact, it has been estimated by competent authority that our country might be placed under an indemnity to the extent of five billions in money.

On this coast line there are more than 500,000,000 of dollars involved of destructible property within the reach of naval vessels. The indemnity need not necessarily be in the shape of money, but the staple products of the country would be just as valuable to any foreign nation, and should one-half of it be used to reduce their national debt and the other to double or quadruple their naval power, the time of our successful resistance when once forced out of deep water by such a power would be at least indefinite, as there are several strategic positions on the Pacific coast which if captured and reversed could be used against us and rendered as impregnable as Gibraltar. Such a disaster might not be fatal to our Republic, but it would be a most serious embarrassment. Although the Government and people of this country have expended millions of money in the construction of four great transcontinental railways, partly to protect and strengthen our military power, they would be useless, even could they transport a million of brave, patriotic men, without the appliances to cope with the modern engines of war. With all our boasted intelligence, pride of institutions, inventive genius, and superiority in many of the arts, industries, and commercial enterprises, we are as far behind in the modern appliances of war as the people of China or Japan. Military and naval officers have reported and

recommended for years the improvements in the condition of the defenses of this nation; legislatures, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and commercial conventions have petitioned and prayed the General Government to take action in this matter, and yet the wretched defenseless condition of the coast has continued to the present moment.

This year I have ordered a board of officers to examine the entire coast, and its present defenseless condition is shown in their report, marked Appendix H, to which I would respectfully invite especial attention.

It is embarrassing for a military officer to acknowledge this condition of affairs and to record these facts. Yet he would do less than his duty to his country did he not endeavor to bring the truth before the Government in order that it should be fully apprised of the true condition of affairs.

Such was the condition six years ago when that annual report was made, and such is the condition to-day, with the exception of the slight progress made in the defenses of the harbor of San Francisco. I have personally examined all the positions mentioned above, from the Straits of Juan de Fuca to the Mexican boundary, and can not too earnestly recommend action at the earliest date for their proper equipment and armament.

On the line of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast the important cities of Galveston, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala.; Key West, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Wilmington, N. C.; Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia are entirely without modern guns. The few guns that are in position are obsolete and of little value, and it can not be expected that any one of these batteries could stop a single first-class ship of war, much less a fleet equipped with the modern appliances of war.

Some progress has been made in the defenses of New York, the planting of batteries of high-power guns and rifled steel mortars, but, like San Francisco, only a small part of what is contemplated in the general plan for the proper defense of the metropolis of the nation has been accomplished.

The cities on the coast north of New York are in similar condition to those south of it, with one exception. Modern high-power guns and breech-loading steel mortars have been constructed, and are now at the proving grounds, and some have been shipped to their destination. Carriages for the same are in process of construction, and emplacements for guns and mortars are in some cases under construction to a limited extent.

The importance of land batteries has been demonstrated in all modern wars, and especially so in the Crimean war and the great war in this country between 1861 and 1865. A marked illustration of this was in the defense of the harbor of Charleston, S. C., by the batteries at Moultrie and Sumter, which kept at bay the most powerful navy of the world for four years.

There are two delusions which seem to be misleading in this country. One is that torpedoes can be depended upon to protect the accumulated wealth of three hundred years that is located along our seaboard and navigable rivers, and the second is that our coast of 4,000 miles in extent can be defended by a navy. Torpedo plants would be useless without batteries to protect them, and in the entrances to several of the harbors the water is of such depth as to make it impossible to utilize torpedoes. At high water swift, light-draft gunboats and torpedo boats can pass over the torpedo mines without danger. It is useless to suppose that a small navy like ours could protect such an extensive coast, embracing many of the principal cities of the country and a large portion of the wealth. The recent manœuvres in England demonstrated that even with the powerful navy of the British Empire it would be impossible

for their navy to defend the coast of that island against a foreign fleet. In case of war our Navy would have ample field for service in foreign ports and against foreign commerce, but the main reliance of the country would have to be upon its land defenses. If these were not properly manned, war with any first-class naval Power would result in a sacrifice of many of our most important cities, and ten days would be ample time to complete their destruction. The accuracy of fire of batteries mounted on solid masonry is vastly superior to that of batteries on the deck of a ship subject to the action of the sea, and the economy of placing such batteries on land as against floating batteries is too apparent to admit of discussion.

In thus presenting the actual condition and necessities of our coast lines I do not anticipate war in the near future. Yet, as it requires years of time to construct modern weapons of war, it would be unwise to disregard the lessons of history. In the history of a hundred wars within the last two hundred years there has been less than 10 per cent where any formal warning or declaration of war has been given preceding actual hostilities.

We have seen within the last two years one of the richest and most populous nations of the globe humiliated and subjugated by another only one-tenth its size. It can not be said that the people of one country was in a very marked degree different from those of the other. Yet the smaller nation had paid more attention to the modern appliances of war than the stronger, the greater nation making the fatal mistake of relying upon its vastly superior numbers for its supposed safety. This great achievement was accomplished in the eight important battles fought between the Japanese and Chinese armies, with an aggregate loss to the Japanese of only 689 men killed—not as many as occurred upon a single field in our great war lasting for four years. This illustrates one fact that with long range and destructive weapons of war the principles of strategy have not changed, while the methods of tactics have been modified, and battles are now fought at greater distances between contending forces, and the list of mortality is proportionately smaller. Yet the results of battles and the fate of nations are the same as when battles were fought with short swords and spears.

In our own country for nearly two hundred years there has never been a period of thirty-five years in which it has not been involved in war. The best guarantee for and assurance of continued peace is such a condition of our military forces as will give us reasonable protection from foreign enemies as well as from violent internal dissensions and revolutions which have occurred, and undoubtedly will occur, in the history of every nation.

I can not, therefore, too earnestly recommend that ample appropriation be made for the construction as soon as practicable of all the high-power guns and mortars, with the emplacements, mortar beds, barbette and disappearing carriages, called for in the general plan of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications and also the Board of Engineers, as well as in the recommendations of the Chiefs of Engineers and Ordnance on this subject. I am aware that the Government is required to make large appropriations for civil and military purposes, and that the expense of constructing modern high-power guns, mortars, gun carriages, and emplacements is very great. To meet these requirements I would recommend that to wholly or in part provide for the necessary appropriations called for in this estimate authority be granted for the sale of such military reservations as have been abandoned and are no longer of any strategic value. I think it would be advisable



that the selection of such reservations be made by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications or a similar board of experienced officers, with the approval of the honorable Secretary of War, and that such abandoned reservations be judiciously disposed of and such funds resulting be used, as far as practicable, in payment for guns and gun carriages already contracted for and for which the Government has obligated itself and for such as may be required in the future. To this end I earnestly recommend the construction of suitable buildings for the necessary garrisons to man the guns and mortars already in position and those to be constructed and placed in position.

It is perfectly well known that there is absolute necessity for the increase of the artillery arm of the service for the purpose of manning protecting, and caring for these valuable weapons of war. It is a branch of science that can not possibly be learned in a short time, but requires years of careful study and practice to enable men to become efficient.

As the Government has now at great expense established mortar batteries and high-power guns at Fort Hancock, New York Harbor, I renew my recommendation made last May that barracks and quarters be constructed at that place for a suitable garrison for the care, protection, and manning of batteries now in position at that point.

In addition to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, I recommend that details be made from all the artillery regiments, especially from among the subaltern officers, to be stationed at Fort Hancock, or the adjacent forts, Hamilton and Wadsworth, and Governors Island, where they can go down every day to Fort Hancock and witness the testing of the high-power guns and mortars. They will in this way have more practical experience with modern guns and see more actual practice in sixty days than they could possibly see at all the other artillery stations in the country in many years. It is an opportunity which, in my judgment, should not be lost, and would be exceedingly valuable to those officers in the future. I also recommend that during the summer months the corps of cadets at West Point have the opportunity of at least two weeks' experience and observation in the working of these modern appliances of war.

#### INFANTRY.

Concerning the infantry arm of the service, I recommend that the three-battalion organization be adopted for the infantry, and that as far as practicable only regimental posts be constructed for the accommodation of infantry garrisons, as I consider it essential to their discipline and instruction that companies of the regiments should be together rather than be at isolated stations.

#### CAVALRY.

The difficulty of concentrating cavalry regiments has been very great heretofore on account of the necessity of their being scattered to protect settlements and mining camps in the Western country. Yet there should be at least one full regiment of cavalry assembled at Fort Riley, Kans., or some station east of the Rocky Mountains, and one large cavalry station west of the Rocky Mountains. I see no necessity of having a cavalry station at both Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kans. I therefore recommend that the light artillery be transferred from Fort Riley to Fort Leavenworth, and the former place made available for an entire

regiment of mounted troops. During the summer months, as the distance is but 131 miles, the three arms of the service can be assembled at Riley or Leavenworth or one large camp in the Indian Territory for field maneuvers and encampments to such extent as might be deemed advisable.

#### BICYCLE AND MOTOR WAGONS.

As very great progress is being made in European countries in the use of the bicycle and motor wagons, and as both have been found practicable in this country and would certainly be utilized to a great extent in case of war, I recommend that a force equal to one full regiment of twelve companies be equipped with bicycles and motor wagons and their utility thoroughly demonstrated by actual service. There are more than 4,000 officers and men in the Army who are able to use the bicycle as a means of transportation. The officers and men for such a regiment to be so equipped should be carefully selected from the most efficient and skillful in the use of this modern appliance, and I recommend that authority for such transfer be granted with as little delay as practicable.

The bicycle has been found exceedingly useful in reconnoitering different sections of the country, and it is my purpose to use to some extent troops stationed at different posts to make practice marches and reconnaissances, and thereby obtain a thorough knowledge of their own country, especially the topographical features, condition of roads, sources of supplies, and all information of military importance.

#### GENERAL CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

As to the general condition of the Army, I would invite attention to the fact that in the reorganization of the Army in 1866 the available strength was 51,605; in 1869, 35,036; in 1870, 32,788, and during the great panic following 1873 it was reduced in 1874 to 25,000. At that time the nation was burdened with a great debt, and its financial condition was a problem then unsolved.

The Army has been kept at that standard for twenty-one years, and is the same to-day as when we had 30,000,000 less population than we have now, with all our increasing wealth during that time. There is no more significance in the number "25,000" than in any other number that might by chance be selected. The Army should grow as the nation grows. There is no reason why it should become crystallized. It is one of the pillars of the nation. It is the main dependence of the civil government, that guarantees protection to life and property, and is the main reliance of the nation in case of war with any foreign Power.

In my judgment it would be wise and patriotic to fix a reasonable standard by which the strength and numbers of the Army would be conditioned upon the ever-increasing wealth, population, and requirements of the nation. When such a standard is established the census of 1890 should determine the maximum and minimum limits of the Army during the decade following; the census of 1900 determine the strength of the Army for the following ten years, and the same way for 1910. We have now approximately 75,000,000 of people, and in a short time it will amount to 100,000,000—in the lifetime of many now living 200,000,000. I believe a safe standard for such a Republic would be the minimum of 1 soldier to every 2,000 population and the maximum 1 soldier to every 1,000 population; the increase and decrease within those limits to be determined by the necessities of the nation in the

interest of judicious economy and public safety. I believe that the Army should be one great school of patriotism in which the young men of the country could enter, and thereby render good service to the nation and at the same time be so benefited as to enable them to return to civil life better citizens and experienced soldiers; or, should they desire to continue in the service, they could render their country valuable service in times of peace or war.

Ten years ago, in my annual report of 1885, I called attention to this subject, as follows:

One of the principal causes of the great number of desertions in the Army is, in my judgment, attributable to the present defective and very expensive system of recruiting, and I recommend that it be discontinued. The position of the soldier should be made such as intelligent Americans would seek, rather than desert. Sufficient extra compensation should be made to induce men to enlist in the various regiments and companies. The officers would then know the kind of men they were getting, and a less number would come from the lower wards of our great cities, and the Government would be spared the great expense of transporting them from 100 to 3,000 miles to their stations. The enlistment should be for three years and reenlistment for one year. In this way many of the best soldiers would continue in service and the worthless characters be discharged. The penalty for intended and actual desertion should be imprisonment for a definite term of years.

One source of disappointment and discouragement to the ambitious and intelligent soldier is the impossibility of obtaining promotion above the grade of that of an enlisted man. As there are but few vacancies other than those filled by graduates from the Military Academy at West Point, it would be well to allow ambitious young men, after five years' service, to go before an examining board, and should their records as soldiers be found perfect and they be able to pass a rigid examination, then they should be entitled to their discharge with the rank of second lieutenant. It would be a material and social advantage to many worthy young men and would disseminate military knowledge and experience in the care of troops among the people of the States and Territories.

Three of the above recommendations have since been adopted in the military service, and I earnestly call attention to the last as most important, and renew my recommendation in that respect.

The condition and requirements of a soldier are now entirely different from what they were a hundred years ago and there is no necessity for enlisting any except young men whose mental, moral, and physical condition is of the highest order. The first requirement of a soldier is that he should be a good citizen—that is, imbued with the true principles that make perfect citizenship in this country. On entering the service he takes an oath to “bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America,” and hence it is important that he fully understand the principles of our Government. This should be one of the first and essential elements of his instruction. He should have the opportunity to study and become thoroughly informed as to the history and development of free ideas in our Government and the history of our nation. He should understand fully the principles of the Constitution and the laws based upon it and the vital importance of sustaining the supremacy of the civil law. From the time he enlists until his discharge, or at least for a term of years, a portion of the time should be devoted to acquiring such knowledge as is essential to a perfect soldier and intelligent, patriotic citizen. While this is being done the military instruction teaches him habits of industry, regularity, sobriety, respect for his superiors, and how not only to properly care for and control himself but to care for and control others, which are qualifications of very great importance should he remain in the military service or return to civil life.

A very small number of noncommissioned officers are now promoted to the grade of officer after two years' service. There have been but 87 so promoted during the last ten years. Owing to the very limited

number of vacancies to which soldiers can be promoted, I would recommend that where a soldier has rendered honorable and meritorious service for five years, and desires to leave it, he should be given an opportunity of going before a board of competent officers and, after passing a thorough examination, he should be commissioned a second lieutenant and given his discharge. In this way he will have gained a title and an honorable record. He will have saved a small sum of money and acquired a knowledge which would be valuable in any community. Such men would be a benefit to any community, and constitute a valuable reserve for the Government in case of war. They would be very useful should they become members of the National Guard, and I believe that such a recognition would be but a just reward for five years' faithful service, provided they qualified themselves as herein indicated and possessed all the requirements essential to be an officer of the Army.

In my opinion, the pay of noncommissioned officers could be judiciously increased, especially that of first sergeants, considering the amount of responsibility required of that position.

Concerning the officers of the Army, it is, in my judgment, desirable to adopt some system of improvement regarding the advancement not only in rank but in qualification for the service that may be required of them. I believe there should be such rotation in duty as will give all the officers a thorough knowledge of all departments of the service except the Medical Department; that their experience, instruction, and training should be such as to qualify them eventually to become general officers should the condition of the service require them in that capacity. It is important that we should educate men that will be able to organize, discipline, instruct, mobilize, and command regiments, brigades, corps, and armies, and men skilled in any one particular branch of the Army and devoting their whole lives to that service are not as well equipped as they should be to organize and control an entire force, be it a division or an army, composed of all its branches and elements.

That promotion during the last thirty years has been to some extent discouraging, if not disheartening, is a fact well known. The artillery have been obliged to occupy, during much of that time, disagreeable, expensive, and unhealthy stations; and many of the men whose names were distinguished and had rendered invaluable service to the Government thirty years ago are now found on the list of captains, and in some instances lieutenants. During that time the infantry and cavalry have been performing invaluable service on the frontier and have made our entire Western country safe and secure for the millions of people who are now enjoying its benefits, and while they have endured all the hardships and privations and dangers incident to such service, many of the officers who commanded regiments, posts, and brigades in our civil war are now on the list of captains, with very little prospect of immediate promotion. Such a system, in my judgment, does not render the service as healthful and efficient as should be desired, and an improvement in that respect is, in my opinion, necessary and advisable for the best interests of the service.

In my judgment, officers below the grade of colonel who have served thirty years and who also rendered distinguished and valuable service in the field during our great war should be permitted to retire with increased rank of one grade higher than that they now hold.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,  
*Major-General, Commanding.*

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,  
*Secretary of War.*



# REPORTS

TO THE

MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

## REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, October 7, 1895.*

Major-General NELSON A. MILES,  
*Commanding the Army.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the annual returns of the Army:

A.—Showing the actual strength of the Army, June 30, 1895.

B.—Showing position and distribution of the troops, by departments, taken from the latest returns on file in the Adjutant-General's Office.

C.—Geographical departments and posts, with distribution of troops, post-offices, telegraph stations, and nearest railroad stations and boat landings.

D.—Statement showing gain and loss in the enlisted strength of the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

The number of enlisted men in service June 30, 1895, receiving increased pay under the acts of Congress of August 4, 1854, and May 15, 1872, was as follows:

Five years' continuous service (\$2 per month).....	3,344
Ten years' continuous service (\$3 per month).....	2,067
Fifteen years' continuous service (\$4 per month).....	1,050
Twenty years' continuous service (\$5 per month).....	620
Twenty-five years' continuous service (\$6 per month).....	338
Thirty years' continuous service (\$7 per month).....	9
Thirty-five years' continuous service (\$8 per month).....	4
Forty years' continuous service (\$9 per month).....	1
Reenlisted pay.....	628
Total.....	8,061

## POST LYCEUMS.

The reports from department commanders evidence commendable progress in the course of instruction and that, generally, officers have followed it during the year, with zeal in professional study and research.

## DETACHED SERVICE.

An important and delicate administrative duty, devolving upon superior authority, to limit the number of line officers on detached service to the lowest possible number, with due regard to certain essential duties required for the general welfare of the military establishment of the country, demands thoughtful consideration of the weight of the various interests requiring details, and the paramount necessity of keeping the troops properly officered. The following table exhibits a comparative statement of the number of officers on duty with their respective commands and of those on detached service at the periods stated:

	January, 1893.	April, 1894.	September, 1895.
Officers on duty with regiments.....	1, 013	1, 095	1, 229
On detached duty:			
In Washington, D. C.....	22	18	17
At department headquarters.....	45	43	18
At Infantry and Cavalry School.....	43	54	48
At Artillery School.....	8	5	7
At Engineer School.....	5	6	3
At United States Military Academy.....	40	43	39
At Military Prison.....	5	5	
At Arsenal (under instruction).....	7	9	2
College duty.....	75	97	99
Acting Indian agents.....	5	20	19
At foreign legations.....	4	6	6
With State militia.....	17	21	29
On recruiting service.....	98	71	33
Miscellaneous.....	30	9	22
Total detached duty.....	404	407	342

## THE LINE OF THE ARMY.

After the close of the late war, in 1866, the strength of the Army was established at 51,605 men. This was reduced in 1869 to 35,036, and again in 1870 to 30,000 men. From that time till 1874 it remained as thus fixed. For the fiscal years ending June 30, 1875 and 1876, Congress appropriated for only 25,000 men. In 1876 the strength of the Army was temporarily increased 2,500 men on account of Indian warfare in the Northwest following the Custer massacre, with the proviso that it should be reduced at the cessation of hostilities. This reduction was made in 1877. From that time till 1879 appropriations were for 25,000 men. In 1879 the strength of the Army, nominally 30,000 men since 1870, was fixed definitely by act of Congress at 25,000, unless otherwise authorized by law. With the extra-duty men, the bands, the sick, the absent, and the unfilled vacancies, the actual strength of the Army is some thousands below that which is established and believed by the people to be the number ready for armed duty.

As represented in my last report, this paucity of numbers entails great cost of transportation, in an emergency, for the concentration of an adequate force at a given point.

I renew my recommendation of last year that the enlisted strength of the Army be established at 30,000 men, as fixed by the act of July 15, 1870, so that we may be assured at all times of having 25,000 men on the fighting line.

As the yearly gain to the strength of the Army is composed of enlistments and reenlistments, the loss to the strength may be divided into

two great classes—one uncontrollable, the other subject to variations that may be modified or eliminated to a large extent by wise administration and legislative measures.

The first class embraces discharges from the Army for the following causes: Expiration of term of service, disability, retirement and death. The composition of the second class is shown in the table herewith compiled from returns of the Army for the years 1891 to 1895, inclusive:

Cause.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Purchase.....	718	880	1,073	600	459
Fraudulent enlistment.....	349	394	301	253	147
Favor.....	124	100	112	159	338
Veterans.....	324	206	134	85	94
Minority.....	132	185	104	6	3
After three years' service and three months' furlough.....	939	1,452	1,573	1,278	2,635
Desertions.....	1,503	1,382	1,682	1,074	1,165
Total.....	4,089	4,599	4,979	3,455	4,841

It will be noted that the number of discharges on account of minority—a source of great vexation and loss in the past—is rapidly diminishing. This is due undoubtedly to the act of July 27, 1892, providing for the punishment by court-martial of men who fraudulently enlist and to the order of the Secretary of War prohibiting the enlistment of minors. As the concealment of the true age of the applicant for enlistment constitutes a fraudulent enlistment, some of the discharges for minority during 1894 and 1895 were reported under the head of "Fraudulent enlistment." It has been ascertained, however, that the total number of such discharges was about 20 for the year ended June 30, 1894, and does not exceed 10 during the past year.

The very large increase in the number of men who secured their discharges from the service under the provisions of the act of June 16, 1890, is proof of the wisdom of the act of August 1, 1894, making the term of service three years.

The number of native-born soldiers who elect to reenlist is steadily on the increase. The number of reenlistments of this class was 614 in 1893, 797 in 1894, and 1,040 during the past year.

#### DESERTIONS.

The number of desertions in the Army during the past year was 1,165, an increase of 91 over the number reported for the preceding year, and a fraction over 4 per cent of the enlisted strength of the Army.

The cause of desertion is not altogether in the service; it must be looked for partly outside of it. Many young soldiers do not like the necessary restraint of military life and long for home and its surroundings; while the revival of business tempts others who enlisted when out of employment to return to their proper avocations in civil life. Desertions will only cease when restless men fail to enlist and the discontented in the ranks fully realize that the inconveniences and annoyances which they find in a soldier's life are far preferable to the loss of civil rights under section 1998 of the Revised Statutes and the constant fear and danger of apprehension, swiftly followed by adequate punishment.



## POST EXCHANGES.

The post exchange continues to meet fully the expectations of its most ardent advocates, and has successfully superseded the old trader's store. The aggregate receipts during the past year were \$1,518,455.94; the expenses \$1,189,233.27; and the net profits \$329,222.67. Of this amount \$255,836.84 was returned to the members as dividends and the balance of \$73,385.83 was retained on hand June 30, 1895, to meet anticipated expenses. The net value of the 73 exchanges now in operation in the Army was, on June 30, 1895, \$178,575.94.

The proportion of receipts at the canteen, i. e., the beer counter, as against the general store is rapidly diminishing, so that while a few years ago it was fully 75 per cent, it is now less than 40. A number of exchanges have fitted up libraries and gymnasiums, have purchased the paraphernalia for ball clubs and out-of-door athletics, and have given prizes for athletic sports.

The efforts of the Department during the year have been largely devoted to the correction of defects that were necessarily inseparable from a project that at the beginning was somewhat experimental. For obvious reasons, both economical and disciplinary, it was necessary that for a time these exchanges should be operated by enlisted men. They have been withdrawn wherever civilians could be substituted. On June 30, 1895, there were 128 civilians employed as stewards, book-keepers and attendants, at a monthly compensation of \$4,535.66, and 145 enlisted men who received from the post exchanges extra-duty pay. The number of enlisted men employed varies from time to time, according to the requirements at the small posts. It averages about 100 men. Five years ago the number of enlisted men thus employed exceeded 500.

Based upon the experience of the six years during which the exchange has been in operation, and with a due regard to the objections and suggestions of commanding officers and exchange managers throughout the Army, amended regulations for the government of the institution have recently been promulgated, which, it is believed, will greatly simplify its administration, leave its control almost wholly in the hands of local authorities, and relieve the War Department of all business, save the merest supervision, pertaining to it.

## MESSES FOR GENERAL PRISONERS.

General prisoners now undergo, at designated posts, the sentences awarded for their misdeeds. At posts where there are no consolidated messes, the labor of receiving the rations allotted to these offenders and the preparation of their meals fall upon the company messes. A due regard for the honor of the service requires that the faithful soldier in the ranks shall not be degraded in his own eyes or in those of the general public by any relation, other than guard duty, however remote, with men convicted of, and undergoing condign punishment for, grave offenses against the military code.

It is, therefore, recommended, that at posts where there are no consolidated messes, separate messes be established for the general prisoners. In the guard-houses as now constructed by the Quartermaster's Department, ample accommodations for kitchens for the purpose are to be found in the basements of the buildings.

## LAUNDRIES.

The importance of this subject to the enlisted man leads me to renew the recommendation made in my last report that post laundries be established, under proper management, at all permanent posts.

The list of articles of clothing and of bed furniture issued to the men under improved conditions of the service involves, of necessity, increased expenditure for washing white blouses, trousers, linen collars, sheets and pillow cases. Charges for this purpose should, in justice, be reduced to the minimum. The Government, in exacting from the soldier that his clothing and bed furniture be always kept in clean and neat condition, should afford him all reasonable facilities for the purpose at the least cost to himself.

## CONSOLIDATED MESSES.

The consolidated or post mess was, at first, established at each of the three recruiting depots then in existence. It has since been introduced at a number of posts and, while it does not lack advocates, the majority of officers do not look upon it with favor. It was intended to provide all the enlisted men at the post with good food, prepared in one place and with increased economy in expenditures. In operation, it is found that more or less dissatisfaction results from divers causes.

Complaint is made that the meals, wheeled in cars from the kitchen to remote parts in the dining room, are often served cold and never hot, and that everything, cooked in large quantities, tastes alike. The soldier complains to his captain of his food; the captain reports it to the commanding officer; the commanding officer calls up the officer, generally a lieutenant, in charge of the mess; he sends for his steward; the steward represents that the soldier is a grumbler and that his grievance is without foundation; this statement is sent to the commanding officer; he informs the captain that the complaint is frivolous; the captain tells the soldier that he has sought redress without success; and the soldier loses confidence in the captain who can not protect him. To make such a mess successful, the officer in charge must be possessed of qualifications that are to be found only in the most accomplished professional caterers. A company in barracks taking its meals at the consolidated mess, is in the condition of a family that occupies a dwelling house and goes out to a hotel for breakfast, dinner and supper.

In our service, the company and not the regiment, is the unit. The company is the family and should have its own mess, under the eyes of its own officers. It then has its equipment and its cooks always ready for the field. Cooking in the field differs from cooking by steam in the consolidated mess. The company from the consolidated mess goes into the field with its untried cooks and its noncommissioned officers unaccustomed to handling and distributing rations; and so it comes about that in the first days of the march, at the very time that the men are changing from the habit of the garrison to that of the field, and should be well nourished, they are served with ill-cooked, indigestible food, and find their way upon the sick report.

I am of the opinion that no more general messes should be established.

## CLERICAL DUTY IN THE ARMY.

The custom of providing, by detail of men from the Army, for the necessary and important clerical service at the Headquarters of the Army as well as at those of the several geographical departments was

superseded in 1886 by the formation of a corps of men subject only to assignment for clerical and messenger duty at these several headquarters, and the clerks were divided into three grades or classes; those of the highest receiving \$1,200 per annum; those in the intermediate \$1,100; and those in the lowest \$1,000, while the pay of the messengers was fixed at \$60 per month. This general-service force was abolished last year by the act of August 6, 1894, which transferred the entire corps of clerks and messengers to the civil list and placed it subject to the civil-service rules, in the same manner as the clerical and messenger force employed in the several Executive Departments of the Government in the city of Washington.

Prior to the legislative action of 1886, the general-service clerks and messengers were entitled, in addition to the pay and allowances of their respective grades, to retirement and other privileges, such as medical attendance and the right to purchase from the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments. The class at \$1,100 is unknown in the civil establishment which recognizes only the four classes established as far back as 1853 and the grade of chief clerk of bureau, created in 1871.

The chief clerk at general and department headquarters performs duties which demand greater general ability and knowledge of military laws, regulations and methods of business than is required of the \$1,200 clerk in the Department. I recommend, in justice to a modest but generally meritorious class of men, that it be graded and paid according to the prescribed grades and rates of compensation fixed by the act of March 3, 1853, as amended by the act of April 22, 1854.

It is suggested that a proper classification of these clerks would be; Chief clerk at General Headquarters, Class III (\$1,600); chief clerks at headquarters of departments, Class II (\$1,400); the other clerks, Class I (\$1,200) and class \$1,000; so as to offer to clerks of the lowest class an incentive to rise above the mere mechanical performance of clerical duty.

The force for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, consists of 10 clerks at \$1,200; 25 clerks at \$1,100; 90 clerks at \$1,000; and 45 messengers at \$720 per annum. The proposed reorganization would be 1 clerk at \$1,600; 10 at \$1,400; 17 at \$1,200; 91 at \$1,000; and 44 messengers at \$720. The discontinuance of the general recruiting service headquarters in the city of New York permits the reduction of the force from 125 to 119 clerks and from 45 to 44 messengers.

Adopting the assignment made by the Secretary of War under the act of August 6, 1894, the distribution of these 119 clerks would be as follows:

	Class III (\$1,600).	Class II (\$1,400).	Class I (\$1,200).	Class \$1,000.
Headquarters of the Army.....	1	1	5	2
Department of California.....		1	1	10
Department of the Colorado.....		1	1	11
Department of the Columbia.....		1	1	7
Department of Dakota.....		1	1	11
Department of the East.....		1	1	12
Department of the Missouri.....		1	1	10
Department of the Platte.....		1	1	11
Department of Texas.....		1	1	10
Military Academy.....		1	1	4
Artillery School.....			1	—
Infantry and Cavalry School.....			1	—
Cavalry and Light Artillery School.....			1	—
David's Island, N. Y.....				1
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.....				1
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....				1
Total.....	1	10	17	91

The highest rates of compensation paid to clerks employed in the Supply Department is \$1,800 per annum, the lowest is \$1,200; and while it is not thought that the rates of pay of the clerks in the Departments are too high, I am convinced that the rates of pay of clerks in the office of the Commanding General and in those of department commanders are relatively too low.

The appropriation for this present force (125 clerks and 45 messengers) is \$161,900. That for the next year for 119 clerks and 44 messengers, will be \$154,880, while, for the more correct classification of the clerks as indicated above, the appropriation, on the basis of 119 clerks and 44 messengers, would be \$158,680, a slight increase of only \$3,800.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,  
*Adjutant-General.*

A.—GENERAL RETURN OR EXHIBIT OF THE ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES JUNE 30, 1895.

[illegible]

*a* The military secretary and aides-de-camp, being included in the strength of their regiments, are excluded as staff officers from the "total commissioned" and "aggregate."  
*b* The adjutant and quartermaster of the battalion of engineers, being included in the strength of their corps, are excluded as staff officers from the "total commissioned" and "aggregate."  
*c* Are here included in the total enlisted and aggregate, but are exclusive of the 25,000 enlisted men allowed by law.



## B.—Position and distribution of troops, by departments, taken

POST.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Number of companies.	GARRISONS.	PRESENT.				
				Regiments.	General officers.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.
<i>Department of the East.</i>									
Headquarters.....	Governors Island, N. Y.	Maj. Gen. N. A. Miles...	..	Department Staff.	1	1	2	1	6
Fort Preble, Me.....	Portland.....	Capt. R. M. Rogers, 2d Art.	1	2d Art.....					
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.	Near Burlington....	Maj. L. T. Morris, 3d Cav.	4	3d Cav.....					
Fort Warren, Mass..	Boston Harbor.....	Maj. Wm. Sinclair, 2d Art.	2	2d Art.....					
Fort Adams, R. I....	Newport.....	Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art.	4	2d and 4th Art.					
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	New London.....	Capt. J. H. Calef, 2d Art.	1	2d Art.....					
Fort Columbus, N. Y.	Governors Island...	Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th Inf.	3	13th Inf.....					
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.	New York Harbor..	Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, 1st Art.	4	1st Art.....					
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.	.....do.....	Maj. John Egan, 1st Art.	3	1st Art.....					
Fort Schuyler, N. Y..	Throggs Neck.....	Lieut. Col. I. Rodgers, 2d Art.	2	2d Art.....					
Dauids Island, N. Y..	Near New Rochelle.	Maj. W. L. Haskin, 1st Art.	3	1st Art.....					1
Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Sacketts Harbor....	Col. C. G. Bartlett, 9th Inf.	8	9th Inf.....					
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	Plattsburg.....	Col. H. Jewett, 21st Inf.	8	21st Inf.....					
Fort Niagara, N. Y...	Youngstown.....	Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Inf.	3	13th Inf.....					
Fort Porter, N. Y....	Buffalo.....	Maj. A. S. Daggett, 13th Inf.	2	13th Inf.....					
Fort McHenry, Md..	Baltimore.....	Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art.	3	4th Art.....					
Washington Bar-racks, D. C.	Washington.....	Col. H. W. Closson, 4th Art.	5	3d and 4th Art.					
Fort Myer, Va.....	Near Washington, D. C.	Col. D. S. Gordon, 6th Cav.	4	6th Cav.....					
Fort Monroe, Va.....	.....	Col. R. T. French, 1st Art.	8	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Art.					1
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.	Columbus.....	Col. J. H. Bradford, 17th Inf.	5	17th Inf.....					1
Fort Thomas, Ky....	Near Newport.....	Col. M. A. Cochran, 6th Inf.	8	6th Inf.....					
Fort McPherson, Ga.	Atlanta.....	Col. W. L. Kellogg, 5th Inf.	10	3d Art. and 5th Inf.					
Jackson Barracks, La.	New Orleans.....	Maj. J. G. Ramsey, 3d Art.	2	3d Art.....					
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	St. Augustine.....	Col. E. C. Bainbridge, 3d Art.	2	3d Art.....					
Key West Barracks, Fla.	Key West.....	Maj. J. R. Myrick, 3d Art.	2	3d Art.....					
Total Department of the East.....			97		1	1	2	1	9
<i>Department of the Missouri.</i>									
Headquarters.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Maj. Gen. Wesley Mer ritt.	..	Department staff.	1	3	1	1	2
Fort Wayne, Mich...	Detroit.....	Col. S. Snyder, 19th Inf.	4	19th Inf.....					
Fort Brady, Mich....	Sault Ste. Marie....	Lieut. Col. C. A. Wikoff, 19th Inf.	4	19th Inf.....					
Fort Sheridan, Ill....	Highwood.....	Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 15th Inf.	11	7th Cav., 1st Art., and 15th Inf.					1
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	.....	Col. H. S. Hawkins, 20th Inf.	12	6th Cav. and 20th Inf.					1

from the latest returns on file in the Adjutant-General's Office, 1895.

PRESENT.																ABSENT.							AGGREGATE.		
Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	1	5					1		1						20	20							20		20
	1								1				2	66	4	70					6	6	10	66	76
	1							1	4				6	232	12	244				2	2	2	14	232	246
	1						1	2	2			3	134	7	141				3	3	3	10	134	144	
	2					1		4	4	1	1	10	298	19	317		1		2	3	3	22	298	320	
	1								1				3	71	5	76							5	71	76
	2						1		3				11	209	17	226				1	1	1	18	209	227
	2						1	1	3		1	1	10	296	19	315				2	2	2	21	296	317
	1							1	2				6	186	10	196			1	1	2	2	12	186	198
	1						1		2				5	129	9	138							9	129	138
	1							1	2				6	226	11	237			1	1	2	2	13	226	239
	2					1	1	1	10		1	1	16	499	33	532				4	4	4	37	499	536
	2					1	1		9		1	1	12	530	27	557		1	1	4	6	6	33	530	563
	1					1			3		1	1	5	218	12	230			2	3	5	5	17	218	235
	1						1		2				3	136	7	143							7	136	143
	1							1	3				8	195	13	208				1	1	1	14	195	209
	2					1		1	5		1	1	12	392	23	415	1			4	5	5	28	392	420
	1						1		5		1	1	9	264	19	283		1	1	2	4	4	23	264	287
	2				1	1		1	8				26	521	40	561			1		1	1	41	521	562
	2					1	1		7		1	1	11	400	25	425				2	2	2	27	400	427
	2				1	1	1	1	7		1	1	15	539	30	569			2	3	5	5	35	539	574
	3					1	1	1	10		1	1	21	655	39	694		1	2	3	6	6	45	655	700
	1							1	2				4	132	8	140				2	2	2	10	132	142
	1					1			2				3	154	7	161				3	3	3	10	154	164
	1							1	2				3	125	7	132				3	3	3	10	125	135
1	36	5			2	11	9	15	100		10	10	210	6,607	423	7,030	1	4	11	46	68	68	491	6,607	7,098
1	2	4	1												16	16							16		16
2						1		1	4		1	1	8	270	18	288			2	2	4	4	22	270	292
1							1		4				6	243	12	255			1		1	1	13	243	256
3					1	1	1	1	12		1	1	23	756	45	801			1	1	2	2	47	756	803
3					1	1	3	2	16		1	1	58	733	87	820	1	1		8	10	10	97	733	830

## B.—Position and distribution of troops, by departments, taken from

POST.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.
Department of the Missouri—Cont'd.									
Fort Riley, Kans.....	Junction City.....	Col. A. K. Arnold, 1st Cav.	11	1st and 2d Cav., 2d, 3d, and 4th Art.					1
Fort Reno, Okla.....	Near Cheyenne Agency	Col. E. P. Pearson, 10th Inf.	6	3d Cav. and 10th Cav.					
Fort Sill, Okla.....	29 miles from Rush Springs.	Lieut. Col. E. R. Kellogg, 10th Inf.	7	3d and 7th Cav. and 10th Inf.					1
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	10 miles below St. Louis.	Lieut. Col. S. M. Whit-side, 3d Cav.	2	3d Cav.....					1
Total Department of the Missouri.....			57		1	3	1	1	6
Department of Dakota.									
Headquarters.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	Brig. Gen. J. R. Brooke...		Department staff.	1	2	1		3
Fort Snelling, Minn..	Near St. Paul.....	Col. J. H. Page, 3d Inf....	8	3d Inf.....					
Fort Yates, N. Dak..	60 miles from Bismarck.	Lieut. Col. Richard Comba, 12th Inf.	5	8th Cav. and 12th Inf.					
Fort Buford, N. Dak.	.....	Maj. T. J. Wint, 10th Cav.	4	10th Cav. and 25th Inf.					
Fort Keogh, Mont...	Near Miles City....	Col. J. S. Casey, 22d Inf..	5	10th Cav. and 22d Inf.					
Fort Custer, Mont...	.....	Lieut. Col. David Perry, 10th Cav.	6	10th Cav. and 25th Inf.					
Fort Assinniboine, Mont.	Near Assinniboine..	Col. J. K. Mizner, 10th Cav.	6	10th Cav. and 22d Inf.					
Fort Missoula, Mont.	Missoula.....	Col. A. S. Burt, 25th Inf..	4	25th Inf.....					
Camp Merritt, Mont.	Tongue River Agency.	Capt. W. H. Kell, 22d Inf.	1	22d Inf.....					
Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.	Yellowstone Park..	Capt. G. S. Anderson, 6th Cav.	2	6th Cav.....					1
Total Department of Dakota.....			41		1	2	1		4
Department of the Colorado.									
Headquarters.....	Denver, Colo.....	Brig. Gen. Frank Wheaton		Department staff.	1	2	1		2
Fort Logan, Colo....	Near Denver.....	Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf.	10	2d Cav. and 7th Inf.					
Fort Du Chesa, Utah.	Uintah Agency.....	Maj. J. F. Randlett, 9th Cav.	2	9th Cav.....					
Fort Douglas, Utah..	Near Salt Lake City.	Col. W. H. Penrose, 16th Inf.	8	16th Inf.....					
Fort Wingate, N. Mex	Near Wingate.....	Col. G. G. Hunt, 2d Cav.	4	2d Cav.....					
Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	Near Halls.....	Col. J. F. Kent, 24th Inf..	6	1st Cav. and 24th Inf.					
Fort Stanton, N. Mex	Near Lincoln.....	Capt. P. S. Bomus, 1st Cav.	1	1st Cav.....					
Fort Grant, Ariz....	27 miles from Willcox.	Col. E. V. Sumner, 7th Cav.	6	1st and 7th Cav.					
Fort Apache, Ariz...	90 miles from Holbrook.	Maj. Henry Carroll, 1st Cav.	5	1st Cav. and 11th Inf.					
Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	Near Huachuca Station.	Lieut. Col. D. D. Van Valzah, 24th Inf.	4	24th Inf.....					
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.	Prescott.....	Col. I. D. De Russy, 11th Inf.	4	11th Inf.....					
Total Department of the Colorado.....			50		1	2	1		2



*the latest returns on file in the Adjutant-General's Office, 1895—Continued.*

PRESENT.																ABSENT.							AGGREGATE.		
Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	10	...	1	1	27	752	50	802	...	...	3	5	8	8	58	752	810
...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	1	1	11	397	23	420	...	...	2	5	7	7	30	397	427
...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	12	425	24	449	...	...	1	2	3	3	27	425	452
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	4	222	13	235	...	...	1	2	3	3	16	222	238
1	22	4	1	...	6	5	8	8	60	...	6	6	149	3,798	288	4,086	1	1	11	25	38	38	326	3,798	4,124
1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	8	...	1	1	17	490	33	523	1	...	2	3	6	6	39	490	529
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	6	295	15	310	...	...	3	3	3	3	18	295	313
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	7	238	12	250	...	...	1	1	2	2	14	238	252
...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	12	306	21	327	...	...	5	2	7	7	28	306	334
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	8	355	17	372	...	...	2	3	5	5	22	355	377
...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	1	1	11	374	21	395	...	1	4	5	10	10	31	374	405
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	1	1	7	281	17	298	...	...	2	5	7	7	24	281	305
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	57	4	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	57	61
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	135	8	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	135	143
1	15	3	...	...	3	4	3	6	35	2	4	4	74	2,531	162	2,693	1	1	16	22	40	40	202	2,531	2,733
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	11	...	1	1	19	633	39	672	...	...	1	4	5	5	44	633	677
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	119	7	126	...	...	...	1	1	1	8	119	127
...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	7	...	1	1	16	529	31	560	...	...	3	3	6	6	37	529	566
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	1	7	273	16	289	1	1	3	5	10	10	26	273	299
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	1	8	393	18	411	...	1	4	8	13	13	31	393	424
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	66	4	70	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	66	71
...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	...	1	1	6	382	19	401	...	1	3	5	9	9	28	382	410
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	6	303	14	317	...	...	1	4	5	5	19	303	322
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	258	7	265	...	...	3	4	7	7	14	258	272
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	8	274	16	290	...	1	4	5	10	10	26	274	300
1	19	2	...	...	3	6	5	7	41	1	6	6	79	3,230	182	3,412	2	4	22	39	67	67	249	3,230	3,479

## B.—Position and distribution of troops, by departments, taken from

POST.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.
<i>Department of the Columbia.</i>									
Headquarters.....	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Brig. Gen. E. S. Otis.....	..	Department staff.	1	1	1	..	3
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.	Vancouver .....	Col. T. W. Anderson, 14th Inf.	9	4th Cav. and 14th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Canby, Wash...	Mouth of the Columbia River.	Maj. D. H. Kinzie, 5th Art.	2	5th Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Walla Walla, Wash.	Walla Walla.....	Col. C. E. Compton, 4th Cav.	3	4th Cav.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Spokane, Wash.	Spokane Falls .....	Maj. G. S. Carpenter, 4th Inf.	3	4th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Sherman, Idaho.	Cœur d'Alene.....	Col. R. H. Hall, 4th Inf...	5	4th Cav. and 4th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Boise Barracks, Idaho	Boise City.....	Lieut. Col. H. C. Cook, 4th Inf.	2	4th Cav. and 4th Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Total Department of the Columbia.....			24	.....	1	1	1	..	3
<i>Department of California.</i>									
Headquarters.....	San Francisco, Cal..	Brig. Gen. J. W. Forsyth..	..	Department staff.	1	2	1	1	1
Fort Mason, Cal.....	.....do .....	Capt. G. W. Crabb, 5th Art.	1	5th Art.....	..	..	..	..	..
Presidio, Cal.....	.....do .....	Col. W. M. Graham, 5th Art.	10	4th Cav. and 5th Art.	..	..	..	..	1
Alcatraz Island, Cal.	.....do .....	Lieut. Col. F. L. Guenther, 5th Art.	2	5th Art .....	..	..	..	..	..
Angel Island, Cal....	.....do .....	Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st Inf.	4	1st Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Benicia Barracks, Cal	Benicia .....	Lieut. Col. J. H. Patterson, 1st Inf.	3	1st Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
San Diego Barracks, Cal.	San Diego .....	Maj. T. M. K. Smith, 1st Inf.	1	1st Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total Department of California .....			21	.....	1	2	1	1	2
<i>Department of Texas.</i>									
Headquarters.....	San Antonio, Tex...	Brig. Gen. Z. R. Bliss.....	..	Department staff.	1	2	1	..	3
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	.....do .....	Col. J. F. Wade, 5th Cav.	11	5th and 7th Cav., 3d Art., and 18th Inf.	..	..	..	..	1
Fort Brown, Tex ....	Brownsville .....	Maj. Henry Wagner, 5th Cav.	2	5th Cav.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Ringgold, Tex...	Rio Grande City....	Maj. D. W. Burke, 23d Inf.	3	5th Cav. and 23d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort McIntosh, Tex...	Laredo.....	Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th Cav.	3	5th Cav. and 23d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Clark, Tex.....	Brackettsville .....	Col. Samuel Ovenshine, 23d Inf.	8	5th and 7th Cav. and 23d Inf.	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Hancock, Tex ..	Hancock.....	Capt. Henry Jackson, 7th Cav.	1	7th Cav.....	..	..	..	..	..
Fort Bliss, Tex .....	El Paso.....	Col. D. Parker, 18th Inf...	2	18th Inf.....	..	..	..	..	..
Eagle Pass, Tex .....	Eagle Pass.....	Capt. G. H. Paddock, 5th Cav.	1	5th Cav.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total Department of Texas.....			31	.....	1	2	1	..	4

*the latest returns on file in the Adjutant-General's Office, 1895—Continued.*

PRESENT.															ABSENT.							AGGREGATE.			
Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	1	2							1						11	11							11		11
	2					1	1	1	9		1	1	18	591	34	625			3	4	7	7	41	591	632
	1							1	2				2	121	6	127				2	2	2	8	121	129
	1				1	1		2	2		1	1	6	228	15	243		1	3	3	7	7	22	228	250
	1				1		1		3				5	188	11	199				1	1	1	12	188	200
	2					1			4		1	1	7	335	16	351			3	5	8	8	24	335	359
	1						1		1				4	115	7	122			1		1	1	8	115	123
1	9	2			2	3	3	4	22		3	3	42	1,578	100	1,678		1	10	15	26	26	126	1,578	1,704
1	1	2											1		11	11							11		11
	1								1				1	63	3	66				2	2	2	5	63	68
	3					1	1	2	9		1	1	20	660	39	699			1	5	6	6	45	660	705
	1				1		1		1				4	121	8	129			1	1	2	2	10	121	131
	2				1	1			3		1	1	6	278	15	293			3	2	5	5	20	278	298
	2						1						6	194	9	203			3		3	3	12	194	206
								1					2	69	3	72				1	1	1	4	69	73
1	10	2			2	2	3	3	14		2	2	40	1,385	88	1,473			8	11	19	19	107	1,385	1,492
1	1	2		1					1				1		14	14							14		14
	3					1	2		10		1	1	21	707	40	747		2	3	4	9	9	49	707	756
	1							1	2				2	127	6	133				1	1	1	7	127	134
	1				1			1	3				4	201	10	211				1	1	1	11	201	212
	1				1			1	2				4	187	9	196				2	2	2	11	187	198
	2				1	1	1		5		1	1	13	555	25	580			3	5	8	8	33	555	588
	1								1				2	67	4	71							4	67	71
	1					1			2		1	1	5	157	11	168			2	3	5	5	16	157	173
	1								1				1	61	3	64				1	1	1	4	61	65
1	12	2		1	3	3	3	3	27		3	3	53	2,062	122	2,184		2	8	17	27	27	149	2,062	2,211

## B.—Position and distribution of troops, by departments, taken from

POST.	SITUATION.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	GARRISONS.		PRESENT.				
			Number of companies.	Regiments.	General officers.	Aids-de-camp.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Quartermaster's Department.
Department of the Platte.									
Headquarters .....	Omaha, Nebr.....	Brig.Gen.J. J.Coppinger. ..		Department staff.	1	1	1	1	2
Fort Omaha, Nebr ...	Omaha.....	Col. J. C. Bates, 2d Inf. ....	8	2d Inf .....					
Fort Niobrara, Nebr .	Near Valentine ....	Maj.F. E. Lacey, 17th Inf. .	7	8th and 12th Inf. ....					
Fort Robinson, Nebr. .	.....	Col. Jas. Biddle, 9th Cav. .	8	9th Cav. ....					
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Near Cheyenne .....	Col. J. J. Van Horn, 8th Inf. .	8	8th and 17th Inf. ....					
Fort Washakie, Wyo.	Near Shoshone Agency. ....	Maj. Adam Kramer, 9th Cav. .	1	8th Inf. ....					
Fort Meade, S. Dak ..	Near Sturgis.....	Col.C. H. Carlton, 8th Cav. .	8	8th Cav. ....					
Total Department of the Platte .....			40	.....	1	1	1	1	2

*the latest returns on file in the Adjutant-General's Office, 1895—Continued.*

PRESENT.																	ABSENT.						AGGREGATE.		
Subsistence Department.	Medical Department.	Pay Department.	Corps of Engineers.	Ordnance Department.	Post chaplains.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Regimental chaplains.	Regimental adjutants.	Regimental quartermasters.	Subalterns.	Enlisted men.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	General and staff officers.	Field and regimental staff officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
1	1	2													10	10							10		10
...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	8	...	1	1	14	536	27	563	...	...	2	6	8	8	35	536	571
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	13	441	23	464	...	2	5	5	12	12	35	441	476
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	9	1	1	1	18	477	36	513	...	...	1	2	3	3	39	477	516
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	7	...	1	1	12	476	26	502	...	1	3	6	10	10	36	476	512
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	70	4	74	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	70	75
...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	7	...	1	1	12	478	29	507	...	...	3	6	9	9	38	478	516
1	13	2	...	...	2	4	3	7	36	1	5	5	70	2,478	155	2,633	...	3	14	26	43	43	198	2,478	2,676

C.—*Military commands and posts, with post-offices, telegraph stations, and nearest railroad stations or boat landings.*

### ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters, Washington, D. C., Maj. Gen. N. A. MILES, commanding.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Maj. Gen. T. H. RUGER, commanding. Headquarters, Governors Island, New York City.

*Geographical limits.*—The New England States, States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, commanding. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

*Geographical limits.*—States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas and Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE, commanding. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

*Geographical limits.*—States of Minnesota, South Dakota (excepting so much as lies south of the forty-fifth parallel west of the Missouri River, and all south of the forty-fourth parallel east of that river), North Dakota, and Montana and the post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.

Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON, commanding. Headquarters, Denver, Colo.

*Geographical limits.*—State of Colorado and the Territories of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brig. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, commanding. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

*Geographical limits.*—States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho and Alaska Territory, excepting so much of Idaho as is embraced in the Department of the Platte.

### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. FORSYTH, commanding. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

*Geographical limits.*—States of California and Nevada.

### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brig. Gen. ZENAS R. BLISS, commanding. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.

*Geographical limits.*—State of Texas.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brig. Gen. JOHN J. COPPINGER, commanding. Headquarters, Omaha, Nebr.

*Geographical limits.*—States of Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming (excepting the post of Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.); so much of Idaho as lies east of a line formed by the extension of the western boundary of Utah to the northeastern boundary of Idaho, and so much of South Dakota as lies south of the forty-fifth parallel west of the Missouri River, and all south of the forty-fourth parallel east of that river.

## POSTS.

[Those not garrisoned are indicated thus\*.]

- Adams, Fort, R. I.* (Dept. East).—P. O., R. R. and tel. stn. Newport, R. I.; boat from Newport, dist. 3 m.
- Alcatraz Island, Cal.* (Dept. Cal.).—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 4 m.; Govt. steamer daily (except Sunday) to post.
- Angel Island, Cal.* (Dept. Cal.).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 7 m.; Govt. steamer daily (except Sunday) to post.
- Apache, Fort, Ariz.* (Dept. Colo.).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; buckboard daily from Holbrook, on A. and P. R. R., dist. 90 m.
- Army and Navy General Hospital, Ark.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Hot Springs, Ark.
- Assiniboine, Fort, Mont.* (Dept. Dak.).—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. (G. N. R.) Assiniboine, Mont., dist. 1½ miles.
- Barrancas, Fort, Fla.* (Dept. East).—P. O. Warrington, Fla.; tel. stn. Pensacola Navy-Yard, Fla.; R. R. stn. at post.
- Bayard, Fort, N. Mex.* (Dept. Colo.).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. (S. C. and N. R. R.) Halls, dist. 3 m.
- Benicia Barracks, Cal.* (Dept. Cal.).—P. O., tel. stn., R. R. stn. and boat landing Benicia, Cal., dist. 1 m.
- Bliss, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. El Paso, Tex., dist. 6 m.
- Boise Barracks, Idaho* (Dept. Columbia).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Boise City, Idaho.
- Brady, Fort, Mich.* (Dept. Mo.).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., dist. 1 m.
- Brown, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (R. G. R. R.) Brownsville, Tex.
- Canby, Fort, Wash.* (Dept. Columbia).—P. O. and tel. stn. at post; daily steamer from Portland, Oreg., to Astoria, dist. 98 m., and thence by steam tug daily (except Sunday) to post, dist. 14 m.
- \* *Carroll, Fort, Md.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Baltimore, Md., dist. 6½ m. by water from Light st. wharf.
- \* *Caswell, Fort, N. C.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Southport, N. C., dist. 2 m.; steamer daily from Wilmington to Southport, dist. 22 m.
- Clark, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.).—P. O. Brackettville, Tex.; tel. stn. Fort Clark, via Spofford Junction, Tex.; daily stage from Spofford Junction, on S. P. R. R., dist. 9 m.
- \* *Clarks Point, Mass., fort at.*—P. O. and tel. stn. New Bedford, Mass., dist. 4 m.
- \* *Clinch, Fort, Fla.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Fernandina, Fla., dist. 3 m.
- Columbus Barracks, Ohio* (Dept. East).—P. O. and R. R. stn. Columbus, Ohio; tel. stn. at post.
- Columbus, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East).—P. O. and tel. stn. Governors Island, New York City; Govt. steamer to post.
- \* *Constitution, Fort, N. H.*—P. O. New Castle, N. H.; tel. and R. R. stn. Portsmouth, N. H.; stage or steamer from Portsmouth, dist. 3 m.
- \* *Crook, Fort, Nebr.* (Dept. Platte).—(10 miles south of Omaha)—P. O. and tel. stn. Bellevue, Nebr., R. R. stn. at post.
- Custer, Fort, Mont.* (Dept. Dak.).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
- D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo.* (Dept. Platte).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (U. P., D. and G.) Fort Russell, Wyo.
- Dauids Island, N. Y.* (Dept. East).—P. O. same; tel. stn. New Rochelle, N. Y.; horse car and boat from New Rochelle, dist. 3 m.
- \* *Delaware, Fort, Del.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Delaware City, Del.; daily steamer from Philadelphia to Delaware City, dist. 2 m. from post.
- Douglas, Fort, Utah* (Dept. Colo.).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Salt Lake City, Utah, dist. 3 m.; city railway to post.
- Du Chesne, Fort Utah* (Dept. Colo.).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. (R. G. W. R. R.) Prices Station, dist. 94 m.; stage line to post.
- \* *Dutch Island, R. I., fort on.*—P. O. Jamestown, R. I.; tel. stn. Newport, R. I.; steam ferry from Newport to Jamestown, dist. 4 m., and private boat thence to post, dist. 1 m.
- Eagle Pass, Camp* (subpost of Fort Clark, Tex.) (Dept. Tex.).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Eagle Pass, Tex.
- Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt.* (Dept. East).—P. O. and R. R. stn. Essex Junction, Vt., dist. 2 m., tel. stn. Burlington, Vt., dist. 5 m.
- \* *Finns Point, N. J., battery at.*—P. O., R. R. and tel. stn. Salem, N. J., dist. 6 m.
- \* *Foote, Fort, Md.*—P. O. New Glatz, Md.; tel. stn. Alexandria, Va.; steamer from Washington, D. C., dist. 9 m.
- \* *Gaines, Fort, Ala.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Mobile, Ala.; boat from Mobile, dist. 30 m.

- \* *Gorges, Fort, Me.*—P. O., R. R. and tel. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 1½ m.
- Grant, Fort, Ariz.* (Dept. Colo.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage (except Sunday) from Willcox, on S. P. R. R., dist. 27 m.
- \* *Griswold, Fort, Conn.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Groton, Conn.; R. R. stn. New London; ferry from New London, dist. 1 m.
- Hamilton, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; city railroad from Brooklyn, dist. 6 m.
- Harrison, Fort, Mont.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Helena, Mont., dist. 3 m.
- Huachuca, Fort, Ariz.* (Dept. Colo.)—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily buckboard from Huachuca Siding on N. Mex. and A. R. R., dist. 7 m.
- \* *Independence, Fort, Mass.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Boston, Mass.; Govt. tug from Boston, dist. 3 m.
- Jackson Barracks, La.* (Dept. East).—P. O. and R. R. stn. New Orleans, La., dist. 6 m.; street cars from New Orleans pass the post; tel. stn. Slaughter House, St. Bernard Parish, La.
- \* *Jackson, Fort, La.*—P. O. and R. R. stn. Buras, La., dist. 5 m.; tel. stn. Quarantine, La.
- Jefferson Barracks, Mo.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
- \* *Jefferson, Fort, Fla.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Key West, Fla.; boat from Key West, dist. 71 m.
- \* *Johnston, Fort, N. C.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Southport, N. C.; steamer daily from Wilmington, N. C., dist. 26 m.
- Keogh, Fort, Mont.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (N. P. R. R.) same.
- Key West Barracks, Fla.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. stn. and boat ldg. Key West, Fla.
- \* *Knox, Fort, Me.*—P. O. Prospect Ferry, Me.; tel. and R. R. stn. Bucksport, Me.; ferry from Bucksport, dist. ¾ m.
- \* *Lafayette, Fort, N. Y. H.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; city railroad from Brooklyn, dist. 6 m.
- Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.* (Dept. Mo.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
- \* *Livingston, Fort, La.*—P. O. Grand Isle, La.; tel. stn. New Orleans, La.; steamer weekly from New Orleans, dist. 95 m.
- Logan, Fort, Colo.* (10 miles south of Denver) (Dept. Colo.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (D. and R. G. and U. P. R. R.) same.
- \* *Macon, Fort, N. C.*—P. O. Beaufort, N. C.; tel. and R. R. stn. Morehead City, N. C., dist. 2 m.
- Madison Barracks, N. Y.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.
- \* *Marion, Fort, Fla.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. St. Augustine, Fla.
- Mason, Fort, Cal.* (Dept. Cal.)—P. O. Station A, San Francisco, Cal.; R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 3 m.; street cars ¼ m. from post; tel. stn. at post.
- \* *McClary, Fort, Me.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Kittery Point, Me.
- McHenry, Fort, Md.* (Dept. East).—P. O. tel. and R. R. stn. Baltimore, Md.
- McIntosh, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.)—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Laredo, Tex.
- \* *McKinney, Fort, Wyo.* (Dept. Platte).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage from Clearmont, Wyo., on Burlington and Missouri River R. R., dist. 33 m.
- McPherson, Fort, Ga.* (4 m. from Atlanta, Ga.) (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
- Meade, Fort, S. Dak.* (Dept. Platte).—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. (F. E. and M. V.) Sturgis City, dist. 3 m.
- Merritt, Camp* (subpost of Fort Keogh, Mont.) (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. Lame Deer, Mont.; tel. and R. R. stn. (N. P. R. R.) Rosebud, Mont.; triweekly stage from Rosebud, dist. 10 m.
- \* *Mifflin, Fort, Pa.*—P. O., Paschallville stn., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. R. and tel. stn. Philadelphia, Pa., dist. 5 m.
- \* *Missoula, Fort, Mont.* (Dept. Dak.)—P. O. same; tel. and R. R. stn. (N. P.) Missoula, Mont., dist. 4 m.
- Monroe, Fort, Va.* (Dept. East).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; steamers daily from Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and New York, and railroad (C. and O.) from Richmond, Va.
- \* *Montgomery, Fort, N. Y.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Rouse Point, N. Y., dist. 1½ m.
- \* *Morgan, Fort, Ala.*—P. O. Herndon, Ala.; tel. stn. at post; steamer from Mobile, dist. 30 m.
- \* *Moultrie, Fort, S. C.*—P. O. Moultrieville, S. C.; tel. and R. R. stn. Charleston, S. C., dist. 5 m.
- Myer, Fort, Va.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Washington, D. C., dist. 4 m.; telephone to post.
- Niagara, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East).—P. O. and tel. stn. Youngstown, N. Y.; R. R. stn. Lewiston, N. Y., dist. 7 m.
- Niobrara, Fort, Nebr.* (Dept. Platte).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. (F. E. and M. V.) Valentine, Nebr., dist. 4½ m.
- \* *Oglethorpe, Fort, Ga.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Savannah, Ga., dist. 3 m.



- Omaha, Fort, Nebr.* (Dept. Platte).—P. O. and R. R. stn. (F. E. and M. V.) same; tel. (telephone to post) stn. Omaha, Nebr.
- \* *Ontario, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Oswego, N. Y.
- \* *Phœnix, Fort, Mass.*—P. O., R. R. and tel. stn. Fairhaven, Mass.
- \* *Pickens, Fort, Fla.*—P. O. Warrington, Fla.; tel. stn. Pensacola Navy-Yard; R. R. stn. at Fort Barrancas, Fla., dist. 1 m.
- Pilot Butte, Camp* (subpost of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.) (Dept. Platte).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (U. P.) Rock Springs, Wyo.
- Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Plattsburg, N. Y.
- \* *Popham, Fort, Me.*—P. O. Popham Beach, Me.; tel. and R. R. stn. Bath, Me., dist. 12 m. by water, 15 m. by land.
- Porter, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Buffalo, N. Y.
- Preble, Fort, Me.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 1½ m.
- Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.* (Dept. Cal.).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal., dist. 4½ m.; city railway to post.
- \* *Pulaski, Fort, Ga.*—P. O., R. R. and tel. stn. Savannah, Ga., dist. 14 m.
- Reno, Fort, Okla. T.* (Dept. Mo.).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
- Riley, Fort, Kans.* (Dept. Mo.).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
- Ringgold, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.).—P. O. Rio Grande City, Tex.; tel. stn. at post; stage from Pena, on T. M. & R. R., dist. 72½ m., and from San Miguel, Mex., on Mex. N. R. R., dist. 23 m.
- Robinson, Fort, Nebr.* (Dept. Platte).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (F. E. and M. V.) same.
- San Houston, Fort, Tex.* (Dept. Tex.).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. San Antonio, Tex.
- San Carlos* (subpost of Fort Grant), Ariz. (Dept. Colo.).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage (except Sunday) from Bowie, on S. P. R. R. (via Fort Thomas), dist. 102 m., and triweekly from Willcox, via Fort Grant to Thomas, thence by regular stage from Thomas to post, dist. 106 m.
- San Diego Barracks, Cal.* (Dept. Cal.).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (C. S.), and boat ldg. San Diego, Cal.
- \* *Scammel, Fort, Me.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Portland, Me., dist. 2 m.
- Schuyler, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. West Chester, N. Y., dist. 3½ m.
- \* *Sewall, Fort, Mass.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Marblehead, Mass., dist. 1½ m.
- Sheridan, Fort, Ill.* (Dept. Mo.).—P. O., R. R. and tel. stn. same.
- Sherman, Fort, Idaho.* (Dept. Columbia).—P. O. Sherman, Idaho; tel. and R. R. stn. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho (on branch N. P. R. R.), dist. ¾ m.
- \* *Ship Island, Miss., fort at.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (L. and N.) Biloxi, Miss., dist. 15 m.; special boat to post.
- Sill, Fort, Okla. T.* (Dept. Mo.).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; stage daily from Rush Springs, Ind. T., on C., R. I. and P. R. R., dist. 29 m.
- Snelling, Fort, Minn.* (Dept. Dak.).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same; electric st. R. R. to St. Paul, Minn., dist. 7 m.
- Spokane, Fort, Wash.* (Dept. Columbia).—P. O. Miles, Wash.; tel. and R. R. stn. Davenport, Wash., on N. P. R. R., dist. 25 m.
- Stanton, Fort, N. Mex.* (Dept. Colo.).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; buckboard daily from San Antonio, N. Mex., on A., T. and S. F. R. R., dist. 130 m.
- \* *Stevens, Fort, Oreg.*—P. O. and tel. stn. (Govt. tel. to post) Astoria, Oreg.; steamer daily from R. R. stn. Portland, Oreg., to Astoria, dist. 98 m.
- St. Francis Barracks, Fla.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. St. Augustine, Fla.
- \* *St. Philip, Fort, La.*—P. O. Neptune, La.; tel. stn. Old Quarantine stn., La.; steamer daily from New Orleans, dist. 73 m.
- \* *Sumter, Fort, S. C.*—P. O. Moultrieville, S. C.; tel. and R. R. stn. Charleston, S. C., dist. 5 m.
- \* *Taylor, Fort, Fla.*—P. O., tel. stn., and boat ldg. Key West, Fla.
- Thomas, Fort, Ky.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Newport Ky., dist. 3 m.
- Trumbull, Fort, Conn.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. New London, Conn., dist. 1 m.
- Vancouver Barracks, Wash.* (Dept. Columbia).—P. O. and boat ldg. Vancouver, Wash.; tel. stn. at post; R. R. stn. at Portland, Oreg.; boat from Portland, Oreg., daily, dist. 18 m., and by ferry and city railroad, dist. 6 m.
- Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y.* (Dept. East).—P. O. Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y.; tel. stn. Quarantine, Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y.
- Walla Walla, Fort, Wash.* (Dept. Columbia).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. (O. R. and N. Co., and W. and C. R. R. R.) Walla Walla, Wash., dist. 1 m.
- Warren, Fort, Mass.* (Dept. East).—P. O. and tel. stn. Boston, Mass.; steamer from Boston, dist. 7 m.
- Washakie, Fort, Wyo.* (Dept. Platte).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; daily stage from Rawlins, Wyo., on U. P. R. R., dist. 147 m.
- Washington Barracks, D. C.* (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Washington, D. C.
- \* *Washington, Fort, Md.*—P. O. same; tel. stn. Alexandria, Va.; stnbt. from Washington, D. C., dist. 13 m.

- Wayne, Fort, Mich.* (Dept. Mo.).—P. O. and tel. stn. Detroit, Mich.; city railway from Detroit, dist. 4 m.
- West Point, N. Y.* (U. S. Mil. Acad.).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
- Whipple Barracks, Ariz.* (Dept. Colo.).—P. O. and R. R. stn. Whipple, Ariz.; tel. stn. Prescott, Ariz.
- Willetts Point, N. Y.* (U. S. Engineer School).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Whitestone, N. Y., dist. 2½ m. (See Engineer Depot.)
- \* *Winfield Scott, Fort, Cal.* (Dept. Cal.).—P. O. and tel. stn. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; R. R. stn. San Francisco, Cal.
- Wingate, Fort, N. Mex.* (Dept. Colo.).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. (A. and P.) Wingate, dist. 3 m.
- \* *Winthrop, Fort, Mass.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Boston, Mass.; stmbt. from Boston, dist. 2 m.
- Wood, Fort* (subpost of Fort Columbus), N. Y. (Dept. East).—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. N. Y. City.
- Yates, Fort, N. Dak.* (Dept. Dak.).—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Bismarek, on N. P. R. R., dist. 60 m.
- Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo.* (Dept. Dak.).—P. O. Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo.; tel. stn., June 1 to October 1, Mammoth Hot Springs; October 1 to May 31, Cinnabar, Mont.; R. R. stn. Cinnabar, Mont., via Livingston, on N. P. R. R., dist. 8 m.

### ARMORIES, ARSENALS, AND DEPOTS.

#### ARMORIES, ARSENALS, AND ORDNANCE DEPOTS.

- Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Pittsburg, Pa.; Lt. Col. F. H. Parker, comdg.
- Augusta Arsenal, Ga.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Augusta, Ga., dist. 3 m.; electric R. R. from Augusta to arsenal; Capt. D. M. Taylor, comdg.
- Benicia Arsenal, Cal.*—P. O., tel., R. R. stn., and boat landing Benicia, Cal., dist. 1 m.; Lieut. Col. L. S. Babbitt, comdg.
- Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Columbia, Tenn.; Maj. J. E. Greer, comdg.
- Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Fort Monroe, Va.; stmbts. daily from New York, Baltimore, Washington, and Norfolk, and railroad (C. and O.) from Richmond, Va.; Lieut. Col. W. A. Marye, comdg.
- Frankford Arsenal, Pa.*—P. O. (Station F) and tel. stn. (telephone to post) Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. J. P. Farley, comdg.
- Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Indianapolis, Ind.; Maj. A. L. Varney, comdg.
- Kennebec Arsenal, Me.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Augusta, Me.; Maj. J. R. McGinness, comdg.
- New York Arsenal, N. Y.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Governors Island, New York City; Govt. steamer to post; Maj. F. H. Phipps, comdg.
- Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.*—P. O. and tel. stn. Rock Island, Ill.; special conveyance from R. R. stns. and boat ldgs. in Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, dist. 2 m.; Col. A. R. Buffington, comdg.
- St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Maj. J. A. Kress, comdg.
- Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.*—P. O. Governors Island, New York City; tel. stn. Sandy Hook, N. J.; Govt. steamer daily from New York City, dist. 20 m.; Capt. Frank Heath, comdg.
- San Antonio Arsenal, Tex.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. San Antonio, Tex.; Maj. C. E. Dutton, comdg.
- Springfield Armory, Mass.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Springfield, Mass.; Col. A. Mordecai, comdg.
- U. S. Powder Depot, N. J.*—P. O., tel. (telephone to post) and R. R. stn. Dover, N. J., dist. 4½ m.; Col. J. M. Whittemore, comdg.
- Watertown Arsenal, Mass.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. Watertown, Mass.; Maj. J. W. Reilly, comdg.
- Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.*—P. O. and tel. stn. (telephone to post) West Troy, N. Y.; R. R. stn. Troy, N. Y., dist. 1 m.; electric street cars to Albany, N. Y.; Maj. Isaac Arnold, jr., comdg.

#### RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS.

- Columbus Barracks, Ohio.*—P. O. and R. R. stn. Columbus, Ohio; tel. stn. at post.
- Daids Island, N. Y.*—P. O. same; tel. stn. New Rochelle, N. Y.; horse car and boat from New Rochelle, dist. 3 m.
- Jefferson Barracks, Mo.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.
- Fort Sheridan, Ill.*—P. O., tel. and R. R. stn. same.

## ENGINEER DEPOT.

*Willetts Point, N. Y.*—P. O. and tel. stn. same; R. R. stn. Whitestone, Queens County, N. Y., dist. 2½ m.; Maj. J. G. D. Knight, comdg.

## HEADQUARTERS OF REGIMENTS.

## CAVALRY.

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Fort Riley, Kans.       | 6. Fort Myer, Va.           |
| 2. Fort Wingate, N. Mex.   | 7. Fort Grant, Ariz.        |
| 3. Jefferson Barracks, Mo. | 8. Fort Meade, S. Dak.      |
| 4. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. | 9. Fort Robinson, Nebr.     |
| 5. Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  | 10. Fort Assiniboine, Mont. |

## ARTILLERY.

- |                               |                                    |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.       | 4. Washington Barracks, D. C.      |
| 2. Fort Adams, R. I.          | 5. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. |
| 3. St. Francis Barracks, Fla. |                                    |

## INFANTRY.

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Angel Island, Cal.       | 14. Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  |
| 2. Fort Omaha, Nebr.        | 15. Fort Sheridan, Ill.        |
| 3. Fort Snelling, Minn.     | 16. Fort Douglas, Utah.        |
| 4. Fort Sherman, Idaho.     | 17. Columbus Barracks, Ohio.   |
| 5. Fort McPherson, Ga.      | 18. Fort Bliss, Tex.           |
| 6. Fort Thomas, Ky.         | 19. Fort Wayne, Mich.          |
| 7. Fort Logan, Colo.        | 20. Fort Leavenworth, Kans.    |
| 8. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. | 21. Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. |
| 9. Madison Barracks, N. Y.  | 22. Fort Keogh, Mont.          |
| 10. Fort Reno, Okla.        | 23. Fort Clark, Tex.           |
| 11. Whipple Barracks, Ariz. | 24. Fort Bayard, N. Mex.       |
| 12. Fort Niobrara, Nebr.    | 25. Fort Missoula, Mont.       |
| 13. Fort Niagara, N. Y.     |                                |

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., October 5, 1895.*

D.—Statement showing gain and loss in the enlisted strength of the Army during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

## GAIN.

Enlisted .....	5,546
Reenlisted .....	2,367
From desertion .....	314
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,227</b>

## LOSS.

Expiration of service .....	2,139
For disability .....	385
By purchase .....	459
For fraudulent enlistment .....	147
By favor .....	338
As veterans .....	94
For minority .....	3
Under General Orders, No. 80, of 1890 .....	2,635
By sentence of general courts-martial .....	779
For other causes .....	565
By promotion .....	12
Died of diseases, etc. ....	147
Retired .....	129
Deserted .....	1,165
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,997</b>

Enlisted strength June 30, 1894.....	25, 788
Gain.....	8, 227
	34, 015
Loss.....	8, 997
Enlisted strength June 30, 1895.....	25, 018

NOTE.—Indians belonging to the line of the Army, 65; Indian scouts, 40.

There were in the Army (included in the above) 728 men of the hospital corps, which, by law, are excluded from the effective strength; deducting the same leaves an actual strength on June 30, 1895, of 24,290 of the 25,000 enlisted men authorized.

### MILITARY PRISON REPORTS.

#### COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans., August 6, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith annual reports of the prison surgeon, chaplain, executive officer and commanding officer of the provost guard, commissary and quartermaster, together with the various tabulated statements showing the number of prisoners received, discharged, transferred, etc., and the work performed by them.

Since rendering my last report this prison has ceased to exist as a military prison, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895. No change in the prison officers has taken place during the past year.

Improvements, permanent and otherwise, have still been carried out as far as possible, and the following exhibit shows in detail what has been done during the past year:

- New storehouse, stone and brick, built in prison yard.
- New latrine for guard, stone and brick, built in prison yard.
- New dynamo room, brick, built in prison yard.
- New latrine for prison officers placed in executive building.
- New tin roof put on quarters of commandant and surgeon and on two single sets of officers' quarters.
- New stone steps placed in front of two double sets of officers' quarters.
- Electric lights put into prison chapel.
- Tunnel for carrying sewage from prison and officers' quarters completed.
- Headstones cut and placed on graves of nine deceased prisoners.
- Ten boundary posts cut for new boundary of prison grounds.
- Dam constructed for forming a new lake near Merritt Lake.
- Brick sidewalk laid from post to city of Leavenworth, a distance of nearly 2½ miles.
- Roadway in front of prison, also walks around the new post assembly hall, paved with vitrified brick.
- Brick sidewalks around prison grounds kept in repair and extended.
- Cut-stone crossing laid at intersection of Grant and Pope avenues.
- Barbed-wire fence put up along Grant avenue.
- Dead trees along Grant avenue and Riverside replaced.
- New post assembly hall completed.
- All prison buildings kept in good repair.
- Two cavalry stables in post of Fort Leavenworth reshingled.
- Five officers' cottages in post reshingled.
- One small cottage near post commander's quarters reshingled.
- Three single sets officers' quarters painted inside and calcimined.
- Post chapel woodwork oiled.
- Ten soldiers' latrines torn down.
- Ravines bridged, to facilitate cavalry maneuvers.

The following items show the expenditures from the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, and expended during the past fiscal year:

Balance on hand June 30, 1895.....	\$900. 52	
Received from Treasury.....	5, 860. 18	
		\$6, 760. 70
Expended on account of fiscal year 1894.....	6, 483. 26	
Turned in to Treasury.....	277. 44	
		<u>6, 760. 70</u>

The expenditures were as follows:

For subsistence of prisoners.....	\$5, 803. 30
Reward for apprehension of escaped prisoners .....	60. 00
Transportation of discharged prisoners.....	619. 96
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6, 483. 26</b>

Unused checks (donations sent to posts) were returned and canceled during the year as follows:

Fiscal year 1893, two checks, at \$5 each.....	\$10
Fiscal year 1891, one check, at \$5 .....	5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>15</b>

The appropriation made for the support of the prison and the expenditures therefrom are shown by the following:

Items.	Appropriation.	Expended.	Balance.
Subsistence .....	\$18, 000. 00	\$13, 887. 35	\$4, 112. 65
Tobacco .....	300. 00	261. 04	38. 96
Forage and hay for bedding .....	2, 000. 00	1, 999. 96	. 04
Stationery .....	1, 000. 00	999. 49	. 51
Clothing and donations.....	8, 000. 00	7, 992. 13	7. 87
Medical supplies.....	1, 500. 00	1, 499. 82	. 18
Advertising.....	100. 00	-----	100. 00
Reward for apprehension of escaped prisoners and expense of pursuit.....	300. 00	227. 68	72. 32
Fuel and general supplies.....	20, 000. 00	19, 999. 78	. 22
Repair of buildings.....	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	-----
Pay of civilian employees and extra-duty pay.....	15, 840. 00	{ 12, 840. 00 }	{ 729. 60 }
Transportation of discharged prisoners (including deficiency appropriation).....	7, 500. 00	4, 613. 53	2, 886. 47
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>78, 540. 00</b>	<b>* 70, 591. 18</b>	<b>7, 948. 82</b>

\* Including \$145 expended at Alcatraz Island, California, for donations.

Vouchers for transportation of discharged prisoners amounting to \$547.54, chargeable to above appropriation, have been forwarded for settlement by the Treasury. Several accounts for transportation have not yet been presented for payment.

Deducting the amount paid for donations at prison and Alcatraz Island, \$3,175, and the amount paid for transportation of discharged prisoners, \$4,613.53, the expenditures on account of the prison proper would be \$62,802.65, a reduction of \$9,329.35 as compared with the expenditures for the last fiscal year.

The expenditures for the prison (less donations and transportation) for the past seven years were as follows:

During the fiscal year—

1889 .....	\$79, 818. 92
1890 .....	79, 753. 35
1891 .....	73, 027. 06
1892 .....	72, 687. 90
1893 .....	68, 529. 64
1894 .....	72, 132. 00
1895 .....	62, 802. 65

**Total .....** 508, 751. 52

Or a yearly average of \$72, 678. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Donations during the year were made from the appropriation as follows:

To prisoners released at Alcatraz Island, 29, at \$5 each.....	\$145. 00
To prisoners released at posts, 169, at \$5 each.....	845. 00
To prisoners released at prison, 437, at \$5 each.....	2, 175. 00

**Total .....** 3, 175. 00

Besides the foregoing, there were paid from the prison mess fund 121 donations to prisoners discharged at prison..... 605. 00

**Making in all 756 donations, or a total of.....** 3, 780. 00

Amount received from the Treasury..... 71, 800. 00

Expended..... \$70, 446. 18

Turned into Treasury July 13, 1895..... 1, 353. 82

**71, 800. 00**

Received by sales of condemned prison property at auction:

August 3, 1894 .....	\$0.65
January 2, 1895 .....	7.00
June 4, 1895 .....	66.90

Turned into Treasury .....	74.55
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Received from labor of prisoners, sale of rag carpet, etc.:

Prisoners' labor .....	1,036.00
Sale of rag carpet and mats .....	130.89
Sale of rags and barrels .....	31.70

Total .....	1,201.59
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Which amount was turned into the Treasury.

Work for the quartermaster's department was performed during the past year, and the following shows the account of the prison with the quartermaster's department:

Due prison June 30, 1894 .....

\$295,649.48

Labor during the fiscal year:

Skilled 11,180 days, at 50 cents per day .....	\$5,590.00	
Unskilled 18,553 days, at 35 cents per day .....	6,493.55	
		12,083.55
284,450 brick used by quartermaster's department, at \$7.50 per M...		2,133.37
20,259 pieces brick curbing, at 5 cents .....		1,012.95

Retransferred to quartermaster's department:

4,300 pairs shoes, brass screwed, at \$1.79 per pair .....	\$7,697.00	
2,700 pairs shoes, field, at \$1.03 per pair .....	2,781.00	
500 campaign hats, at 65 cents .....	325.00	
		10,803.00

Total .....	321,682.35
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Due quartermaster's department:

For clothing and equipage received .....	\$2,112.13	
For quartermaster stores received .....	74.08	
		2,186.21

Balance due prison June 30, 1895 .....	319,496.14
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Cut on prison grounds during the past year, 110 cords hard wood, 771 cords soft wood, 3,000 feet oak, green; 72,000 feet cottonwood, green.

There were made and burned in the brickyard 723,000 vitrified brick and 29,000 pieces brick curbing. In addition to these there are now being burned two kilns of brick of about 225,000 each.

The prison farm yielded the following during the past year:

Potatoes, 3,700 bushels; corn, 2,800 bushels; sweet potatoes, 320 bushels; parsnips, 290 bushels; tomatoes, 250 bushels; carrots, 85 bushels; radishes, 65 bushels; lettuce, 50 bushels; pease, 45 bushels; onions, 260 bushels; beets, 278 bushels; beans, 65 bushels; sweet corn, 85 bushels; turnips, 95 bushels; cucumbers, 36 bushels; cabbage, 65,000 heads, and enough more cabbage was raised to make 40 barrels of sauerkraut. Besides the foregoing, there was raised enough small vegetables, such as okra, salsify, rhubarb, cantaloupes, watermelons, asparagus, eggplant, etc., to secure a very material addition in the change of the prisoners' food. There was also raised about 210 acres of wheat, which was sold under bids on the field for \$1,890, which was credited to the prison mess fund.

The report of the prison quartermaster shows in detail all the different classes of labor and manufactures done and produced for the quartermaster's department.

The report of the prison surgeon shows a very commendable state of affairs as relates to the health of the prison, but two prisoners having died during the year, one from intestinal troubles and the other being accidentally killed in the stone quarry by a bank of earth caving in.

The care, zeal, and skill with which the prison surgeon has performed his difficult duties deserve the commendation of the higher authorities.

Two prisoners were sent to the insane asylum near Washington, D. C., on the recommendation of the prison surgeon.

The report of the executive officer shows that the discipline of the prison has been excellent. One prisoner escaped during the year, who was recaptured within a short time afterwards, and one other prisoner who had escaped ten years before was apprehended and returned to the prison. During the past seven and a half years there have been 50 escapes and 39 recaptures.

The duties of the executive officer, to which was added the command of the provost guard, have been performed with marked ability and success, resulting in a high state of discipline among the prisoners and in content and zeal among the members of the guard, to which I invite the attention of the higher authorities.

The provost guard has performed its difficult duties excellently well, as usual. By the dissolution of this organization upon the final transfer of the military prison grounds and property to the Department of Justice the War Department will lose the service of one of the best and most faithful and efficient bodies of soldiers ever belonging to the Regular Army. No such onerous duties as pertain to this choice body of men have ever been performed by any part of the Army, and these duties have been done, with rare exceptions, cheerfully, patiently, intelligently, and efficiently.

Doing the distasteful guard duty often fourteen hours daily during the month, or two reliefs every night instead of the usual three reliefs every five nights, I never knew any body of men to make fewer complaints or show greater zeal in doing their duty. I feel that justice requires that this tribute should be placed on record regarding the excellent band of soldiers who have so firmly maintained the discipline of the United States Military Prison.

The report of the prison commissary shows that the messing of the prisoners has been up to the standard heretofore maintained, the food plain, well cooked and served, and as varied as necessary for health.

On June 30, 1894, there were 517 prisoners in this institution. Under the order of the Honorable Secretary of War limiting the number to be sent to this prison there were received only 92 prisoners. Of these, 354 were discharged by expiration of term of confinement, 216 by special order, and 34 were transferred to posts—10 to Fort Sheridan, Ill., 10 to Fort Riley, Kans., 9 to Fort Omaha, Nebr., and 5 to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

As the appropriation for transportation to their homes of so unusual a number of prisoners was inadequate, the War Department approved a recommendation that transportation be allowed those whose term would expire during the fiscal year and that all releases by special order should be conditional upon forfeiting transportation, of which condition all so released took advantage, so that at the close of the fiscal year no prisoners remained in the prison.

It was found impossible to manufacture discharge suits of clothing as rapidly as required, and therefore all prisoners ordered discharged who were willing to wait for such clothing were provided with discharge suits, and those declining to wait were furnished with such prison clothing as was available, with the numbers taken off. It was found necessary to purchase 23 suits of clothing and 50 hats from the mess fund, which was duly authorized by the War Department. However, all prisoners were furnished fairly good clothing, with no mark of the prison upon them. After the above-mentioned purchase there remained, including \$1,890 received from the sale of a field of wheat, \$2,000.79, which was distributed under orders of the War Department as follows:

Alcatraz Island, Cal.....	\$200.00
Fort Thomas, Ky.....	50.00
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	200.00
Fort Riley, Kans.....	250.00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	100.00
Fort Omaha, Nebr.....	200.00
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	100.00
Fort Snelling, Minn.....	100.00
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	50.00
Fort Columbus, N. Y.....	750.79
Total.....	2,000.79

I desire to record my appreciation of the exceptional ability with which the prison adjutant has executed his manifold duties as well in his present position as in that of the commander of the provost guard.

It is only just to state that the military prison which has ceased to exist had fairly attained to the elements of reformatory discipline designed by the law of its creation second to none other than the few great reformatories in variety of industrial training, in educational advantage, and in the separate-cell system.

In making this final report upon the institution which has ceased to exist and the management of which I held for seven and a half years, I feel it a duty to respectfully express my appreciation of the invariable support of the Honorable Secretary of War, the board of prison commissioners, and the inspectors-general, without which no such results could have been possible, and to state further the gratification I feel from numerous evidences coming to my knowledge from many of the inmates after discharge that good results had been attained in reformation, which is fully attested by many ex-convicts who are now leading honorable, sober, and industrious lives, to the benefit of the public.

Such results can be the sole gratification that can be experienced by those required to perform the melancholy and distasteful duty of enforcing prison discipline, imperative for the protection of society. While this duty can only be disagreeable to those required to carry out the needed correction, as well as those subject to its restraints, still it has been mitigated by the conviction that all necessary exercise of authority has been tempered by a feeling of solemn responsibility to carefully perform every act involving punishment or reward in a strict sense of justice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. POPE,

*Captain and Acting Quartermaster, United States Army, Commandant.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,  
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,  
UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,  
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, 1895.

SIR: As acting commissary of subsistence, United States Military Prison, and treasurer prison mess fund, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

Fresh beef for the convicts has been supplied by the Swift Company of Kansas City under contract, the quality of meat and the service of the contractors being most satisfactory.

Other subsistence stores have been purchased from the subsistence department mainly, and in open market at Leavenworth, Kans., besides which fresh vegetables and pork in considerable quantities, the product of the prison farm, have been used in the prison mess to augment the quantity and give variety to the food furnished there.

The following exhibit gives a concise statement of subsistence stores handled, etc., during the year:

Rations issued:

To enlisted men.....	44,945
To prisoners.....	131,615
To civilian employees.....	2,555

Total .....	179,115
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Daily average of prisoners.....	360 $\frac{115}{365}$
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Daily average of civilian employees.....	7
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Total cost of rations of prisoners.....	\$14,348.39
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Daily average cost price per ration.....	\$0.10 $\frac{39}{365}$
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The items in bulk are:

Pork, 33,405 pounds; rice, 12,183 pounds; salt, 5,315 pounds; beef, 112,024 pounds; coffee, 13,410 pounds; flour, 180,050 pounds; sugar, 20,114 pounds; candles, 30 pounds; beans, 400 pounds; vinegar, 1,319 gallons; pease, 1,440 pounds; soap, 5,350 pounds; tobacco, 712 pounds; pepper, 330 pounds.

Balance on hand, prison mess fund, June 30, 1895, \$2,000.79. Distributed per telegraphic instructions, Adjutant General's Office, June 26 and 27, 1895, as follows, viz:

Alcatraz Island, Cal.....	\$200.00
Fort Thomas, Ky.....	50.00
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	200.00
Fort Riley, Kans.....	250.00
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	100.00
Fort Omaha, Nebr.....	200.00
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	100.00
Fort Snelling, Minn.....	100.00
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	50.00
Fort Columbus, N. Y.....	750.79
Total.....	2,000.79

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

GEO. W. GOODE,

*First Lieutenant, First Cavalry, A. C. S., Treasurer Prison Mess Fund.*

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,  
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.



OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, U. S. MILITARY PRISON,  
*Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, 1895.*

SIR: I herewith submit the following report of the provost guard for the year ending this day:

Strength at last report was 117 enlisted men. Changes as follows have occurred since then:

## GAIN.

Enlisted in guard .....	2
Reenlisted in guard .....	12
By transfer .....	15
From depots .....	3
Total .....	32

## LOSS.

Discharged, expiration of service .....	14
Discharged by order .....	24
Transferred .....	5
Deserted .....	1
Retired .....	1
Total .....	45

Leaving present strength 104.

The messing of the guard still continues to be excellent and well cooked, with considerable variety of diet.

During the past year \$2,526.96 arising from savings on ration, profits of amusement room (\$917.26), and board received from civilian employees, etc., has been expended on the mess, and has enabled the guard to live as well at least, if not better, than any other company in the service.

The amount of the company fund is now \$191.21.

The guard is still armed with Colt's revolvers, old pattern, and Spencer repeating shotguns.

The quarters are very good, fairly well ventilated, and are inspected daily by me.

The provost guard as an organization will become a thing of the past not later than September 30 next, in accordance with the recent act of Congress transferring the military prison to the Department of Justice. It is but fair to say that it has earned an enviable reputation for efficiency and duty well performed, and I trust that the application of each man, either for transfer to other organizations or for discharge, with a view of entering the new civil guard, may meet with favorable consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. C. IRVINE,

*Captain, Eleventh Infantry, Commanding Officer, Provost Guard.*

The PRISON ADJUTANT.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, U. S. MILITARY PRISON,  
*Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report for the year ending this day, which I may say will be the last report of its kind, as the military prison ceases to exist to-day, by act of Congress passed March 4 last:

In accordance with the prison regulations requiring same, I have made daily inspections of the shops and cells as well as the other buildings within the grounds. The corral I also inspected at the specified times.

There have been no successful escapes from the prison during the year.

There is no change in number of cells since last report, 488 still being available for ordinary prisoners and 28 extra ones for punishments.

The discipline of the provost guard has been very good, arms and clothing in good condition, and the men are thoroughly familiar with the duties required of them.

There were 67 trials by summary court for minor offenses during the past year.

The conduct of the civilian foremen and of the employees has been satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. C. IRVINE,

*Captain, Eleventh Infantry, Executive Officer.*

The ADJUTANT, MILITARY PRISON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,  
*Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report for the fiscal year ending to-day:

As usual, I have had charge of the library, prisoners' school, the inspection of mail, and the religious department.

*Chaplain's work.*—The chapel has been open for religious service of some character from three to four times each Sunday. Daily services were held during the Lenten season. New pews have been placed in the chapel and new hymnals have been purchased. More in the line of tangible results has been secured, both among prisoners and others, than in any previous year of my service here. From that part of my regular congregation which has been furnished by the adjoining post, \$363.52 have been contributed for charitable and religious work in other parts, as against \$110 for last year. I have officiated at 11 funerals, 7 baptisms, 3 marriages, and presented 7 candidates for confirmation.

During the month of July I was on leave of absence, and not only served as chaplain at the United States Military Academy each Sunday, but furnished my own supply for the prison pulpit.

*Prison school.*—The school was closed during August and a part of July and September, upon the advice of the surgeon, owing to excessive heat. The prospective abandonment of the prison materially interfered with the success of the school during the last four months of the year. The average enrollment was 220.9, and the average attendance 211.1. These figures do not include the month of June, when the changes were so numerous as to make a report misleading. In spite of these adverse circumstances, I count myself fortunate in being able to report 451 cases of promotion and 38 graduations, the latter being the result of quite rigid examinations. The school has had my constant personal supervision since the day of its reorganization and enlargement.

*Prison library.*—One hundred and seventy-one new volumes have been added during the year, and there have been 18,004 calls for books. I have also, through constant communication with publishers and others, been able to secure a regular and sufficient supply of free newspapers and periodicals for all prisoners.

*Mail inspection.*—My office has attended to the inspection, registration, and stamping or delivery of 11,810 letters and 29,782 newspapers and packages, or 41,592 pieces of mail in all. Of these, 630 letters contained money amounting to \$1,347.16, which required additional registration, and for which the adjutant furnished me his receipt. Five hundred and fifteen of these letters contained \$1 or less, and 152 of them inclosed only 10 cents or less.

In closing my fourth year of service in the institution whose existence ceases to-day, I am comforted by the reflection that my labor has always been largely in excess of the regulations, and that no complaint has ever been addressed to me by those in authority concerning the discharge of the varied duties of my position. On the contrary, there is reason to be grateful for the marked evidences of appreciation which have come to me from those whose commendation is of value.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. PIERCE,  
*Post Chaplain, U. S. A., Prison Chaplain.*

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON.

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING SURGEON, U. S. MILITARY PRISON,  
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

A consolidated statement of the admissions to the sick report, with their dispositions and mean strength, is as follows:

	Commis- sioned.	Enlisted.	Military prisoners.
Mean strength .....	8	126	358
Remaining sick June 30, 1894 .....		4	12
Admitted to sick report:			
For disease .....		63	120
For injury .....		7	28
Total .....		70	148
Returned to duty .....	1	73	152
Transferred to Government Hospital for Insane .....			2
Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability .....			4
Died .....			2
Remaining sick June 30, 1895 .....		1	
Average number of sick daily .....	0.035	4.39	8.12

The enlisted admission rate for the year was 555.55 per 1,000 of strength, while that for prisoners was 413.41. The rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, was for enlisted men 777.77 and for prisoners 905.79 per 1,000 of strength. Excluding injuries, to which prisoners are more liable than enlisted men, the enlisted admission rate per 1,000 of strength would be 500, while that for prisoners would be 335.47. This difference in rates is almost entirely due to the fact that the enlisted men only are subject to venereal diseases and diseases caused by alcohol, and if these two classes of diseases be excluded in estimating their rate it would be but 349.20 per 1,000, differing but slightly from the rate for the prisoners.

The inference to be drawn from these statistics is that the health of the prisoners is practically the same as that of the guard.

In previous years certain diseases prevailed among the prisoners to a much greater extent than among the enlisted men, due to local conditions to which the prisoners were subject, as quarters, food, and employment. During the period covered by this report this difference is not nearly so marked. The diseases referred to are typhoid and malarial fevers, gastrointestinal diseases (including diarrhea), catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs, rheumatism, and pneumonia.

Seven cases of typhoid fever occurred among the prisoners, 1 case among the enlisted men, and 5 cases among those attached (civilian employees, and families of enlisted men and employees). These numbers are relatively smaller than those of the preceding year, except among those attached, in whom the disease occurred in relatively greater numbers. The water supply (Missouri River) is considered responsible for the appearance of this disease.

Malarial diseases likewise prevailed in a much smaller ratio than in former years, and affected all classes (prisoners, enlisted and attached) to about the same extent.

Up to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, gastrointestinal diseases (nearly all of which were cases of diarrhea) were the cause of more admissions to the sick report than all other diseases combined. That year showed a considerable diminution (relative) of such cases, while in the year under consideration this class of diseases had practically disappeared. Changes in the dietary, improvement in the preparation of the food, and increased air space per individual have no doubt produced this result.

Catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs also were not nearly as common among the prisoners as in previous years, and follicular tonsillitis, which during the preceding year furnished 9 per cent of the total admissions to the sick report, occurred not once during the present year, constituting less than 0.7 per cent of the admissions. The absence of overcrowding, greater care in the ventilation of the cell floors, and especially the construction of a complete sanitary system of sewers, will explain the falling off in numbers of this class of diseases.

Rheumatism and pneumonia occurred among the prisoners to about the same extent as in former years.

But 1 case of contagious disease occurred, namely, a case of diphtheria, the origin of which could not be discovered; fortunately no other cases appeared.

There were 2 deaths among the prisoners; one was caused by accident, and the other was caused by peritonitis following intestinal obstruction.

Four prisoners were discharged for disability; 2 for loss of fingers from machinery accidents, and the other 2 for pulmonary consumption.

Two prisoners became insane and were transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Among the enlisted men venereal diseases furnished the greatest number of admissions to the sick report, gastrointestinal diseases coming next in order of frequency.

With the exception of typhoid and malarial fevers, to which reference has already been made, the remaining diseases affecting the enlisted men were unimportant either as regards their frequency of occurrence or from a sanitary point of view.

There were no deaths or discharges for disability of enlisted men.

I desire to express my appreciation of the prompt action that the commandant has always taken upon all of my hygienic and sanitary recommendations.

With this report ends the medical history of the military prison as such, and in conclusion I must add that the data here presented make a most gratifying exhibit of the general health of its inmates during the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. RICHARDS,

*Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Attending Surgeon.*

The PRISON ADJUTANT.

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UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,  
*Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 30, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office during the fiscal year 1895:

SHOE SHOP.

There were employed in this shop 1 inspector, at \$116.66 per month, and 1 instructor, at \$100 per month, and prisoners varying in number from 10 to 50, amounting to 3,643 days, at 50 cents per day. Total value of labor, \$1,821.50.

There were manufactured during the year 6,911 pairs of calfskin shoes, at an average cost of \$2.18 per pair.

CARPENTER SHOP.

In this shop from 2 to 5 prisoners have been employed in the manufacture of stores for the quartermaster's department.

Total number of days, 932½, at 50 cents per day, \$466.25.

The following articles were manufactured, at the average cost set opposite each article:

65 barrack chairs .....	\$1.01
140 mess tables .....	5.00
3,807 mess stools .....	.33
1,833 stable brooms .....	.31
100 stable-broom handles .....	.07
20 company field desks .....	7.05
2 food cars .....	44.93

BROOM SHOP.

There were employed in the broom shop from 2 to 5 prisoners, amounting to 1,060 days, at 50 cents per day, \$530.

The following articles were manufactured, at the average cost set opposite each:

24,829 corn brooms .....	\$0.16½
30 rope mats .....	.85

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

There were employed in the blacksmith shop from 1 to 3 prisoners, amounting to 115 days, at 50 cents per day, \$57.50. The following articles were manufactured: One hundred legs and braces for mess tables; 12,000 iron rods for mess stools; 80 corner irons for field desks.

## TIN SHOP.

There were employed in the tin shop 1 foreman, at \$100 per month, and 2 to 8 prisoners, amounting to 1,686 days, at 50 cents per day, \$843.

The following articles were manufactured, at the average cost set opposite each:

1,248 wash boilers, assorted sizes.....	\$1.31
356 coffee boilers, assorted sizes.....	.67
1,247 teakettles, assorted sizes.....	.64
36 army range kettles, assorted sizes.....	.70
221 steamers, round, assorted sizes.....	.35
544 pot covers, assorted sizes.....	.06
1,900 bake pans, assorted sizes.....	.35
1,199 square boilers, assorted sizes.....	1.75
557 round boilers, assorted sizes.....	1.50
518 coffeepots, with handles, assorted sizes.....	.54
48 coffeepots, with bail, assorted sizes.....	.60
97 dish pans, assorted sizes.....	.75
27 dippers, assorted sizes.....	.20
16,882 stovepipe joints, assorted sizes.....	.12
3,639 elbows, assorted sizes.....	.13
60 "T" joints, assorted sizes.....	.25
476 taper joints, assorted sizes.....	.12
832 stovepipe collars, assorted sizes.....	.05
508 flue stoppers, assorted sizes.....	.08
6 fire screens, assorted sizes.....	1.25
13 teapots, assorted sizes.....	.30
19 stew pans, assorted sizes.....	.25
355 saucepans, assorted sizes.....	.40
6 skimmers, assorted sizes.....	.15
382 dampers, assorted sizes.....	.13

## RECEIPTS.

Sales of scrap leather, scrap copper, and condemned property.....	\$605.35
Sales to officers—fuel, forage, mineral oil.....	656.39
Clothing and equipment.....	184.68
Total.....	1,446.42

## EXPENDITURES.

Regular supplies account, tinware, etc.....	\$8,563.26
Incidental expenses, clerical services, etc.....	2,018.00
Army transportation account, field desks, stable brooms, etc.....	1,429.04
Clothing and equipage, calfskin shoes, etc.....	5,708.91
Total.....	17,719.21

There have been transported from this prison to general depots and to various other points 515,210 pounds of freight, for which 367 bills of lading were issued.

There have been 618 requests issued, covering the transportation of 487 prisoners returning to last place of enlistment or their homes, and 131 escorts in charge of prisoners, or returned to their proper stations.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE B. DAVIS,

*First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, A. A. Q. M.*

The ADJUTANT, UNITED STATES MILITARY PRISON,

*Fort Leavenworth, Kans.*

## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., September 27, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of matters pertaining to this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895:

## INSPECTION DISTRICTS.

Under provisions of General Orders, No. 18, Adjutant-General's Office, March 30, 1895, a radical change in the system of inspection duty went into effect on April 30, 1895.

The country was divided into six inspection districts, whose limits were determined by the questions of economy of travel and equalization of work. The number of acting inspectors-general was reduced from six to one.

The establishment of new districts necessitated a complete reassignment of the inspection duties; but the new system is now established, and during the coming year this most important branch of military duty can be thoroughly and uniformly administered and act directly under the Secretary of War and the Commanding General of the Army in the manner which was adopted when it was organized under Washington, and has generally prevailed.

## OFFICERS AND DUTIES.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General of the Army, in charge of the Inspector-General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Col. R. P. Hughes, inspector-general, Department of the East, Governors Island, N. Y., until April 30, 1895, when he was assigned to duty as inspector-general of the North Atlantic district, with station in New York City, N. Y., per General Orders, No. 18, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

Col. G. H. Burton, inspector-general, continued on duty in the office of the Inspector-General of the Army until April 30, 1895, when he was assigned as inspector-general of the Pacific district, with station in San Francisco, Cal., per General Orders, No. 18, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

Lient. Col. H. W. Lawton, inspector-general, was on duty at Los Angeles, Cal., until September 27, 1894; inspector-general, Department of the Colorado, Denver, Colo., from September 28, 1894, to April 30, 1895, when he was assigned as inspector-general of the Southern district, with station at Santa Fe, N. Mex., per General Orders, No. 18, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

Lient. Col. P. D. Vroom, inspector-general, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., until April 30, 1895, when he was assigned as inspector-general of the Middle district, with station at Chicago, Ill., per General Orders, No. 18, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.



Maj. J. P. Sanger, inspector-general, continued on duty in the office of the Inspector-General of the Army until April 30, 1895, when he was appointed military secretary to the Lieutenant-General of the Army, per General Orders, No. 28, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

Maj. E. A. Garlington, inspector-general, awaiting orders at Fort Riley, Kans., until April 24, 1895, when he reported for duty in the office of the Inspector-General of the Army; assigned as inspector-general of the South Atlantic district, and assistant to the Inspector-General of the Army, April 30, 1895, per General Orders, No. 18, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

Maj. Francis Moore, Fifth Cavalry, detailed as acting inspector-general of the Northern district, with station at Denver, Colo., April 30, 1895, per General Orders, No. 18, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

## PERSONNEL.

Casualties. Col. E. M. Heyl, inspector-general, died January 2, 1895.

Promotions. Lieut. Col. G. H. Burton, inspector-general, with the rank of colonel, January 2, 1895, vice Heyl, deceased.

Maj. P. D. Vroom, inspector-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, January 2, 1895, vice Burton, promoted.

Changes. Capt. E. A. Garlington, Seventh Cavalry, inspector-general, with the rank of major, January 2, 1895, vice Vroom, promoted.

Maj. Francis Moore, Fifth Cavalry, detailed as acting inspector-general of the Northern district April 30, 1895.

Lieut. Col. Evan Miles, Twentieth Infantry, continued on duty as acting inspector-general, Department of California, until May 31, 1895, when he was relieved by Special Orders, No. 75, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Bacon, First Cavalry, continued on duty as acting inspector-general, Department of the Columbia, until November 17, 1894, when he was relieved by Special Orders, No. 203, Adjutant-General's Office, 1894.

Maj. (now Lieut. Col.) Theodore Schwan, assistant adjutant-general, detailed as acting inspector-general, Department of Dakota, July 17, 1894, per Special Orders, No. 140, Adjutant-General's Office, 1894; relieved April 30, 1895, per Special Orders, No. 75, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

Maj. J. M. Hamilton, First Cavalry, continued on duty as acting inspector-general, Department of the Platte, until April 30, 1895, when he was relieved by Special Orders, No. 75, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

Maj. A. R. Chaffee, Ninth Cavalry, continued on duty as acting inspector-general, Department of the Colorado, until October 4, 1894, when he was relieved by Special Orders, No. 203, Adjutant-General's Office, 1894.

Maj. C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, detailed as acting inspector-general, Department of the Columbia, November 18, 1894, Special Orders, No. 249, Adjutant-General's Office, 1894; relieved April 30, 1895, by Special Orders, No. 75, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar, assistant adjutant-general, detailed as assistant to the inspector-general, Department of the East, July 24,

1894, per Special Orders, No. 140, Adjutant-General's Office, 1894; relieved April 30, 1895, by Special Orders, No. 75, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

Capt. H. J. Nowlan, Seventh Cavalry, continued on duty as assistant to the inspector-general, Department of the East, until July 24, 1894, when he was relieved by Special Orders, No. 140, Adjutant-General's Office, 1894.

Capt. J. M. Lee, Ninth Infantry, continued on duty as assistant to the inspector-general, Department of the Missouri, until April 30, 1895, when he was relieved by Special Orders, No. 75, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

The following statement indicates some of the work performed by the officers of the Inspector-General's Department during the last fiscal year:

Officer.	Department or district.	Disbursements.		Posts.	Staff posts, soldiers' homes, branches, prisons, depots.	Colleges.
		Number of inspections.	Amount involved.			
Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge...	Washington, D. C.....	8	\$4,609,720.44	...	8	...
Col. R. P. Hughes.....	East and North Atlantic...	79	5,639,570.23	13	0	13
Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar.....	East.....	81	7,700,093.37	...	...	...
Col. E. M. Heyl.....	Missouri.....	33	3,388,503.35	...	1	...
Capt. J. M. Lee.....	do.....	74	7,951,006.52	4	7	...
Col. G. H. Burton.....	Washington, D. C., and Pacific.	56	11,016,772.97	...	...	...
Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton.....	Colorado and Southern.....	46	3,684,771.32	...	...	...
Lieut. Col. P. D. Vroom.....	Texas and Middle.....	101	11,752,984.43	2	4	8
Maj. J. P. Sanger.....	Washington, D. C.....	64	7,050,481.40	...	5	...
Maj. E. A. Garlington.....	South Atlantic.....	28	4,556,107.57	...	4	12
Maj. F. Moore.....	Northern.....	22	1,568,494.48	3	2	1
Lieut. Col. E. Miles.....	California.....	61	2,494,561.13	7	4	3
Lieut. Col. J. M. Bacon.....	Columbia.....	25	799,623.32	5	...	...
Lieut. Col. T. Schwan.....	Dakota.....	41	2,731,635.48	12	2	1
Maj. J. M. Hamilton.....	Platte.....	46	3,539,384.99	7	2	...
Maj. C. C. Carr.....	Columbia.....	18	247,636.70	2	...	...
Total.....		783	78,731,347.76	55	45	38

Officer.	National cemeteries.	Recruiting stations.	Special investigations.	Sets of inventory and inspection reports.	Total number of inspections.	Number of persons inspected.	Ascertained cost price of property inspected.	Miles traveled.
Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge...	...	...	...	...	16	17,334	...	7,944
Col. R. P. Hughes.....	...	...	5	284	400	4,747	\$31,677.18	7,806
Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar.....	...	3	...	36	120	...	8,574.39	3,495
Col. E. M. Heyl.....	...	3	3	60	100	...	80,706.74	4,905
Capt. J. M. Lee.....	1	8	3	220	317	641	37,520.03	12,024
Col. G. H. Burton.....	...	...	...	8	64	...	16,847.82	5,090
Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton.....	...	...	3	162	211	...	43,380.55	6,210
Lieut. Col. P. D. Vroom.....	8	...	1	178	302	2,119	132,778.54	8,893
Maj. J. P. Sanger.....	...	...	...	25	94	...	2,351.34	2,879
Maj. E. A. Garlington.....	...	...	1	105	150	1,462	35,968.75	5,090
Maj. F. Moore.....	...	...	...	38	66	1,797	6,484.60	1,020
Lieut. Col. E. Miles.....	1	1	3	161	241	1,636	35,896.82	2,569
Lieut. Col. J. M. Bacon.....	...	...	...	86	116	668	15,304.57	3,242
Lieut. Col. T. Schwan.....	1	2	5	268	332	2,826	74,465.17	6,872
Maj. J. M. Hamilton.....	1	...	1	160	217	1,477	41,916.94	5,810
Maj. C. C. Carr.....	...	...	...	70	90	569	19,473.38	1,983
Total.....	12	17	25	1,861	2,836	35,271	\$583,146.82	85,832



After so radical a change of system and sweeping a change of personnel, it may perhaps be permitted me to invite attention to the arduous and exacting character of the duty performed by these officers, who are called away from their stations months at a time, working without regard to hours, and doing their utmost to see and submit and assist the work of the Army everywhere. They know that their efforts have been fairly appreciated and sustained by our military superiors and their labors have not been in vain, and now in reverting to the antebellum system, the task before them, if performed as creditably as heretofore, will demand the best exertions of those upon whom the duty devolves. How well the work has been done, at least by the officers recently relieved from the duty, deserves my hearty recognition, and I am sure the Army generally recognizes the zeal, importance, and efficiency of their service.

## MILITARY POSTS.

During the year 55 garrisoned military posts and camps have been inspected, distributed among the several departments as follows: Department of the East, 13; the Missouri, 8; the Platte, 7; California, 7; Dakota, 12; the Colorado, 1; and the Columbia, 7, indicating that in the past fiscal year this branch of inspection work has been completed in only three departments, viz: The Platte, Dakota, and the Columbia. This is exceptional, and both the previous and current years will present a more complete record in this work.

During the year 10 military posts have been abandoned and 3 established, making a net loss of 7. Changes in station of all or a portion of each regi-

Changes in station of all or a portion of each regiment have been made except in 3 regiments of artillery and 7 of infantry. Including regimental headquarters, there have been a total of 133 changes of companies, etc., made during the year, which are distributed among the three arms as follows: Cavalry, 45; artillery, 8; and infantry, 80—or 40.5, 12.5, and 35.5 per cent of the number of organizations in each arm, respectively. A statement showing the approximate strength of garrisons for several consecutive years may indicate the progress which has been made in the direction of uniting regimental organizations and concentrating the scattered troops.

Year.	Number of military posts, camps, etc., garrisoned by—														
	Detachment.	1 company.	2 companies.	3 companies.	4 companies.	5 companies.	6 companies.	7 companies.	8 companies.	9 companies.	10 companies.	11 companies.	12 companies.	Individual regi- ments.	More than a regiment.
1893 .....	0	18	16	15	10	9	6	6	4	2	0	2	1	3	1
1894 .....	0	15	16	15	9	10	4	5	5	2	1	1	1	3	2
1895 .....	2	10	15	10	12	7	4	2	5	0	1	2	0	7	4

Probably the most suggestive feature of the foregoing statement is the reduction which has been made in the number of posts garrisoned by one, two, and three companies, and the increase in those having a garrison of a regiment or more. In 1893 there were 18 posts, each having a garrison of only 1 company, and at present there are but 10, a reduction of  $44\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. On the other hand, since 1893 the number of posts which are garrisoned by an entire regiment have increased

from 3 to 7, and those having a garrison of more than a regiment have increased from 1 to 4, or 133½ and 300 per cent, respectively. The first requirement of soldiers is the ability to act effectively in masses, and though this is far more important in the field than in garrison, evidently the opportunity to acquire this habit and quality is being improved.

The officers are generally reported competent and efficient, and a number of them are mentioned as having distinguished themselves or shown special efficiency in some department of duty. As an indication of the prevalence of harmony it may be stated that out of the 678 officers present at these inspections only 1 had a complaint to make.

An improvement still appears to be noticeable in the character of the men enlisted during the year. The hard times and new methods of recruiting seem to have attracted the attention of deserving young men to the desirable features of the service, which offers manly and well-paid occupation in many respects more comfortable than can be found upon a farm.

The three-year enlistment is again under trial, but has not been in operation long enough to draw any reliable inference of its effects upon the quality of the Army, the instruction, discipline, or the contentment of the soldier, the subject of desertion, or the general subject of recruiting; but the requirements and qualities of a short-service army are sufficiently understood by all professional soldiers. It imposes more exacting duties upon the officers, demands greater attention to details and practice of field exercises, and lends itself readily to an organized reserve and a perfect preparation and organization for defensive war. Our country has suffered much at times from its disadvantages, and a serious effort may be necessary to attain the best results from it.

The reports indicate that the discipline of the Army is generally very good; at some posts it is reported as exceptionally good. During the past year, or since the last annual inspection in the Department of Dakota, which is selected because this particular data is more complete from there than from any of the other departments, the percentage of soldiers who have not been in confinement is 84.3, which is about the same percentage as last year for the Department of the Missouri.

The tendency to refer minor infractions of discipline to summary courts is still apparent. It is thought that the company commander should handle a large percentage of such cases. The company may be termed the unit of discipline, and the good company commander should rarely have occasion to call to his assistance the machinery of a court-martial, except to rid the service of the demoralizing influence of incorrigible characters; but he must receive the full support of superior authority within legal limits, and be held to a strict accountability in the exercise of this most important part of his duty. The improving system of recruiting, the higher requirements adopted, and the greater care exercised by recruiting officers in excluding undesirable or unworthy men from service in their own regiments seem to be bearing legitimate fruit.

Practical instruction of companies and troops in level ground and parade movements seems to have been thorough and complete. At a few posts where the size of the garrison, the limits of the reservation, and the nature of the country were favorable, practical instruction has been carried beyond these limits, but there are still posts where exercises under service con-

ditions have been scarcely attempted; or have been confined to practice marches and the solution of the more simple problems in minor tactics.

The number of officers in our service who have had experience in handling large masses of troops is growing less and less each year, and there are many on its rolls who have never seen a brigade of troops. Can a satisfactory condition of instruction exist under such circumstances? Has not the time come when it is absolutely essential, in order to instruct the younger officers of the Army how to best apply the theoretical knowledge which they have acquired at the Military Academy and at the service schools, to occasionally concentrate troops at some central points, and engage in a series of maneuvers approximating as nearly as possible to the actual conditions of war, forbidding the exercise of any maneuver which can be performed while in garrison?

Troop and company commanders acting merely independently are probably as thoroughly versed in their duties as could be desired, but as subordinate commanders under service conditions, some of them may have had inadequate experience, or those who have had sufficient experience date it back thirty years, and since then many elements of the soldier's trade have radically changed.

There was never a time in the history of our Army when the officers and men were better prepared *theoretically* to meet an enemy than now; what they need is practice, and, next to war, a simulated condition of war, with a system of thorough and intelligent inspection, is the best school. This instruction with large units is now more important than ever before. With a new arm, new drill regulations, a large number of well-educated but inexperienced officers, the time is ripe for practice of a practical kind, with forces sufficiently large to simulate war conditions. This is the essential element of modern soldierly life and instruction. We have had some tentative experiments, as at Chilocco and Camp Crook, in this direction; and the field exercises and maneuvers ordered in several departments, notably in that of Arizona in 1887 and 1888, after the Geronimo campaign, are said to have given excellent results.

It is reported that at several posts the thorough practical instruction of the troops is seriously impeded by the limited area of the drill grounds, and this defect probably has a more extended application now than heretofore since the partial concentration of troops at railway centers. Some minor organizations are reported to have had field service, camping, and practice marches during the year, or have been out on actual field service.

General Orders, No. 23, Adjutant-General's Office, 1895, prescribe that the officers' lyceums shall consist of two classes, one by the captains and the other by the lieutenants, and that instruction in these classes shall be given separately. With this exception the organization of these institutions remains as heretofore, and their administration is reported to be in accordance with existing orders.

It would seem, with a National Academy, four service schools, and examination for promotion, that the theoretical education of our officers is sufficiently guarded. Well-established military journals afford a ready and convenient means of disseminating the views of military writers and open up discussion on military topics. It seems to be the consensus of opinion of the officers most directly affected that there are points in our methods of instruction, such as the lyceum, that may well be modified so as to be better suited to the conditions of our service and productive of good more nearly commensurate with the annoyances.

The field officers of the British service are tested before promotion according to the following syllabus:

1. Finding his position in the field on a 1-inch map, and in identifying points, both distant and near.
2. Showing with colored pencils, on a contoured map, the dispositions of a force consisting of one or two battalions, one battery (or a portion of one), and one or two squadrons, in compliance with the conditions of a tactical problem. (The map used is not to be one of country adjacent to the place of examination.)
3. Indicating on a map the dispositions and writing the orders to commanders of units by the commanders of a force (which will be such as specified in 2) for the solution of two tactical problems. These problems will be set by the board. Each will comprise some definite military operation of one or more named forces. (Time to be allowed, two hours.)
4. Handling in a tactical operation in the field a regiment, battalion, or battery, at the option of the officer.
5. Commanding in the field a force of all arms (as specified in 2) in any operation of minor tactics and issuing the necessary orders within half an hour of receiving a statement of the tactical problem to be solved.

These schools are very generally maintained at posts  
 Post schools. from which reports have been received, and in most cases the progress and results are reported fair and satisfactory. In one instance the system is reported to be a failure. In a few cases the buildings used for the purpose are reported unsatisfactory, the rooms limited in size, and not properly lighted or sufficiently ventilated. At one post it is stated that military duty interferes with attendance. The restrictions and safeguards which have been thrown around the subject of recruiting in the past few years may prevent the addition to the ranks of men who are not possessed of a fair degree of education; and hence the utility of the future maintenance of post schools for enlisted men may become a question about which there will be an honest difference of opinion. It has already been noted that foreign armies do rather more, and do it more effectively, than ours in this particular, and the problem for us is how far we can make schools practically useful in turning out the best soldiers.

Under the operations of General Orders, No. 2, Headquarters of the Army, 1895, small-arms target practice was suspended from January 8 to March 15, 1895. The need of suitable tracts of land for target purposes is reported at several posts. The inspecting officer states that at Fort Logan, Colo., the range is not adapted to the wants of the garrison there, and that after this year, when more extended practice is had, it will be totally inadequate. Whether or not the facilities for this practice and the requirements are such as to thoroughly prepare the troops for the trying conditions of actual warfare may not be known until an emergency arises, when the lack of thorough preparation would soon indicate any weakness.

Colonel Hughes is the only officer of the Department whose inspections continue within their present lines practically unbroken at the end of the fiscal year, and the following extract from his report is submitted as illustrating the present condition and requirements as viewed by the inspector:

Since submitting my last annual report the congregating of large numbers of recruits at depots has been discontinued and the expense incident to transporting them has been greatly reduced, and so far as my information goes the change has had no deleterious effect.

In the periodical examination of the disbursements of the recruiting service it seems that the bills for advertising in the daily papers are unnecessarily large. The few lines in small type are not apt to attract attention, while the posters now so extensively circulated are in evidence in most of our towns and villages.

## ORGANIZATION.

The most urgent need of our organization at the present time is a numerical increase. We have for line service 60 batteries of artillery, 200 companies of infantry, and 100 troops of cavalry. As to the former, it is only necessary to say that the chain of coast defense is only as strong as the weakest link. With our present artillery force this simply means that the weakest point would be an entire absence of all resistance to an invader.

The 200 companies of infantry represent a numerical enlisted strength of 13,000 men, or an ordinary division of troops.

The 100 troops of cavalry represent a numerical enlisted strength of 6,500, or three brigades of medium strength for field service.

Theoretically, our cavalry is in excess in proportion to the other arms of the service. But in case of actual war, cavalry possesses a maximum value at the opening of operations, and the impossibility of creating serviceable cavalry out of raw levies is too well understood to require argument here.

The fact that we keep on foot an infantry force equal to but one division tells the tale of our weakness in that branch.

This feature of our organization pertains to the political side of our national affairs, and in inviting attention to the situation we have acquitted ourselves of all responsibility.

The condition of our country has become such that it would seem possible to extend our organization so as to have some recognized normal order of battle. As matters now stand, all fixed organization stops with the regiment.

The ease and quickness of communication and assemblage are now such throughout our whole occupied territory that it would appear practicable to carry the organization of the troops a step further, and combine regiments into brigades in order that the aids of mutual interests and comradeship may be extended.

The present organization of commands on geographical lines distributes the force to general officers very unequally. According to the last Army Directory, one general officer has command of but 21 companies, while his fellow of like grade has 49 companies.

## DISCIPLINE.

The troops in this inspection seem to be in a fair state of discipline. I do not wish to be understood as intimating that I consider the discipline as rigid as it should be, or as deeply rooted as it would have to be in case of actual field service against a thoroughly disciplined enemy, but it is sufficiently firm to answer ordinary requirements.

The trials of commissioned officers by general courts martial in the Department of the East have been more numerous during the past year than usual, but fortunately for the credit of the service the pleadings were not of a very grave character.

## INSTRUCTION.

The troops of this inspection are not instructed under service conditions. They are proficient in ceremonies, routine garrison duties, such as police, guard, etc., and in that portion of the drill regulations that relates to exercises in close order, but in extended-order drill over unknown country and on varied ground, such as they would be compelled to operate over in service, they are entirely without instruction. The work done has a great value in its disciplinary effect, but that portion that is intended to fit them for actual work is not taught. The fault does not lie with the troops, for the means of imparting this information to them is not provided. The reservations are so limited in area that instruction of value in extended order is not possible.

In order to be prepared to speak with knowledge on this very important subject, I have taken the risk of being personally held for damages on different occasions, and have had commands operate on private grounds, and from my observations I feel fully warranted in stating my conclusions.

With the present system of instruction our fighting tactics will have to be taught under fire, for they are not understood now by the men, and I fear that many of the commissioned officers could not apply them most advantageously. I can see but one way to remedy this very serious deficiency, and that is by hiring territory at some central point which can be reached by several commands by reasonable marches, and having a well-matured course of instruction in field work.

I had this subject in mind when I passed through the Adirondack Mountains on my last prescribed tour of duty. Of course such a cursory glance at the situation does not authorize me to speak with certainty, but it seems to me that it would be quite practicable to secure a suitable location in that district for such work. The assembling there of the Ninth Infantry from Madison Barracks, the Twenty-first

Infantry from Plattsburg Barracks, and the Thirteenth Infantry from Forts Porter, Niagara, and Columbus, together with the cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., need not necessarily be expensive. These troops, with the exception of the Thirteenth Infantry, could make the journey by marching. In doing so other practical experiments could be made in the way of determining with what and how the soldier should be loaded; what field rations would best answer our requirements; what form of bivouac or cantonment is safest and best, etc. The soldier should, in such operations, be made to comply as nearly as practicable with war conditions, and not be accompanied with transportation for a bed and easy chair, but compelled to find himself a bed in the brush and taught to sit on his heels.

If my memory does not cheat me, it took eighteen months for the old Roman Marius to inure his enervated legions to the hardships of war sufficiently to feel that he was safe in putting them to the final test of actual battle. The present system of indulgence in our service seems to warrant the assertion that it would require a long time to harden the men down to the point that would enable them to endure hardships, privations, and hard knocks with the patient resignation of the seasoned soldier.

The course in small-arms target practice is in need of modification. The drill regulations of our country and of others provide for offensive operations, against positions held by the enemy, by rushes. Actual tests show such an unreadiness in our men to fire quickly that the party on the defensive can rise from cover, deliver a volley and drop back under cover before a single shot is fired at them from any part of the attacking line. This can best be remedied by practicing the troops in firing at moving and disappearing targets, which, I think should be done.

Capt. S. E. Blunt, of the Ordnance Department, was a member of the board that selected and advised the adoption of the present magazine rifle, and is therefore familiar with all of its peculiarities. It would certainly be advisable to have him modify and amend his Small-Arms Firing Regulations to meet additional wants and to supply deficiencies.

The practice firing of the field artillery in this inspection does not bear any semblance to the work expected of it in actual campaigning. It will be exceedingly difficult to secure any such instruction as long as these light batteries are not assembled, or so located that they can all make use of the same range. The area required for such work is too great to justify the expenditure of money that would be necessary to secure it.

If a well-considered plan were drawn up, with full details of requirements and purposes, I think it would be quite possible to secure the cooperation of the field batteries of the National Guard of a group of States to unite with the General Government in obtaining and maintaining such a range as is needed. For instance, the batteries of the United States stationed in the North Atlantic district might unite with those of the National Guard of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont and establish a range at some approximately central point to which they could resort during the summer months, at such dates as might be agreed upon, for practice firing.

The coast artillery in this inspection still continues to hold its practice firing at stationary targets. As their targets in actual warfare would be under way, it would, it should seem, be very desirable that at least a portion of the annual practice should be at moving targets.

#### SIGNALING.

The instruction in visual signaling is generally confined in this inspection to work with flags. The atmospheric conditions are such that work with the heliograph is exceedingly uncertain and can not be depended upon from hour to hour. There is some instruction in the use of electric telegraphy, but this is confined to a few posts where the materials have been supplied. I have never yet been able to get satisfactory results in the transmission of cipher messages, but as our code is not issued to officers generally, it is not possible to give practice in its use.

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

The detachments of this corps serving at the various posts seem to be fairly instructed in rendering first aid, and in properly caring for patients.

In concluding this portion of my report, it is incumbent upon me to say that so far as my experience enables me to form a just judgment the system of extended-order drill exercises, as prescribed in our drill regulations, does not give promise of good results when brought into play in face of an enterprising enemy. Even on the drill field there is a want of coincidence and harmony of action that is disconcerting and confusing, and I think some simpler method that insures unity of action should be diligently sought.

My opinion is that the system is not well adapted to our political condition. It is not the policy of our Government to keep a large standing army on foot, but to base



the protection of the State upon the patriotism, loyalty, and courage of her citizens. In case a large army is needed it is to be organized out of the mass of her able-bodied citizens. It is well understood that in uniting undisciplined, uninstructed levies into companies and battalions, the units of organization must, per force, be limited to such a number as can be governed and instructed properly and to advantage. Past experience of many thousands of captains will warrant us in saying that a company of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty men is all that a company commander can properly care for and manage. In a month after a campaign actually opens, the company will, judging from well-established historical experiences, fall to between sixty and eighty men. This is too small a unit to operate with in the manner prescribed in our drill regulations. Their exertions would be expended in weak attacks, without coincidence of effort, and would invite defeat; whereas heavy blows, well combined, promise success. Now, with companies so small that independent efforts are unwarranted, we must look for some other method. In studying this problem I have convinced myself that the safest course for us to pursue, national politics and army officers both considered, is to restrict our companies to such a number as can be well managed by company officers and make a combination of these companies for the working unit. In other words, take the battalion of four companies as the unit in battle, and have this unit directed by a chief and staff. This in all probability would eventually lead to the formation of regiments of four battalions each, but that would be a matter for future consideration. The necessity now is to obtain a system of drill that can be made applicable under fire.

#### POST SCHOOLS.

The schools for enlisted men are maintained at posts in accordance with existing regulations and orders. It is not possible to form a reliable estimate of the value of the work accomplished by them. It is quite evident that some of them accomplish much good, while others, owing to obstacles that are difficult to overcome, do not exert much influence on the men.

Schools for the children of enlisted men are maintained at posts where it is impracticable for them to attend the schools in the vicinity of the post.

#### LYCEUMS.

These associations are maintained at all of the posts in accordance with orders and regulations. They undoubtedly provoke study and discussion that can not fail to result in good.

#### POST EXCHANGES.

These establishments are in full operation and receive much attention. They supply quite a fund for purchasing materials for the men's table that are not furnished by the supply departments. During the past year no complaints have come to me nor have I personally found any cause to condemn the methods pursued in their management.

#### POST MESSES

These institutions are killing out the education of company commanders in the management and economical combination of the ration. They are also leaving companies without instructed and experienced cooks. Theoretically this is not to occur, but practically it is going on, and I do not well see how it is to be avoided. To have an experienced cook ruin the dinner for a whole garrison can not be thought of, and the assistant cook, whose whole duty consists in paring potatoes, is not apt to learn much about making a good soup or turning out a palatable roast of beef.

#### BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

Generally speaking, the troops of this inspection are very well quartered. The exceptions are in Forts Adams, R. I., Warren, Mass., and Wadsworth, N. Y. At these stations the barracks are limited (except the Light Battery barrack at Adams) to casemates. Such accommodations are not suitable, and when the financial condition of the country will justify the expenditure some better provisions should be made. All these locations are such that they are likely to be held for military purposes permanently, and barracks of a permanent character would seem to be advisable.

In this connection I desire to invite attention to the fact that, in so far as the post records inform me, paragraph 1697 of the Army Regulations is being constantly violated in this inspection. Buildings are erected in the immediate vicinity of permanent works on sites that the post records do not show to have ever been approved by the Secretary of War, nor is there any evidence in the post records that the Chief of Engineers has been consulted in the matter. Considering the fact that in the late

new structures there is a very noticeable improvement in their character, and that they are somewhat permanent, I think the paragraph mentioned should be followed, for in some instances the works are being, or are liable to be, modified, and the new structures, if not located after consultation with all parties at interest, may have to be removed at considerable cost to the Government.

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

In my last annual report I recommended that the examination of the disbursing accounts of army officers should be reduced to but twice a year. I am still of that opinion.

Since my becoming an inspector there have been two instances in my field of work in which the accounts were fraudulent, but so prepared as to appear entirely correct from the papers in the office. \* \* \* In each of these cases the official records were correct to a penny. It was only by an examination of the checks in the hands of the assistant treasurers at Boston and New York that any evidence of wrongdoing could be detected. In both instances the checks did not correspond with the retained stubs as to names, but both checks and stubs corresponded with the vouchers as to amounts. This state of things could not have occurred had the Treasury officials, in their statements of checks paid, given the name of the payee as it appeared on the check when presented and paid. The question of the advisability of modifying the present form of "bank statements" so as to contain the name of the payee on each check is one that would naturally be determined by the Treasury Department. The additional work would certainly be considerable, but how much I can not undertake to say. Such a course would certainly stop this method of fraud, but the additional safety might not justify the additional labor and expense necessary to secure it.

The existing orders and regulations in regard to this instruction have been carried out. At a number of posts signaling is reported to have been put to practical uses.

The methods in use for feeding the troops during the year have, in the main, been satisfactory. The company mess would doubtless be decided the most practicable and feasible one if the question were left to a vote of the officers of the Army. It is what most of them are accustomed to. It is claimed by some that the proper education of company commanders in the management and economical arrangement of the ration is being negatived by the institution of the post mess; and also that their operation results in leaving companies without instructed and experienced cooks. Other armies also furnish instructive illustrations in this matter, both in garrison and the field, and they deserve further study. These objections may not be sufficient, however, to overcome the advantage of a minimum of waste and expense, which the careful administration of a general mess should, and probably does, insure.

At posts where the general mess is maintained the subalterns should in turn be detailed as assistants to the officer in charge of the mess, to the end that they may be instructed in the care and preparation of the service ration.

The facilities for gymnastic exercises at military posts appear to be very limited. There is no more important feature of a soldier's training than his physical development, and no better way to secure it than by systematic athletic exercise under the direction of competent instructors. Every permanent post should be provided with a suitable gymnasium building, supplied with inexpensive but modern apparatus. In the Department of the East much has been accomplished in the direction of the physical training of the soldier, but those in immediate charge have had to resort to makeshifts and expedients, and while the results are highly creditable to the energy and resourcefulness of the instructors and pupils, they would have been more satisfactory if the several posts had been provided with suitable buildings and apparatus. That the soldiers



themselves are much interested in this branch of training is evident by the fact that in many organizations they have bought apparatus and fitted up, at their own expense, small gymnasiums in their barracks.

Quite a number of the posts have a thorough system of sewerage, which is generally reported in good condition. At others there is only natural drainage, which, in some cases, is stated to be poor.

The water, with a few exceptions, is generally reported of good quality and the supply adequate, except at some posts, particularly during the dry season and for irrigating purposes. At a number of posts it is obtained from the waterworks of neighboring villages, towns, and cities under contract at a stated sum per annum or given quantity. At Fort Adams, R. I., the water is obtained from the Newport waterworks at the rate of 30 cents per thousand gallons, while at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., it is furnished under contract for 15 cents per thousand gallons.

These institutions have attracted far more attention or remark in ours than in the British service, and are reported in successful operation at almost all the posts from which inspection reports have been received. There seems to be no question as to their general usefulness being very freely acknowledged by all most directly concerned. Proper accommodations in the way of suitable buildings are still lacking at a number of posts.

#### SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS.

The quality of the supplies of all departments have been generally very satisfactory and sufficient in quantity. In the purchase, supply, and accountability of stores for soldiers the work and the requirements are far less exacting now than in the exigencies of war, which is the normal condition to be considered in army business methods; but the closest attention is being given to the matter by all concerned.

There are occasionally a few complaints in regard to some article of clothing. At one garrison complaint is made of the dark-blue flannel shirt supplied for issue. These cost \$2.21, and it is stated that the thread used in some of the issue shirts turns white after washing, while those obtained outside are sewed with silk thread, which does not fade. Some dissatisfaction still exists in regard to the boot and shoe issued to the troops. Of the former it is stated by the commanding officer of a camp that it is entirely unsatisfactory in the field, owing to its great weight and the large diameter of top of leg, admitting rain and snow.

The number of bed sheets, pillowcases, and mattress covers presented to inspectors during the year seems unnecessarily large. It is suggested that it would be in the interest of economy to issue the necessary number of these articles to all enlisted men at the prices established in the annual price list, their money value being charged on the clothing accounts of the men to whom issued. The clothing allowance should be sufficiently increased to cover the issue.

The allowance of leather gauntlets, berlin gloves, and campaign hats is too small—there is a general demand for an increase. If it is not deemed advisable to increase the allowance, post quartermasters should be permitted to estimate for and to keep on hand a larger number of these articles than indicated by the allowance table, in order that the men may buy them when needed.

The transportation is generally reported in very good condition. At a few posts there is a lack of proper shelter for the wagons, which in

some cases are in need of painting, and at a few others the number of public animals is said to be insufficient.

The buildings are reported in a satisfactory condition, with exceptions here and there as to their sanitary condition. Officers' quarters at several of the service schools are reported insufficient for the needs of the garrisons, even when the post has been reconstructed comparatively recently, as at Fort Riley, Kans. The work of building and repairing has gone steadily on during the year, and has been thorough and complete where the necessary funds for the purpose were available. The reduced ventilation at Fort Sheridan has been questioned, but criticism generally is greatly diminished as to the workmanlike construction at army posts. Some barracks, as at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., are reported to be old and not well adapted to the purpose; and at some posts a portion of them are reported to be overcrowded or inadequate, as at Fort Niobrara, Nebr., Benicia Barracks and the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Forts Assiniboine and Keogh, Mont., Fort Yates, N. Dak., and Forts Canby and Spokane, Wash. The changes in progress, both as to troops and barracks, promise constant improvement, and at some points the improvement has been marked and has more than once excited remark. The new barracks which have been constructed recently generally give entire satisfaction; but, as an indication of some of the ordinary requirements for comfort, the inspector, in speaking of two new structures at Fort Sheridan and at Fort Logan, Colo., states that, while they are commodious and complete, they have the following drawbacks, viz: The ventilation is so inadequate as to be injurious to health in one case, and in the other there is "(1) no upper porch on which the men can air their bedding; (2) the halls are immensely wide, taking that much space from the squad rooms; (3) the lockers put in the squad rooms are entirely too small."

At Fort Riley, Kans., the inspector reports three old stables, now occupied by cavalry troops, as dangerous, and to prevent serious loss to the Government he recommends that they be torn down and rebuilt.

The hospitals are usually reported in good condition and of sufficient capacity. Some of them are said to be models of their kind, while a few are old and unserviceable, and quite a number of them are in need of minor repairs. There has been a decided improvement in their convenient construction in recent years under the supervision of the medical officers.

There is some complaint on the part of company commanders that the present allowance of tentage is not sufficient under all circumstances, and it is suggested that the character and exigency of the service should enter as a factor into the determination of the tentage allowance. In a permanent or semipermanent camp, such as target camps, etc, more tentage is required and allowable than on a march, where transportation is limited and considerable expensive hauling is necessary. In marching through settled communities, tents are required for purposes for which they are not needed when marching over the prairie, and there are many occasions in times of peace and mere instruction that a more comfortable allowance is permissible than may be possible in the rough contingencies of war to which all good soldiers readily conform. Coffins are not expected after a battle, where mere shelter tents may seem comparatively a luxury.

A wall tent should be habitually allowed for each first sergeant, which would serve also as a company office and storage room for extra ammunition. A conical wall tent might be added to a company's allow-

ance for the protection of the company rations, and one be issued to each troop of cavalry for the proper protection of forage, extra equipments, etc. Perhaps there is no greater need in the training of an army than that all should assemble habitually under war requirements, but this does not forbid ordinary comforts either in garrison or camp at other times.

The purchase, care, and issue of subsistence supplies appear to have been conducted in accordance with existing regulations as far as practicable under the established system, and every effort made to secure the very best under the most favorable terms. No stores in the Army are more perishable, but the small percentage condemned indicates the watchfulness in prompt issue and adequate supply. Perhaps no other bureau gives more successful attention to the deterioration and elimination of stores, as indicated for the past eight years by the percentages shown in the following table. Perhaps similar fluctuations might be indicated in the other bureaus, according to the recognized emergencies of the service and the care shown, if the same data were accessible.

*Statement indicating the amount of money disbursed for subsistence of the Army for the several years, the value of the stores condemned, and the percentage of those condemned to the amount disbursed.*

Year.	Disbursed.	Condemned.	Percentage.
1888 .....	\$2, 526, 780. 69	\$10, 596. 00	0. 0042
1889 .....	2, 485, 128. 32	8, 309. 95	. 0033
1890 .....	2, 306, 914. 77	19, 040. 51	. 0083
1891 .....	2, 559, 806. 01	18, 725. 67	. 0073
1892 .....	2, 311, 254. 78	12, 537. 25	. 0054
1893 .....	2, 506, 226. 81	10, 326. 08	. 0041
1894 .....	2, 469, 630. 66	9, 055. 16	. 0037
1895 .....	2, 303, 096. 22	5, 246. 07	. 0023

Perhaps there were never better opportunities of testing the careful and skillful and economical purchase and use of public stores than now if full advantage could be taken of the lower market rates, and in securing a better quality of supplies in some instances. A few complaints have been made of the beef and bacon and the restrictions upon the sale of stores. An emergency ration is now receiving the careful attention of the Subsistence Department.

#### INSPECTION OF UNSERVICEABLE PROPERTY.

As there appears to be a saving of some thousands of dollars effected by this branch of inspections as compared with former years under the careful scrutiny of the Assistant Secretary of War, some of the details may now be presented so as to permit future comparisons. Possibly if the supply departments can compare the loss to the Government in a former decade or lustrum with the present the change will be clearly indicated. The inventory and inspection reports of public property offered for condemnation during the year ending June 30, 1895, number 2,212, which is 180 less than in 1894 and 230 less than 1893. As these inventories are in triplicate, the saving of over 500 papers is in line with desirable military methods.

Of the total number (2,212) of inspections of unserviceable property received during the year 1,871, or nearly 85 per cent, were made by officers connected with this department.

Three hundred and forty-one inspections, made by special inspectors, were confined mostly to subsistence stores of a perishable character under Army Regulations 982.

In 1894 the percentage of inspections made by officers of this department to the whole number made was 84, while in 1893 it was 74. These inspections of property for condemnation aggregate in the several supply departments so great a number that it becomes a monotonous burden to the inspecting officer for which some relief or assistance has been sought, though doubtless the experience gained from performing it as a regular business has been beneficial in both the uniformity and economy obtained.

A summary of the reports for the fiscal year shows a substantial increase in the number of articles on which the cost price is given. This year 2,042 reports, or about 92 per cent of the entire number, have the value stated of a majority of the articles offered for condemnation. This is an increase of 9 per cent over the year 1894 and 22 per cent over 1893, and presents data much needed for the guidance of the inspecting officer. The obstructions interposed while establishing the present carefulness and system in these inspections have been pretty well overcome, and all the results appear beneficial. If a reasonable approximation to the total annual value of the property condemned, together with the date of original receipt into service of the articles offered and the other data asked in the inventory could be obtained, it might tend to locating and checking any apparent extravagance and indicating more clearly where due care, zeal, and economy exists and the hardest work is being done in the service. But systematic care in these matters may not have been equally habitual everywhere at times, and whether it can be thoroughly established can hardly be foretold. The increase in the number of reports on which all the information called for is inserted in the inventory is very gratifying, and the use of the simple and convenient word "unknown" is becoming infrequent and almost an indication of carelessness.

The total number of articles offered for inspection with a view to condemnation during the past fiscal year, including units of weight and measure, was 2,152,003, an increase of 1,224 over the year 1894. A branch of Government business thus numbered by the million may be comparatively insignificant and still merit due care. Of the total number inspected, 1,728,347 articles, with a valuation of \$578,827.09, and 319,105 articles, on which the value or cost price was not stated, were condemned, and 52,316 articles, valued at \$88,776.58, and 52,235, with no prices given, were retained in service. The average cost of an article condemned was .3349 cents. Taking this average as a basis, and extending it to the articles condemned on which the value or cost price was not reported, gives an approximate total value of the articles condemned for the year of \$685,695.35, an increase of \$23,220.60 over the amount reported by the same method for the year 1894. The figures from year to year, confined wholly to the same class of property in the manner adopted by the Subsistence Department, might be still more suggestive, and the variation in each bureau as compared with the average for the whole Army would then be indicated, as well as the difference between the care exercised by individual officers and organizations. The average cost of an article condemned in 1894 was 33 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents, and in 1893, 36 cents. Possibly a considerable number of the less valuable articles could be added to the regulated expendable list without a loss greater than the clerical work saved.

The average price of each article retained in service was nearly \$1.70. The approximate value of the property offered for condemnation and

retained in service for the year 1895 was \$177,576.08, and the total valuation of all the articles presented for inspection was \$863,271.43, as against \$755,291.69 for the prior year. This increase was principally in engineer property.

The following comparative statements exhibit the branch of the service to which inventoried animals and articles belonged, and the regiment in which the highest and lowest number of public animals were offered for inspection during the past three years:

	1893.				1894.				1895.			
	Total inspected.		Inspected and retained in service.		Total inspected.		Inspected and retained in service.		Total inspected.		Inspected and retained in service.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Cavalry .....	869	\$118,060.19	145	\$20,064.28	588	\$78,680.10	65	\$8,613.26	642	\$83,674.57	50	\$6,174.30
Artillery .....	68	11,766.49	5	950.00	82	11,915.66	5	925.62	51	8,949.00	.....	.....
Posts .....	381	53,327.67	81	11,368.90	285	41,788.32	27	3,947.05	267	38,334.20	16	2,310.58
Staff departments.	4	556.20	.....	.....	41	6,343.58	.....	.....	44	6,334.80	.....	.....
Arsenals and armories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	990.50	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ..	17	2,476.70	.....	.....	1	236.00	.....	.....	1	144.50	.....	.....
Total .....	1,339	186,187.25	231	32,383.18	997	138,963.66	97	13,485.93	1,010	138,427.57	66	8,484.88
Average per animal .....	.....	139.05	.....	.....	.....	139.37	.....	.....	.....	137.06	.....	.....

Year.	Cavalry.				Artillery.			
	Regiment.	Highest number offered.	Regiment.	Lowest number offered.	Regiment.	Highest number offered.	Regiment.	Lowest number offered.
1895.....	Sixth .....	104	Fifth .....	31	First .....	15	Second * ..	7
1894.....	Fourth .....	77	Ninth .....	40	Fourth .....	34	Second † ..	10
1893.....	Ninth .....	122	Tenth .....	49	Fifth .....	21	Fourth ...	4

\* Also Third Regiment.

† Also Fifth Regiment.

*Statement showing approximately the relation between condemned property and personnel and appropriations.*

Department, etc.	Condemnation.		Appropriations.		Per-centage of con- demna- tion to ap- propriations.
	Total amount.	Average per man.	Total amount.	Average per man.	
1895.					
Quartermaster's.....	\$335,927.92	\$13.28	\$3,700,000.00	\$146.22	0.0908
Subsistence.....	7,094.10	.28	1,650,000.00	65.20	.0043
Ordnance.....	145,841.56	5.76	1,015,600.00	40.13	.1436
Medical.....	27,982.09	1.11	160,500.00	6.34	.1743
Engineer.....	242,560.41	.....	* 21,455,330.44	.....	.0113
1894.					
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers†.....	194,234.95	13.31	1,771,701.30	121.34	.1096
Soldiers' Home, D. C.....	297.75	.41	† 107,772.90	146.83	.0028

\* Disbursements shown by inspections of money accounts.

† Exclusive of the Pacific Branch.

In preparing this table the following appropriations were considered, viz:

Quartermaster's Department:

Regular supplies.....	\$2,400,000
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	1,200,000
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....	100,000

Subsistence Department—Subsistence of the Army.

Ordnance Department:

Ordnance service.....	100,000
Ammunition.....	180,000
Ordnance stores—	
Manufacture.....	115,000
Equipment.....	190,000
Repairs.....	5,000
Preservation.....	5,000
Ammunition for morning and evening guns.....	20,600
Manufacture of arms.....	400,000

Medical Department—medical and hospital department..... \$160,500

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; Clothing, subsistence, household, hospital, and farm.

Average number of men in the Army in 1895:

Enlisted.....	24,552
Hospital Corps.....	753

Total..... 25,305

Average present, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1894 (exclusive of the Pacific Branch)..... 14,601

Average present, Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, 1894..... 734

The value of the subsistence stores condemned for the year was \$3,812.70. In 1894 it was \$7,179.66. The decrease in 1895 is probably accounted for, in a measure, by the promulgation of General Orders, No. 18, of 1895, as stated before. Since General Orders, No. 8, of 1892, which required that one copy of each set of inventory and inspection reports shall be forwarded to this office, there has been a decrease of 5 per cent in the net loss on this class of stores.

Potatoes have been offered for inspection freely this past year, and it is noted that in many cases the time that elapses from their original receipt into service and the date of condemnation is quite short. Occasionally they are condemned within a few days after their receipt at the post, and many reports show they have been on hand less than three months. This, it is observed, is more general in New Mexico and Arizona, and may be due to climatic influences. It is understood that the question of cold storage has been under consideration in regard to other perishable stores.

#### ENGINEER PROPERTY.

Under the inspection of unserviceable property pertaining to rivers and harbors, for which officers of the Engineer Corps are responsible during the year, 127 reports of inspections were received, 124 of which were made by officers of the Inspector-General's Department.

The total number of articles inspected (including units of weight and measure) was 350,393. Of this number 275,563, with a value of \$191,496.27, and 74,006, with value not given, were condemned, and 421, valued at \$6,209.80, and 403, with value omitted, retained in service. The average price of an article, taking those with the value given as a basis, is 0.7164 cent, and assuming this to be a fair average for those



with the prices not stated, the approximate total value of the engineer property offered for condemnation would be \$251,032.67 for the year.

I venture to renew the suggestion of previous years that steps be taken to provide better horses for the mounted service, and invite your attention to my report of last year on the subject. There has been evident improvement; and the extremes are hardly so great in the service as formerly, either in size, color, quality, age, or training. In this connection it may be proper to state that during the year 944 horses have been condemned and sold, or about 13 per cent of the horses in the mounted service. There has been no active field service within the period, and these casualties are for the most part the result of ordinary garrison work. Even if the age, quality, and requirements at the time of purchase are left out of consideration, it may be possible that the percentage of loss of such horses as we have in the service could be materially decreased if the subjects of systematic exercise, feeding, and grooming received more attention on the part of mounted officers. In developing and caring for horses in the military service, much could be learned from the practice and experience of the running and trotting horse owners of this country, and the methods of our best troops and mounted regiments could be adopted more universally.

Many of the cases of laminitis, navicular disease, and "stove up," so called, and the other more common causes for condemnation, might never appear if the horses were fed according to the work required of them, and cared for in a thorough manner immediately after work, and not according to the time of day.

It seems that the best results in the instruction and training of the recruit is often obtained by organizing at each post recruit detachments to which each recruit is attached upon his arrival at the post. An officer possessing special qualifications for this character of work being assigned to command the detachment, and the necessary noncommissioned officers, specially selected, detailed as his assistants. Each recruit should remain with the detachment until he is reported "ready for guard" by its detachment commander. But in this, as in all things, it is not desirable that the connection between the soldier and his company and its commander should ever be severed.

Instruction of  
recruits.

#### SOME RECENT ARMY CHANGES.

The change in the geographical assignment of officers of this department is in the same year with the retirement of the present commanding general, when an epoch in the history of the Army draws to a close which is replete with beneficial laws, regulations, and innovations; and perhaps no previous administration has seen such thorough remodeling during an equal period of peace. The improved condition of the Army has been effected gradually, but constantly, and the changes are far-reaching and radical, and have affected every phase of military administration, whether staff or line, enlisted men or officers, barrack or camp life, instruction or food, pay or clothing, reward or punishment; and the policy of the War Department has been faithfully observed and conscientiously carried out, and the reforms inaugurated seem to have received proper appreciation everywhere.

In 1888 there were 120 military posts; now there are 83, including West Point and Willets Point and five subposts with but small garrisons. This diminution of 30.8 per cent illustrates the War Depart-

ment policy of increasing the efficient strength of the Army by concentrating the troops where most needed. In addition, there were abolished the ordnance service depots, the recruiting depots, and, very recently, the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Important changes were also made in the headquarters of the various military geographical commands. Divisions were discontinued and the headquarters and boundaries of several departments were changed.

Serious attention was given to the betterment of the enlisted force of the Army, and the salutary laws and orders promulgated in its behalf have elevated the standard of the personnel, intellectually and morally, lessened desertions, and increased contentment and efficiency. More rigid requirements governing enlistments and reenlistments were prescribed, and recruits required to be able to speak, read, and write English. With the increased demands the poorer element was gradually eliminated from the service and a better class of men found their way into the Army. Special regimental recruiting was instituted with very satisfactory results, and enabled the Department to change the expensive system of recruiting formerly in vogue. The three recruiting depots were discontinued and garrisoned by legitimately organized troops, and the preliminary instruction formerly given the recruits at these depots is now given them at their permanent company, and they are at once furnished with certain necessities conducive to personal comfort. For the benefit of those dissatisfied with Army life, provisions were made permitting the purchase of their discharge, and even granting it by way of favor; and lately the term of enlistment was reduced from five to three years. Provisions were also made for furloughs after serving an enlistment, and for redress in the matter of unsatisfactory character on discharges. The ration was relieved from the purchase of tableware and kitchen utensils, the bread ration increased, 1 pound of vegetables added to the daily ration, the company cooks granted compensation, thus securing the best available for this important duty, and greater facilities were afforded enlisted men in purchasing subsistence stores, even on credit.

The establishment of post exchanges and, in connection therewith, of amusement halls and gymnasia, the abolishment of post traders, the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits and wines, the abolishment of Sunday inspections and tattoo roll call, and the introduction of riding halls, indicate the character of current changes. Both officers and men now reap the fruit of these wise measures. Great advancement was also made in the intellectual development of the soldier. Post schools and the instruction of enlisted men were made a military duty. Line sergeants were made more secure in their positions, and warrants for the regimental noncommissioned staff are issued by the Secretary of War. War service was made to count double in entitling enlisted men to retirement.

Improvements were also made in the administration of military justice, and embrace such as limitation of trials for desertion in time of peace, establishing summary courts, equalizing and limiting punishments for military offenses, furnishing counsel in trials by general court-martial, reducing sentences for good behavior, and providing beds and bedding for prisoners.

Opportunities for intellectual improvement were increased, a school for cavalry and light artillery added to those already existing, an army medical school established at Washington, post lyceums inaugurated, and the benefits of the military information division and of the War Department library extended to all officers. A manual of guard



duty and new drill regulations for the cavalry, light artillery, and infantry were adopted. Practice marches, encampments, maneuvers, and other field operations simulating conditions of actual warfare were prescribed for the summer for all available infantry, cavalry, and light artillery of the Army when not prevented by active service, and a scheme of competition was adopted in order to encourage excellence in gunnery and in the preliminary instruction of individuals and batteries; and department inspectors of artillery were created with a view to increase the efficiency of that branch of the service. That there might be the greatest possible number of men available for both practical and theoretical instruction, details for extra and special duty were limited and regulated in general orders.

Material improvements were effected in the fit and quality of clothing, and quality and comfort of beds and bedding; and new arms and equipments were adopted to meet modern requirements, among which smokeless powder and a new magazine rifle with a caliber of .30 are most noteworthy.

In the inspection department the progressive spirit of the personnel has kept abreast of the salutary changes going on in the Army, and the establishment of independent inspection districts, closer scrutiny in the matter of property presented for condemnation, and of finances and business methods, resulting in economy and uniformity; more thorough inspections of all that pertains to military affairs, and the adoption of a system of reporting defects and irregularities, followed by prompt remedial action, may deserve mention. Whatever changes are foreshadowed in the other departments for the future it is hoped will be responded to with equal readiness and zeal.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,  
*Inspector-General.*

The LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY.

## REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,  
Governors Island, New York Harbor, August 31, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army:

The last annual report from this department was submitted by Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, who retained command of the department until his retirement, the 8th of November last. Command of the department was assumed by me, under the orders of the President, on the 20th of the same month.

There are now embraced in this command 25 garrisoned posts and 39 posts not garrisoned, the number in the last annual report having been 26 of the former and 38 of the latter. The change is accounted for as follows: The garrison of Fort Ontario, N. Y., has been withdrawn to Madison Barracks, and the post is now in charge of an ordnance sergeant. The garrison of Fort Wood, New York Harbor, has been withdrawn to Fort Thomas, Ky., and the post is now in charge of the commanding officer of Fort Columbus. The garrison of Newport Barracks, Ky., has been withdrawn to Fort Thomas, and the post turned over, on January 1, 1895, to the city of Newport, Ky., "for a public park forever," under the act approved July 31, 1894. The garrison of Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., has been withdrawn to Fort McPherson, Ga., and under the act approved March 1, 1895, Mount Vernon Barracks was transferred to the State of Alabama in April last, "to be held and used by the said State for public purposes." The posts of Davids Island, New York Harbor, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, have been added to this department, under the new arrangement for recruiting service, and garrisoned—the former by artillery and the latter by infantry—and the new cavalry post of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., has been occupied by a garrison of the Third Cavalry.

The posts not garrisoned are each in charge of an ordnance sergeant, or a noncommissioned officer acting as such, except Forts Lafayette, New York Harbor; Marion, Fla.; Wood, New York Harbor, and Taylor, Fla., which are in charge of the commanding officers of Fort Hamilton, St. Francis Barracks, Fort Columbus, and commanding officer Key West Barracks, respectively. Fort Carroll, Md., is in charge of the Engineer's, and Fort Livingston, La., in charge of the Quartermaster's Department. The reservation at Fort Macomb, La., has been leased by the War Department to certain clubs.

The troops embraced in the command are as follows:

Headquarters and 6 troops (2 skeletonized) of the Sixth Cavalry and 4 troops of the Third Cavalry, the First Artillery (except Light Battery E), the Second Artillery (except the two Light Batteries A and F), the Third Artillery (except Light Battery F), the Fourth Artillery (except Light Battery F), and Battery G of the Fifth Artillery; the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first regiments of infantry, and headquarters and 7 companies (2 skeletonized) of the Seventeenth Infantry, making a force, including medical officers and other staff officers, of 515 commissioned officers and 6,520 enlisted men.

The following troops have joined the department since last annual report: Four troops of the Third Cavalry, headquarters and 6 troops of the Sixth Cavalry (2 skeletonized), 2 companies of the Fifth Infantry, the entire Thirteenth Infantry, and headquarters and 7 companies (2 skeletonized) of the Seventeenth Infantry.

The following troops have left the department—one troop of each of the following cavalry regiments: First, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth from Fort Myer, and one company (Indian) of the Twelfth Infantry from Mount Vernon Barracks.

Particulars in regard to present garrisons of posts will be found in a roster appended marked C. A record of the principal events during the last twelve months is also appended, marked D.

#### INDIANS.

In September last there were at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., a company of Indian soldiers, 43 men; 17 men and 126 women; 18 boys and 2 girls over 12 years of age; 52 boys and 44 girls under 12 years of age—Apache Indians, prisoners of war; and Es-kim-in-sin's band of 8 men, 14 women, 1 boy and 1 girl over 12, and 8 boys and 13 girls under 12—also Apache Indian prisoners of war. All of these except Es-kim-in-sin's band, under instructions of the Secretary of War of September 14, 1894, were sent to Fort Sill, Okla., on October 2. Under instructions of September 17, 1894, Es-kim-in-sin's band was sent to San Carlos, Ariz., November 23. One Indian, Lah-tsi-nasty, was received from the civil authorities November 22 and sent to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., the next day. There are now no Indian prisoners of war remaining in the hands of troops of this department.

While the property of these Indians was en route to Fort Sill and in the hands of the railroads, one carload was totally destroyed and three carloads badly damaged by fire in a railroad freight shed in New Orleans October 28, 1894. I think this loss should be made good to the Indians whose property was destroyed or damaged. Papers in the case have been forwarded for consideration and action of the War Department.

#### TROOPS.

The instruction and efficiency of all the cavalry in the department is excellent. The instruction of the artillery is much embarrassed by want of modern artillery and artillery material. In the absence of these, the officers have made very creditable efforts to keep their own knowledge and the instruction of their commands abreast of the times. The range finder devised by Lieutenant Lewis, Second Artillery, and the relocater devised by Lieutenant Rafferty, First Artillery, give promise of great utility in artillery firing.

I strongly recommend that all artillery posts be provided with proper "subcalibers" for a sufficient number of the pieces and a good allowance of ammunition for using them in drill and practice. Something of this kind, in view of the expense of the ammunition for the piece itself, would greatly facilitate instruction in practical work and add to its interest and value. Many "subcalibers" are now in use abroad, and some have been devised by our own officers.

Another question is worthy of careful consideration—whether, in training gunners for service to keep our artillery up to the modern standard, it has not become necessary to have a special class of warrant officers or noncommissioned officers, enlisted for ten or more years, to be trained specially at the artillery schools for all the practical work

of the artillery in hitting and destroying an object aimed at, whether by seacoast or siege artillery.

The efficiency and instruction of the infantry is in general excellent.

Instruction in calisthenics, gymnastics, and athletics in general among the troops of all arms has been carried on during the past year and will be still further provided for in the coming year as having the greatest usefulness in fitting officers and men for active service.

#### ARMS.

All of the infantry in the department and a portion of the artillery have been armed with the new .30 caliber magazine rifle during the past year, which appears to give good satisfaction, except in the sighting of the piece and some other minor points, which will no doubt be corrected.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the troops is excellent. The report of the Judge-Advocate shows a less number of trials by general courts-martial than last year, though there has been a very considerable increase in the strength of the command. The number of trials by garrison and summary courts is larger, but these trials are generally for small offenses.

#### POSTS.

At Fort Adams, R. I., the casemate barracks and quarters are very objectionable on account of dampness and lack of light, and the buildings generally are badly in need of repair.

At Fort Barrancas kitchens are needed for the noncommissioned staff quarters and a porch for the barracks; also a building for chapel, school, and reading rooms.

At Columbus Barracks the quartermaster's department is in the midst of the construction of additional buildings to fit this post for a regiment of infantry.

At Fort Columbus a building for gymnasium is very much needed.

At Davids Island, New York Harbor, the improvements to barracks now in progress give promise of early completion; they are excellent and badly needed, the troops having suffered severely during the past winter for lack of shelter and heat. It is expected that by the coming winter the garrison of this post will be well provided for. A new guardhouse is much needed here and storerooms for ordnance material.

At Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, additional barracks for men and quarters for officers are much needed; also a substantial fence for the reservation and repairs to roads and walks.

At Jackson Barracks a better and larger site is needed for the barracks and quarters for the garrison, which should be increased and placed in more immediate connection with the defensive works.

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., the quarters for officers are insufficient and a new guardhouse is very much needed. The new rifle range for this post purchased this year will be a great saving of expense of transportation and will prove a most valuable and useful addition to the post.

At Fort Monroe, Va., the new sewerage system, so long needed, is now being put down, and it is believed that its satisfactory completion will relieve the post of the diseases heretofore recurrent from bad drainage.

At Fort Myer, Va., a rifle range is very much needed, and I recommend that an effort be made to secure ground within a reasonable distance of this post, to be used also by the troops of Washington Barracks, D. C.

At Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., a new rifle range should be prepared and equipped suitably for modern firearms; the site on the reservation is ample, and the estimated cost, including draining and grading, is \$11,275.

At Fort Preble, Me., the land within the reservation lines owned by civilians is much needed for the new mortar batteries to be built at the post, in order to avoid selecting a site that will make it necessary to incur the expense of removing and reconstructing many of the present buildings. The present reservation is too small. I recommend the purchase of this land.

At St. Francis Barracks, Fla., more land is needed for the use of the post and an improvement in the buildings if the occupation of the post is to be continued.

At Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, the permanent road leading to West Chester, the only certain means of communication in winter, needs repair, and the northern face of the causeway requires riprapping to protect it in winter. The sea wall around the fort is also in need of repair. A new guardhouse is much needed, as well as improvements to the barracks.

At Fort Trumbull, the approaches to the post are badly in need of repairs. The two sets of casemate quarters should be replaced by more suitable buildings.

At Fort Warren, Mass., the troops still occupy the damp and unwholesome casemates; new barracks are needed.

At Washington Barracks, D. C., two sets of officers' quarters are needed for medical officers.

All the more northern posts, where the winter season is not adapted to outdoor exercises, should be equipped with gymnasiums for training officers and men. At some of the posts a gymnasium has been improvised, but the buildings are not well suited for the purpose. The best, at Columbus Barracks, has demonstrated the advantage of such a building.

#### CONSOLIDATED POST MESS.

This method of supplying their daily meals to the troops is not entirely satisfactory; the company mess is believed in general to be more agreeable to the men and a better arrangement, as under it the company is very much better prepared to handle its ration and to prepare its own food when, by the demands of the service, it is separated from the conveniences of the elaborate cooking outfit of the post mess hall with its experts trained to handle the modern complicated appliances for cooking on a large scale.

#### POST LIBRARIES.

Some provision for post libraries is very much needed. Books in use need occasional rebinding, and at some of the posts no libraries exist. But little additions can be afforded to those now existing unless some provision is made therefor. These important adjuncts should be provided for at all posts.

#### POST LYCEUMS.

The lyceum season for the year has been fairly successful. An abstract of the work accomplished is appended, marked F. There is a tendency among some officers to go outside of professional subjects in essays, which is deprecated.

## REPORT OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDER'S INSPECTION OF POSTS.

A copy of my report on the inspection of the southern posts I have visited is attached to this report, marked A.

## COAST DEFENSES.

I desire to call special attention to the fact that the defenses of the approaches to the cities of Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Washington and Philadelphia are without garrisons, those of the city of New Orleans being in nearly the same condition, and that Sandy Hook, in New York Harbor, though provided with works and guns, is still without a garrison or barracks and quarters to accommodate one.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The work of the officers of the staff departments at the headquarters of this department has been entirely satisfactory during the past year, efficient and economical. By reason of lack of appropriation a portion of this command was not paid for the month of June last; this deficiency should be met at an early date. The work of these departments will be found in detail in the several reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,  
*Major-General, Commanding.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

## REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. WESLEY MERRITT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,  
*Chicago, Ill., August 30, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs in this department covering the period since the date of the last annual report of my predecessor:

I assumed command of this department on May 18 last; hence my personal participation in the transactions covered by the record of events is limited and my report will necessarily be brief.

The Apache prisoners of war were transferred from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Fort Sill, in this department, where they arrived October 4, 1894. The children of the prisoners who have been sent to the Indian school at Anadarko, Okla., have rejoined their parents during the month of June.

Capt. H. E. Scott, Seventh Cavalry, was placed in charge of these Indians, and has labored industriously and enthusiastically to improve their condition and settle them happily in their new homes. Since their arrival at Fort Sill the Indians have been engaged in sawing pickets, hauling logs, sinking wells, building bridges and houses. They work very industriously and cheerfully.

From the appropriation of 1894, made for the transfer, maintenance, and support of these Indians, farming implements, etc., have been purchased, and a contract has been let for supplying a number of cattle to them. On June 30 they numbered 18 men, 117 women, 68 boys, and 47 girls, making a total of 250 prisoners.

The transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth to the Department of Justice has been accomplished according to law. This transfer will, in my opinion, render necessary at the designated prison posts in this department—Forts Sheridan and Riley—increased guard-house room. Already Fort Riley reports its inability to take charge of more prisoners than the number now there—about 20—and Fort Sheridan has been filled to about its capacity for the proper care of military convicts. I presume this state of affairs was anticipated when the change was determined on and that appropriations will be available for building proper prison accommodations for the men—deserters—whose certain punishment is one of the important safeguards of the Army.

Although I have not yet personally inspected the troops of the department, I feel justified in saying that generally throughout the command the discipline and instruction is such as the Government, in view of the care taken for the comfort and education of men and officers, is justified in expecting.

The detachment of cavalry and artillery under Captain Capron which took part in the annual encampment of the National Guard of Wisconsin has just returned to its station, Fort Sheridan.

It is gratifying to record the fact that the presence of these troops, in conjunction with that of the Third Infantry from Fort Snelling, is considered an important advantage to the National Guard. I can not, in justice to these troops, omit the publication in this report of the following most satisfactory communication from Governor Upham, of Wisconsin:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Madison, Wis., August 21, 1895.

SIR: The annual encampment of Wisconsin troops just brought to a close has proved the most profitable and successful in point of instruction and discipline of all yet held within the limits of the State. In large measure its success was due to the presence, the example, and cordial cooperation of the detachments of the Regular Army, and I beg to express to you, and through you to the officers and men of Light Battery E, First Artillery, and Troops B and K, Seventh Cavalry, my high appreciation of their conduct and services. In camp the relations between them and their comrades of the guard were of the most cordial and kindly nature. On the drill ground and in the maneuvers they were conspicuous not only for their high instruction and efficiency, but for their readiness to aid and teach; while on their long march through six counties of the State they won the hearty good will and admiration of our people by their soldierly appearance, bearing, and discipline.

A warm welcome awaits them whenever they may come again.

Very respectfully

W. H. UPHAM, Governor.

Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A.,  
Commanding Department of the Missouri.

It is pleasant to know that the discipline and instruction, as well as the high character of our officers and men as the Army is now organized, is appreciated by the National Guard and the civil authorities of the State.

Herewith are the reports of the heads of the different staff departments and offices, a statement of accomplished lyceum work, and a chronological record of events showing the movements and changes of troops in the department.

Very respectfully,

W. MERRITT,  
Major-General, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,  
Washington, D. C.



## REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. JOHN R. BROOKE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,  
St. Paul, Minn., August 23, 1895.

SIR: In obedience to the orders of the Lieutenant-General I have the honor to submit my annual report at this time.

Nothing of unusual military interest has transpired in this department since the railroad strikes and troubles of last year. The Indians have remained quiet on their reservations, and from all I can learn they are progressing in industry wherever they see any benefit arising from their labor.

The following changes of troops in the department have occurred:

Since the last annual report the Twentieth Infantry was ordered to take station at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., so the headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, D, E, F, G, and H of that regiment left Fort Assinniboine, Mont., October 10, 1894, and proceeded by rail to their new station. Company C, stationed at Fort Buford, N. Dak., joined the regiment en route the morning of October 11, 1894.

The following organizations were added to the garrison of Fort Assinniboine, Mont.: Troop I, Tenth Cavalry, arrived October 8, 1894, from Fort Myer, Va. Headquarters and band, Tenth Cavalry, left Fort Custer, Mont., November 18, 1894, and arrived at Fort Assinniboine the following day. Companies B and D, Twenty-second Infantry, arrived from Fort Keogh, Mont., on the 19th of January, and Company E, Twenty-second Infantry, arrived August 17, 1895, from Fort Pembina, N. Dak.

Forts Sully, S. Dak., and Pembina, N. Dak., and the ordnance depot at Fort Snelling, Minn., have been discontinued, and Fort Meade transferred to the Department of the Platte (Sully October 31, 1894; ordnance depot November 1, 1894; Pembina August 15, 1895; Meade July 27, 1895). Major Gageby and Companies B, C, and D, Twelfth Infantry, left Sully for Fort Niobrara, Nebr., October 20, 1894, leaving Lieutenant Markland and 22 enlisted men of the Twelfth Infantry to wind up the affairs of the post. Having accomplished this, the officer and detachment left November 20, 1894, for Fort Niobrara. The buildings, grounds, etc., pertaining to the Fort Snelling ordnance depot were, on November 6, 1894, turned over to the quartermaster's department, and on December 10 they were transferred to the post authorities of Fort Snelling as part of that post. August 15, 1895, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry, Captain Hooton commanding, left Fort Pembina, N. Dak., for Fort Assinniboine, Mont., its new station, arriving there August 17. Lieutenant Ely and 10 enlisted men remained at the post until the final disposition of property, etc.

The following troops and companies composed of Indians were disbanded on the dates set opposite each organization:

Company I, Third Infantry, stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., October 27, 1894.

Company I, Twentieth Infantry, stationed at Fort Assinniboine, Mont., October 31, 1894.

Troop L, Third Cavalry, stationed at Fort Meade, S. Dak., March 13, 1895.



Troop L, First Cavalry, stationed at Fort Custer, Mont., March 23, 1895.

Troop L, Eighth Cavalry, Casey's scouts, stationed at Fort Keogh, Mont., June 11, 1895.

The barracks of Companies A and B, Twenty-second Infantry, at Fort Keogh, Mont., and the buildings numbered 9 to 19, inclusive, at Fort Pembina, N. Dak., were completely destroyed by fire on December 30, 1894, and May 27, 1895, respectively.

Captain Hale, Lieutenant McCoy, and 20 enlisted men, Company G, Third Infantry, left Fort Snelling, Minn., September 2, 1894, for Hinckley, Minn., to assist the State authorities in rendering aid to the people in that vicinity who had been made destitute and homeless by forest fires. The party returned to post September 4, 1894.

Companies A and D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, accompanied by a detachment of the hospital corps, Captain Sweet commanding, returned to Fort Custer, Mont., on September 3, 1894, from camp at Livingston, Mont., where they had been protecting railroad property since July of the same year. A practice march of 35 miles en route from Custer Station, Mont., was made. Distance traveled, 169 miles.

Troop D, Sixth Cavalry, under command of Captain Scott, left Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., on May 31, 1895, en route to Lower Geyser Basin, Yellowstone National Park, to go into camp there during the summer-tourist season, marching a distance of 38 miles.

The band and Troops D, E, F, and K, Eighth Cavalry (9 officers and 218 enlisted men), under command of Major Wells, Eighth Cavalry, left Fort Meade, S. Dak., on June 11, 1895, to attend the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Spearfish, S. Dak., and returned to post June 17, 1895, having marched a total distance of 56 miles.

Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Third Infantry, with 1 medical officer and 5 enlisted men of the hospital corps (20 officers and 365 enlisted men), Colonel Page commanding, left Fort Snelling, Minn., June 20, 1895, en route to Lake City, Minn., marching a distance of 68 miles and arriving there June 25, 1895, for encampment with the National Guard of the State of Minnesota. The command remained in camp until July 20, when it proceeded by rail to Camp Douglas, Wis., and participated in the encampment of the National Guard of the State of Wisconsin, which lasted till August 17, 1895, when the regiment returned by rail to its proper station, Fort Snelling, arriving there the same day.

Camp Merritt, Mont., a subpost of Fort Keogh, Mont., was garrisoned during the past year by the following troops: Company A, Twenty-second Infantry, Captain Webster commanding, with Lieutenant Godfrey and 49 enlisted men, left Fort Keogh, Mont., on August 27, 1894, arrived at the camp September 1 and relieved Company G, of the same regiment, which, under command of Captain Ballance, returned to its station, Fort Keogh. Distance marched by each company, about 90 miles. Company A, Twenty-second Infantry, was on November 1, 1894, relieved by Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry. The latter company, consisting of 3 officers and 50 enlisted men, under command of Captain Sweet, left Fort Custer, Mont., on October 28, 1894, marching 60 miles. The former company returned to Fort Keogh November 4, 1894. Company C, Twenty-second Infantry, Captain Kell commanding, left Fort Keogh April 23, 1895, arrived at the camp on April 28, 1895, and relieved Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, which returned to its proper station, Fort Custer, May 2, 1895.

Practice marches were made by the troops in this department since the last annual report as follows:

*From Fort Buford, N. Dak.*—Companies C and E, Twenty-fifth Infantry, under command of Captain Robe, left post October 18 and returned October 24, 1894. Total distance marched, 66 miles.

*From Fort Custer, Mont.*—Troops E, Tenth Cavalry, and L, First Cavalry (Indians), Lieutenant Smith, Tenth Cavalry, commanding, left post October 15, 1894, marched to base of Big Horn Mountains, and returned October 24, covering a total distance of 132 miles.

*From Fort Keogh, Mont.*—The headquarters, band, and Companies B, C, D, F, and H, Twenty-second Infantry, Troop L, Eighth Cavalry, Casey's Scouts, and Troop A, Tenth Cavalry, with 1 medical officer and a detachment of the hospital corps, under command of Colonel Swaine, Twenty-second Infantry, left post October 1, 1894, marched to a point on southern boundary of reservation, and established a camp of instruction, returning to post October 6. Total distance marched, 35 miles.

*From Fort Missoula, Mont.*—Companies B and G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, with 4 officers and 95 enlisted men, under command of Captain Wilson, left post October 2 and returned October 11, 1894, having made a march of 52 miles. Companies F and H, Twenty-fifth Infantry, with 5 officers and 95 enlisted men, Captain Hodges commanding, left post October 12 and returned October 21, 1894, marching a distance of 34 miles.

*From Fort Yates, N. Dak.*—The infantry battalion, composed of companies A, F, and H, Twelfth Infantry, with 1 medical officer and a detachment of the hospital corps, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Comba, Twelfth Infantry, left post September 11, 1894, on a practice march along the Cannon Ball River. The command was out twenty-six days and covered a distance of 228 miles, returning along the Grand River to post October 6.

I assumed command of this department on the 18th of May last. On the 15th of July I left my headquarters for the purpose of making an inspection of the posts and garrisons, and the following is a summary of my observations:

#### FORT BUFORD, N. DAK.

I found the garrison of this post in excellent condition as to drill and discipline. The buildings are in such a dilapidated condition that it would require a large sum to put them in repair. This, added to the fact that the post is no longer valuable as a military station, induced me to recommend its abandonment and the transfer of the garrison to other posts. I have not yet heard from this recommendation. Early action is desirable, as the small allotment for repairs at this post has not been expended up to this time, and should the post be continued it would be necessary to utilize this sum without delay.

#### FORT ASSINNIBOINE, MONT.

The inspection of this post showed the garrison to be well disciplined and well instructed. There is great need of quite a large expenditure at this post for the following purposes: The enlargement of the barracks which are now densely crowded, having been originally built for smaller companies, and being at that time too small for the proper accommodation of the authorized strength of the companies. Each of these barracks should have added to it a two-story L, sufficiently large to accom-

moderate comfortably the increased strength of the companies and troops. There is much to be done at this post to make it fairly comfortable for the garrison, both officers and men. The question of water supply seems to have been solved. The importance of this post with reference to the international boundary is unquestioned, and it should be placed on the list of permanent posts. To make it comfortable, a reasonable extension of the water supply is necessary. The heating should be done from a central plant for the barracks and an individual plant should be placed in each set of officers' quarters. There is no reason why this garrison should not receive the same consideration as regards barracks and quarters as those situated in the populous regions of the country. I would recommend that a regiment of cavalry be stationed at this point as a garrison. A riding hall should be built now. The reason why cavalry will be most useful here is obvious.

#### FORT MISSOULA, MONT.

I found this post neat, clean, and tidy, the garrison well instructed and well disciplined. Certain conveniences should be placed in the officers' quarters, such as bathrooms, etc. The allotment should be increased to enable the post authorities to make certain repairs to some old buildings which will continue their serviceability for years to come.

#### FORT YELLOWSTONE, WYO.

The garrison of this post is at this season of the year scattered throughout the Yellowstone National Park for its protection, but few men being held in any one place. I found the troops in good condition, careful, and attentive to their duties. Their arrangement in small bodies, covering a very large extent of country, seemed to be wise and effective. New buildings should be erected without delay, and the old post should be torn down, the present garrison being separated because of the want of proper accommodations in one spot. A riding hall should be built at this post.

#### FORT CUSTER, MONT.

The garrison of this post is well instructed and in good discipline. The buildings are, except the officers' quarters, in such a condition of decay as to be dangerous to the occupants. Some storehouses are in good condition, but should this post be maintained, it should be rebuilt.

#### FORT KEOGH, MONT.

The garrison of this post is well instructed and under good discipline. While not so dilapidated as Fort Custer, it is still in such a condition that the barracks should be rebuilt and the officers' quarters extensively repaired if it be considered necessary to continue troops at this point.

#### FORT YATES, N. DAK.

The troops of this garrison are well instructed and disciplined. The buildings have been repaired as far as the means permitted, but they are also, except the barracks occupied by the squadron of cavalry (two troops), in such condition as to make it necessary to replace them and also to make very extensive repairs on the officers' quarters, if this post is to be continued.

## FORT SNELLING, MINN.

The garrison of this post had but just returned from a two-months absence attending the camp of the National Guard of Minnesota at Lake City, and that of Wisconsin at Camp Douglas. It manifests instruction and discipline. The buildings are new, practically, and ample for the accommodation of the garrison, except in the matter of officers' quarters and storehouses. The storehouses are widely scattered and insufficient. New ones should be built at a point contiguous to the present post and the old structures pulled down. The heating at this post is by stoves in the men's barracks, and should be done by a central heating plant which could be placed here at a reasonable cost and a large saving in expense. The water system should be enlarged by constructing another large tank and raising the wall of the reservoir at the spring.

In the inspection of these posts I have given close attention to every detail of the service, and in every instance where I found it necessary, corrections were made so that in succeeding inspections it may be seen that the service has been benefited.

I would invite attention to the reports of the chiefs of the staff departments at these headquarters, which give in detail the matters pertaining to each. The officers stationed here as members of my staff have shown zeal and ability in their various departments, to the benefit of the service and the satisfaction of their commander.

Respectfully,

JOHN R. BROOKE,  
*Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

## REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. FRANK WHEATON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO,  
*Denver, Colo., August 25, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Department of the Colorado for the year 1894-95.

I assumed command of this department on May 20, 1895, in compliance with General Orders, No. 27, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

## MILITARY POSTS.

Having only recently been assigned to the command of this department I have not yet been able to make the inspection of posts required by General Orders, No. 18, Adjutant-General's Office, current series.

After having visited all the posts in the department I will be able to submit a special report recommending an increase in some important garrisons and the abandonment of one or more posts now occupied.

Forts Bowie, Ariz., and Marcy, N. Mex., have been abandoned and San Carlos, Ariz., made a subpost to Fort Grant, thus practically reducing the number of regularly organized garrisons in this department since last annual report from 13 to 10.

## INDIANS.

I am glad to be able to report a satisfactory condition of affairs among the Indians located in this department. No serious disturbances have occurred since the date of the last annual department report, and there

does not now seem to be any occasion to anticipate further trouble on or off the Indian reservations in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, or Arizona. The recent adjustment by the Interior Department of questions pertaining to the permanent location of the Southern Utes on lands they may take up in severalty on their reservation in southern Colorado will undoubtedly remove causes for anxiety among settlers in that region.

## APACHES.

August 13, 1894, it was reported that the renegade Apache Indian Kid, accompanied by Massa and three other renegade Chiricahuas, were seen in the vicinity of Ash Creek, midway between San Carlos and Fort Apache, Ariz., heading northwest. Scouting parties from Forts Bowie, Apache, and Grant were immediately put in motion, but after a thorough scout of the country, much of it extremely rough and rocky, and in many places impassable for horses and very difficult to travel through on foot, no indications could be found of the presence of Kid or other renegades.

August 17, 1894, Sanchez, a White Mountain Apache, and quite a noted character in the attack on Gen. E. A. Carr, Sixth Cavalry, on the Cibicu in August, 1881, was killed near Cedar Creek, 13 miles west of Fort Apache, by Indians during a tizwin orgy. The murderer was subsequently arrested and placed in the guardhouse at Fort Apache, and sent under guard to San Carlos and turned over to the acting Indian agent at that place September 6.

August 21, 1894, a squaw was stolen while gathering acorns at 8 o'clock in the morning about 8 miles east of Fort Apache. The Indians first reported that the renegade Kid had stolen the woman, but afterwards claimed the abductor was Massa. Lieut. W. C. Rivers, Third Cavalry, with a mounted detachment left in pursuit at 1 o'clock the same day, one hour after the outrage had been reported to the post commander, and finding the trail 9 miles from the post, followed it so rapidly that the renegade was compelled to abandon the squaw the same evening. The trail was followed for four days, when it was lost, owing to heavy rains.

September 20, 1894, Messrs. Howells and Fletcher, accompanied by Mr. Burchfield, manager of the Diamond A cattle ranch, and four cowboys, entered the camp of First Lieut. W. H. Bean, Second Cavalry, commanding the escort to United States Boundary Commission at White Water, Mex., on the western edge of the Playas Valley, and reported that Indians had stolen 16 horses from Howells's ranch near Hachita, N. Mex., on the morning of the 16th. These men had followed the trail into the mountains near Walnut Creek and found evidence of killing of beeves and the shoeing of horses with rawhide. Lieutenant Bean, with two Indian scouts and one soldier, accompanied the party, found the trail, and followed it into the Sierra Madre Mountains, Mexico. Here more evidence was found of the presence of Indians, and the band estimated at six or seven. The trail being about four days old and leading south into Mexico, it was abandoned.

December 4, 1894, the Apache chief Eskimizene and his band, numbering in all 46 souls (8 men, 14 women, and 24 children), were turned over to the Indian agent at San Carlos Agency, Ariz., and released as prisoners of war.

These Indians were arrested in 1891 on the San Carlos Agency on suspicion of being in sympathy with the renegade Apache Kid and furnishing him with food and asylum when on his raids from Mexico, and sent to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., where they were held as prisoners of war until returned on above date to San Carlos.

May 13, 1895, the commanding officer, Fort Grant, Ariz., reported reliable reports had been received from Wilcox, Ariz., that miners had been fired upon by a band of 12 Indians near Fort Bowie, an abandoned post. The troops at Fort Grant being under orders for transfer to Fort Riley and packed up ready for the move, the commanding officer at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., was directed to dispatch troops to the vicinity. Troop I, First Cavalry, under command of Capt. John Pitcher, proceeded to the scene of the alleged trouble, but failed to discover any evidence of Indians being off the reservation or of any depredations committed.

May 14, 1895, a little before sundown, about 12 miles south of the San Carlos Agency, an Apache Indian, probably from description the renegade Massa, shot and killed a Mojave squaw, wounded another squaw who was an eyewitness to the killing, and carried off a third, the daughter of the murdered woman, together with her child. The trail was taken at daylight next morning and followed in a southerly direction for 60 miles, where it was lost, owing to the large herds of horses and cattle into which it led.

May 14, 1895, Mr. A. D. Brewer, justice of the peace, reported from Morenci, Ariz., that 15 Indians were seen rounding up horses of settlers 7 miles south of Clifton, Ariz, at sundown on the 13th. Troops from Fort Apache were started in pursuit, and upon arriving at the scene discovered that Mr. George Johnson, a Mexican half-breed, on the afternoon of May 13, while hunting his horses, saw three Indians near them and claimed they were trying to catch them, but could give no good reason for this belief beyond the fact that the Indians were there, and not stopping to see their intentions, he immediately fled to Morenci, a few miles distant, and spread the report of hostile Indians. The following day, returning with a party of Mexicans, he found his horses unharmed. A few days previously it had been reported that cattle had been killed by the Indians on the Gila Bonita Creek, but it was subsequently found that Mexicans had done the killing. The troops could find no indications of the presence of Indians in the vicinity.

#### MOQUIS.

November 15, 1894, Capt. Constant-Williams, Seventh Infantry, acting agent for the Navajo and Moqui Indians, reported that hostile Moqui Indians had appropriated and planted fields of friendly Moquis near Tuba City (Moen Copie) near the western border of the Moqui Reservation. The commanding officer, Fort Wingate, N. Mex., was directed to send two troops of cavalry with Hotchkiss gun to assist Captain Williams to settle the difficulty and discipline the unruly element of the tribe. This trouble originated from a faction of the Moquis of the Oraibi village, who are opposed to the progression of their tribe and the efforts of the Government to civilize them and educate their children.

The troops reached the Oraibi village on the afternoon of the 25th of November, when the Indians were congregated in front of their village, and 18 of the malcontents were arrested that afternoon without conflict and 1 other arrested the same evening.

The prisoners were taken to Fort Wingate and placed in confinement in the guardhouse at that post, and were subsequently, on January 1, 1895, sent under guard to Alcatraz Island, Cal., under instructions from the War Department.

#### UTES.

In the latter part of November, 1894, it was reported that San Juan County, Utah, had been invaded by from 300 to 500 Indians from the Southern Ute Reservation, with 3,000 to 5,000 horses and from 8,000 to

10,000 sheep and goats; that there were from 200 to 300 Navajo Indians in the county with whom a combination was being made to oppose the whites; that the rights of the settlers were being outraged and the situation was threatening with imminent danger of bloodshed and conflict.

Lieut. Col. H. W. Lawton, inspector-general, was directed to investigate the situation, and arrived at Monticello, Utah, on the 12th of December, on which date the agent, David F. Day, Governor Caleb West, of Utah, and Colonel Lawton met and held a conference with the Indians, numbering about 100 males of the Weeminuche tribe of Southern Utes, under Chief Ignacio.

The Indians were at first inclined to be obstinate and to refuse to obey the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which was read to them, to return to their reservation in Colorado, and it was believed that a show of force would be necessary to compel them to obey the order of the Commissioner. The following day, however, after cooler counsel, the Indians consented to return to their reservation, and on the 20th of December the return movement began.

Quoting from Colonel Lawton's report, dated January 8, 1895:

Ignacio, who is looked upon as the first or head chief of all the Southern Ute tribes, was last year taken to Washington to personally endeavor to have some settlement of the affairs of his people. In his conversations with those in authority he represented the advantages of the country which had been promised him as a reservation for a winter home for his people, and asked why it might not be so occupied by them. I am informed he was assured by several whom he believed had the authority to speak that there was no objection, and that he had as good a right on the reserved public land as anyone. This assurance became a fixed idea in his mind, and early this winter he, with a portion of his band of Weeminuches, without other authority, as I am informed, proceeded to the territory in question.

Ignacio, in bringing his people into this country, acted in perfect good faith, fully and conscientiously believing he had been authorized by the proper authorities in Washington to do so. There was no intention or thought on his part to create or meet trouble of any character. At the conference at Monticello he protested, first and last, that his authority to be in the country was of the highest character from Washington. He made no threat of violence or resistance, constantly declaring there could be no trouble, simply denying the authenticity of the order requiring him to return.

There was no evidence whatever of any hostile intention on the part of these Indians; on the contrary, there was every possible evidence that they intended to preserve the peace at all hazards.

It is my opinion that at no time was there the slightest danger of a collision either against or from the Indians, and that none was seriously apprehended by those who permanently resided in the community. I heard no reference made to any combination between the Navajoes and Utes, and believe the suggestion too ridiculous to deserve consideration.

However much the reports and statements of this matter may have been exaggerated, and for whatever purpose, and however little right the white man may have on this reserved land and however much the Indian, the fact remains that Southern Ute Indians were off the reservation without proper authority. It would, I think, be perfectly competent for the Interior Department to authorize these Indians to occupy a portion of this country for winter camps. Still, such authority had not been granted, and without it, duly authenticated by the agent, they should not have been there.

The reservation at present occupied by the Southern Utes is a strip 15 miles wide and 110 miles long, lying along the southern line of Colorado. I understand that during the present month (August) the Acting Secretary of the Interior has approved the agreement made with the Southern Utes whereby such as do not take up lands in severalty are to be settled on the western third of the reservation.

#### NAVAJOES.

In reply to an inquiry of the department commander last August, Lieut. E. H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry, agent for the Navajo Indians, reported that the Indians were stealing from settlers along the San



Juan River, near the eastern boundary of the reservation, and that the smallness or entire failure of crops, owing to lack of water and late rains, had left these Indians in that section in a starving condition.

Otherwise, no reports of depredations committed by this tribe have been received at these headquarters during the past year.

#### WHITE MOUNTAIN INDIAN RESERVATION.

The commanding officer, Fort Apache, Ariz., in forwarding to these headquarters a copy of report made to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Lieut. W. C. Rivers, Third Cavalry, in charge of White Mountain Apaches, in May, 1895, recommends the establishment of a separate agency for these Indians. (The agency now is at San Carlos.) This has been repeatedly recommended. (See annual report, Department of the Colorado, for 1893.)

The White Mountain Apaches are located near Fort Apache, and that place has been designated as a subagency, with an officer of the Army in charge. The agent resides at San Carlos, the agency for all the Apache Indians.

#### INDIAN SOLDIERS.

During the fiscal year Troop L, Second Cavalry, has been skeletonized, thus doing away with all enlisted Indians in the department except 16 authorized Indian scouts, as follows: Fort Apache, 4; Fort Grant, 5; San Carlos, 5, and Fort Wingate, 2.

While it is a pleasure to note that all officers and troops called upon to take the field on scouting duty with a view to capturing depredating Indians have performed their duty not only willingly but well, it is believed that Lieut. J. D. L. Hartman, First Cavalry, is deserving of special mention for indefatigable efforts, with a small detachment, to overtake and capture a murderer, supposed to be either the renegade "Kid" or "Massa," during May 15 and 16, 1895, making a forced march of 135 miles in two days.

#### POST EXCHANGES.

These institutions are becoming more popular as with time and experience they are improved in management.

They accomplish admirably the purpose for which they were established, improve company messes, and add to the contentment of garrisons. I know of no officer of experience who would favor a return to the pernicious system of sutlers' or post-traders' establishments at our military posts.

#### LYCEUMS.

A statement of what has been accomplished at the various posts throughout the department during the past year in carrying out what is enjoined in General Orders, No. 80, of 1891, Adjutant-General's Office, is submitted as Appendix A, and shows for itself that much good has been the result of the close attention given and interest taken in this subject by all concerned, except in the case of one of the most important posts in the department, where it will be observed that the commander reports a lack of interest in this important branch of military instruction. I hope he will find means during the next lyceum season of surmounting obstacles he may have heretofore encountered.

Most of the essays mentioned were submitted to the department commander, who, after reading them, caused their return to the writer; this in accordance with the Department General Orders, No. 33, of 1891.



## GYMNASIUMS.

I have the honor to renew the recommendations made in my annual report as commanding general, Department of Texas, in 1892, on the subject of the establishment of gymnasiums at all posts.

As there remarked:

Gymnastic training would vary the tedious monotony of drills and exercises that, when once learned by the recruit, can not always retain his interest; if one-half the time now devoted to company drill should be given to gymnastic instruction, our soldiers would not only be better prepared physically for service in the field, but the discontent, a frequent cause of desertion that more or less pervades our ranks, could be greatly lessened if not ultimately removed. England and France have followed Germany in the matter of physical training of troops, and in striving for a perfection earnestly desired by our officers and soldiers, we should not, in this most important instruction, remain too far behind them all.

## LAUNDRIES.

I also desire to repeat the recommendation made in my annual report in 1893 on the subject of laundries. In my opinion, the establishment of steam laundries at permanent posts in this department and their operation as far as practicable at Government expense is almost a necessity. Enlisted men are now required to use many more articles of clothing requiring frequent washing than formerly, such as white trousers and blouses, linen collars, bed sheets, pillowcases, etc. The extra laundry expense involved falls upon the enlisted men, although no corresponding increase of pay or allowances is made. At many posts in this department the wearing during many months of the year of the authorized duck clothing is imperative; the troops are required of course to keep this clothing clean and neat, and a considerable increase in the monthly laundry bill results. In justice to the soldier this expenditure should be reduced to the minimum. Possibly by some additions to the plant of post sawmills and the utilization as far as practicable of the labor of troops no great expense would be involved.

## SUBSISTENCE STORES.

It will be observed by reference to the report of the chief commissary of subsistence (Appendix I) that a very satisfactory showing is made in the loss of all classes of stores by shrinkage and condemnation, compared with that of last year, being a reduction of over 30 per cent in money value in favor of this year.

## TRIALS BY COURTS-MARTIAL.

During the past year there has been a very favorable falling off in the number of trials by general courts, viz, from 266 last report to 181 this report; also a very marked decrease in the number of trials by inferior courts. There were no trials of commissioned officers during the year.

## TARGET PRACTICE.

Practice at known distances with the caliber .30 magazine rifle, model 1892, is being pursued by the infantry in this department. The cavalry, not having been supplied with the new carbine, has had no practice, and it is now doubtful if any will be held this season.

## SIGNALING.

In September, 1894, the best record in heliograph signaling ever made in any part of the world was surpassed in this department by 58 miles, a heliogram having been successfully sent a distance of 183 miles.

I take pleasure in specially commending Capt. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, chief signal officer of the department, under whose direction the feat was accomplished. I highly appreciate his zeal and energy in the several branches of his special department.

#### PAY OF CIVILIAN CLERKS.

I would invite attention to the following comparison of monthly pay of civilian clerks at these headquarters:

Supply department:	
Highest rate.....	\$150
Lowest rate.....	100
Adjutant-general's office:	
Highest rate.....	100
Lowest rate.....	83

From the foregoing it will be seen that an unjust discrimination exists against the clerks in the adjutant-general's office, whose duties and responsibilities are at least equal to those in the supply departments.

It will be observed that the highest-paid clerk in the adjutant-general's office—the chief clerk—receives the same compensation as the clerk of the lowest grade in the supply departments. Before recent legislation changed the status of general-service clerks they were, in addition to pay, entitled to the privilege of retirement and other privileges, such as medical attendance and the right to purchase from the subsistence and quartermaster's departments. They are no longer entitled to these substantial privileges, while their pay remains the same as before.

While it is not thought that the rates of pay of clerks in other staff departments are too high, it is believed that the rates of pay of clerks in the adjutant-general's office are relatively much too low; and it would seem but meet and proper that this fact be brought to the notice of our next Congress with a view to a remedy being applied.

#### REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT STAFF.

For particulars relating to administration in the various staff departments attention is invited to the reports of the department staff herewith submitted. I take pleasure in attesting the fidelity and efficiency with which all staff officers at these headquarters have performed their duties. Appended are reports of—

First Lieut. John S. Mallory, Second Infantry, aid-de-camp, acting adjutant-general (in absence of Lieut. Col. Thomas Ward, adjutant-general of the department).

Capt. A. C. Sharpe, Twenty-second Infantry, acting judge-advocate.

Maj. E. B. Atwood, quartermaster, chief quartermaster.

Capt. E. E. Dravo, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence.

Lieut. Col. D. L. Huntington, deputy surgeon-general, medical director.

Lieut. Col. J. P. Canby, deputy paymaster-general, chief paymaster.

Capt. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, chief signal officer.

Second Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, Third Cavalry, acting engineer officer.

My personal aids-de-camp, First Lieut. John S. Mallory, Second Infantry, and Second Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, Third Cavalry, have performed the duties assigned them with industry and intelligence.

Very respectfully,

FRANK WHEATON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

## REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. ELWELL S. OTIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,  
*Vancouver Barracks, Wash., August 15, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the affairs of this military department as affected by the more important events and proceedings which have taken place and been conducted therein since the rendition of the last annual report in August, 1894.

## SERVICE OF TROOPS IN AID OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

The year has been one of unusual quiet. With a single exception, and that of little moment, nothing has transpired within department limits which demanded the employment of troops to aid the civil authorities in the enforcement of law. With that exception, nothing has transpired to foreshadow a necessity for such employment, unless it was the renewed attempts at mining recently made in the Idaho Cœur d'Alene region, which it was supposed by many would be attended by the usual serious disturbances, but which thus far the State authorities have happily held in check. The exception referred to is deemed of slight importance, but only in so far as the military services actually rendered were concerned. The troops were called to restore and preserve order at an Indian agency, and their presence alone immediately produced the accustomed condition of tranquillity. But had circumstances demanded their employment to the full extent of action which their directions permitted, results novel and attended with many vexed questions for legal determination might have been the consequence. The facts attending this call may be sufficiently stated to understand its necessity very briefly as follows: The Umatilla Indians have taken reservation lands in severalty under the Congressional acts of 1887 and 1891. Two of them were arrested by the reservation Indian police on charges of having committed certain offenses, were tried by its Indian court, were declared guilty, sentenced, and imprisoned. They employed lawyers in Pendleton, Oreg., who commenced proceedings for their release and brought actions for false imprisonment in the State courts, claiming that the allotment acts above cited conferred citizenship upon all Indians who had taken lands in severalty under their provisions and that their clients were therefore citizens of the United States, and as such were not subject to Indian police control nor amenable to the jurisdiction of Indian courts. The circuit court of Oregon decided the points well taken and disposed of the cases accordingly, whereupon the Indians and their friends proceeded to celebrate their victory by demonstrations which defied the authority of their agent and threatened a serious outbreak. Upon the application of the agent for protection, a troop of cavalry was sent to the agency from Fort Walla Walla on March 11, where it remained until the end of that month, when, the unusual excitement having passed, it was returned to its permanent station—the officer in command of the troop having been instructed after his arrival at the agency to furnish all needful protection to the agent and his employees in their endeavor to maintain order, and that the Indians, although they might hold lands in severalty by allotment and under a

restricted patent and be citizens under the act of 1887, were still subject to United States guardianship established by treaty and statute. The agent continues to exercise his authority, the usual quiet prevails throughout the reservation, and the decision of the circuit court of Oregon will soon, I am informed, be the subject of review by the supreme court of that State.

If this decision gives the correct interpretation of the allotment acts, the use of troops as directed might have been illegal, or at least the instructions given them erroneous, for from it the conclusion must be accepted that the Indian who has received land under those laws is removed from the Government control heretofore exercised through the Indian Bureau. Even if the Indian police had been organized in conformity with express law, even if the United States Indian courts had been created and given a certain defined jurisdiction by statute (instead only of receiving recognition in the yearly appropriation acts of Congress and the allotment acts which we are considering, as is the case), and the agent was obliged to redress all wrongs and punish offenses through them, still an allotment Indian, though living within a reservation, could not be interfered with by the police nor be made amenable to the reservation courts, since the courts of the United States and those of a State can not exercise concurrent jurisdiction in the same matter or over the same subject, and since the Indian, being a citizen, is entitled by the allotment laws "to the benefit of and is subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State in which he resides." It follows from the decision that another radical departure in Indian policy is now and has for some time been in active operation; that former independent Indian nations which forfeited or bartered their sovereignty and were reduced to dependent nations, the members of which finally became wards of the Government as the courts of the conqueror have declared, are rapidly being placed, individually, under State supervision. As far as a State is invested with control so far must the General Government working through its Interior and War Departments let go, and it can only act in matters of State jurisdiction when impertuned to do so by the State authorities.

It is quite important that the legitimate use of troops on reservations occupied by Indians who have taken lands in severalty under the allotment laws should be understood by officers of the Army, as present indications make it probable that their services will frequently be demanded under such conditions. Thus far in all the legal interpretations of those laws which have been announced the status of the Indian who has taken possession of land under them is considered from the standpoint of citizenship. The fact that he has received land and entered upon it, though holding a qualified estate therein, is deemed sufficient in itself to convert him into a citizen, and as such his privileges and responsibilities are identical with those of any white citizen, unless expressly abridged by statute. The law has not placed any limitations upon his status as a citizen, even if it has imposed a condition of nonalienation upon the land which constitutes the basis of his citizenship. Hence his rights and privileges are the same as those of any other citizen of the United States or of the State wherein he resides. It would seem, however, that the law, strictly interpreted, might lead to a different conclusion. It declares every reservation Indian "to whom an allotment shall have been made under its provisions" a citizen of the United States; but must not that change in personal condition follow the full consummation of the allotment? The law of 1887 provides that the Indian may take and enjoy a certain quantity of land, which

shall be held in trust for his benefit by the United States for twenty-five years, or as much longer time as the President may direct, when he shall receive a patent in fee. The first act of allotment is attended by a trust deed which continues title in Government and is followed after twenty-five or more years by an unrestricted patent which vests it in the Indian or his heirs. For the period of twenty-five years or more the Indian is simply a cestui que trust of the land without any common-law rights therein, and does the law intend to confer complete citizenship upon the inception of this particular guardianship? The section of the act which confers citizenship (sec. 6) reads:

That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of the respective bands or tribes to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which he may reside; \* \* \* And every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this act, \* \* \* is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, etc.

It is apparent that under a fair construction of this section citizenship is conferred upon the completion of the allotment, and upon the completion of the patenting of the land or when the unrestricted patent is given, and there is nothing in the law which renders this conclusion untenable, unless it be the last clause of section 5, which declares that the reservation Indians "who have availed themselves of the provisions of the act and become citizens of the United States" shall be preferred before those who have not done so, for service in the reservation Indian police force, which clause in itself appears to weaken the late Oregon decision that he is not amenable to arrest by that police because a citizen, since he must be appointed to serve in it by the United States agent who controls it and must make his appointments from Indians living on the reservation and under his charge.

But I am aware that this view of the subject has not been taken by any of the United States or State courts which have been called upon to construe the act, nor even by the Indian Bureau, which probably framed it. All interpretations consulted hold to the opinion that citizenship is conferred when the trust deed of allotment passes, and the courts have so decided when that question has been presented for determination; yet, notwithstanding the unanimity of judicial expression in this respect, there seems to be a marked difference of opinion as to the character of jurisdiction which extends over reservation allotted lands, whether it is in the nature of Federal or State.

According to the Constitution an Indian who is a citizen of the United States is a citizen of the State in which he is domiciled. According to the act of 1887 an Indian allottee is "a citizen of the United States, is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens," and "shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State" of which he is a resident. The Oregon court finds from these provisions that the Umatilla Reservation allottee is a citizen, resides in the State of Oregon, is entitled to the privileges, and is subject to the responsibilities granted and imposed by its laws in the same manner as any other of its citizens; that it has jurisdiction of his person, and is entitled to pass upon the character of his offenses, although known to have been committed within the limits of the reservation; and hence, as a consequence, that the State courts have sole cognizance of all crimes and misdemeanors of which allotment Indians are guilty or which are committed upon allotted reservation lands. Decisions of other legal tribunals are to the effect that such lands remain under United States control—at least until complete

title thereto has been passed by the final and unrestricted patent. If so, offenses committed thereon, or within any portion of an Indian reservation, can be considered only by its courts. The land retains the character of Indian country and Congress has the right to exercise exclusive legislation over it. This view is sustained by section 3 of the act of February, 1891, wherein it is provided that if it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that reservation allottees can not occupy their allotments with benefit to themselves because of certain disabilities, the allotments "may be leased upon such terms, regulations, and conditions" as the Secretary shall permit. Under this power, and subject to his approval, the Secretary of the Interior has authorized leases to be made under regulations formulated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Although Congress may have conferred citizenship upon the allottee, it does not follow that it thereby transferred control and jurisdiction over the land which he is permitted to occupy and which it holds in trust for his use and benefit. There is no express act of cession and it must be presumed that Congress intends to execute the trust which it has assumed. The allottee may be a citizen and as such not amenable to the reservation Indian court—a so-called court presumed without power or jurisdiction, since neither has been bestowed or defined by Congress—but the court of Oregon may be in error in supposing that it had the right to judicially find that fact and discharge the prisoners, for whence did it derive its jurisdiction over the place where the alleged offenses were committed, where the tribunal which awarded the sentences sat and the imprisonment was imposed? The status of these citizen Indians appears to be the same as that of a white citizen legally domiciled on a military reservation or any other tract over which the United States has jurisdiction.

These allotment acts are difficult to construe. Like most Indian legislation, they bristle with points which furnish a rich opportunity for the most inharmonious legal opinions. The courts have probably settled the point that citizenship and the restricted grant of land which attends allotment, whereby the allottee is deprived of the power to alienate or to lease except under specified conditions, are in nowise inconsistent, and those of the United States express the belief that the Government control of reservations through long-prevailing agency management continues unabridged though portions of the same are occupied allotments. But what will be the status of the allotted lands of a reservation still held under the trust deed, as regards control and jurisdiction in so far as the United States and a State are concerned, when all of its unallotted lands have been sold out by the tribe, have been opened for settlement, have been purchased, and are occupied by the white citizens of the State within the limits of which the tract comprising the former reservation is situated?

As to the employment of troops in the enforcement of the law, the question is presented as to what extent these allotment acts have modified those sections of the Revised Statutes which authorize their use on Indian reservations in preserving the peace, in assisting agents to arrest and turn over for trial, or in summarily removing objectionable persons, especially upon those reservations where allotments have been granted. Citizenship and asserted State jurisdiction again complicate matters. The citizen Indian is legally domiciled within reservation limits, and the troops can not summarily eject him. If he is accused "of any crime, offense, or misdemeanor" the agent must "procure his arrest and trial," and may be assisted by troops in his endeavors. If



the Indian citizen is answerable to State authority for his conduct the troops should not make the arrest for the State, and the United States agent could not well prosecute him in the State courts. Under the Oregon decision, then, these statutes can not apply to the Indian who has received citizenship, however circumstanced, and the legal difficulties which will attend the proper use of troops when summoned to protect an agency will be numerous unless they can in some manner be met by efficient action, and such as a proper police and management of the Indian community and agency affairs shall warrant. Even under the Oregon decision the necessary police requirements will be a sufficient basis to insure the preservation or restoration of peace at an agency by means of troops as long as it has nonallotment Indians to manage and provide for, though it may be a delicate business involving serious consequences for an officer of the Army to act in matters wherein the declared privileges of allottees are concerned.

There is, however, no doubt but that a reservation allottee, though a citizen and under State supervision, is responsible to the United States Government and answerable to its courts for his offenses committed on the nonallotted portions of a reservation; and there can be but little doubt, should he mingle with Indians who have not taken grants of reservation lands at an agency in the Indian country "over which the general laws of the United States as to the punishment of crimes" extend, but that he subjects himself, in like manner as those with whom he associates, to all the police regulations which may be there in force, and can be made to suffer the penalties which they prescribe. It is possible that under such circumstances he may be legally tried and punished by a reservation Indian court, which has been established as a police measure to assist in regulating the conduct of the members of the community by the Interior Department, which is recognized as valid by Congress and is sustained by its yearly appropriations. If this conclusion is admissible the efficient action of troops in Indian agency disturbances can easily be legitimately conducted, and the instructions given in March last in the Umatilla case were clearly within the law, whatever construction may be placed on Indian citizenship.

Since writing the above a troop of cavalry has been sent to the reservation of the Nez Perces in Idaho, by War Department directions, to protect the interests of the Indians against the unlawful interference of white intruders, whom it is supposed may be drawn there by the hope of securing some portion of the large amount of money to be received by the Indians in payment for unallotted lands which they have sold to Government. The duty of the troop is to assist the agent to preserve the peace and to protect the Indians who have taken allotments (and who, as it would appear from the decisions of the courts, are citizens of the United States and of the State of Idaho) from the skilled manipulations of evil-minded white aggressors who may be attracted by the opportunities which that field affords.

#### POSTS, GARRISONS, AND RESERVATIONS.

The destruction by fire last winter of the barracks at Fort Townsend compelled the withdrawal of its small garrison, consisting of a single company of infantry. The post and reservation were without any military importance, and on June 28 were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition. All other of the former garrisoned posts of the department have been maintained, with very little change in permanent force. During the past year only \$16,370 has been expended

upon them in the construction and repair of buildings, but all are in comfortable condition for troops, and those to which the belief of permanency attaches have received considerable improvement. The few changes in permanent garrisons consist in an increase in the one at Vancouver Barracks of two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry (the one stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., having joined on October 9 and the other from Fort Townsend, Wash., on the 6th of March), which placed the entire Fourteenth Infantry at Vancouver, giving the post a mean strength of 39 officers and 593 enlisted men; also the interchange of stations last April of Companies E and G, Fourth Infantry, between Forts Sherman and Spokane, which were not attended by any expense, as post transportation was employed to effect the movement; and the removal to other points of the post noncommissioned staff and hospital corps detachment of Fort Townsend. These are the only changes of organizations effected in permanent garrisons during the past year. Recommendations with regard to others have been in contemplation, as for instance, to send an additional troop of cavalry to Fort Walla Walla and to make slight modifications in the Fort Sherman and possibly the Boise Barracks garrison, but they have been held in abeyance awaiting the determination of the authorities on rumored regimental interchanges.

All uncertainty on questions of Treasury and War Department supervision over the reservation of Fort Canby, Wash., has been amicably adjusted, and under formal orders certain subdivisions for the use of each have been set aside. The light-house, life-saving, and military authorities have separate and well-defined control over certain tracts of land, with rights of way over convenient approaches, and now harmonious relations exist and will doubtless be continued. The great importance of Fort Canby as a point at which coast fortifications must be maintained is conceded, and improvements in post grounds and buildings, that they may be rendered comfortable for or at least meet the exigencies required by a permanent garrison, should be made. All land at present available for post purposes is the very narrow strip between the base of the hills and high-water mark. This does not give space or facilities for tactical instruction, the observance of ceremonies, or even for the convenient arrangement of the necessary post buildings and an efficient police. Should certain small islands in the tide lands some 200 yards to the front be connected by a continuous narrow wharf, or sea wall on piers, with the projecting points of high land which extend into Bakers Bay and the inclosed space, be filled, the desired additional ground would thereby be secured, and the sewage now deposited on the sands to await the present unsatisfactory action of the tide would be at once carried away. The execution of such a project would be attended by a considerable expenditure of money, but it is believed to be quite essential for the interests of the service and in the direction of a wise economy. It is practicable and will be investigated to ascertain the cost of carrying it out. The Canby water supply, heretofore scant, has thus far this year been abundant, notwithstanding the present very dry season. There the engine, tanks, and other appliances used in the water system of Fort Townsend were placed and have given the results which were anticipated. Funds for repairing the pipe lines have been furnished, and if the cisterns recommended sometime since can be constructed, the post will be supplied with sufficient water at any season of the year for all necessary purposes.



The dispute over land lines between Boise Barracks and citizens of Boise, which has existed for some time, has been satisfactorily settled. The reservation has been resurveyed and the corrected boundaries published in orders. Its limits are now so fixed and marked that questions of title can not hereafter arise. The new water system, by which water is piped from the mountain springs to the barracks, has proved a success. The appearance of the post has greatly improved since last year because of the freshness produced by the slight irrigation that the system makes possible. Present indications point to the permanency of this post. The section of country within easy reach, and the possible demands for troops therein, suggests the practicability of an addition to the garrison, which should really consist of a battalion of cavalry or infantry, that it might be effective when summoned for detached duty and have proper numerical strength for efficient instruction.

The long-continued uncertainty attending the determination of the question of title to the site upon which Vancouver Barracks stands has prevented or deferred many needed improvements to buildings and grounds. The extended litigation in this matter, affecting 430 of the 640 acres which comprise the reservation, and to which the corporation of the Catholic bishop of Nesqually and representative officers of the United States Army were joined as parties, recently terminated in a decision of the Supreme Court wherein the claim of the Government was sustained. The history of this controversy and the former proceedings taken by the Catholic Church to have its supposed legal demands duly confirmed covers a period of more than forty years—commencing prior to the date when the reservation was formally declared and set aside by the President for military purposes, though not before it was occupied by troops. The demands were based on the Congressional act of 1848 establishing the Territorial government of Oregon, which granted to Indian missionary societies having stations within its boundaries title to the land actually occupied and used by them for missionary work to the extent of 640 acres. To this amount (a large portion of which included the most desirable part of the present military reserve) the corporation asserted its ownership, claiming to have been in occupation at the time the act was passed, and holding under the former rights of the Hudson Bay Company, which had long before been in actual possession of it and a tract of adjoining territory. It filed its notice of claim with the surveyor-general of Oregon in 1853, and the application finally resulted in a decision rendered by the Secretary of the Interior in 1872, to the effect that it was entitled to only the fraction of an acre of land where a certain church stood which it was accustomed to use. It continued, however, in occupation of this and other portions of the reservation for some fifteen additional years, when, in obedience to War Department directions, it was forcibly dispossessed by the military authorities, whereupon it petitioned the United States district court for an injunction, praying at the same time for a decree of title and a surrender of possession of the 430 acres sought. This suit was brought in February, 1887, and terminated in the Supreme Court decision the present year, as above stated. The effect of this conclusive action upon the finding of the Secretary of the Interior, that the corporation is entitled to the fractional part of an acre of the reservation land, is not clearly and conclusively shown in the reported opinion of the court, nor has it been ascertained whether a patent for the piece has ever been tendered and accepted. It would appear from the court's rulings on the main point submitted by the plaintiff, and upon which it relied for ultimate success, that such finding was held to be erroneous.

This point, briefly stated, was to the effect that the Secretary, whose prerogative and duty it was to decide facts in public-land controversies, had duly found the fact of sufficient use and occupancy within the meaning of the act of 1848 by awarding to plaintiff a portion of the land in dispute, and hence, that fact established, the law decreed the plaintiff entitled to recover the entire amount claimed. The court held that both occupancy and amount might be questions of fact and the finding of the one was as much within the province of the Secretary as the other; and, while conceding his power to determine conclusively all facts arising in matters affecting the public lands, held that the kind or extent of occupancy which the statute intended as sufficient to satisfy its conditions, and thereby gain the privileges which it conferred, involved a question of law upon which a decision of the Secretary of the Interior was reviewable by the courts. Taking this question into consideration, it held that the land, at the passage of the act of 1848, was in the possession of the Hudson Bay Company; that the plaintiff could have been only a tenant at will or by sufferance of the company, and that such tenancy did not constitute that extent of use and occupancy which the statute contemplated as sufficient to carry a grant of land. Furthermore, it appeared in evidence before the court that the buildings and improvements, on the use of which in 1848 the plaintiff relied to establish the occupancy required by law, had been since appraised by Government as the property of the Hudson Bay Company, which had received pay for them out of the appropriation of \$650,000 made in 1870 to liquidate its possessory rights and claims in the United States. To be sure, the decision of the Secretary of the Interior had not been appealed, but quietly remained uncontroverted for a number of years, and the forcible eviction on the part of Government constituted the basis and was the direct cause of the suit upon which the Supreme Court gave its opinion; still that decision so entered into the case of the plaintiff as to become a very material point in the controversy, and therefore was necessarily a subject for review and opinion if it was not definitely passed upon. Besides, the plaintiff petitioned for a decree of title and the surrender of possession of the entire 430 acres of land of which the parcel awarded by the Secretary formed part, and was denied in all things asked for. Hence it would seem that all questions regarding the title to the reservation and every portion of it had been judicially determined and that no further legal complications regarding it could arise. The department authorities will hold such to be its condition unless instructed to the contrary. This final settlement of a long disputed question of adverse title to the military reservation, admirably located for the convenience of troops and for their legitimate employment within this Northwestern country, upon which large expenditures of money for army purposes have been made, is of great advantage to the Government, since the importance of the post is admitted and its desired permanency secured. Properly situated to contain one of the large garrisons of the future which the policy of the War Department has in contemplation, it can now with safety be improved and developed.

In my last annual report I recommended that the garrisons at Fort Spokane and Sherman be concentrated in or near the city of Spokane, and that those posts be abandoned as stations for troops; also that Fort Townsend be given up and its garrison removed to Magnolia Bluff, near Seattle. Further consideration and the experience of the past year confirm my impressions that such action would be for the good of the service and the best interests of the section of country should the employment of troops in the enforcement of the laws be required.

Through legislation and the efforts of the citizens of Spokane the consummation of the first measure now rests in the wise discretion of the War Department. The second has been partially effected by the abandonment of Fort Townsend, made necessary on account of the destruction by fire of its barracks. It is, I think, generally conceded that a garrison should be maintained on Puget Sound, but there seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the particular locality at which it should be placed. The numerical strength of the Army will permit only a very small force to be held in that section, and that should be concentrated at the point which offers the best advantages for the efficient performance of the duties which may possibly be required of it. These may demand resistance to foreign aggression, or assistance during internal disturbances to restore conditions of peace and order. Adequate protection of the interests and property of the inhabitants of the Sound from the possible attacks of an active foreign enemy would seem to call for a line of defense at the Sound's entrance, such as strong defensive works upon the excellently situated military reservation of Marrowstone Point, assisted by fortifications at Admiralty Head and the bluffs in rear of Point Wilson, would give; also fortifications at Double and Foul-weather bluffs and Tala Point as a second barrier; also another (and by nature a much stronger line than the first), with Magnolia Bluff as its principal station, and the fortifications which the Army Fortification Board has recommended to be constructed at various near points for the protection of the expensive naval improvements at Port Orchard, as supports. All of these necessities can not be met with the military strength at hand. Only initiatory action can be taken, and that should be such as present exigencies demand for the protection of the more important Sound cities and the Government interests which center about the Port Orchard dry dock, and which the system of defense recommended by the Fortification Board fully meets. In that system 25 acres of the boldest portion of the bluff, with heavy fortifications thereon, are imperative, and what better location for the present settlement of a garrison could be found? Other advantages of the location as a point of defense at which troops should be stationed have been presented in previous reports and need not be repeated here, but its importance as a most desirable situation for a military post may be strongly supported, leaving entirely unconsidered its admirable defensive features. Presenting the readiest and speediest means of movement to all the principal inhabited parts of that section, the center of that magnificent stretch of country which skirts the Sound, a bold promontory of the mainland and not separated from the interior by deep-water obstructions, contiguous to competing lines of railways, it seems to me to offer more inducements for selection as a military post from which to call troops to act in civil disturbances than any other spot in Washington west of the Cascade Range of mountains. Troops in that portion of territory should be so placed as to be available both for resistance to outside attack and to give assistance in internal disorders, and this twofold requirement should not be lost sight of in fixing upon a locality for their permanent station.

Considerable labor has been expended in looking after the unused military reservations of the department to ascertain accurately their boundaries and to arrest interference by squatters. Between the years 1857 and 1890 43 reservations were declared along the main shore lines of western Washington and on San Juan Islands, only 2 of which have ever been occupied by troops. Search has developed the fact that some of these are entirely covered by perfected claims which had their incep-

tion prior to dates of declaration. Others (their uses for military purposes not being apparent) have been relinquished or turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition. Of the forty-three, twenty-nine still remain, but many of the remaining ones are so cut up by private land titles arising through donation claims and erroneous surveys as to be comparatively worthless. Their condition, as far as could be ascertained from department notes and reports and a cursory examination of the records of the land office at Olympia, were reported a short time since, when recommendations for the transfer of a number to the Interior Department were made. Orders relinquishing 4 in the Narrows of the Sound were issued, but it is believed that others can be given up without detriment to the service. Under instructions issued late last fall the acting engineer officer of the department, with a small detachment, is now making a careful examination of their condition as regards boundaries, titles, illegal interference, and occupation. It is probable that upon some of the older and most important ones squatters will be found who have been in possession for many years and who have made quite extensive improvements, and if so the necessary action will be taken. At the mouth of the Columbia River and on the military reservations of Sand Island and Scarborough Head—both very important reservations and necessary to be retained intact—attention has been attracted to the recent action of supposed trespassers, who have been properly instructed to withdraw from the Government land within a brief period of time. When the necessary information with regard to all of these reservations which is now being sought is obtained, full report will be submitted.

Much valuable information regarding the topographical features of central Idaho was obtained from the reconnoitering detachments under Lieutenants Leyden and Elliott, of the Fourth Infantry and Fourth Cavalry, respectively, which were sent into that section of country last summer. It was ascertained by them that previous information regarding it was very inaccurate and that even the courses of rivers and the main divides had been erroneously reported. Lieutenant Elliott's party, which penetrated the country far up the Bitter Root Mountains and south of the Lolo trail, encountered a heavy fall of snow early in September and was obliged to retrace its steps rapidly to obtain grazing for its animals. The old Lolo trail, traversed by the Lewis and Clarke expedition and subsequently by miners by which to enter Montana, has not been used for a number of years and in some places is nearly obliterated, and the country on either side of it has never been previously explored to any extent. It is a matter for surprise that so little has hitherto been known concerning it. The information obtained corrects many faulty impressions and will prove of value should it become necessary to operate in that territory for any purpose.

#### INDIANS.

Last year I remarked, when referring to Indian affairs, that "for the first time in the history of this military department there is nothing to report on this subject. The Indian population has not created any disturbance, nor been the cause of any hostility which called for the intervention of the Army." The remark is still true in so far as any Indian hostile intent against white inhabitants is concerned. As shown in preceding pages of this report, troops have been sent to agencies to assist in upholding the authority of agents and in preserving the constituted conditions of peace and order which have been and will for an

indefinite time be more or less threatened by excitement produced through the practical application of the allotment laws, but the military service which has been and may in the future be required in such emergencies will probably be of slight importance in so far as danger to citizens beyond Indian reservation lines is concerned. It would seem from present indications that the service which troops will be called upon to render will be in the interest and for the protection of the Indian instead of the white man, and from this aspect of the subject I would respectfully call the attention of the War Department authorities to the condition of the Indians known as the Columbia River bands, concerning whom I wrote last April. According to a recent enumeration, made by an officer detailed to take it, they number 918, of whom 284 are men. They are scattered in small bands along the Columbia between Pasco, Washington, and the eastern slope of the Cascade Range of mountains, a distance of about 165 miles. Upon the ratification of the Governor Stevens treaties of 1855 most of them removed to reservations, but soon returned to the river, where they have since lived (and have the right to remain under treaty stipulations), procuring subsistence in part by fishing and in part from farming or laboring for the white inhabitants residing near. Having little in common with the reservation Indians, the agents have only slight knowledge concerning them. They appear to entertain the belief that they are subject to army control and frequently apply to these headquarters and at military posts for redress or relief. These Indians are entitled to the benefits of the homestead and allotment laws. Many have endeavored to avail themselves of these privileges, and by the advice and assistance of army officers and the land office authorities some have acquired land. Others, notably those living near the mouth of Rock and Alder creeks, made selections of lands and settled thereon, but, ignorant of the action which the laws required in order to complete their claims, failed to make their holdings good. They complain that white men dispossess them and seize upon their improvements and fishing privileges. Doubtless they have suffered a good deal and require aid and protection. The difficulty seems to be that they settle on unincumbered land without any knowledge of the section lines of the surveys which have been made, never seek to have the boundaries of their claims adjusted thereto, and fail to file at the land office an intelligent paper. In presenting these facts at considerable length last April I asked that I be permitted to send a competent surveyor and interpreter among these Indians to securely settle them on such definitely described parts of sections of the unincumbered land as they might choose and thereupon to assist them in filing their claims properly—the only extra Government expense to attend these proceedings to be the compensation of the interpreter. I consider the rendering of such assistance very important both to the Indians and also to the white neighborhoods in which they are living, and respectfully renew my application.

#### TROOPS—STRENGTH, CONDITION, EFFICIENCY, AND DISCIPLINE.

The mean numerical strength of the department in officers and enlisted men for the last fifteen years has been 1,630, and during the year just past it has been 1,651. This force has been adequate to meet all calls involving detached or other duty. Could it be more conveniently placed, and as recommended in this and former reports, its efficiency would be increased, and its strength ample probably to answer all demands which conditions and circumstances in this extreme northwestern country

would present for several successive years. There, however, appears to be a strong desire on the part of citizens having pecuniary interests in Alaska for the establishment there of one or more military stations. I do not know how extended have been the efforts to accomplish that end, and I do not perceive any urgent necessity for their favorable consideration. The civil government created by the act of Congress of 1884, and the Treasury Department, acting through its marines, its agents, and the force held at Sitka, exercise successful supervision over the affairs of the Territory. Although its fishing and mining interests are gradually becoming more extensive and considerable capital is now being invested, its increasing white population is not permanently domiciled and apparently never will be. The Territory at one time constituted a distinct military department, having a force of about 300 men scattered at five different locations (a garrison at Sitka having been maintained for ten years), but it was merged into the Department of the Columbia in 1870, and in 1877 all troops were withdrawn. The experiment was without compensating advantages, though at the time the Territory had no established civil government, and since then neither the increase in population nor the money investments made have produced a state of affairs there which requires the return of permanent garrisons. Without them the present department force appears to be adequate to meet all probable contingencies of the service.

The mean enlisted strength of the department for the last fiscal year has been somewhat greater than that of any other year since 1887. It numbered on June 30, 1895, 1,559 men, and on June 30, 1894, 1,431; there being a gain during the period of 632 and a loss of 504. Outside of the increase caused by the transfer of a company of infantry from Fort Leavenworth to Vancouver Barracks and the taking up of 17 men from desertion, the gain is due to enlistments, of which there were 555—320 of which (57 per cent of the whole number) were made in this department, and of the 320, 157 were regimental. The bulk of the loss was occasioned of course by discharges, of which 403 were given—26 per cent of the mean enlisted strength of the command. It is noticed that only 40.6 per cent of the discharges were given for expiration of service, while 28 per cent were granted on application for furlough and discharge upon the termination of three years' service. Five and four-tenths per cent of the discharges were purchased, 4.4 per cent were given for disability, and 7.1 per cent under sentences of courts-martial. Nearly all the remaining losses were due to desertions, of which there were 67 (71 according to returns, but 4 occurred in June, 1894), giving an increase of 7 in number over the preceding year, with no perceptible increase in percentage—a yearly rate less doubtless than ever before in the history of the department.

The ascertained causes of desertions through boards called under the provisions of army regulation 117 will be found in the accompanying report of the acting judge-advocate. In the majority of cases the boards confessed inability to discover valid reasons, which are as numerous as are the influences of the unpleasant features of army life upon the varied characteristics of a small class of soldiers who are unrestrained from committing crime by any sense of honor, and which are, too, extremely variable in consecutive years at the same stations and under like circumstances. For instance, comparing results in different regimental organizations, we discover in the last as compared with the preceding year an increase of 20 per cent of desertions in the Fourth Cavalry, a decrease of 50 per cent in the Fifth Artillery, a decrease of 30 per cent in the Fourth Infantry, and an increase of 60

per cent in the Fourteenth Infantry—the average per cent of all desertions for the last year in these organizations, according to ratio of strength represented, being 6.1 for the Fourth Cavalry, 5.2 for the Fifth Artillery and Fourteenth Infantry, and 2.6 for the Fourth Infantry. Comparing posts, an equally unexplained showing is found. There has been a decrease of 80 per cent at Fort Spokane, of 50 per cent at Fort Canby, an increase of 20 per cent at Fort Walla Walla, Vancouver, and Boise Barracks, of 60 per cent at Fort Sherman, and 130 per cent at Fort Townsend. Another year the figures may be reversed, the results depending largely on the character of recruits received and the outside influences which attract them. Fewer deserters are now arrested and delivered to the military authorities than formerly, owing, it is believed, to the recent reduction in the amount of apprehension money allowed.

If the infrequency of confinements and court-martial trials is an indication of discipline, the troops of the department, when measured by that standard, are gradually improving. Mean enlisted strength taken into the computation, it is ascertained that confinements for the year ended last June were 20 per cent less than for the previous year and that there were 21 per cent fewer trials by courts-martial. The number of general court-martial cases was 7 per cent less and there was a large reduction in trials by inferior courts; and yet, notwithstanding this reduction in confinements and trials, there was a difference of only 9 per cent in the number of men tried by all courts between the total of each of the two years considered. These seemingly contradictory statements are reconciled by the fact that many men are confined and tried more than once during the computed period. For instance, in the last year 26 per cent of the men tried were tried more than once, and some five or six times. The percentage of men of the garrison of each post tried by courts-martial of every kind during last year was, for Fort Canby, Vancouver Barracks, and Fort Spokane, less than 30 of mean strength, for Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks, 38, and for Fort Walla Walla, 54, which is a marked reduction in Forts Canby, Sherman, and Spokane, a slight reduction in Boise and Vancouver Barracks, and an increase of 8 per cent in Fort Walla Walla. This ratio at every one of the posts might still appear large, but it should be remembered that the great majority of cases tried by courts only involved very short illegal absences or slight infractions of discipline, offenses which in former years would be met either by reprimand or a brief confinement in the guardhouse and release without trial.

In March a detailed system of practical instruction was prescribed, which went into effect on April 1. The orders prescribing it directed the kind and extent of practice which should be had in every month of the practice season, ending with October, for each arm of the service concerned. The absence of detached duty has enabled the troops to prosecute the course and become efficient in tactical exercises and maneuvers in so far as strength of garrisons would permit. During the ensuing two months marches, camping, escort and outpost duty, attack and defense of positions, with attendant reconnoissance and hasty intrenchments, will be practiced. Field notes, sketches, journals, and maps of routes traveled will be submitted, with reports on the character of marches and nature of exercises. These exercises must for the most part be conducted by posts independently of each other, as transportation by rail is not available and the amount of post transportation at hand for such purposes is limited. I do not, however, place much importance on the training acquired in a camp maintained for



several successive days, as for two or three weeks at a time. The interest of officers and men so situated quickly diminishes and soon is lost. The march and bivouac, with troops divided into separate forces and marching in the same neighborhood with hostile intent, uniting occasionally for practice in a camp of very short duration, give the best results. This is possible for most of the garrisons of the department which may keep within a radius of 20 or 30 miles from the posts and so circumstanced that they can be readily supplied and can repeat their field exercises several times during the fall months of the year.

Since July 1 I have visited all of the posts of the department and inspected all with the exception of Fort Walla Walla, where time did not permit of a sufficiently extended stay for the full performance of that duty. I inspected it very completely the latter part of June, 1894, and on this latter occasion had only opportunity to witness a review and look through the barracks. It would have been more satisfactory had the visits been deferred until later, when troops would have received the full benefits of the season's post instruction. The troops, however, made a satisfactory appearance, showed careful instruction in tactical exercises, and at some of the posts displayed a marked proficiency therein.

All commanding officers have been active in the interests of Government, and their troops are in a good state of discipline. The posts are economically administered. Department instructions were given regarding reported expenditures as affecting property accountability, and the attention of commanding officers was called to the necessity of a more rigid supervision on their part in this matter, as in some instances considerable "surplus" property was found which, responsible officers were ordered to restore to the papers.

Theoretical instruction was pursued for six months of the year, commencing on November 1 and extending to April 30. For officers two recitations each week, each of an hour's duration, were prescribed, and the subjects given for investigation were for the most part those a knowledge of which is necessary to pass successfully the promotion examinations. The courses of study pursued in lyceums and the work accomplished in lyceums and schools are shown in Exhibits 4 and 6 of the report of the assistant adjutant-general, hereto appended.

#### THE STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Officers of the personal, department, and general staff serving at these headquarters have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction, and have rendered that support and willing assistance which have prevented friction in all official transactions. The late reduction in number of department staff officers, while it has thrown more labor upon some, especially the assistant adjutant-general and the representative of my personal staff, has not in anywise retarded the prompt execution of business. The pay department has had but two representatives, and although all garrisons are required to be paid monthly, the payments have been promptly made. The supply departments have been economically administered. The chief commissary of subsistence is also the purchasing commissary for the principal articles comprising the established ration, as well as for many of the subsistence stores kept for sale. Purchases in this market permit frequent and small shipments at the least cost of transportation, affording fresh articles for consumption and avoiding loss through damage and waste. The loss of stores in the past year through condemnation because of deterioration is practically nothing, and a comparison of results of



several past years shows a great reduction in prices, singularly so in the item of flour, the cost of which last year was only 45 per cent of what it was in 1883. Beef, too, cost less last year than ever before, and was only 52 per cent of its cost in 1885. The quartermaster's department shows a much greater gradual decrease of expenditure. The average of its total yearly expenditure for fifteen years was \$404,457. In 1881 it was \$600,409, and last year \$206,941—\$40,000 less than for any previous year, although an extra \$10,000 was paid out for the transportation of troops in the emergency service. The strength in numbers of the department military force has remained about the same through all this period, and was greater last year than usual; but scattered garrisons have been united and nearly all are placed on competing lines of railroads, thereby saving the large sums which were formerly paid out for wagon transportation. In this item alone, which was at one time more than \$250,000, there is a reduction of 70 per cent. Attention is respectfully invited to the fact that while the average yearly expenditure for the last fifteen years for the barracks and quarters of the posts of the department was upward of \$48,000, that for last year was but \$16,370, and for the present year will be considerably less still. For the past three years the average was but \$24,832. In the desire to meet the demands of this section of country a considerable share of future appropriations for barracks and quarters might therefore, with good reason, be employed in improving its present permanent posts and in the erection of the new ones which it seems expediency, wisdom, and necessity call for.

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

E. S. OTIS,

*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

*Washington, D. C.*

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## REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. JAMES W. FORSYTH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

*San Francisco, August 25, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in this department during the past year:

By virtue of assignment by the President I assumed command of the department on November 22, 1894.

Company C, Tenth Infantry, was relieved from duty in the department and left San Diego Barracks on October 5, 1894, by rail en route to Fort Sill, Okla.

Company H, First Infantry, changed station from Angel Island to San Diego Barracks, leaving the former on October 2 and arriving at the latter on October 3, 1894.

Company B, First Infantry, on June 24 last changed station from Angel Island to Benicia Barracks, and Company E, First Infantry, on the same day changed station from Benicia Barracks to Angel Island.

Pursuant to instructions of the Lieutenant-General of the Army, dated March 21 last, Troop K, Fourth Cavalry, Capt. Alexander Rodgers commanding, left the Presidio of San Francisco on May 9 for the Yosemite National Park for the purpose of protecting the same from trespass, under instructions received from the Interior Depart-

ment, and arrived at the park on May 21; and Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, left the Presidio of San Francisco on May 9 for the performance of similar duty in the Sequoia and General Grant national parks, and arrived there on the 29th of that month. These troops have since continued in effective performance of the duties specified.

Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 105, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1888, all the available troops in the department, consisting of the First Infantry (except Company H), Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery, and Troops B and C, Fourth Cavalry, were assembled at Monterey, Cal., on July 16 for the purpose of instruction in camp duties and the minor operations of war under my supervision.

Instruction in this camp was not completed until August 19, which was too late to admit of a satisfactory report of the work done being incorporated herewith. A supplementary report will be made as soon as it can be prepared.

Pursuant to the provisions of General Orders, No. 18, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, I have personally inspected all the troops in the department except Troop I, Fourth Cavalry, at the Sequoia Park, and Company H, First Infantry, at San Diego Barracks. I have not had an opportunity to inspect these two organizations since the publication of General Orders, No. 18, but expect to do so as soon as practicable.

I have not yet become thoroughly acquainted with the personnel of my command, but, so far as I was able to judge in the inspections made, officers and men are efficient in the performance of their duties and are satisfactorily drilled and instructed, supplies are properly distributed, proper care is taken in the purchase and preservation of public property, and proper economy is exercised in all public expenditures.

A statement presenting the methods and indicating results of the instruction had at the lyceums of the several posts is attached hereto, marked Exhibit A.

The condition in respect to discipline has been excellent. For the year ended June 30, 1895, there was a marked decrease in the per cent of desertions over that of each of the two years preceding, as is shown in Exhibit G to Document A.

The report of target practice in small-arms firing, not attached hereto, will be forwarded at the close of the practice season.

The heavy artillery practice of the batteries of the Fifth Artillery at the Presidio of San Francisco, Alcatraz Island, and Fort Mason has been satisfactory.

The annual firing practice of Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery, is now being had at Monterey, and it is my intention that Light Battery F shall make a march of instruction in September or October, when its practice will be had. A fire broke out in the gun shed of the latter battery about 2 o'clock a. m. on June 19. The entire shed was destroyed, together with most of its contents, except the new guns stored there. The gun carriages were rendered entirely unserviceable. It is expected that the battery will be refitted at an early date.

For particulars relating to administration in the several staff departments and recommendations by their chiefs on duty at these headquarters, attention is requested to their reports herewith transmitted, as follows:

Col. O. D. Greene, adjutant-general.

Lieut. Col. William H. Bell, chief commissary of subsistence.

Lieut. Col. J. V. D. Middleton, medical director.

Lieut. Col. Amos S. Kimball, chief quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, judge-advocate.

Maj. Alfred E. Bates, chief paymaster.

First Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, aid-de-camp, inspector of small-arms practice, acting engineer officer and in charge of the office of the inspector of artillery.

First Lieut. Frank Greene, chief signal officer.

Very respectfully,

JAMES W. FORSYTH,  
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

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### REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. Z. R. BLISS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,  
*San Antonio, August 22, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this department:

In obedience to General Orders, No. 27, Adjutant-General's Office, on April 30, 1895, I assumed command of the Department of Texas the 18th of May, relieving Brig. and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton. There has been nothing in the condition of affairs in this department, or on the boundary requiring special activity of the troops, and their movements have been confined to the usual practice marches, which are reported in detail by the adjutant-general of the department.

Owing to the damaged condition of the barracks at Fort Bliss, Companies A and C, Eighteenth Infantry, were transferred to Fort Sam Houston. Troop G, Seventh Cavalry, was relieved from outpost duty at Eagle Pass and returned to Fort Clark November 16, 1894. Troop B, Fifth Cavalry, was on outpost duty at Eagle Pass until May 15, 1895, when it was relieved by Troop F, which is still there. Troop B returned to its station at Fort Clark May 15. The presence of a detachment of cavalry at camp near Edinburg being considered no longer necessary, it was returned to Fort Ringgold June 13, 1895.

On the 29th of May I started to inspect the troops and posts on the lower Rio Grande, as directed by General Orders, No. 18, current series, Adjutant-General's Office. I found them in good condition, the troops well drilled and instructed, and well and promptly supplied with subsistence and quartermaster stores of excellent quality, and all post commanders expressed themselves as well satisfied with the quantity and quality of supplies received. These remarks are also true in regard to all the posts in the department.

The quarters and troops at Fort McIntosh are in excellent condition. They have a good post garden, which is irrigated from tanks in the post. The only special requirements of this post are an oil house and magazine, which should be supplied as soon as practicable. I proceeded from Fort McIntosh by rail to Hebbronville, and thence by ambulance about 80 miles to Fort Ringgold. The barracks and quarters are in fine condition. The plan of the barracks is considered especially good and convenient in every respect. There is some danger that the Rio Grande may cut its way through into a lagoon on the Mexican side of the river and follow an old river bed, leaving Fort Ringgold about 3 miles from water. In case this occurs, the garrison will have to depend

on well water, which, it is believed, can be obtained in abundance and of good quality, but it will require the expenditure of quite a sum of money. I proceeded to Fort Brown from Ringgold by boat. The river was low and the navigation of it difficult, but we made the distance of 300 miles by the river in three days. The distance between the two posts by wagon road is 110 miles, but in the season of rains this road is almost impassable for wagons and in the dry season is very hot and extremely dusty. In an ordinary stage of water the steamboat makes the trip from Brown to Ringgold in about five days. There is but one boat on the river, and, owing to the high charges of the Mexican authorities, it does not land on the Mexican side, except occasionally when there is enough freight at a landing to warrant the payment of \$100 for the privilege.

There is a fine Mexican regiment of cavalry at Reynosa, Mexico, opposite Edinburg, and the commanding officer, Colonel Mainero, has been extremely courteous to our officers passing through his district, and has rendered valuable assistance when required. Between Ringgold and Brown the river has made a cut-off, leaving quite a large tract of land that was formerly on the south side of the river now on the north. This is Mexican territory, and over it the Mexican flag floats. This changing of the course of the river, and consequently of the international boundary, putting perhaps a Mexican ranch on the north side of the river or an American one on the south side, may lead to unpleasant complications in regard to smugglers and other violators of law. The barracks and quarters at Fort Brown are in rather poor condition and need repairs. It is garrisoned by two troops of the Fifth Cavalry. The troops seemed in good condition and satisfied with their station. The hospital is a fine building. One set of barracks is used as a commissary storehouse, two are occupied by troops, and the others vacant. This fort is almost directly opposite Matamoras, which is the terminus of the narrow-gauge railroad that extends from Matamoras to San Miguel, Mexico, about 25 miles below Fort Ringgold. It is an important point, and the garrison should never be below its present strength, but, on the contrary, should be increased.

The Rio Grande has gradually encroached on the city of Brownsville and on the military reservation, until the administration building at Fort Brown is only 4 or 5 feet from the water, and unless some remedy is soon applied the building, a very fine one, will fall into the river; it is expected to do so at the next high water. Several efforts have been made by the United States Government to prevent the encroachment of the river on the American side, but so far without success. The subject has received careful attention from the International Water Boundary Commission, who have carefully inspected the river and banks, and I believe the wing dams and jetties proposed by them, if carefully put in and guarded, will prevent any further damage. There is a large lagoon on the military reservation, a former channel of the river. This lagoon is only about 50 yards from the river, which is gradually approaching it. Should it cut its way into this lagoon it would do great damage to the reservation and perhaps destroy the national cemetery. I was told by the mayor of the city of Brownsville and some of its prominent citizens that they would make no objections to any works the Government saw fit to put in in front of the city or along the bank for 3 miles above the city. The boundary commission has made its report on this part of the river, and I believe the works proposed will solve the question, and if soon erected and kept in repair they will prevent any further encroachments of the river at that point. The

United States has at last acquired title to the land at Fort Brown and owns a large reservation there. Fort Brown controls the navigable portion of the Rio Grande, and is the only point on the coast in that vicinity where supplies can be landed by ships. There is a railroad from Brownsville to Point Isabel, and one on the Mexican side of the river from Matamoras to San Miguel, Mexico. Though the strategic importance of this point has been diminished by the construction of railroads into Mexico at Laredo, Eagle Pass, and El Paso, it is still of very great importance and should be properly garrisoned. The buildings are old and not comfortable. In view of these facts, I would respectfully recommend that a post be built there, on a proper location, for four companies, two of infantry and two of cavalry. The post will be occupied as long as the present boundary exists, and the troops there should be placed in durable and comfortable quarters.

Although there were no complaints by officers or men at the posts on the lower Rio Grande, I believe, in view of the great and long-continued heat of that section of country, that the same troops should not be kept there more than two years without a change of station.

I returned to San Antonio, Tex., July 12.

On July 25 I proceeded by rail to Fort Clark and inspected that post, and found it in excellent condition. On the 26th I proceeded by rail to Fort Bliss, arriving on the 27th, and inspected. The buildings of the post, which were badly cracked and damaged generally by the storm of April last, are undergoing repairs and will soon be ready for occupancy. The garrison should then be increased to four companies. The post is in excellent condition, is on a high and dry plateau, and has an abundant supply of pure water, obtained from wells near the post; one well is 280 feet deep, and one 320. The quarters are very fine. The post is situated at an important point on the boundary, and should be a very desirable station. The storm, with wind at nearly 90 miles an hour, which damaged the buildings, was a very unusual one, and now that the walls have been strengthened it is believed that no further trouble will be experienced.

I arrived at Fort Hancock on the 29th of July and inspected that post. This post is garrisoned by a troop of the Seventh Cavalry, Captain Jackson's. The quarters are very fine, and the garrison and post were in excellent condition. It is in the valley of the Rio Grande and subject to partial overflow from the river.

The water pipes at this post have rusted out in many places and are so covered with rust through the entire length that they prevent the free flow of water, and in case of fire the water supply would be of no practical value. They should be replaced by new ones at an early date.

The large and important post of Sam Houston is in excellent condition. The disposal of sewage is an important question, and will only be satisfactorily solved when the post system of sewerage is connected with the San Antonio system. This matter is now under consideration.

The increased range of the new infantry arms has rendered new or extended rifle ranges necessary at all the posts, and there is great difficulty in finding suitable grounds for them at reasonable prices and convenient to the posts. This matter is under consideration and will be reported upon as soon as anything definite has been decided.

The troops were never so well housed, clothed, or fed as they are now—the bathing facilities, reading rooms, exchange, amusement rooms, and outdoor sports and recreations are luxuries that few of the enlisted men ever enjoyed before enlisting; the duties are not irksome, and they have greater liberty than ever before; still they desert. The number

of desertions in the year 1893-94 was 84; in last year, 1894-95, the number was 120, an increase of nearly 50 per cent, while the number of apprehensions and trials were much less last year than year before.

The fault is not in the service, but must be looked for on the outside. Many young soldiers do not like the restraint of military life, and in many cases long for home and its surroundings. These things bear harder on the American-born country boy than on any other class, and are almost the only causes that lead that class to desert. Not much more in the way of food, clothing, and liberty can be given them to make them contented, and desertion will only stop when the certainty of apprehension and the certainty of severe and adequate punishment will cause them to prefer to accept the inconveniences and annoyances of the life of a soldier rather than suffer the disgrace and punishment which should be sure to follow desertion.

The following officers have been on duty at these headquarters, and attention is respectfully invited to their very full and valuable reports:

Maj. Arthur MacArthur, jr., assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. Francis J. Kernan, acting judge-advocate.

Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Smith, chief quartermaster.

Maj. John F. Weston, chief commissary of subsistence.

Col. Francis L. Town, medical director.

Col. Charles M. Terrell, chief paymaster.

Second Lieut. William J. Glasgow, First Cavalry, aid-de-camp, acting engineer officer.

Maj. Clarence E. Dutton, chief ordnance officer.

Capt. Richard E. Thompson, chief signal officer.

First Lieut. Charles Dodge, jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, aid-de-camp, inspector of small-arms practice.

The report of the inspector of small-arms practice will be rendered when the practice is completed.

Very respectfully,

Z. R. BLISS,

*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

*Washington, D. C.*

## REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. J. J. COPPINGER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,

*Omaha, Nebr., August 28, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Department of the Platte, the command of which Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke transferred to me by direction of the President on May 17, 1895. It is proper to premise that a recital of actual military operations and movements of troops extends to the present date in this report. The 31st of July closes the account of other departmental affairs. The accompanying reports of the officers of the department staff, which under the recent change in the inspection system of the Army no longer includes an inspector-general, terminate also with the year ended on that date.

Pursuant to War Department orders, all of the Sixth Cavalry in this department, and all but 3 companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, embracing, exclusive of skeleton organizations, 7 troops and 5 companies, were transferred from the Department of the Platte to other departments during September, 1894. In accordance with instructions

from the same source, the post at Fort McKinney, Wyo., established in 1877, was abandoned on November 9, 1894, the bulk of the garrison going to Fort D. A. Russell; and the company of infantry on duty at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., maintained as a regular military station since the massacre of Chinese miners in September, 1885, was returned on September 30, 1894, to its proper command at Fort Logan, Colo., having been replaced by a detachment from Fort D. A. Russell, of which the camp is now a subpost.

This loss of troops is offset by gains as follows: Troop K, Ninth Cavalry, joined the headquarters of the regiment at Fort Robinson, Nebr., on October 6, 1894. During the same month all except 3 companies of the Twelfth Infantry came into the department, taking station at Fort Niobrara, Nebr. By the annexation, on the 23d ultimo, of an additional portion of South Dakota, including the post of Fort Meade to the department, its strength was further increased by the headquarters and 8 troops of the Eighth Cavalry.

The only disturbance in the department since the rendition of the last annual report which has necessitated the use of troops for its suppression occurred last month in the part of northwestern Wyoming known as the Jackson's Hole country. Although a detailed account of the nature of the trouble and of the movements and services of troops in connection therewith will soon be submitted, a résumé of the principal facts may not be out of place here.

Upon the representations of the governor of Wyoming and of the United States Indian agent at Fort Hall, Idaho, that a conflict was imminent in that country between the settlers there and a large body of Indians, of whom the bulk was reported to be Bannocks from the Fort Hall Reservation, an expedition consisting of a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of infantry, drawn from the posts of Forts Robinson and D. A. Russell, respectively, was sent by rail to Market Lake, Idaho, and thence marched to the scene of the difficulty for the purpose of preventing the threatened collision. The intervention of the troops had been expressly authorized by the War Department. The department commander accompanied the expedition.

When, on July 31, the troops arrived at Jackson's Hole the excitement promptly subsided. Upon their approach the most of the Indian hunting parties returned quietly and by the most direct route to the Fort Hall Reservation, not, however, without unwittingly causing some uneasiness to the settlers along the line of march. A number of peaceable hunters from the Lemhi Agency were started back to their reservation on August 11, by a scouting party under Lieutenant-Colonel Randall, Eighth Infantry. The troops are still in the field.

It appears that the refusal of the Indians to desist from hunting in Jackson's Hole and the adjacent country, the right to which is given them by a treaty provision paramount to any State law, on the one hand, and that on the other hand, the persistent action of the State and local authorities in arresting and punishing Indians for violating the game laws of Wyoming, aggravated by what I believe to have been the wholly unwarranted shooting, on the 12th of July, of some Indians who, with other male Indian prisoners, were trying to escape from their captors (a constable and a body of deputies) produced a feeling of mutual resentment in the Indians and whites and of general alarm, which gave rise to reports of bloody conflicts extensively published in the press. None of these, except the one of the shooting just mentioned, were afterwards verified.



The distribution of troops of the department is, on the whole, thought to be a judicious one. Of the five principal posts which it embraces, two are located near the Union Pacific Railway, crossing the country from east to west, and at points where the garrisons can also be quickly transported either to the north or south. The situation of the other posts is equally favorable, besides being within easy reach of the two reservations where the uprising of the Sioux in 1890-91 centered, they abut upon railways which connect two of the transcontinental systems. The troops at these posts may thus be said to be well placed for any service within or without the departmental lines that may be required of them. In order, however, that cavalry may be nearer the scene of the late difficulty in Jackson's Hole, as well as to increase the feeling of security in the settlements bordering the Wind River Reservation, some of the Indians living on which are said to manifest at times a restless spirit, I have detained two of the troops which formed part of the expedition to the Hole, at Fort Washakie, Wyo., a post situated about 147 miles from the Union Pacific Railway, and since last fall garrisoned by but one company of infantry. At least these two troops should, I think, be added to this garrison.

Since my accession to the command of the department I have had the opportunity not only of inspecting each of the several garrisons (though as regards Fort Meade the inspection was not an official one) but of observing for some weeks the marches and bivouacs of the squadron Ninth Cavalry under Major Chaffee. As the result of these personal observations, and from the reports of the War Department inspector so far received, I feel warranted in saying that as a rule the troops are well instructed, and otherwise in good condition for active service. To minor defects that were discovered the necessary remedies have been at once applied.

The regular drills have been pursued systematically and, so far as the size of each particular command would warrant, progressively up to the evolutions of the regiment. Though the battle exercises, which form a prominent feature of the present drill book, may be faulty in some respects, or fall short of a practicable representation of actual combats, they have without question served to stimulate interest in drill, and are in this particular superior to a system which was in the main limited to close-order movements and to ceremonials. It has been hitherto the custom at most posts to distribute several drills of not as a rule more than one hour's duration, and other military exercises, over different parts of the day, involving frequent and vexatious changes in dress and occupation, and withal tending to perfunctory performance. Experience has shown that better results are attainable by allotting the entire or major portion of the forenoon to purely military work, including gymnastics and field training, leaving the afternoon free for administrative duties and giving to those off duty a chance to engage in hunting, bicycling, and other sports calculated to make officers and soldiers more fit for their arduous vocation. Steps have therefore been taken to bring about such a division of labor in this department.

But exercises within the post limits, however comprehensive and well sustained, need to be supplemented by marching under conditions rendered necessary by war, for in war the march is the basis of all operations, and their success depends upon its prompt and complete performance. Accordingly, preparations had begun, prior to the commencement of the Jackson's Hole trouble, for practicing the troops in this all-important work, the extent of which was to be regulated by the size, composition, and location of the several garrisons. The projected



marches have been put off, in view of the possible necessity for additional troops in connection with the disturbance referred to, but there remains ample time for their execution, and all organizations other than those now in the field and at Fort Russell will be required to make a march of from 80 to 100 miles as if in the presence of an enemy. The practice will include concentration marches, the essential feature of which is to be strict conformance to the prescribed time of departure from and arrival at designated points. As serving to prepare them for the regular practice marches, it is my purpose to send the troops out, weather permitting, to a distance of 5 or 6 miles from their posts as often as once a week throughout six months of the year.

The limited target practice prescribed for the current season has been completed at Forts Niobrara, Russell, and Washakie, the results showing a slight falling off in the figure of merit, which may be ascribed to lack of familiarity with the new magazine gun. A battalion of the Second Infantry at Fort Omaha began its practice on the target range of the as yet unoccupied post of Fort Crook in May last, but was obliged to stop it, as a large percentage of the bullets was found to ricochet from the hill back of the butts, endangering life and property. It is thought that when the post shall be garrisoned this difficulty may be overcome for the short ranges by the erection of a parapet in rear of the butts and by terracing the hill. Meanwhile ground about 80 miles distant, on the Omaha and Winnebago Indian Reservation, which is suitable for the practice, has been kindly placed at the disposal of the regiment by the acting United States Indian agent in charge (Captain Beck, Tenth Cavalry), and arrangements for utilizing it for this purpose have been perfected. The target ranges at the other posts are reported as in good condition. At the cavalry posts of Forts Robinson and Meade the revolver practice has been finished, but the practice with the carbine is necessarily deferred until the troops shall be supplied with the new magazine arm. The report of the inspector of small-arms practice will be submitted upon the completion of the practice.

Instruction in signaling was carried on at all posts until the extent of proficiency required by the regulations was fully reached. At Fort Meade it has been even more comprehensive, all officers and men having, under separate instructors, become qualified to send and receive messages by flag and heliograph.

The requisite attention, as prescribed by regulations, has been given to the practical instruction of the members of the hospital corps and of the company bearers. The medical director's report shows that the general health of the command was excellent.

A statement of the work accomplished in the various post lyceums, which I regard on the whole as satisfactory, forms an exhibit of the report of the adjutant-general of the department. I am inclined to think, however, that the number of subjects embraced in the course of instruction at some of the posts was too large for a thorough study of each; that subjects such as the drill regulations, with which officers are kept familiar by daily practice, though included in the scope of the examination for promotion, might well be omitted, and that officers who have shown proficiency in a subject of limited range should not be made to go over it year after year, but ought instead to be required to give more attention to branches, such as minor operations of war and military history, which present a practically limitless field for profitable and original investigation.

Noncommissioned officers have received theoretical instruction at most if not all of the posts; but I am without sufficient information to

report upon the methods of and the advantages derived from these non-commissioned officers' schools, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated.

As regards the post schools I concur in the recommendation of the assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, which is to the effect that the time has come for limiting the subjects taught to such as are related to the military profession and for making proficiency in them an element to be considered in the making of promotions.

My recent inspections have strengthened my belief that, as regards sobriety, intelligence, and deportment at least, the enlisted personnel of our Army has greatly improved within the past ten years. It may be that the difficulty of obtaining employment resulting from the industrial depression from which the country is just beginning to recover has brought into the ranks a class of men superior to that generally found there. But the principal causes of the improvement, it is believed, are the better provision that is now made for the men's physical comfort, the higher standard that has been maintained in recruiting, together with the institution of the special regimental recruiting service, and lastly, the adjustment of penalties not only to the offenses but upon the basis of the previous records of the offenders, coupled with the rule authorizing their expulsion from the Army if the records exhibit certain convictions within a stated period.

A further elevation of the rank and file is, however, both feasible and desirable. It can, I think, be effected by forming the artisans required for the administration of posts into a separate corps, thus obviating the necessity for details for special duty from the combatant organizations, by dividing the privates into two classes, and by such a rearrangement of the rates of pay as will, without greatly swelling the total of the appropriation, give higher compensation to those of the first class as well as to the noncommissioned officers. Of all measures calculated to promote the efficiency of the service I deem the increase of the non-commissioned officers' pay the most important.

The judge-advocate's report shows that this year's percentage of summary court trials is slightly in excess of that for the previous year. This increase arises probably out of a growing tendency to refer every slight breach of discipline to the summary court for adjudication. I share the belief generally entertained that it would be well to empower company commanders by law to punish such lapses offhand, especially when, as is generally the case, they are admitted. Not only would the promptness of the punishment, the limit of which ought of course to be authoritatively fixed, add to its efficacy, but much time and trouble would thus be saved. I am also of opinion that, now that the troops are for the most part stationed at posts commanded by officers of rank and experience, our court-martial system might be simplified and discipline promoted by enlarging the jurisdiction of garrison courts and giving them power to sentence men to dishonorable discharge.

I invite attention to the report of the chief ordnance officer of the department, and concur in his recommendation that better provision be made at posts than hitherto for the storage and repair of ordnance stores. His views upon the important subjects of the "intrenching tool" and "battle ammunition supply" are especially worthy of careful consideration. I also believe officers with war service will agree with him, that the knapsack in any form is not acceptable to the American infantryman and that the most that can on campaigns be expected of the latter in the way of a substitute is to carry a roll consisting of shelter tent, blanket, and change of underclothing.

More or less dissatisfaction is expressed by cavalry officers in reference to the mounts that are being supplied their organizations under the present system. I refrain from commenting upon such expressions further than to record my conviction that complaints on this score will never cease until remount horses shall be procured, as are recruits, by the officers for whose commands they are intended. The success of the special regimental recruiting service has demonstrated the soundness of this principle.

With regard to barracks and other post buildings, I find that those at Fort Niobrara are well suited to the needs of the garrison; that at Forts Washakie, Robinson, and Russell some alterations, additions, and repairs are required, for which estimates have been or soon will be submitted, and that the buildings at Fort Omaha, though all but a few of them are greatly dilapidated, can be made to last until Fort Crook, which is admirably constructed save in regard to messing arrangements, shall be completed. The condition of the buildings at Fort Meade is such as to require early consideration. Most of the wooden structures, of which the post largely consists, are in an advanced state of decay. They are, moreover, unsuitable in shape and arrangement for the requirements of the garrison as well as ill adapted to the climate of the Black Hills region. If the post is to be maintained for an indefinite period, as I believe it must be, these buildings ought to be gradually replaced by others of brick or stone with fireproof roofs and modern improvements.

During the period covered by this report the subsistence, clothing, forage, and other supplies furnished the troops have been of good quality. The public wagons and teams, which, in my judgment, have been reduced in number at some posts below requirements, are reported as in satisfactory condition, except at Fort Russell, where some of the wagons, though still fit for post purposes, are said to be no longer suitable for field service.

Exchanges have been operated successfully (though, owing to the substitution of civilian for soldier attendants, with less profit to the messes) at all posts. Coming fresh from a regimental command, I may be permitted to express my gratification that the exchange is now firmly rooted in our service and that the recently promulgated regulations, while preserving all the essential principles of the rules under which the institution has flourished, have extended its scope. No one acquainted with the corrupting influences, direct and indirect, of the system which it superseded can realize the extent of the reform it has accomplished—a reform promoting sobriety, discipline, and good conduct. I deem it, however, of great importance to its continued usefulness that, especially at the permanent posts, good buildings, corresponding to the structures designed for other garrison purposes, should be erected by the Government for the accommodation of the exchange to replace the unsightly shanties now used for the purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. COPPINGER,  
*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,  
Washington, D. C.

## REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. JAMES W. FORSYTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *December 20, 1894.*

SIR: Pursuant to the requirements of General Orders, No. 17, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1892, I have the honor to make the following report of the progress and wants of the United States Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kans., for the school year of 1894:

Having been appointed brigadier-general, United States Army, on November 9, and subsequently assigned to command of the Department of California, I left Fort Riley, Kans., on November 19, to proceed to my new station.

Of the school work planned for the year, all had been completed at that time except half of the combined maneuvers. These were finished on December 1, under the able direction and personal supervision of Lieut. Col. L. H. Carpenter, Seventh Cavalry, of whose valuable services in systematizing and conducting cavalry instruction in the school for the past two years I can not speak too highly.

My successor in command, Col. E. V. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry, arrived toward the end of November and assumed control upon the completion of school work for the year.

## THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

pursued was practically the same as that fully outlined in my report of last year, minor variations therefrom having been necessitated by the absence of one squadron on detached service.

## THE PROGRESS OF INSTRUCTION

in both subschools is set forth in the reports of the directors thereof, hereto attached.

The schemes of instruction and detailed orders for the government of all cavalry instruction and of combined exercises were printed in extenso in last year's report. The work done this year was so similar in all respects to that of last season, it is not considered necessary or desirable to republish those schemes or orders, but as the character of the benefit derivable from field exercises is quite clearly indicated by the comments upon combined maneuvers, published to the school this year, they are here reprinted in Appendix C.

The plan it was intended to pursue with reference to these comments was to print and distribute them to the command. Once a week all officers were to be assembled, and after the reading of orders, reports, and comments upon each exercise discussion of the same was to be had. On the night of meeting upon the first week's exercises I was notified of my promotion, and shortly afterwards ordered to join my new station without delay. The rush of business incident to closing up my connection with the post and school and to preparations for my departure prevented my further prosecution of this plan.

I can not close this report, however, without inviting attention to what I believe to be a most important auxiliary to success in deriving a maximum benefit from field exercises, namely, their thorough and proper discussion after execution.

## REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Except as a record of experience for the information of successors, the making of recommendations in printed reports seems of little utility. Pursuant to the provisions of the order establishing the school I last year thus set forth its wants, but, so far as I am informed, no results were consequent thereupon, nor have I yet learned whether the recommendations made and the system of instruction outlined therein met with the approval of my superiors or the reverse.

Recommendations frequently and repeatedly made have seemed to exercise no influence, and serious impediments to the success of the school have continued to exist and to repeat themselves. The most serious of all is the continuous lack of sufficient officers for efficient instruction and the apparently unnecessary detached service of officers and organizations. On several occasions the number of officers available for duty with troops was so small that officers' patrols were necessarily sent out under noncommissioned officers.

Twice within twelve months the same squadron was sent on detached service in the midst of the school season, thereby greatly decreasing any benefit which might possibly have been derived from a complete and systematic course of instruction.

This circumstance would not be mentioned here were it not for the fact that in both instances there was, at a neighboring post, a squadron of cavalry which was apparently available for this detached duty and not engaged in any special course of instruction.

Since the school existed troops composing it have never joined at the season of the year which has been recommended by the commandant and approved by the War Department, but have been ordered there at all seasons irrespective of the effect upon their instruction. The first squadron to join after the school was established, after having been sent on detached service twice within one year, was relieved long before its legitimate tour of duty had expired.

In other words, the interests of the school appear to be assigned a position subordinate to most other considerations incident to the service.

Such conditions are not calculated to encourage those charged with the welfare of a young institution struggling for recognition commensurate with its importance to the service, and it is useless to expect any satisfactory amount of success as long as this policy is maintained in the treatment of its affairs.

It will ordinarily be impossible to find four troops of one regiment so situated as to make it both desirable and convenient to order them to the school, and it will doubtless never be convenient for any regiment to furnish twelve officers for duty with four of its troops.

The difficulty of getting troops changed with regularity and at the proper season and of keeping a sufficient number of officers on duty with troops will therefore probably continue as long as the present system of constituting the cavalry personnel is maintained.

It would be comparatively easy to annually find several troops (no more than one to be taken from any regiment) that could be conveniently ordered to the school, and any regiment can generally, without embarrassment, furnish three or six officers for duty with one or two of its troops.

The above-mentioned difficulties would therefore be encountered much less frequently, if ever at all, were my recommendation of last year adopted, namely, that but one troop be taken from each regiment until twelve instead of eight troops are stationed at the school, when

two of the regiments should furnish two each. These troops could also then be raised to a war strength, another very desirable consideration, which has been previously represented, without a serious reduction in the strength of other troops, and field officers could be detailed from the entire list, thus securing those most suitable.

I will also here renew a recommendation that I have several times made in one form or another, that officers assigned to the cavalry branch of the service be permitted to perform their first year of service at this school. It seems especially appropriate that additional second lieutenants be given their first service there, as it can not be known to what regiments they will finally be assigned, and Fort Riley is as central a point from which to order them to permanent stations as any that could be found. They could be attached for duty to regiments having troops in the school.

If all officers assigned to the cavalry could not be ordered there for one year's duty, at least a sufficient number should be sent to enable the commandant to supply each troop with three officers for duty at all times. They will derive far greater benefit than from service at an ordinary post not possessing such facilities for instruction as exist in a large command. The starting of a young officer with proper ideas of his duty is of great importance.

As the matter of expense has seemed to be a first consideration in the changing of troops on duty at the school, I would respectfully submit a further modification of previous recommendations, with a view to decreasing said expense. Instead of changing troops every three years, let each tour of duty be the regulation four years. It would then be necessary to change but two troops each year as long as only eight are in the school and three per year when it consists of twelve. In order to give as many officers the benefit of the course as possible, however, it is thought the subaltern officers should be changed every two years if this recommendation be adopted. Two years is sufficient for an officer to obtain whatever benefit is derivable from the course of instruction.

A large clock with sweep-second hand for timing horses at the regulation gaits, and a large mirror for making plain to unskillful riders faulty positions unconsciously assumed, would be useful adjuncts to riding-hall instruction:

Shortly before leaving Fort Riley I was notified that, pursuant to a recommendation I had made, the chief farrier and his school of farriery and blacksmithing, formerly located at Jefferson Barracks, had been ordered transferred to the United States Cavalry and Light Artillery School. This fact causes it to be all the more desirable and necessary that the veterinary dispensary recommended in former reports should be provided, and a blacksmith shop constructed in connection therewith where instruction in horseshoeing could be properly and systematically given. Provision should also be made for the chief farrier.

From an experience of several years at Fort Riley I have concluded that no dependence can be placed upon the weather there, as to suitability for outdoor work, after December 1. For this reason I consider a change in the division of time for cavalry instruction desirable, and therefore submit the following modification of previous recommendations: Instead of assigning the period between September 15 and October 1 to regimental and brigade drills and that between October 1 and December 20 to field exercises and combined maneuvers, the latter should be begun on September 15, three days of every week being



devoted thereto, the other two alternate days (Saturdays and Sundays are excepted) being utilized for regimental and brigade drills and ceremonies, in the order named.

The rendering of reports upon field exercises and maneuvers requires time for their proper and careful preparation and is a most important feature of the instruction. There should, therefore, never be had, in my opinion, more than three field exercises or combined maneuvers per week. It is believed that from twelve to fifteen of each of these and six regimental and three brigade drills are all-sufficient for efficient instruction. The period from September 15 to December 1 would afford from fifty to sixty working days, ample for the requirements of the above instruction and allowing some for the possibility of loss through bad weather or other emergencies. Ceremonies could continue with good weather, or such days as were suitable to December 20 could be utilized for matters which had been crowded out during the season by accidents and exigencies of the service. As a rule, however, I believe it for the best interests of the service that all school work should be completed by December 1.

The recommendations made in the reports of the directors of the two subschools are concurred in. Attention is respectfully invited to the contents of these reports contained in Appendixes A and B.

The changes which have occurred in the staff of the post commander since the submission of my last report are shown in the following memorandum:

*Loss.*—(1) Capt. S. R. Jones, assistant quartermaster, left post October 9, 1894; (2) Chaplain D. R. Lowell, post chaplain, left post June 9, 1894; (3) First Lieut. P. F. Straub, assistant surgeon, left post March 20, 1894; (4) First Lieut. J. M. Kennedy, assistant surgeon, left post April 25, 1894; (5) First Lieut. J. E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, left post November 3, 1894.

*Gain.*—(1) Capt. W. H. Miller, assistant quartermaster, joined post October 9, 1894; (2) Chaplain T. W. Barry, post chaplain, joined post October 27, 1894; (3) Capt. J. D. Poindexter, assistant surgeon, joined post October 24, 1894; (4) First Lieut. S. Reber, Signal Corps, joined post October 10, 1894; (5) First Lieut. W. W. Quinton, assistant surgeon, joined post March 14, 1894; (6) First Lieut. T. U. Raymond, assistant surgeon, joined post December 8, 1894.

As this is the last report I shall make concerning an institution with which I have been connected since its inception, and in which I have always been deeply interested, I take this occasion to make grateful acknowledgment that my service as its commandant will ever remain one of my pleasantest memories because of the loyal support and valuable assistance which was always cheerfully rendered by my subordinates in the management of its affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. FORSYTH,  
*Brigadier-General, United States Army.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

UNITED STATES ARTILLERY SCHOOL,  
*Fort Monroe, Va., August 31, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the United States Artillery School for the year ended August 31, 1895:

The following officers constitute the present student class: First Lieuts. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Fifth Artillery; Elmer W. Hubbard, Third Artillery; Charles F. Parker, Second Artillery; T. Bentley Mott, First Artillery; George O. Squier, Third Artillery, and Alfred W. Hunter, Fourth Artillery. Second Lieuts. John T. Martin, Fourth Artillery; Sidney S. Jordan, Fifth Artillery; Delamere Skerrett, Fifth Artillery; Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., Fifth Artillery; Maurice G. Kraysenbuhl, Second Artillery; William C. Davis, Fifth Artillery; William S. McNair, Third Artillery; Andrew Hero, jr., Fourth Artillery; George Blakely, Second Artillery; Jay E. Hoffer, Third Artillery; Arthur W. Chase, Second Artillery; Frank W. Coe, First Artillery; Samuel A. Kephart, Fourth Artillery; Sawyer Blanchard, First Artillery, and William Chamberlaine, First Artillery. First Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, Fifth Artillery, a member of the previous class, but who was prevented by sickness from completing his studies, has been assigned to the present class for the second year's course.

Lieutenant Blanchard was reported sick from March 20 to May 15, 1895, since which date he has been on sick leave of absence. Lieutenant Martin was relieved from duty at the Artillery School June 28, 1895, by Special Orders, No. 48 current series, Adjutant-General's Office, and ordered to report for duty at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

In addition to the foregoing, Lieuts. Charles D. Parkhurst, Fourth Artillery; Warren P. Newcomb, Fifth Artillery, and William L. Kenly, Fourth Artillery, graduates of previous classes, were ordered to the Artillery School and authorized to pursue a special course of studies for one year.

The period covered by this report embraces courses of instruction for commissioned officers in engineering, artillery, exterior and interior ballistics, and practical artillery exercises; also practical instruction in photography and telegraphy.

### ENGINEERING.

Two and a half months are given to the study of military engineering. The course includes surveying, topographical sketching and map reading, field fortifications, reconnoissance, military communication, and seacoast defense. As students already possess a theoretical knowledge of these subjects, instruction is largely practical—field work with the different instruments used in making surveys, reconnoissance, etc., lectures by the instructor, Capt. J. M. K. Davis, First Artillery, and informal discussions on the subject of seacoast defense.

### ARTILLERY.

This course, to which three months are given, includes the metallurgy of gun metal, gun and gun-carriage construction, elastic strength of guns, ordnance and gunnery, and armor and its attack by artillery.



Prior to the commencement of the course the instructor, Capt. J. P. Story, visited the proving grounds at Sandy Hook, N. J., the gun factory at Watervliet, N. Y., Watertown Arsenal, Barton, Mass., the Bethlehem Iron Works, Pennsylvania, and other important establishments, making a careful study of the work done and in progress and of the means and methods employed, thus enabling him to present to his class the latest information upon artillery questions. During this course the fleet of Admiral R. C. Meade, United States Navy, visited Hampton Roads, and through the courtesy of the Admiral and of Captain Evans, commander of the flagship *New York*, the officers of the school were afforded the opportunity to visit that ship for the purpose of examining it and its armament. The class was divided into sections, and an officer of the ship assigned to conduct each section and make necessary explanations. The mechanism of the Hotchkiss, the Driggs-Schroeder, and the Dashiell rapid-fire guns were explained and their practical working exhibited; the main armament in turrets and the manner of training the turrets and guns, and of elevating and aiming the latter were explained; also the electric equipment of the ship and the manner of discharging torpedoes. The pains taken by the naval officers in charge to explain fully the offensive and defensive arrangements of this model cruiser and the practical working of all its parts made the visit one of special interest and profit.

#### BALLISTICS.

Three months are given to the study of exterior and interior ballistics, about three-fifths of the time to the former and two-fifths to the latter. The instructor, Captain Ingalls, is the author of the text-books used in this course. The method pursued is a combination of blackboard demonstrations, questions, lectures, and the solution of practical numerical examples. By this method the instructor says:

Not only are the principles upon which the science of ballistics is based thoroughly mastered, but what is generally more difficult of attainment, the application of the formulas and tables to the important and complicated problems which are continually arising in gunnery are made more easy.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY AND TELEGRAPHY.

Instruction in photography consisted of lectures describing the apparatus and the manner of using it and the application of photography to military purposes; also practical work in the laboratory in making negatives and prints from them in silver, bromide, and blue-print papers enlarged or reduced.

Instruction in practical telegraphy was given by Lieut. Samuel A. Kephart, Fourth Artillery, a member of the class, who is a practical telegrapher. The progress of the class under his efficient management was good, and, with one exception, all attained the prescribed standard.

The other departments of the school for commissioned officers, though not engaged in the regular instructions of the class until the second year of the course, have afforded those taking special courses the means of pursuing their studies with great advantage and the members of the class the opportunity to employ their spare time in preparatory or experimental work. These advantages were improved to a very considerable extent. Lieutenant Newcomb pursued a special course of study in electricity with reference to its application to military purposes. During the year, also, Professor Crehore, of Dartmouth College, and Lieutenant Squier, of the Artillery School, conducted jointly a series

of interesting experiments with a view to developing a new instrument for measuring the velocity of projectiles by the use of polarized light. The experiments were very successful and promise the best results. In addition to the foregoing, the duty devolves upon this department of keeping in order the firing, chronograph, telegraph, and telephone lines of the school. In the chemical and explosive laboratory Lieutenants Parkhurst and Kenly pursued special courses, and many of the student class devoted much of their spare time to experimental work under the direction of the instructor. To the department of steam and mechanism belongs the work of construction and repair, of providing steam for heating and power for running the dynamos and other machinery of the school. The shops pertaining to this department are well equipped, and much of the apparatus required by the other departments is made there.

#### ENLISTED MEN'S DIVISION.

Unabated interest is maintained in the enlisted men's branch of the school, which, under the management of Lieut. E. A. Millar, Third Artillery, continues to be an important factor in its scheme of instruction. Through its means noncommissioned officers are given an education and training which enable them to understand thoroughly and perform efficiently the manifold duties devolving upon them. The school commenced October 9, 1894, with a membership of 47. By discharge, furlough, etc., this number was reduced to 43 at the close of the session in May. Of these, 13 completed the two-years course and were given diplomas; 18 completed the first year's course, and others were in various stages of progress.

#### ARTILLERY PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

For the purpose of drills and practical instruction the eight batteries of the school are organized into two battalions of four batteries each, under the command of field officers. Practical artillery instruction for the year embraced nearly the entire schedule of exercises prescribed in the programme of the school, together with the service of the 8-inch B. L. R. gun, the 12-inch B. L. R. mortar, and the 3.6-inch field mortar recently received. Provisional manuals for the service of these pieces were prepared by Lieut. W. P. Duvall, Fifth Artillery.

Target practice was conducted with a special view to the instruction of student officers, but care was taken to make it as instructive as possible to the batteries. It is believed that both officers and men received all the advantages that could be obtained from the ammunition expended, which, in the case of the 8-inch B. L. R. gun and the 12-inch B. L. R. mortar, was very limited. Practice with these pieces was exceedingly interesting, and while the practical use of them has developed some minor defects in the carriages, which have been noted elsewhere, the ease and facility with which they were operated and the accurate and uniform results obtained inspired both officers and men with the greatest confidence in their efficiency. The tables used were the ones computed by Captain Ingalls, the targets those in ordinary use, and the ranges for the mortar 5,284 and 9,004 yards; that for the gun was 6,182 yards. On account of the ricochet a shorter range for this gun can not be safely used and a somewhat longer one would be safer. The telescopic sight devised by Lieut. Charles D. Parkhurst, Fourth Artillery, was employed in laying the gun, with entirely satisfactory results. At the above range the target was invisible through the peep sight,

and only dimly seen through the open sight of the gun, but was very distinctly seen through the telescopic sight.

For the purpose of testing the merits of the Essick-Page printing telegraph as a means of transmitting information in seacoast artillery firing, the company offered the school the free use of the instruments during the target season. By this system the message is printed on a sheet of paper 5 inches wide. It is operated like a typewriter, and a special advantage of the system is that the operator has before him an exact copy of what is sent and being received at the several stations along the line. The installation and management of the system was assigned to Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, Fifth Artillery. The work was attended by the usual embarrassments in introducing new methods with untrained hands, but they were overcome and the system was found to work very well. Easy and reliable means of communication with the different batteries of a post and between the various parts of works are of the first importance. With some modification of the system which has been suggested, and more experience in using it, it is believed that it will be found more satisfactory than any method that has yet been tried.

Since my last report the pintles and platforms of the 15-inch S. B. gun battery have all been put in good order and new carriages of the latest model have been supplied to replace the old ones. Two of the four wooden platforms on which the 8 inch C. R. guns are mounted have been replaced by concrete platforms, and the gun carriages repaired and improved as suggested in a former report. These batteries are now in excellent condition, and it is earnestly hoped that the two remaining wooden platforms may be replaced by concrete before another year.

The index circle of the new mortar platform has been put down with the zero to the south. With the vernier at the rear end of the carriage as now placed, and where it must necessarily be placed in the case of gun carriages,  $180^{\circ}$  must be added in laying the piece for all azimuths under  $180^{\circ}$ , and  $180^{\circ}$  subtracted for all azimuths over that number. This complication would be avoided by placing the zero at the north instead of the south point of the circle.

The continual shipment of heavy ordnance to and from the post has forcibly demonstrated the lack of suitable means for handling such heavy weights. Cranes capable of lifting from 20 to 30 tons should be erected at the wharf and railroad station for loading and unloading this material, and adequate means provided for transporting it to and from the batteries. With the means now available both the labor and time necessary to accomplish the work is greatly increased.

#### LIBRARY.

The usual additions of current military works have been made to the library during the year. It now contains about 11,000 volumes, and I can not urge too strongly the importance of providing a larger and safer building for their accommodation.

#### BINDERY AND PRINTING PRESS.

The bindery and printing press are under the management of the adjutant, Lieut. Edward Davis, Third Artillery, and contribute much needed assistance to all departments. Besides many unbound volumes purchased for the use of the school, all of the valuable exchanges of the Artillery Journal are here bound and added to the library.

## DISCIPLINE.

The standard of discipline maintained at the school is, I think, eminently satisfactory. With the exception of desertions, which have been rare, infractions of discipline have all been of a minor character. The enlisted strength of the command has been maintained constantly at or near the maximum by enlistments made at the post. While we have no regular gymnasium, athletic sports are encouraged, and systematic attention given to the physical training and development of the men.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The present class is the first in many years in which all the members were able, without distinction, to take the entire course. All possess excellent abilities, and thus far their attainments, as shown by their work in the several departments, are about the same, the difference between the head and foot men being very small. Under these circumstances the regulation of the school which requires the staff to note in each department, as distinguished, such as have shown marked proficiency, in my opinion, accomplishes substantially the object or intent of the regulation, and the further provision that their names be arranged in the order of merit would seem unnecessary. Such grading is distasteful to the students themselves and many objections are urged against it.

The equipment of the different departments of the school is improved yearly, and now offers substantial advantages both to the regular class and to those who may be permitted to pursue special courses. The policy of allowing officers to pursue such special studies not only extends the sphere of usefulness of the school, but, under proper regulations, must result in much benefit to the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROYAL T. FRANK,  
*Colonel First Artillery, Commandant.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

## REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL,  
*Fort Leavenworth, Kans., August 1, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the United States Infantry and Cavalry School for the second school year, commencing September 1, 1894, and ending with the graduating exercises on June 17, 1895.

The student class which completed the course at the school was composed of the following-named officers:

First Lieut. Charles H. Muir, Second Infantry; Second Lieuts. John S. Switzer and Joseph C. Castner, Fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan and Second Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. William H. Simons, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. William Wallace, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. John A. Perry, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieut. Edward

A. Shuttleworth, Eleventh Infantry; Second Lieuts. Matt R. Peterson, Peter C. Harris and Frederick W. Fuger, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles R. Krauthoff and First Lieut. Frank Owen, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Edmund Wittenmyer and Second Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, Fifteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Hardaway, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieuts. Jasper E. Brady, jr., and John Howard, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Wilson Chase, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieuts. Munroe McFarland and Ralph H. Van Deman, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieuts. Robert L. Hamilton and Albert C. Dalton, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieut. James E. Normoyle, Twenty-third Infantry; First Lieut. William Black and Second Lieut. John R. Seyburn, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. John S. Murdock, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. Robert C. Williams, First Cavalry; Second Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, Second Cavalry; Second Lieut. John P. Ryan, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieuts. Louis C. Scherer and James G. Harbord, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. John O'Shea, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieut. John C. Waterman, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, Tenth Cavalry.

The class originally reported with 46 members. Of these, 4 were relieved from duty at the school for various causes and 1 was found incapable of completing the course; the remaining 41 members, mentioned above by name, have received the diploma of the school. This class has shown ability, zeal, and soldierly conduct, and if opportunity affords it is confidently believed that the class will also testify in its work to the value of the course of study pursued at the school.

The following-named officers, having shown the greatest proficiency, are recommended by the staff to be declared "honor graduates" of the United States Infantry and Cavalry School:

(1) First Lieut. Charles H. Muir, Second Infantry; (2) Second Lieut. John P. Ryan, Third Cavalry; (3) Second Lieut. Peter C. Harris, Thirteenth Infantry; (4) Second Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, Tenth Cavalry; (5) Second Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry.

For a synopsis of the work done in the last year attention is invited to the accompanying reports of the instructors in charge of the several departments.

#### SEPARATING SCHOOL AND GARRISON.

From this time on it is probable that there will be no necessity for detailing any officer of the garrison for additional duty with the school, so that the former trouble, which resulted in temporarily crippling some departments by the absence of its instructors who were called upon for detached service with their companies, is not likely to arise again.

The separation of the school from the garrison has still further been effected by the now clearly defined limits of each. The instructors, assistant instructors, secretary, and student officers are assigned to quarters pertaining exclusively to the school, so that whatever changes occur in the personnel of the garrison they will not in any way affect the school. This is a great step in advance.

Some day McPherson and Thomas halls will have to be torn down. They were old barracks for enlisted men and have been used for quarters by student officers who had families. Being uncomfortably crowded

and lacking the conveniences demanded by decency, these quarters have been a cause of great complaint.

Awaiting the time when they shall disappear, it is the intention now to attempt to make them more habitable by converting them into nine sets of quarters instead of fifteen as heretofore. This has been rendered possible by the acquisition of the line of houses on Riverside, which were formerly used by officers on duty with the military prison.

This school has grown from a very disheartening start into a useful institution, and it is still growing; therefore, the benefits it bestows should become available to an increasing number of students until we should find a class of accomplished officers graduating every year. To do this it is absolutely necessary that more quarters be provided. They need not be luxurious, but they should be better than can be made out of Thomas and McPherson halls.

#### DETAILING OF STUDENT OFFICERS.

Regimental commanders in making selection of officers one year in advance of entrance at the school would assist greatly if their choice were made among those who they know to be qualified for the work. The school has passed beyond the preparatory stage. Its allotted time can not be diverted to preliminary study of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry. The attempt to help those lacking such elementary knowledge by sending them to the school for study a few months before the entrance of their class has been found not to produce results at all commensurate with the efforts made. If a young man has no training in those branches he can not acquire necessary proficiency in such a short time, and it is not desirable that he should be sent here to become an actual impediment in the development of the school. It must be remembered that comparatively few of the young officers can have the opportunity of benefiting by the facilities offered at this school. Therefore those who do come should be men capable of mastering the course.

If the study of text-books in algebra, geometry, and trigonometry is found necessary among commissioned officers, they should be sent to a school established for that purpose.

This school is intended to train officers in the practical application of methods.

#### DAILY MARKS FOR RECITATIONS.

The abolishment of daily recitation marks is strongly recommended. The student should be encouraged to ask information from the instructor on points which he does not clearly understand. This is often carefully avoided from the fear that by showing such need of explanation he will be cut one or more tenths in his mark for the day.

At the Military Academy the system would seem to be a necessary stimulus to exertion and the only means of accurately estimating the daily progress of the students. But to the commissioned officer there should be a higher motive in the sense that the Government is investing a certain capital in fitting him to make profitable return through increase of capacity for useful service.

The cadet congratulates himself if on any one day he has been so fortunate as to recite upon the only portion of the lesson which he studied to the exclusion of all the rest. The idea never enters his head that the neglected portion is a positive loss to himself, unless at some later day or at examination such neglected subject should happen to be given out to him, in which case he merely looks upon his fate

as unfortunate. The officer instead of jealously watching for tenths should look upon the school course as a mine of knowledge wherein he is at work for acquiring all he can to enable him to make proper return to the Government when called upon.

#### VALUE OF DIPLOMA.

The degree of proficiency to which the student should attain ought to be raised, and if at any time the officer is found neglecting his opportunities he ought to be sent away. Then the diploma given by this institution upon graduation should be a passport for the holder for all future examinations for promotion so far as they pertain to the subjects taught at the school.

#### INSTRUCTION IN DRILL REGULATIONS.

It is a waste of time at this school to insist upon recitations in drill regulations. The practice is a remnant of that resorted to in the infancy of the school when no one knew what else to turn his hand to in making a beginning. The captain of a company "is responsible for the theoretical and practical instruction of his officers, and requires them to study and recite the regulations so that they can explain thoroughly every movement before it is put into execution." No officer should be sent here to recite these drill regulations. It is intended, however, to give instruction by lecture upon the drill regulations of foreign armies in order to facilitate comparison with our own methods.

The field work in the departments of military art and engineering is developing in a very satisfactory manner.

This spring the barbed-wire fences which have been allowed for years to interfere with the field operations have been removed and numerous crossings made over railways and ravines, so that there will be increased opportunity for practical work. Attention is invited to the detailed description of such work given by the instructor in military art and the instructor in engineering.

For practical instructions in field operations with troops it is very desirable that at least one field battery be stationed at this post, as has been so often recommended. The infantry and cavalry should be increased. Of course this is looking to the future when necessary barracks can be provided.

The annex to the academic building is now completed and will give increased facility for instruction in all the departments. Attention is invited to the report of the secretary of the school showing the necessity for the service of a janitor to care for this large building.

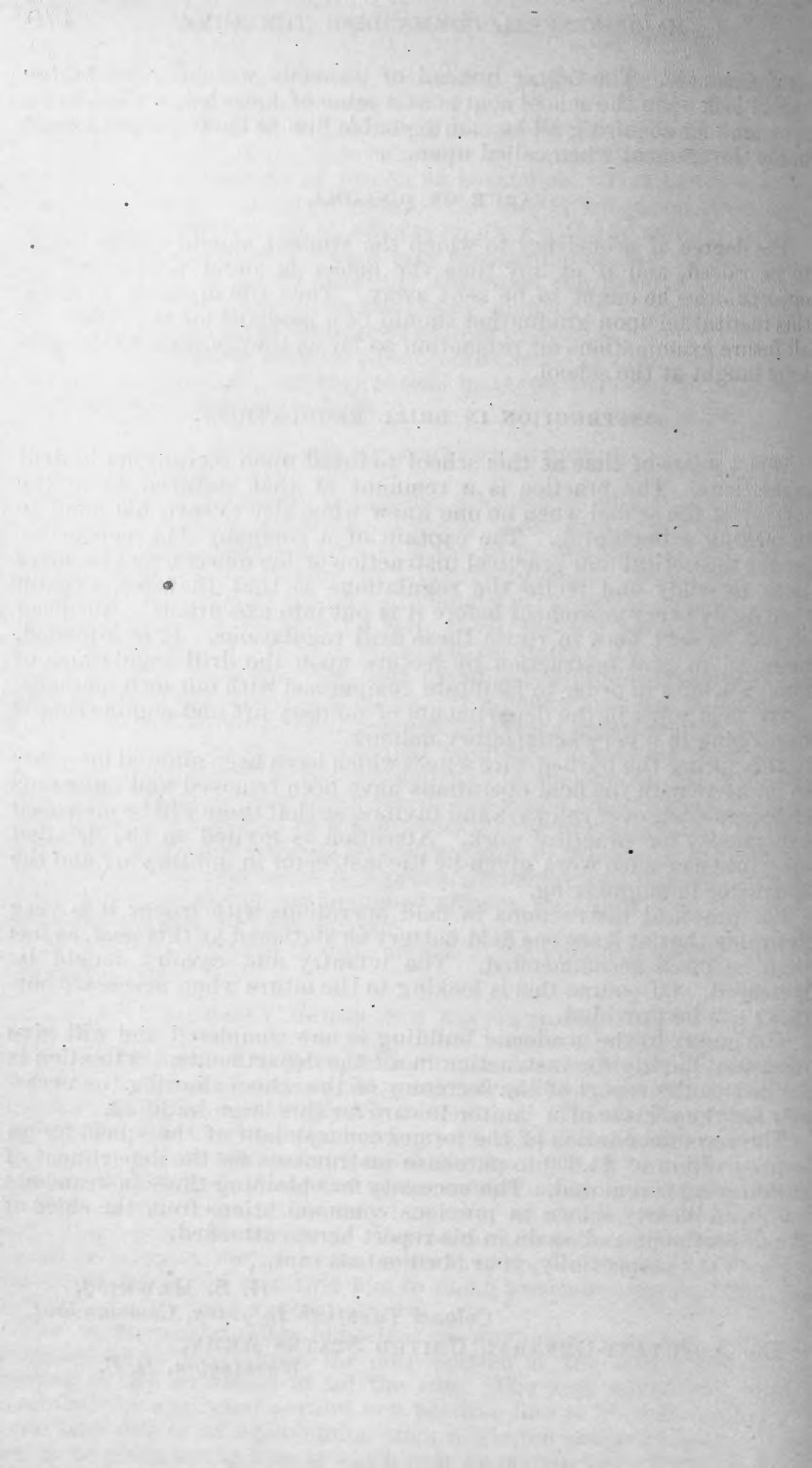
The recommendation of the former commandant of the school for an appropriation of \$1,600 to purchase instruments for the department of engineering is renewed. The necessity for obtaining these instruments has been clearly shown in previous communications from the chief of the department and again in his report hereto attached.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. HAWKINS,  
*Colonel Twentieth Infantry, Commandant.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C.*





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REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, October 1, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended September 1, 1895.

## ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The death, February 19, 1895, of Lieut. Col. James P. Martin, late adjutant-general of the Department of the Missouri, and the retirement of one officer in May, 1896, will reduce the strength of the Adjutant-General's Department to the limit prescribed by the act of August 6, 1894.

All the officers of the Department, and those of the line on duty with the division of military information in this office, have performed their important and delicate duties with ability and efficiency.

## THE DIVISION OF MILITARY INFORMATION.

On the 1st of March, 1895, Capt. Alexander Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry, was, upon his own application, relieved from duty in this division to enable him to return to service with his regiment. No other change in the personnel of the division has occurred since my last annual report.

Early in the year No. 4 of the information series, Notes on Organization, Armament, and Military Progress, was issued and, so far as the limited supply would permit, was distributed to the Army. This book is an epitome of the more important foreign military organizations and contains a detailed description of the modern small arms in use at home and abroad. It is intended to follow this publication by a series of Notes on Military Progress, the first of which will be issued during the coming year, containing such of the latest military information, not confidential, as may be on file in the military information division. No. 4 was followed later in the year by No. 5, the second issue of The Organized Militia of the United States, which presents in concise form a summary of the condition and efficiency for service of the State troops during the encampment season of 1894. No. 6, The Autumn Maneuvers of 1894, Austria-Hungary, France, and Germany, followed No. 5. This

book contains a detailed narrative of the maneuvers, accompanied by carefully prepared maps, official orders, and statements of the numbers and organizations of the opposing forces, so that the operations can be studied in detail. It was issued to every troop, battery, and company in the Army.

The calls for military information are unceasing and come from officers of all grades, Members of Congress, other civil officers of the Government, and occasionally from civilians who have no connection with either the National or State governments. Frivolous inquiries are exceptional, so that nearly all questions are answered as fully as the information at hand will permit. In several cases the information communicated covered over 100 typewritten pages.

The moderate appropriation for contingencies of the military information division has proved to be just about sufficient for its requirements.

The collection of maps and charts has received large and important additions.

Numerous and interesting reports have been received from the various military attachés during the year.

The number of Army officers regularly employed at the State headquarters is this year 33, an increase of 6 over the details of last year. In all, during the year 1895, 43 States and Territories obtained the services of officers of the Army for temporary or regular duty with State troops. The assembly of troops of the permanent establishment with those of the States in State camps has now been essayed with success. The next step will be to assemble troops of the permanent establishment and troops of the several States in a common camp, within the limits of some Government park or reservation, to be brigaded with each other—as they would be in time of actual war—not by States, and to be maneuvered accordingly. This must be accomplished with the consent of officers of one State to serve under officers of another State of higher grade or earlier date of commission; and it may require some additional appropriation from the General Government. Gradually the instruction can be developed into autumn maneuvers for the instruction of the young men who are to be the colonels and generals in any future wars. Thus can they be educated beyond the theory, and made perfect in the practice of handling large bodies of men, so that in the day of hostilities they may come upon the field without a halting hesitation, with full confidence in themselves, and with a knowledge of what should be done to the economy of life and the winning of battles.

#### THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

The change established last year in methods of conducting the recruiting service, whereby general-service recruits are no longer held three months for instruction, but are promptly forwarded to regiments from recruiting stations and rendezvous, has been productive of good results.

In August, 1894, there were 1,516 recruits accumulated at the depots, now styled rendezvous; by October 31, 1894, there were but 224, and since then the number held at any one time at the four rendezvous, awaiting assignment, has averaged 152, or 38 to each rendezvous.

During the ten months ending July 31, 1895, 3,359 general-service recruits were forwarded to regiments—1,226 directly from recruiting stations and 2,133 from rendezvous. With the exception of a few large detachments in October and November, 1894, which were forwarded

under command of commissioned officers on discontinuance of depots, these recruits were sent to their stations under charge of some member of their respective detachments, and yet not a desertion en route has occurred.

By thus dispatching detachments without the expense of guards or escort, going and returning, a very considerable saving in cost of transportation has been effected. With a view to effect a still further saving in transportation and a reduction in city stations, every effort has been made of late to increase the number of enlistments at and in the vicinity of military posts. The measure of success attending these efforts will appear from the following:

Enlistments during the fiscal year 1895:

At stations.....	4,324
At military posts.....	3,456

Percentage of post enlistments to whole number, 44.

The transportation of recruits prior to assignment to regiments, and expenses incident to the conduct of the recruiting service, such as rent of stations, fuel, furniture, stationery, advertising, etc., which were formerly paid from an appropriation for "Expenses of Recruiting," are now provided for in the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, and the business of the service is simplified accordingly.

The act of August 1, 1894, confining first enlistments in the Army to persons not over thirty years of age, who are citizens of the United States, or who have made legal declaration of intention to become citizens thereof, and who can speak, read, and write the English language, and the more recent prohibition by the Secretary of War of the acceptance of minors, except as musicians, have resulted in a material improvement in the character of men received as recruits, and have not interfered to prevent the enlistment of men in sufficient numbers to keep the ranks well filled throughout the year.

The number of vacancies in the Army, July 31, 1895, was 597. Of these 490 were in the line and 107 in the staff departments. At this date, October 1, these vacancies have been materially reduced.

The average number of vacancies during the year ending July 31, 1895, was 448; the greatest number of vacancies was 710, and the smallest number was 67; so that when the Army was the lowest in strength, they did not average 2 to each of its 360 organized companies, while the general average for the year was hardly more than 1 to a company.

As a large percentage of the recruits enlisted during a month are assigned to regiments within the month, while the losses for the month can not be definitely known until some time after its close, it is not practicable to keep the ranks of the Army absolutely filled with recruits. For this reason, and also at times to guard against exceeding the legal limit of 25,000 enlisted men, it has been necessary to place some restrictions on recruiting. The effort has been to maintain, so far as practicable, a steady rate of enlistment commensurate with the losses.

In order to reach desirable classes, the large recruiting posters furnishing information regarding enlistments in the Army are freely used. They have been placed in the armories of the National Guard of many of the States, with the consent of the proper authorities, and, through the courtesy of the Postmaster-General and the cooperation of postmasters, are now displayed in post-offices throughout the country.

In October, 1894, there were in operation thirty general recruiting stations. Since then one station in New York City has been closed

and one opened in Brooklyn, N. Y. Four stations—Washington, D. C., Springfield, Mass., Newark, N. J., and one of the three stations at Chicago—were closed September 30, 1895, and one new station is to be opened at Richmond, Va. There will thus be a reduction of three in the number of stations occupied last year. As six stations were closed during the year ending October 1, 1894, there will be a total reduction of nine stations in the last two years.

In September, 1894, there were 64 officers detached from their respective commands for duty on the general recruiting service, viz: 2 colonels at headquarters, 3 lieutenant-colonels, and 30 captains or lieutenants at recruiting depots; and 29 captains or lieutenants at recruiting stations.

The duties and records of the superintendent of the recruiting service are to be transferred to this office October 1, 1895. The officers required for duty with the recruiting detachments at the four rendezvous—Davids Island, N. Y., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Fort Sheridan, Ill.—will be supplied hereafter from officers of these garrisons.

The general recruiting detail for 1895–1897 is to go into effect October 1, 1895, and is limited to 24 captains or lieutenants, who will take charge of recruiting stations. Thus there is now to be a reduction of 40 officers in the number heretofore detached for general recruiting duty.

The general recruiting stations, in cities, as provided for by existing instructions, are:

Two in Chicago, Ill., and one in each of the following-named cities: Boston, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; New York City, Albany, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, Pa.; Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio; Indianapolis and Evansville, Ind.; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.; St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; Baltimore, Md., and Richmond and Lynchburg, Va. As but 24 officers are provided for these 27 stations, 3 of them are to conduct 2 stations each. The officer for the station at San Francisco is detailed by the commanding general, Department of California, and the 1 at Seattle by the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, from regiments in their proper commands.

Special recruiting is carried on for ten regiments and for the Light Artillery Battalion. The special recruiting officers at the following-named stations make enlistments for the general service:

Allegheny, Pa., Springfield, Ill., Grand Rapids, Mich., Janesville, Wis., Des Moines, Iowa, Portland, Oreg., and Dallas, Tex.

Officers of the general recruiting details are to make enlistments for their own regiments whenever possible with due regard to economy of transportation, to fill actual vacancies of which they may be notified by their respective regimental commanders.

#### *Indian enlistments.*

The whole number of Indian soldiers enlisted up to June 30, 1895, was 1,033; of these 24 were enlisted during the fiscal year ending that date. There were also enlisted 39 Indian scouts during the past fiscal year. There is now but one Indian company in service, Troop L, Seventh Cavalry, and enlistments of Indian soldiers are discontinued.



*General results.*

The total number of enlistments in the Army during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, for the legal limit of 25,000 men, was 7,780, classified as follows:

For the general recruiting service .....	3, 739
For the special regimental recruiting service .....	863
For the department recruiting service .....	1, 253
For the Battalion of Engineers .....	90
	<hr/>
	5, 945
For regiments, detachments, etc .....	1, 835
	<hr/>
Total .....	7, 780

Of the 7,780 accepted recruits, 5,518 were native born and 2,262 of foreign birth; 7,174 were white, 543 colored, and 63 Indians.

Excluding reenlistments, the percentage of native born among the accepted applicants for original enlistment was 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Reports show that the recruiting officers making the 5,945 enlistments embraced in the first four items of the foregoing list rejected 38,240 applicants, or 86 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the whole number seeking enlistment, as lacking some of the requisite qualifications—physical, mental, or moral. The number rejected as aliens was 2,545.

The following comparison indicates that the efforts to prevent undesirable men from entering the Army are meeting with success:

	Fiscal year ended June 30—	
	1894.	1895.
Discharged for fraudulent enlistment .....	259	150
Discharged by sentence of general courts-martial .....	1, 089	779
Deserted in first year of enlistment .....	731	640
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	2, 079	1, 569

Difference in favor of fiscal year 1895, 510.

MILITARY COLLEGES.

The data in the statement herewith, tabulated from the reports of officers on duty as professors of military science and tactics at universities and colleges, give evidence of the increasing favor in which the people hold instruction blending physical training with scholastic studies. The total average number of students during the past year at these institutions was 35,638. Of these, 23,723 were capable of military duty, 12,681 were required, under college rule, to be enrolled as military students, and the whole number that received military instruction during the last quarter of the scholastic year was 14,561. Four years ago the figures under the first, second, and third heads were, respectively, 16,537, 12,301, and 7,366. This record shows that the total average attendance of students at those universities and colleges has more than doubled in four years, and that the interest in the military course of faculties and students has kept pace therewith.

Fully impressed with the physical and mental advantage to our youths that accrue from a course of military drill, I have the honor to recommend that, as their terms expire, instructors be withdrawn from the smaller institutions where they are now engaged and be detailed

only at those which have great numbers of students, and where attendance at the instruction shall be required from the majority of them.

From the last printed report on education it is found that 68 high schools, in 23 States, have an attendance of over 20,000 scholars, none of these schools having less than 150 students. This attendance is distributed as follows:

150 scholars and under 200.....	22
200 scholars and under 300.....	21
300 scholars and under 400.....	11
400 scholars and under 500.....	9
Over 500 scholars.....	5
Total.....	68

Many applications received from such institutions for details could not be granted in the past for the reason that the number of officers authorized by law for this duty had already been placed.

The report for the past year of the officer who, with the consent of the War Department, volunteered his services, as stated in my last annual report, to drill and instruct the cadet battalion of the Omaha High School, is of interest. The average attendance of the youths in the battalion has increased from 180 to 208, and this without the incentives of arms or equipments. Upon the recommendation of the officer in charge, First Lieut. Julius A. Penn, Second Infantry, the board of education of that city adopted the West Point uniform of gray blouse and trousers, with a dark blue cap with suitable device, at the low cost of \$13.55 for the complete uniform. He reports that "the neat and soldiery appearance of the cadets, the excellent quality of the cloth, and the wear of the uniform, have been the subject of frequent favorable comment by scholars, teachers, and parents."

#### THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The report of the Superintendent, with its accompanying papers, exhibits fully the present condition of the institution in its several departments, gives evidence that the general administration of its affairs has been satisfactory, and that the high standard of instruction that has always prevailed at this great national military school has been maintained.

The number of cadets at the Military Academy September 1, 1895, was 323, and one foreign student receiving instruction by special authority of Congress, or 48 below the legal organization. As experience shows the impracticability, by reason of the intervals between dismissal of cadets for deficiency or misconduct and admission of their successors, of keeping the number up to the legal maximum, I beg to renew the recommendation, made in my last report, that the President be authorized to make ten appointments at large each year, and that two at large from each State be nominated by the Senators representing such State in Congress.

The senior assistant instructors in cavalry, artillery, and infantry drill regulations receive the pay of captain mounted. The officers holding like positions in the departments of practical engineering, and of ordnance and gunnery, are the only senior assistants who receive only the pay of their actual rank in the Army. I have, therefore, the honor to recommend that all assistant instructors and the adjutant of the Academy, whose duties are exacting and important, receive the pay and emoluments of a captain mounted.

I fully concur in the further recommendations made by the superintendent that the master of the sword, who is also instructor in gymnastics and swimming, be given the rank, pay, and emoluments of a first lieutenant of infantry, and that the organization of the Military Academy band, as to numbers and pay, be restored to that existing prior to the reduction in 1877, viz, one teacher of music and forty enlisted musicians, ten at \$34 and thirty at \$30 per month; that the leader of the band have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a second lieutenant of infantry. The master of the sword is now a civilian appointed by the Secretary of War, and is required to preserve discipline and exercise control of the cadets while under his instruction. To strengthen his hands, and in acknowledgment of the great and increasing importance of his department, he should have military rank.

Attention is called to the urgent necessity, as represented by the surgeon and concurred in by the superintendent, for the construction of a modern operating room in the cadet hospital.

Congress, at its last session, made a small appropriation for the purpose of procuring from architects plans and specifications for the much-needed renovation of the library, which, September 1, 1895, contained 38,203 volumes and 5,914 pamphlets. It is earnestly recommended that the full amount of the estimate submitted be allowed and made available at once, in order that the work of renovation be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Drivers for the light battery are, of necessity, obtained from the cavalry detachment. This service involves considerable wear and tear of clothing, for which the men do not receive compensation. Formerly they were paid 30 cents each day for the time during which they were employed on this extra duty, but this item was, accidentally, omitted from the appropriation for the current year. The total amount required for 28 men is but \$840 for the year. It is recommended that it be restored in the next appropriation bill.

#### GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The following is a list of persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, under the orders of the Secretary of War, from September 1, 1894, to September 1, 1895:

Officers of the United States Army.....	3
Officers of the United States Army (retired).....	1
Enlisted men of the United States Army.....	16
Late soldiers of the United States Army.....	2
Total.....	22

#### INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The only existing Indian organization, Troop L, Seventh Cavalry, composed of 24 Kiowa and Comanche Indians, was enlarged June 11, 1895, by the transfer to it of the 43 enlisted Indians of Company I, Tenth Infantry. The 24 men are to continue on duty as cavalry soldiers until they shall become entitled to discharge; the 43 are to be employed and controlled as before the transfer, but are to be neither mounted nor equipped as cavalymen. Ultimately they are to be discharged.

## HUNTING LEAVES.

The General of the Army in 1880, with the approval of the Secretary of War, ruled that permission to hunt should not be considered as leave, if the officer obtaining the privilege, on his return to his station, should file with the commanding officer a certificate that his absence had been employed solely in hunting and should furnish, in addition, as complete a description of the country passed over as circumstances would permit. (A. R. 58, 1889.)

This authority for hunting does not extend to fishing.

It is to the interest of the service that the officer when not required for duty should not be held a prisoner within the lines of sentry posts. He should roam over the country, learn its topography, become familiar with the roads and ravines and with woodcraft, accustom himself to remain overnight in camp or in bivouac, and, when in the neighborhood of towns, mingle with mankind and become, through interchange of ideas with civilians, a wider American citizen. When thus engaged, and within easy call of his commanding officer when required, he should not be charged with leave of absence. He should be held as on a status of duty.

The imposition of conditions has operated largely to discourage officers and to hold them in garrison when not actually required there. In view of the personal and professional benefits resulting to officers by ranging in the neighborhood of their posts, I recommend that, whenever it can be done without detriment to the service, permission to visit the surrounding country, within easy call, without conditions or restrictions, be authorized within the discretion of the commanding officer.

## FURNITURE FOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Under the present law of lineal promotion, changes of station of officers occur much oftener than in the past.

The allowance of transportation of an officer's baggage, liberal as it is, should not be increased; but this allowance is not sufficient to cover the carriage of his furniture and his necessary belongings. It frequently happens that the savings from his salary since the last change of station are more than dissipated by a new transfer, to his embarrassment and, at times, to the detriment of his professional efficiency. In the quarters recently erected by the Quartermaster's Department, it has provided stationary sideboards and Venetian blinds or shades. Should dining tables, and perhaps bedsteads, be furnished in like manner by the Quartermaster's Department, to be issued and receipted for by the officer, with a charge for its use of a small percentage on the original cost to cover ordinary wear and tear, and a stoppage against his pay for loss and damage, all necessity for transportation of these heavy and bulky articles of furniture would be obviated. His baggage, on transfer, would thus be limited to professional books, already authorized, rugs, china, beds and bedding, family silver, and chairs, and brought within and perhaps below the present authorized allowance, with a saving to himself and possibly to the Government.

## THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The officer in command of the troops on duty at Fort Yellowstone is ex officio the superintendent of the National Park. He is charged with the police and good order of the park, the preservation of its game,

and the construction and repair of its roads. For this he receives no compensation. By reason of his position of superintendent he is in constant receipt of letters of introduction commending to his courtesy distinguished foreigners and people of note in our own country who visit the park. To these he must extend more or less hospitality and civilities at the expense of his private purse.

The subject of additional compensation, in view solely of the peculiar demands attached to certain positions, was recognized and partially met by Congress as early as the beginning of the present century, when, by the act of March 16, 1802, commanders of permanent posts and stations, among others, were granted double rations, or commutation therefor. It is now recognized by giving to certain officers local rank and pay.

I recommend that an appropriation of \$500 be made and that this amount be allowed to the commanding officer of the troops in the National Park to compensate him for the extraordinary expenses to which he is subjected by reason of his exofficio position of superintendent of the park.

#### BATTALION COMMANDERS AND BATTALION STAFF OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

The present drill regulations for the infantry, approved by the Secretary of War, are based on a regimental organization composed of three battalions, and the proper supervision by the battalion commanders of the evolutions and movements of their battalions demand that they and their adjutants shall be mounted. While the reorganization of the infantry arm of the service on a three-battalion basis has not yet been authorized by Congress, infantry regiments are, for drills and parades, divided into two battalions, in order that the troops be fully instructed under the revised code. From lack of field officers it often happens that captains and lieutenants acting as battalion adjutants, furnish their mounted equipments and mounts, and are compelled to feed the horses used by them under the requirements of the drill regulations.

I recommend that the battalion organization of infantry be recognized by law at the earliest possible moment; and that, till this be done, such battalion officers not already mounted as may be required to provide mounted equipments and mounts for themselves for the proper performance of their military duties in the battalion organization, be allowed forage, upon the certificates of their respective department commanders, under Army Regulations 1443.

#### ARMY BANDS.

The proper maintenance of the regimental band is a question requiring remedial legislation. The band has been an adjunct of the regiment since the foundation of the Government, and has always been recognized as contributing to the pleasure, the contentment, and the discipline of the enlisted men. As at present organized it is composed of 1 chief musician authorized by law, and 1 sergeant, and 20 privates possessing musical ability, detached from companies, and is of no expense to the Government other than the cost of instruments and music. These men are instructed as soldiers and liable at any time to be called on for duty as such.

The band is maintained by (1) the savings of rations; (2) 5 per cent of the profits of the post exchange; and (3) earnings from private engagements for parties in civil life. A portion of the money thus obtained by hiring out the band is paid to the men to secure first-class musicians, for it is found impossible to maintain good military bands on the pay (\$13) of the private soldier. The outside engagements of bands have been the source of much correspondence growing out of the objection from bands in civil life. Although the Army bands have always been prohibited from furnishing music at prices lower than charged by other bands, the civilian often prefers the military organization, and as a result there is endless protest. Upon one occasion, one of the States from which the Government asked the cession of jurisdiction required by the Constitution, demanded, as the condition thereof, assurance that competition of soldier with citizen labor should be discontinued within its boundaries. Surely, the great Government that can provide its soldiers with the best of arms and ammunition, of clothing and rations, and quarters and medical attendance, should not stoop to obtain its martial music by hiring out its bands to processions, to balls, to theaters, to gardens, and to anything that may bring in money.

I, therefore, recommend that regimental bands be authorized by law, and organized and paid as follows:

One principal musician, \$75; one sergeant, \$50; ten privates, \$25; and twelve privates, \$20 per month.

#### PAY OF NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The grade of noncommissioned officer is the intermediary between that of the private and that of the commissioned officer.

The noncommissioned officer is always in immediate contact with the men. On his force of character, good capacity, strict integrity, untiring energy, and soldierly qualities depends, in a great measure, the success of military administration. The very slight increase of his present pay over that of the private soldier is totally incommensurate with the responsibility placed upon him and the onerous duty required of him. He receives less pay than the private soldier on extra duty; and so it not infrequently happens that the good soldier in the ranks prefers extra duty in the staff departments to the chevrons of the noncommissioned officer. This should be remedied by establishing such remuneration as will induce men of high intelligence to enter the Army with the object of making the career of the noncommissioned officer that of their lives.

I have, therefore, the honor to recommend a careful readjustment of the pay table of the enlisted men, with a view to the adoption of a scale that, while doing simple justice to the noncommissioned officer class, will offer an incentive to the man in the ranks to strive for promotion to that honorable grade.

#### PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

The act of June 18, 1878, provided for the promotion, to the grade of commissioned officer, of meritorious noncommissioned officers found morally, intellectually, and physically qualified for promotion.

Under the act of July 30, 1892, all unmarried soldiers, under 30 years of age, of sound physique, who, being citizens of the United States, shall have served honorably in the ranks not less than two

years, have borne a good character both before and since enlistment, are permitted to compete at prescribed examinations for commissions in the Army.

It was anticipated that this legislation would incite the ambition of men in the ranks, and attract to the military service young men of superior character and education whose presence in the ranks would greatly benefit the discipline and morale of the Army.

There are now in the Army 109 officers of the line who were promoted from the ranks since the passage of the act of June 18, 1878. In the decade beginning with that year, 43 men with an average service in the ranks of six years and one month gained commissions. From 1888 to January 1, 1895, 66 men with an average service of four years and twenty days were promoted to the grade of second lieutenant. For the four years—1888 to 1891—following the first decade, the average length of service in the ranks fell from six years and one month to four years and six months. It has since fallen to three years and five months. Should the present conditions continue it may soon be reduced to two years, the minimum of service contemplated by the law of July 30, 1892.

It would seem, therefore, that the men who now compete for promotion are not so much men who enlist to be good soldiers as men who “enlist for commissions.” Some of the disappointed have already sought discharge by favor.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING FOR THE ARMY.

Section 87 of the act of January 12, 1895, for the public printing, binding, and distribution of public documents, provides that all printing and binding for the Executive Departments shall be done at the Government Printing Office, and section 89 forbids, with some exceptions not affecting the subject of these remarks, the printing of any report, publication, or document in excess of the number of one thousand of each, in any fiscal year, without the authority of Congress.

This limitation affects certain army publications of the greatest importance, such as the annual Army Register, the General Regulations for the Army, Drill Regulations, the Soldier's Hand Book, the Manual of Guard Duty, etc., which should be placed in the hands of the Army, for its information, instruction, and guidance, in numbers exceeding one thousand, without the delay incident to application to Congress. For this purpose these publications should be printed and distributed at the earliest moment after their approval and adoption by the War Department.

I have the honor, therefore, to recommend that Congress be asked to amend section 89 of the act of January 12, 1895, by adding to the exceptions already made to the general rule, such publications, of the nature of those indicated above, as may be determined by the Secretary of War to imperatively demand a larger immediate edition than that now fixed by law.

#### THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The legal organization of the clerical and other force of the office remains the same as at the date of my last report.

The number of reports, on calls, to the Pension Office, the Auditors for the War and Navy Departments, the Comptroller of the Treasury, the General Land Office, and the several bureaus of the War Depart-



ment, on pension and other kindred claims, is exhibited in the following table, which shows that no call remained unanswered September 1, 1895:

Bureaus.	On hand September 1, 1894.	Calls re- ceived.	Reports fur- nished.	On hand September 1, 1895.
Commissioner of Pensions.....		5, 778	5, 778	
Auditor for the War Department.....		2, 969	2, 969	
Auditor for the Navy Department.....		3	3	
Comptroller of the Treasury.....		2	2	
General Land Office.....		13	13	
Quartermaster-General.....		32	32	
Commissary-General of Subsistence.....		17	17	
Paymaster-General.....		67	67	
Surgeon-General.....		162	162	
Miscellaneous.....		210	210	
Total.....		9, 253	9, 253	

The efficiency board, composed of the officers of the Adjutant-General's Department on duty in this office, with the chief clerk as recorder, has met as required in January and July of the present year and carefully reviewed the marking of the clerks and other employees as given by the chiefs of the four divisions of this office, and performed its delicate duty to my entire satisfaction.

I take pleasure in giving expression to my appreciation of the zeal, industry, and general intelligence of the clerks of this office.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,  
*Adjutant-General.*

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,  
*Secretary of War.*

Tabulated statement from reports of professors of military science and tactics, showing average attendance of students at universities and colleges.

Universities and colleges.	Average number of students.			Whole number of students capable of military duty.	Number required by the institution to be enrolled as military students.	Total number that received military instruction during the last quarter.	Attendance at—		Aptitude of students.	Interest manifested by—	
	Over 15 years of age.	Under 15 years of age.	Total.				Artillery drills.	Infantry drills.		Students.	Faculty.
Alabama:											
Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn.	221	.....	221	208	208	208	.....	148	Good .....	Good.....	Good.
University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa County...	152	.....	152	123	( <sup>1</sup> )	116	.....	70	Very good .....	Fair .....	Lacking, except in the case of the president.
Arkansas:											
Searcy College, Searcy.....	74	15	89	74	77	72	8	59	99 per cent .....	90 per cent.....	Excepting one member, 90 per cent.
Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville.	516	46	562	280	286	334	.....	282	Good .....	Good .....	Very satisfactory.
California:											
University of California, Berkeley.....	946	.....	946	493	493	486	17	322	Excellent .....	Fair .....	Fair.
Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael.	50	29	79	50	79	79	77	77	Excellent .....	Good .....	Good.
Colorado:											
State Agricultural College, Fort Collins.....	150	.....	150	101	100	108	9	97	Good .....	Satisfactory .....	Satisfactory.
Connecticut:											
Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, New Haven.	660	.....	660	660	166	163	.....	76	Excellent .....	Good .....	Good and growing.
Delaware:											
Delaware College, Newark .....	72	.....	72	70	( <sup>2</sup> )	34	11	33	Fair .....	Fair .....	Fair.
Florida:											
Florida Agricultural College, Lake City.....	<sup>3</sup> 166	<sup>3</sup> 17	<sup>3</sup> 183	109	( <sup>4</sup> )	129	.....	119	Good .....	Excellent.....	Very good.
Georgia:											
North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega.	85	4	89	80	79	94	16	31	Fair .....	Fair .....	Fair.
Gordon Institute, Barnesville.....	201	146	347	122	( <sup>5</sup> )	113	.....	86	Very good .....	All that can be desired.	All that can be desired.
Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural College, Milledgeville.	40	224	264	70	70	92	43	62	Good .....	Good .....	Good
Idaho:											
University of Idaho, Moscow.....	67	1	68	66	68	75	7	40	Good .....	Good .....	Good.

<sup>1</sup> Not given.

<sup>2</sup> All not exempted.

<sup>3</sup> Including females.

<sup>4</sup> All able-bodied males.

<sup>5</sup> Optional.

Tabulated statement from reports of professors of military science and tactics, showing average attendance of students at universities and colleges—Cont'd.

196

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Universities and colleges.	Average number of students.			Whole number of students capable of military duty.	Number required by the institution to be enrolled as military students.	Total number that received military instruction during the last quarter.	Attendance at—		Aptitude of students.	Interest manifested by—	
	Over 15 years of age.	Under 15 years of age.	Total.				Artillery drills.	Infantry drills.		Students.	Faculty.
<b>Illinois:</b>											
University of Illinois, Champaign.....	588	.....	588	490	236	236	16	179	Excellent.....	Very good.....	Very satisfactory.
Knox College, Galesburg.....	500	.....	500	155	70	110	16	92	Very good.....	Most excellent.....	Great.
Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon.....	500	.....	500	300	(1)	84	61	61	Fair.....	Fair.....	Small.
Western Military Academy, Upper Alton.....	35	9	44	23	46	46	20	38	Good.....	Very satisfactory.....	Satisfactory.
<b>Indiana:</b>											
DePauw University, Greencastle.....	600	.....	600	300	106	110	15	126	Good.....	Good.....	Good.
Vincennes University, Vincennes.....	48	7	55	60	55	60	.....	52	Good.....	Good.....	Good.
Purdue University, Lafayette.....	475	.....	475	390	139	150	19	108	Good.....	Great and increasing.	Same as in other departments of the university.
<b>Iowa:</b>											
Cornell College, Mount Vernon.....	181	3	184	133	133	142	17	78	Very good.....	Very good.....	Very good.
Iowa State University, Iowa City.....	226	.....	226	210	165	165	17	100	Excellent.....	Satisfactory.....	Highly satisfactory.
Iowa Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant..	196	3	199	118	95	95	9	92	Good.....	Good.....	Good.
Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls.....	637	.....	637	199	196	196	16	189	Fairly good.....	Fairly good.....	All that can be desired.
<b>Kansas:</b>											
State Agricultural College, Manhattan.....	374	.....	374	220	137	150	6	143	Good.....	Increasing.....	Very little.
Baker University, Baldwin.....	198	.....	198	195	(2)	121	.....	102	Fair.....	Fair.....	Improving.
<b>Kentucky:</b>											
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, Lexington.....	152	5	157	142	132	150	21	83	Fair.....	Only fair.....	Satisfactory.
Central University of Kentucky, Richmond...	205	25	230	215	153	153	17	120	Good.....	Fair.....	Very good.
Georgetown College, Georgetown.....	200	46	246	215	60	60	.....	35	Excellent.....	Fair.....	Excellent.
<b>Louisiana:</b>											
Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge.	177	5	182	182	182	189	12	160	Good.....	Good.....	Only fair.
<b>Maine:</b>											
Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Orono.	158	.....	158	154	158	165	.....	144	Very good.....	Very good.....	Very good.

<b>Maryland:</b>												
St. Johns College, Annapolis.....	100	29	129	129	129	132	.....	120	Good .....	Active.....	Excellent.	
Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Prince George County.....	126	11	137	137	137	133	19	122	Very good .....	Very considerable..	Very favorable.	
<b>Massachusetts:</b>												
Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.....	116	.....	116	109	114	113	.....	106	Excellent.....	Generally excellent.	Excellent.	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.....	1, 125	.....	1, 125	1, 060	261	261	.....	95	Very good .....	Considerable.....	Slight.	
Harvard University, Cambridge.....	2, 671	.....	2, 671	1, 964	( <sup>2</sup> )	62	.....	30	Excellent.....	Slight .....	Fair.	
<b>Michigan:</b>												
Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake.....	132	3	135	135	135	138	44	100	Great.....	Great.....	Great.	
Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing.....	220	.....	220	200	200	156	16	103	Good .....	Good .....	Good.	
Hillsdale College, Hillsdale.....	275	.....	275	145	( <sup>2</sup> )	85	14	56	Excellent.....	Excellent.....	Excellent.	
<b>Minnesota:</b>												
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.....	2, 150	.....	2, 150	500	250	280	10	275	Good .....	Good .....	Very good.	
Bishop Seabury Mission, Faribault.....	138	15	153	153	153	153	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	High order .....	High order .....	All that can be desired.	
<b>Mississippi:</b>												
Agricultural and Mechanical College, of the State of Mississippi, Oktibbeha County.....	228	2	230	229	229	245	18	42	Good .....	Good .....	Good.	
<b>Missouri:</b>												
University of the State of Missouri, Columbia.....	507	.....	507	491	174	106	.....	86	Good .....	Not much.....	Very little.	
Washington University, St. Louis.....	392	148	540	392	194	194	.....	149	Good .....	Good .....	Good.	
St. Louis University, St. Louis.....	125	175	300	40	168	183	.....	133	Above average .....	Satisfactory .....	Entirely satisfactory.	
Missouri Military Academy, Mexico.....	54	10	64	( <sup>2</sup> )	64	59	14	38	Good .....	Good .....	Good.	
Marmaduke Military Institute, Sweet Springs.....	56	7	63	63	63	65	21	51	Very good .....	Very encouraging ..	All that could be desired.	
<b>Nebraska:</b>												
University of Nebraska, Lincoln.....	1, 123 <sup>4</sup>	18	1, 141	774	400	333	.....	294	Good .....	Excellent.....	Good.	
Doane College, Crete.....	60	.....	60	60	60	61	8	52	Good .....	Good .....	Very great.	
<b>Nevada:</b>												
State University of Nevada, Reno.....	92	24	116	92	92	92	.....	88	Good .....	Deep .....	Deep.	
<b>New Hampshire:</b>												
New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham.....	66	.....	66	51	51	52	.....	45	Good .....	Good .....	Good.	
<b>New Jersey:</b>												
Rutgers College, New Brunswick.....	179	.....	179	173	120	120	.....	117	Good .....	Good .....	Good.	
Seton Hall College, South Orange.....	93	10	103	103	103	107	16	97	Good .....	Satisfactory .....	Satisfactory.	
<b>New York:</b>												
Cornell University, Ithaca.....	1, 580	.....	1, 580	1, 200	325	325	18	291	Excellent.....	Good and growing..	Favorable and growing.	
St. John's College, Fordham, New York City.....	158	42	200	150	192	196	.....	125	Good .....	Fair .....	Very satisfactory.	
St. John's Military School, Manlius.....	77	10	87	85	89	90	32	83	Very good .....	Very good .....	Equal to that shown in any department.	
De La Salle Institute, New York City.....	158	80	538	140	239	238	.....	211	Good .....	Zealous .....	Earnest.	
Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill.....	108	17	125	115	115	115	8	106	Good .....	Generally good .....	Generally good.	
Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain.....	54	4	58	55	58	67	11	50	Good .....	Fairly good.....	General.	
College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City.....	410	433	843	410	331	356	.....	383	Good .....	Good .....	Good.	
Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie.....	140	20	160	160	160	150	150	130	Excellent.....	Excellent.....	Excellent.	
<b>North Carolina:</b>												
Bingham School, Asheville.....	71	4	75	70	69	82	15	57	Good .....	Good .....	Very good	
Davis School, Winston.....	86	6	94	90	92	86	.....	73	Fair .....	Fair .....	Fair.	
<b>North Dakota:</b>												
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.....	101	2	103	60	43	43	.....	41	Good .....	Fair .....	Fair.	

<sup>1</sup> Not known.<sup>2</sup> None.<sup>3</sup> Not given.<sup>4</sup> Including females.

Tabulated statement from reports of professors of military science and tactics, showing average attendance of students at universities and colleges—Cont'd.

Universities and colleges.	Average number of students.			Whole number of students capable of military duty.	Number required by the institution to be enrolled as military students.	Total number that received military instruction during the last quarter.	Attendance at—		Aptitude of students.	Interest manifested by—	
	Over 15 years of age.	Under 15 years of age.	Total.				Artillery drills.	Infantry drills.		Students.	Faculty.
Ohio:											
Ohio State University, Columbus .....	525	.....	525	321	(1)	281	13	177	Good .....	Good.....	Good.
Ohio Normal University, Ada.....	1,116	47	1,163	596	(2)	226	21	219	Excellent.....	Very good .....	Very encouraging.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware .....	750	.....	750	600	(2)	125	10	74	Excellent.....	Fair .....	Fair only by a minority.
Mount Union College, Alliance.....	145	.....	145	116	87	109	15	64	Good .....	Strong for about half.	Not strong enough to provide necessary funds for department.
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce.....	110	1	111	111	111	111	25	89	Fair .....	Very good .....	The highest.
Oregon:											
State Agricultural College, Corvallis.....	224	.....	224	138	138	138	.....	115	Good .....	Good .....	Fair.
Pennsylvania:											
The Pennsylvania State College, State College.....	242	14	256	208	200	200	19	192	Good .....	Great.....	Great.
Allegheny College, Meadville .....	189	.....	189	145	128	69	17	40	Good .....	Average .....	Good.
Pennsylvania Military College, Chester.....	97	5	102	97	102	106	.....	96	Decided .....	Well sustained .....	Satisfactory.
Grove City College, Grove City.....	160	6	166	142	120	91	.....	91	Good .....	Mostly good .....	Very good.
Girard College, Philadelphia.....	83	1,417	1,500	636	636	701	.....	147	Excellent.....	Excellent .....	Excellent.
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.....	153	.....	153	149	(2)	60	.....	40	Very good .....	Very good .....	Very good.
Rhode Island:											
Brown University, Providence.....	650	.....	650	600	216	216	87	106	Good .....	Fair .....	Excellent.
College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts, Kingston.....	52	.....	52	52	52	52	18	47	Good .....	Great.....	Very great.
South Carolina:											
South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston.....	130	.....	130	130	130	132	.....	106	Excellent.....	High .....	Satisfactory.
Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College.....	317	.....	317	303	303	321	16	238	Good .....	Very good .....	Very great.
South Dakota:											
Agricultural College of South Dakota, Brookings.....	159	5	164	101	61	87	16	70	Very satisfactory.	Great.....	Fair.
University of South Dakota, Vermillion .....	94	1	95	82	59	65	18	52	Fair .....	Satisfactory .....	Favorable.

<b>Tennessee:</b>											
University of Tennessee, Knoxville.....	270	.....	270	195	98	98	20	88	Good.....	Good.....	Good.
Memphis Institute, Memphis.....	26	33	59	24	30	30	.....	26	Small.....	Not very great.....	The principal is interested, other instructors have no voice.
Cumberland University, Lebanon.....	170	10	180	166	( <sup>2</sup> )	41	.....	37	Good.....	Very good.....	Very good.
<b>Texas:</b>											
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.....	242	.....	242	240	240	254	.....	210	Excellent.....	Excellent.....	Very fair.
Baylor University, Waco.....	250	75	325	130	73	83	9	66	Fair.....	Not satisfactory.....	Fair.
Austin College, Sherman.....	90	6	96	85	96	103	.....	65	Excellent.....	Satisfactory.....	Very satisfactory.
<b>Utah:</b>											
Agricultural College of Utah, Logan.....	186	.....	186	102	84	86	.....	58	Fairly good.....	Good.....	Good.
<b>Vermont:</b>											
University of Vermont, Burlington.....	150	.....	150	170	170	170	.....	103	Good.....	Good.....	Good.
Norwich University, Northfield.....	53	.....	53	54	54	54	17	43	Excellent.....	Excellent.....	Excellent.
Vermont Academy, Saxtons River.....	138	7	145	79	72	80	9	67	Fair.....	Fair.....	Fair.
<b>Virginia:</b>											
Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg.....	264	3	267	236	236	240	32	168	Good.....	Good.....	Good.
Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.....	176	.....	176	176	176	176	95	176	Good.....	Considerable.....	Good.
Danville Military Institute, Danville.....	44	12	56	56	56	57	8	54	Good.....	Satisfactory.....	Satisfactory.
<b>Washington:</b>											
University of Washington, Seattle.....	155	.....	155	139	( <sup>3</sup> )	130	.....	113	Good.....	Only good.....	Very great.
Washington Agricultural College, Pullman.....	120	.....	120	74	74	89	.....	62	Good.....	Good.....	Fair, but not what it should be.
<b>West Virginia:</b>											
West Virginia University, Morgantown.....	230	.....	230	208	( <sup>4</sup> )	86	19	80	Very good.....	Fair.....	None.
<b>Wisconsin:</b>											
State University of Wisconsin, Madison.....	1,520	.....	1,520	1,220	278	224	.....	184	Excellent.....	Off. and n. c. off. great; others little.	Satisfactory.
Lawrence University, Appleton.....	106	.....	106	83	75	75	.....	68	Excellent.....	Marked.....	Marked.
<b>Wyoming:</b>											
University of Wyoming, Laramie.....	34	.....	34	23	30	32	11	20	Good.....	Considerable.....	All that could be desired.

<sup>1</sup> Not given.

<sup>2</sup> Optional.

<sup>3</sup> All except students in pharmacy department.

<sup>4</sup> None.





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## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

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# REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., October 1, 1895.*

SIR: Since the rendition of my last annual report of the operations of this department the inspection service has undergone several important changes, inaugurated in the interest of economy, efficiency, and equalization of work. Under the provisions of General Orders, No. 18, Headquarters of the Army, 1895, six independent inspection districts were established and each placed in charge of an inspecting officer with headquarters at an important commercial center, whence a tour of inspection could be readily made. The change to districts carried with it a reduction of nearly one-half of the commissioned personnel of the department, and there is now but one officer attached instead of six at the close of the preceding year.

The new system began under good auspices, with the assured support of higher military authority and the well-recognized zeal and efficiency of the subordinates of this department.

Last year I had the gratification of reporting a complete inspection of the military establishment and all that pertains to it, but this year there was an unavoidable interruption during the period of instituting inspection districts and arranging the details thereof, which occurred at a time usually devoted to the inspections in the southern half of the United States. This condition of affairs was recognized by all as merely transient, and no great injury seems to have resulted. In reality it amounted to a postponement of inspections into another fiscal year, and it is gratifying to state that they are at this time well under way. I venture to say that a year hence this Department will have accomplished all imposed upon it by law, orders, and regulations.

### MILITARY COLLEGES.

The year just closed witnessed another stride in the dissemination of military knowledge by officers of the Army and evidences the progressive spirit of our institutions of learning. There are now 104 colleges—an increase of 6 over the number reported at the close of the preceding year—at which military science and tactics formed a prominent feature of the curriculum. At 4 colleges the military department was discontinued near the beginning of the scholastic year, at 4 others it was

reopened after a temporary interruption, and at 6 it was organized for the first time. Changes of this nature are influenced by a variety of circumstances and are hardly avoidable, but nevertheless there is a constant gain in the number of institutions favorable to military instruction and discipline, and this year's results show a great improvement over the work previously accomplished during any similar period.

The summary here presented may hardly convey an adequate conception of the good accomplished by the Government in fostering military instruction. The colleges deserve all the aid now given them, and the military professors generally deserve credit for their devotion to their duties and the results attained. The young students show a marked aptitude for military instruction and manifest considerable interest in the various drills and exercises, and the lessons impressed upon their receptive minds are sure to remain and serve them and the nation well in the future.

During the year every institution having an army officer as military professor was visited by an inspector, though at one time it looked as if this important duty would suffer. One of the officers lately on duty in this department, who has bestowed much attention upon educational institutions, remarks that "the careful and discriminating inspections of these institutions by officers of the Inspector-General's Department, who so fully understood their needs, difficulties, and surroundings, contributed in no small degree to the progress and popularity of these military departments."

The beneficial influence of uniform, systematic, and well-conducted inspections upon the military departments of these colleges can hardly be adequately expressed; but it is the consensus of opinions of college presidents as well as military professors that they are of vital importance to efficiency and progress. The inspection of these institutions was originally ordered in 1886 at the suggestion of the Inspector-General, and the first was made in 1887. Since then the number of colleges at which military instruction is given has nearly trebled.

In addition to the 100 officers of the Army authorized and detailed under the act of November 3, 1893, there were 4 retired officers so detailed under the same act as amended by the act of August 6, 1894. At the close of the previous year there were no retired officers performing this duty. The details from the active list are represented by 21 officers of the cavalry, 14 of the artillery, and 65 of the infantry, and average 2.5 per regiment. In the artillery 50 per cent of the details have been taken from one regiment (the Fifth), while the Second is not represented at all. In the cavalry the combined details of the Eighth and Tenth regiments form over 50 per cent of the whole, and the Fourth and Fifth have no details. In the infantry the contrast is less marked; here the maximum number of officers taken from any one regiment does not exceed 5, and there is but one regiment (the Fifteenth) which furnished no military professor, though the proportion of infantry officers is greater than that of the other two arms. In the former it is about 9 per cent and in the two latter about 6 per cent each. Seventeen of the military professors rank as captain—an increase of 6 over the number reported last year—and 83 as lieutenants. Six of these captains are cavalry and 11 are infantry officers.

The military professors are almost without exception members of the faculty in full standing and the highest in command in their department. They are generally fairly well supported in their work by the college authorities, though in some instances they meet with antagonism from

professors, who seem to think that military instruction is not germane to the education of their particular class of students or possibly that the officer in extending his department encroaches upon their time or prerogatives. At over 33 per cent of the colleges the military professors have creditably instructed in other branches than their own, and, as an instance of the officers' zeal and energy, it may be pertinent to state that many performed this extra work without pecuniary consideration. Some went even a step further by devoting spare moments to giving instructive lectures to the National Guard. Nearly all deserve and have earned the approbation of the college authorities for their painstaking efforts in making the military departments popular and successful; the importance of the duty is recognized, and the effort to bring it to the highest practicable standard is evident upon all sides. With such possibilities before it, the standard can hardly be set too high.

During the past year there were 30 changes in the details of military professors, and 74 continued on this duty throughout the year. It has been reported that college authorities are averse to frequent changes of military instructors. This difficulty has been partially remedied by extending the tours to four years, though a change of instructors not infrequently implies a change of existing methods. On this subject Colonel Hughes remarks:

In one or two instances where new details to fill the chair of military science and tactics have been made, the showing is not so good as it was. The falling off may be attributable to the want of previous experience in professors. In casting about for an explanation it became evident that time was lost in getting under way, and that no well-understood plan was established to work by, and previous methods were not followed, but each officer pursues his own. I find a strong inclination in new details to change the existing order of things and introduce novelties. In one or two instances this has been carried to the extent of changing the uniform as well as the organization. I am inclined to think that some plan should be adopted for checking too frequent changes. It is certain that organizations are now existing that should not have been created.

The college authorities do not as a rule fully understand the military department, and in some instances do not feel much interest in it, and the natural consequence is that the military professor is left to his own devices.

No records of work done here are kept at any of these institutions in a complete and satisfactory way. It certainly would be good policy to require each military professor to keep a professor's record, as our medical officers keep a post record, in which a record of the daily work should be made, and also a syllabus of all lectures delivered. As matters now stand the office is simply a blank when the new incumbent enters it, and he has no record of precedents or anything else to guide him. With a continuous record of past experiments and their results, a repetition of mistakes might be avoided.

The new officer, therefore, not only seems to have no records to guide him, but it often happens that he is ordered to report at the institution on the day on which his predecessor is relieved. Would it not be well to have him always report one or two weeks earlier, as has been done in exceptional cases, that he may get the full benefit of the experience of his predecessor? It is also noted that numerous requests are being received from military professors, especially those recently detailed, for the latest reports of inspection of these institutions. They contain many suggestions exceedingly useful to an officer performing this duty, and the advisability of again printing and distributing them, as heretofore, is submitted for consideration.

The enrollment of male students at the 104 colleges under discussion is but little short of 39,000, or over 5,000 more than reported last year; and fully 50 per cent of this number, or 19,564, were enrolled in the military departments—sufficient to form over 37 regiments of infantry. Fifty-six insti-

Students.

tutions report a gain in their military departments. These figures may possibly indicate the popularity of the military feature and its beneficial influence upon these colleges. The following table, compiled from previous reports, shows their development for the past five years:

Year.	Number of colleges.	Male students at colleges.		Students enrolled in military departments.	
		Number.	Average per college.	Number.	Average per college.
1891 .....	53	12,218	231	7,092	134
1892 .....	79	19,330	245	10,257	130
1893 .....	84	28,383	338	15,010	179
1894 .....	96	33,437	348	16,889	176
1895 .....	104	38,718	372	19,564	188

Can anything be more conclusive of the constant and healthy growth of our educational institutions and the benefits the department is bestowing by its system of military instruction? The slight falling off in the average number of students under military instruction for the years 1892 and 1894 may readily be traced to the increase in details and consequent incipient state of some of the military departments. About 40 per cent of the cadets have received military instruction for at least one year and over 30 per cent for two or more years. Whatever the pursuit of these intelligent young men, the military training and discipline of their youth will aid them in pushing their inclinations to a successful end, and the Government will reap the benefit of its policy when danger threatens its safety. Many of these cadets have chosen a military career, but it is hardly possible to obtain accurate data in this respect, though 23 colleges report more or less of their graduates as holding commissions in the Army, and 32 report their former students are represented in the National Guard.

The publication in the Army Register of the names of 3 students from each college who stood highest in the military department at the last commencement is much appreciated everywhere and has created a healthy rivalry for the distinguished honor, though some of the institutions with large and excellent military departments seem to feel that they should have a better representation in the Register than the smaller institutions. According to the last reports there were 24 colleges having less than 100 military students each, 47 having between 100 and 200, 16 between 200 and 300, and 17 over 300. Perhaps selecting 2 names from the first hundred students and an additional name from each additional hundred or fraction thereof, might be a fairer method than publishing 3 from every college, whether it has 50 or 500 students under military instruction. Every encouragement should be given these young men to seek entrance into the Army; they deserve it, and will be an honor to it in whatever rank they may serve.

The cadets as a whole form 292 companies, 20 artillery detachments, 9 signal squads, 49 bands or drum corps, and several unassigned squads for purposes of preliminary instruction. At all but 17 colleges, which have but 1 company each, battalions have been organized. These organizations are scattered over a large portion of the United States, capable of developing into a powerful auxiliary in time of danger. With few exceptions, they carry the national flag; some carry the college flag in addition, or alone. The national flag is also displayed at many institutions from the

College military organizations.

main building or flagstaff on the college campus. As an example of the patriotism and spirit of the students it may be stated that at one or two of the institutions the graduating class presented the college with a fine flagstaff and flag, the ceremonies of which formed an interesting feature of the commencement exercises; and at several colleges the authorities erected fine flagstaffs during the year.

The cadets are reported as generally observing due respect and military courtesy to their superiors, and very few infractions of discipline occurred. At 22 colleges the discipline is reported as purely military, at 48 it is civil, and at the remaining both civil and military, though it is often hardly practicable to draw a dividing line between the two. At institutions where the cadets are provided with dormitories they are generally required to march to meals and exercises. Nothing is more conducive to the decorous conduct and disciplined appearance of the cadets than these marching formations.

The military organizations of 7 colleges form part of the National Guard of their respective States, and at another college the State code provides for the organization, though it is not part of the State guard. In some other States the governors have been authorized by law to confer brevet commissions upon graduates from the military departments. The following is a copy of a recent State law that may be worthy of emulation:

AN ACT in relation to the college cadets of the Colorado Agricultural College and to repeal all laws in conflict therewith.

*Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Colorado:*

SECTION I. That for the purpose of further carrying out the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, in relation to agricultural colleges, the military body known as the Agricultural College Cadets of the Colorado Agricultural College is hereby organized as an auxiliary branch of the Colorado National Guard, placed upon the same footing as regards arms, ammunition, clothing, camp and garrison equipage as the Colorado National Guard.

SEC. II. The proper officers of said Colorado National Guard are hereby authorized and directed to honor the requisitions of the commanding officer of said Agricultural College cadets, under such rules and regulations as may hereafter be prescribed by the State military board and the State board of agriculture, when countersigned by the president of said college, for ten rounds of ammunition per year for each member of said military body and for such camp and garrison equipage as may be necessary for the proper instruction of said body in all that pertains to the practical duties of soldiers in camp.

SEC. III. The cadets of the State Agricultural College shall be attached to the Colorado National Guard under such rules and regulations as may hereafter be prescribed by the State military board and the State board of agriculture.

Approved, April 9, 1895.

The touch of elbow between these cadet organizations and the National Guard is already established, as evidenced by these beneficial laws and the substantial aid some twenty or more colleges have received from their State government; and any further assistance the General Government can give these institutions is a safe and wise investment.

The question of uniforms has been and still seems to be a perplexing one with some colleges, and the number of cadets at some 21 colleges without this soldierly requirement indicates an unsettled condition. The cost is a great consideration, especially with students at some of the Western colleges, whose time is divided between college work during part of the year and field work on the home farm during the remainder. The simplest uniform is of importance to military organizations, and some colleges have substituted the fatigue uniform for the full dress, which does not seem to be within the reach of all. At one college the question of expenses has partially been met by having the uniforms for the entire freshman

Uniforms.

class, numbering 225, made under contract, resulting in neat-fitting, well-made suits of uniform color and pattern at greatly reduced figures. A limited number of colleges have been generously assisted by their State authorities in this respect by liberal appropriations for the purchase of uniforms, erection of drill halls, armories, and gymnasia, by the loan of arms, tents, and other camp equipage, or by allowing the use of militia armories. Appropriations by the legislature of a State for the military department of the colleges have indicated the special interest felt for these institutions.

Uniforms are required to be worn at all drills and military exercises, and it is the custom at many institutions that they shall be always worn, whether within the college grounds or without, and there is evidently a gradual improvement in this respect.

The colleges generally look to the War Department for their supply of arms and equipments, though considerable is purchased by the colleges themselves or furnished by the States. The reports received indicate that the Government has supplied 70 colleges with fieldpieces and 96 with the .45-caliber Springfield rifle and necessary equipments. Forty-four institutions have received sabers or swords, and 40 a limited amount of signal equipments. The prevailing type of fieldpieces issued is the old pattern 3-inch wrought-iron muzzle loader, but about 17 colleges have been equipped with the more modern 3.2-inch breechloaders, and one reports a Gatling gun on hand. With the exception of 4 pieces, all are reported in serviceable condition and generally well protected from the weather, though needing paint and other attention. Of the Springfield rifles, 70 are stated to be unserviceable and quite a number in poor condition. Over 63 per cent of the colleges have no armorer of any kind, and others have to rely upon one of the students or the janitor of the institution for this duty. In some cases the services of a retired soldier have been secured with highly satisfactory results.

One of the California colleges sent its arms at the close of the last school year to the Benicia Arsenal for safe-keeping, recognizing the necessity of looking well to the safety of such arms. The need of an armory and drill hall and of additional rifles and signal equipments has been expressed by several colleges.

Each year the importance of military instruction receives better recognition, and the number of colleges which now make proficiency in the military department necessary for a diploma and allow the same credit for military studies as for other class work has increased to over 50. The military course is generally catalogued and published, and consists of theoretical and practical work, the scope and nature being left in a large measure to the military professor, who endeavors to adapt them to the capacity and opportunities of the students under his instruction. The mature student at a first-class university needs and does receive higher instruction than the boy at a preparatory school. The one can grasp perhaps the greatest problems of military science; the other can merely recite from the drill book, though both may be equally benefited by a systematic course of practical training. Age is not always a criterion of excellence in practical work, as shown by the fact that the youngest member in one of the cadet battalions won the prize for the best drill.

At 23 institutions essays were prepared by the students; at 27 campaigns were studied, and at 92 they were given lectures on appropriate subjects by the military professors. Over 66 per cent of the colleges have military literature in their libraries. Many, however, are



but scantily provided and might possibly be greatly benefited by opening the doors of the War Department library to them or extending to them the advantages of the military information division.

As a rule, the military professors seem to agree that they could accomplish better results if their department were placed upon the same footing with the others and if they were given more time for their work, though the need of compulsory enrollment and attendance and the want of suitable text-books and army blanks are felt at a number of colleges. At one or two the military professors have been requested by the authorities to prepare a text-book, and at a number of others they have prepared a set of rules and regulations for the guidance of the cadets. Of course it is readily understood that the best results are obtained where all work in harmony in the same direction and the students are given proper encouragement.

It is suggested that a board, composed of officers who have had experience with the matter of military instruction at civil institutions of learning, be convened to devise a scheme of instruction elastic enough to be applicable to all classes of civil schools and at the same time insure the greatest uniformity practicable.

At one college a cadet officers' lyceum was organized during the year, which held meetings once a month and created so much interest that the officers have about concluded to continue it during the next year. Some of the military essays prepared at these institutions deserve marked commendation, and the combined camps and contests between neighboring institutions have incited commendable emulation.

The extent and kind of practical work, like that of theoretical instruction, depend largely upon circumstances. While the latter keeps pace with the advance of the student, the former is limited by the facilities for such exercises and varies from the manual of arms and company drills to the evolutions of the battalion in extended order and the solution of problems in minor tactics. There are 7 colleges that practically have no drill ground, and 2 of them are even without adequate provision for indoor work. At others the size of the drill ground is limited, and over 50 per cent report the facilities for indoor exercises inadequate. But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, there has been a marked improvement during the past year. The number of drills, including cavalry, artillery, infantry, and signal, range slightly less than 50 at some of the institutions, whose military departments have hardly had time for a good start, to over 300 at others. But the excellent quality of the personnel and the intelligence and spirit and adaptability of the students, and short exercises of even a very few minutes, make up for many shortcomings in the number of drills.

At over 50 colleges competitive drills were held between their cadet companies for the honor of carrying the colors, for position in the battalion, for medals, cups, and various other prizes; and at 7 colleges the cadets have engaged in competitive drills with military organizations at other places. There can be no question as to the beneficial effect of such competitions. At 85 per cent of the colleges the cadets were exercised in extended order, ranging from platoon to battalion evolutions, and at 23 per cent they were given opportunities for the practical solution of problems in minor tactics, while at a few others this feature was confined to the theoretical solution in the class room on account of limited outdoor facilities. How important this is for giving an insight into historical and military questions or as a preliminary instruction for any military emergency is recognized by every civilized military nation.

Target practice. Target practice is reported at 56 institutions—an increase of 15 over the number reported the previous year—supplemented at nearly all by position and aiming drills or gallery practice; and excellent results were obtained. Artillery practice has not been held, though at 12 colleges the artillery drills have been made more instructive by the firing of blank cartridges. Some of the military professors seem to be in need of a more thorough equipment of their small-arms target ranges; and one or two officers suggest that colleges be furnished with the bench reloading tools rendered obsolete by the adoption of the new magazine rifle, instead of the hand reloading tools now issued to them. The issue of at least one of these new rifles to each college for purposes of instruction may be worthy of consideration.

Field exercises. Practice marches were made to some extent by the organizations of 30 colleges, the longest march made in one day being 17 miles; and the cadets of 18 colleges went into camp during the year, some devoting over two weeks to this important feature. Instruction in fieldwork and the routine service of camp life are of much practical value, and the students appreciate the benefits of encampments, as shown by their readiness to meet the necessary expenses. One of the military professors, who succeeded in defraying the expenses of an encampment, reports:

As camp drew toward a close the cadets begged to remain another week, but as I had promised the college authorities to return, I did so on the seventh day. Tents were struck and allowed to fall together by drum taps, as done at West Point. I consider the one week in camp to have done more for my military department than the preceding two years of routine work.

Tents were usually borrowed from the State. But this may not always be practicable, and it is believed that if the Government could meet the colleges halfway in the matter of tents and other camp equipment it would result in a large increase of encampments. As it stands now, some of these institutions have expressed a desire to purchase tents from the Government. The encampment of one of the battalions was visited by the governor and adjutant-general of the State—a feature that aided greatly in making the affair interesting and successful. Another college had its tents pitched on the parade ground and gave the students there the benefit of six days' experience of camp life.

Ceremonies. Including the 18 colleges holding encampments, there were 54 at which a guard was maintained or mounted during the year, and the cadets at 42 have performed the duties of sentinel. At a number of colleges the maintenance of a guard formed a feature of the routine duties, and at nearly all, dress parades, reviews, and inspections were frequently held.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

The reports of inspections of the accounts of disbursing officers of the Army and others required by law under the supervision of the Secretary of War, made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, have been summarized and show the following:

Balances taken up .....		\$4, 095, 385. 66
Receipts from Treasury .....	\$55, 039, 559. 53	
Receipts from sales and other sources .....	2, 317, 872. 58	
		57, 357, 432. 11
Transfers from other officers .....		14, 666, 383. 28
		76, 119, 201. 05
Total to be accounted for .....		
Disbursements .....	\$57, 561, 200. 68	
Deposited to credit Treasurer of the United States .....	1, 339, 647. 21	
		58, 900, 847. 89
Transferred to other officers .....	12, 036, 795. 66	
		70, 937, 643. 55
		5, 181, 557. 50
Balance to be accounted for .....		51. 71
Excess on hand, National Home accounts .....		
		5, 181, 609. 21
Balance reported .....		
Distributed as follows:		
United States Treasury .....	\$3, 675, 747. 22	
United States depositories .....	1, 181, 745. 83	
Cash on hand .....	324, 116. 16	
		5, 181, 609. 21

The disbursements inspected during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 may be grouped thus:

	1894.	1895.
Army disbursements .....	\$29, 943, 766. 34	\$28, 632, 335. 86
River and harbor disbursements .....	18, 777, 043. 89	21, 455, 330. 44
Other civil disbursements .....	1, 122, 131. 48	7, 473, 534. 38
Total .....	49, 842, 941. 71	57, 561, 200. 68

The above statement shows an increase of \$7,718,258.97 over the amount inspected during the previous year, arising as follows:

Increased disbursements:	
Adjutant-General's Department .....	\$955. 96
Pay Department .....	584, 155. 01
Engineer Department .....	2, 678, 286. 55
Recruiting officers .....	53, 524. 90
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers .....	3, 089, 312. 14
Miscellaneous .....	3, 189, 594. 40
Total .....	9, 595, 828. 96
Decreased disbursements:	
Judge-Advocate-General's Department .....	\$277. 17
Quartermaster-General's Department .....	598, 247. 77
Subsistence Department .....	253, 101. 82
Ordnance Department .....	670, 037. 91
Medical Department .....	355, 905. 32
	1, 877, 569. 99
Net increase .....	7, 718, 258. 97

Included in the amount of increased inspections of disbursements are as follows:

United States Soldiers' Home accounts .....	\$376, 185. 29
National Soldiers' Home accounts .....	3, 978, 663. 00
Disbursing clerk, War Department .....	3, 118, 686. 09
	7, 473, 534. 38
Increase in army officers' disbursements inspected .....	244, 724. 59

The increase in the disbursements of the Pay Department appears to be due to the repeal by the act of February 12, 1895, of so much of the act of June 16, 1890, as provides that \$4 per month shall be retained from the pay of enlisted men.

An earnest and in the main a successful effort was made to reach all disbursements made by disbursing officers of the Army, though some accounts are yet withheld from the inspection required by law.

The relation during the two fiscal years between the total amount involved and the disbursements, transfers, deposits in the Treasury, and balances on hand may be stated thus:

	1894.	1895.
Disbursements .....	0.760	0.758
Transfers between officers .....	.163	.158
Deposits in general Treasury .....	.015	.018
Balance on hand .....	.062	.068

Although a decrease in the percentage of transfers between officers is noted, yet the decrease in the ratio of disbursements and increase in balance on hand would seem to indicate that the improvement noted in the management of funds during the previous year had not been maintained. It would seem as though the volume of transfers between officers should be further reduced. The more direct the disbursing officer is brought into contact with the source of his funds the less the labor involved and the less apparent necessity there will be for accumulating idle funds. The statement shows that in one department nearly 42 per cent of the amount sent from the Treasury was transferred from officer to officer, while in another, where the disbursements were 50 per cent more, the per cent of transfers was only 0.044. The peculiar exigencies of the service in some departments, as where the disbursing officer is frequently changed, may require that the funds be distributed by a chief officer, but that condition does not exist in all departments.

The per cent of final balances to the average monthly disbursements by army officers, which had shown a reduction from 186 per cent in 1891 to 89 per cent in 1894, was increased to nearly 103 per cent in 1895. The following table shows the variation of these percentages in the principal disbursing departments during five fiscal years:

Department.	Percentages.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Engineer .....	293	104	82	75	83
Ordnance .....	191	124	105	115	139
Quartermaster .....	130	53	120	135	179
Subsistence .....	102	99	39	73	119
Medical .....	82	102	186	83	131
Pay .....	57	48	90	66	88

The variation in some of the departments is very marked and can not be entirely traced to any unusual circumstances affecting the service of those departments.

The proportion of balances kept in personal possession by army disbursing officers remains about the same as during last year, approximating 0.007 of the whole amount. Possibly this is as low as the needs of the service will allow, but should not all post officers have the authority required by regulations to keep such funds as is now given by General Orders to the acting commissaries of subsistence?

The total number of inspections made, including statements under Army Regulations 967½, verified by the inspector, was as follows:

Accounts.	Officers.	Inspec- tions.
General staff officers' accounts.....	235	588
Post staff officers' accounts.....	205	536
Other line officers' accounts.....	10	12
Soldiers' Home accounts.....	8	8
Disbursing clerk, War Department, account.....	1	1
Total.....	459	1,145

Average number of inspections for each staff officer.....	2.5
Average number of inspections for each post officer.....	2.6

Of the 1,145 inspections, involving \$76,119,201.05, it appears from the following tabulation that 776 inspections (including 207 accounts of post officers), involving \$72,309,338.74, were made by officers of this department, and 265 inspections (including 12 accounts of staff officers), involving \$1,306,269.41, were made by other officers.

Department.	Officers inspected.	Total.	
		Inspec- tions.	Amount involved.
Adjutant-General.....	9	24	\$3,336.63
Judge-Advocate-General.....	6	7	150.67
Quartermaster-General:			
Staff.....	52	139	12,370,212.83
Post.....	99	249	849,604.09
Subsistence:			
Staff.....	24	63	2,162,998.99
Post.....	106	287	743,835.74
Medical.....	4	12	492,259.41
Pay.....	30	83	21,737,220.32
Engineer.....	66	168	23,997,954.48
Ordnance.....	34	69	4,503,197.31
Recruiting.....	9	12	88,809.61
National Home Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	7	7	4,792,908.05
Miscellaneous.....	13	25	4,376,712.92
Total.....	450	1,145	76,119,201.05

Department.	By officers of the Inspector-General's Department.		By other officers.		Under Army Regu- lations 967½.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Adjutant-General.....	24	\$3,336.63				
Judge Advocate-General.....	7	150.67				
Quartermaster-General:						
Staff.....	129	11,930,231.19	7	\$276,092.50	3	\$163,889.14
Post.....	95	294,963.65	120	464,164.98	34	90,475.46
Subsistence:						
Staff.....	60	2,109,443.99			3	53,555.00
Post.....	112	295,097.08	133	354,674.61	42	94,064.05
Medical.....	12	492,259.41				
Pay.....	79	21,508,715.34	3	203,244.17	1	25,260.81
Engineer.....	160	22,606,398.77			8	1,391,555.71
Ordnance.....	61	3,825,703.73			8	677,493.58
Recruiting.....	8	86,495.34	1	73.00	3	2,241.27
National Home Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	7	4,792,908.05				
Miscellaneous.....	22	4,368,634.89	1	8,020.15	2	57.88
Total.....	776	72,314,338.74	265	1,306,269.41	104	2,498,592.90

The variety in form of the vouchers for disbursements in the different departments may deserve attention. Why should not the same form of voucher that satisfies the Treasury Department for an expenditure of funds by one department suffice for a like expenditure by all other

departments? As all accounts relating to the business within the jurisdiction of the War Department are now, under the act of July 31, 1894, audited by the same Auditor, it would seem possible that the system of vouchers and accounting, as well as office records of receipts and expenditures, could be made more homogeneous and simple. Under the new Army Regulations the standard blank forms used in Army administration, with the notes and directions thereon, will have the force and effect of regulations. Would not economy and more stable administration with regard to these forms be obtained if their issue were assigned to one office in the War Department?

On the subject of inspections of disbursements and accounts, which seem to be occasionally misunderstood, Capt. J. M. Lee, whose recent tour of duty in this department was terminated this year, remarks:

The scope and purpose of these inspections bring under scrutiny, books, papers, and methods which can not be passed upon by examining officers in Washington. A brief résumé of the method pursued in my inspection of accounts will best illustrate this matter. I examined every bank statement; verified all receipts and deposits; compared the amounts on each voucher with the check stubs since the date of previous inspection; compared the monthly depository statement of checks paid with the check stubs, to see that the checks as paid by the depository were identical in amount and date with the check stubs, besides similar careful verification of the list of outstanding checks and prompt reference of same to the depository. Such an inspection absolutely insures the discovery of any erroneous or improper drawing of checks in favor of the payee. \* \* \* In an experience of inspection duty at intervals since 1865 I have found that inspections have a decided tendency to stimulate clerks and other employees to a proper discharge of their duties. \* \* \* I can not—though about quitting service in the Inspector-General's Department—concur in the spirit of any suggestion to discontinue these inspections.

#### SPECIAL CONTINGENT FUND, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Under the act of May 1, 1888, all funds arising from the rent of the hotel on the Academy grounds, and other incidental sources, are made a special contingent fund, to be expended under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Academy, and he is required to account for the same annually, accompanied by proper vouchers, to the Secretary of War.

The accounts and vouchers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, required by the above act have been received and audited by this office. They show that from July 1, 1894, to September 28, 1894, the receipts and disbursements were in charge of Capt. W. H. Miller, acting quartermaster, U. S. A., and from that date to June 30, 1895, in charge of Capt. J. B. Bellinger, acting quartermaster, U. S. A.

A summary of the accounts may be stated as follows:

July 1, 1894, balance on hand.....	\$2,455.96
Received:	
Rent of—	
Hotel.....	\$2,000.00
Post-office.....	150.00
Store.....	350.00
Stables.....	75.00
	2,575.00
Sales of gas.....	
Coke and tar.....	4,816.78
Gas fixtures.....	1,699.21
Junk.....	8.22
Ice.....	241.66
	138.83
	6,904.70
Disbursements.....	11,935.66
	8,942.76
June 30, 1895, balance on hand.....	2,992.90

A clearer understanding of the purposes for which this fund was used could be had if the vouchers showed the disposition made of all articles purchased and to what the service paid for was applied.

Analysis of disbursements from special contingent fund, United States Military Academy, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

Labor (incidental) .....	\$66. 76
Ice tools .....	32. 30
Pay of acting drum major .....	81. 67
Garden and grounds .....	195. 25
Repairs to hotel .....	945. 35
Entertainment of visitors .....	58. 75
Gas works .....	6, 455. 46
Care of retiring rooms .....	200. 00
Printing and binding .....	5. 10
Newspapers and books .....	50. 85
Carpets .....	74. 40
Post and Sunday schools .....	69. 36
Furniture .....	32. 86
Electrical appliances .....	201. 06
Meter prover .....	95. 00
Machinery .....	223. 00
Travel expenses .....	8. 00
Hay .....	42. 52
Other items .....	105. 07
Total .....	8, 942. 76

#### DISBURSING CLERK, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This officer's accounts were inspected from July 1, 1893, to include November 30, 1894, and a special report made thereon under date of December 10, 1894.

The account was a very large one, involving \$3,228,791.27, of which \$3,118,686.08 was disbursements, \$66,254.91 surplus funds, and \$3,468.34 miscellaneous receipts deposited in the Treasury, leaving a balance of \$40,381.94 to be accounted for. This balance was ascertained to be on deposit, except \$2,375.06 cash on hand.

The regulations applied to disbursing officers of the Army in the matter of keeping funds in personal possession do not seem to apply to the disbursing clerk of the War Department, although the law seems equally applicable to both.

The accounts of this officer are rendered quarterly; and involving so large an amount, disbursed principally on monthly payments, would it not be in keeping with recent legislation looking to a closer accounting that his accounts should be rendered monthly, as contemplated by Revised Statutes, section 3622? It is found not only possible but advantageous to have the disbursing officers of the Army render their accounts monthly.

The subject of establishing a uniform rate of pay for the clerks and employees of the Department on the basis of one-twelfth of the annual rate for each month deserves consideration. Under the present method the monthly rate of pay is determined by the number of days in the quarter, a complex method that does not obtain among business people or elsewhere under the Government than in this class of civil accounts.

#### NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

As required by the act of August 18, 1894, an inspection was made of the several Branch Homes of this institution by the Inspector-General in person, and a report in detail was submitted to the Secretary of War, under date of January 26, 1895. In this report attention was

called to the delay in the rendition of the accounts and other irregularities, due to the practice of not closing the accounts promptly on the last day of the period to which they are stated.

This has since been remedied, and the accounts are now received within the period allotted by law and all friction in that respect happily avoided. But it is believed that a further advantage would accrue if the accounts of the general treasurer were submitted monthly, a practice that now obtains with reference to all disbursing officers charged with large disbursements. This would seem entirely practicable, since the Branch treasurers now submit, as they are required to do by law, their accounts monthly to the general treasurer. During the quarter ended June 30, 1895, with a balance due from the previous quarter of \$388,686.40, funds to the amount of \$839,667.26 were sent to the general treasurer. As the funds are placed to his credit monthly, it is submitted that it would be better if each requisition should be accounted for before a subsequent amount is placed. This is believed to be the theory of the recent legislation providing for a new system of accounting for public funds.

For the first time since these accounts were assigned to this office it is possible to present a summary of the receipts and expenditures for a full fiscal year, as follows:

STATEMENT A.—Receipts and disbursements.

	Fiscal year—			Total.
	1893.	1894.	1895.	
<i>National Home funds.</i>				
Balance on hand July 1, 1894.....	\$954. 15	\$70, 690. 96		\$71, 645. 11
Received from—				
Treasury .....			\$2, 124, 560. 88	2, 124, 560. 88
Posthumous fund, act August 18, 1894.....			152, 232. 63	152, 232. 63
Sales and other sources.....	212. 05	356. 15	103, 196. 75	103, 764. 95
Error in transfer Pacific Branch.....			5. 73	5. 73
Total .....	1, 166. 20	71, 047. 11	2, 379, 995. 99	2, 452, 209. 30
<i>Accounted for as follows:</i>				
Disbursements .....	219. 69	26, 191. 86	1, 988, 769. 37	2, 015, 180. 92
Deposited in Treasury as surplus.....	1. 00	25, 366. 00		25, 367. 00
Total .....	220. 69	51, 557. 86	1, 988, 769. 37	2, 040, 547. 92
Balance on hand June 30, 1895.....	945. 51	19, 489. 25	391, 226. 62	411, 661. 38
Total .....	1, 166. 20	71, 047. 11	2, 379, 995. 99	2, 452, 209. 30
<i>State aid funds.</i>				
Balance on hand July 1, 1894.....		96, 820. 88		96, 820. 88
Received from Treasury.....		50, 000. 00	527, 500. 00	577, 500. 00
Total .....		146, 820. 88	527, 500. 00	674, 320. 88
<i>Accounted for as follows:</i>				
Disbursements .....		146, 621. 35	528, 889. 69	675, 511. 04
Deposited in Treasury as surplus.....		199. 53		199. 53
Total .....		146, 820. 88	528, 889. 69	676, 710. 57
Balance on hand June 30, 1895.....			3, 610. 31	3, 610. 31
Total .....			527, 500. 00	674, 320. 88

Under the act of August 18, 1894, the sum of \$152,232.63 was transferred from the "Posthumous fund" to the appropriation for "Current expenses" for the fiscal year, and of this sum \$123,058.74 was appropriated for disbursement, leaving a surplus of \$29,173.89 to be carried into the general Treasury. During the past fiscal year there was received



from the same source \$46,954.98, and paid out on the same account \$22,143.56, leaving a balance of \$24,811.40 to be added to the appropriation for the Branch Homes under "Current expenses," as follows:

Branch.	Amount received.	Amount expended.	Balance to current expenses.
Central.....	\$18,151.42	\$9,556.45	\$8,594.97
Northwestern.....	5,682.76	3,335.99	2,346.77
Eastern.....	4,904.85	2,567.92	2,336.93
Southern.....	10,848.73	2,514.66	8,334.07
Western.....	2,633.26	2,751.56	— 118.30
Pacific.....	2,963.46	576.25	2,387.21
Marion.....	1,770.50	840.73	929.77
Total.....	46,954.98	22,143.56	24,811.42

The excess of disbursements over the receipts from this source in the Western Branch was due to the payment of a large claim for \$1,163.20 due since October 10, 1892.

The economy resulting from the legislation relating to the "Posthumous fund" may be briefly stated as follows:

Amount available for disbursement, thus reducing the amount to be withdrawn from the Treasury.....	\$123,058.74
Surplus to be covered into the Treasury.....	29,173.89
Excess of receipts over disbursements during the fiscal year 1895.....	24,811.42

Total amount..... 177,044.05

For this amount the Government always stands responsible, but the advantage arising from the active use of so large a sum heretofore lying dormant is apparent.

At the close of the fiscal year there was in the hands of the disbursing officers and in transit to them, of funds pertaining to the appropriations for the use of the Home for the fiscal year 1895, \$391,226.62. As the average monthly disbursements were less than \$200,000, this sum might perhaps, under the instructions contained in Treasury circular of July 25, 1892, be more than sufficient to meet all accrued claims; but upon the request of the president of the Board of Managers the further sum of \$140,764.03 was placed to the credit of the general treasurer on account of the appropriation for the fiscal year.

The instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury in the circular referred to are in the interest of the public service. They are found to be practicable in the several disbursing branches of the service and there does not seem to be any adequate reason why they should not be equally observed by all. Carrying large balances of idle funds seems to be entirely unnecessary and does not answer any demand of good service, but rather hampers it.

The general character of the vouchers submitted shows much improvement and a proper desire to meet the rules and regulations laid down by the Treasury Department to govern the disbursement of public funds. A noticeable improvement is observed in the decrease of open-market purchases and a corresponding benefit obtained from contract purchases. While it is true that the cheapest goods in price are not always the most economical, yet the abstracts show that for standard articles the lowest bid is not always accepted, and in many cases the highest bid is accepted without any statement of the expediency of such action. It is suggested that to allow for a sufficient margin in the purchase of material and stores, more particularly subsistence stores, the contracts be so drawn as to permit the purchase of from 10 to 15 per cent more or less, as the service may demand.

The only return submitted to this department accounting for the large amount of public property scattered through the various Homes and at the depot is a certificate from the general treasurer that it is now on hand, except such as may have been necessarily consumed in the management of the Home, and such portions thereof as may have been sold. The property returns are not tested by any branch of the Executive Departments of the Government.

The returns at the Branch Homes, excluding the Pacific, from which the amount was not obtained, showed that the original cost of property condemned during the fiscal year was \$194,234.95, an average of \$13.31 for each man present during the year. The average per man at the Soldiers' Home near this city during the same period was 41 cents, and for the active Army it was \$20.43.

No vouchers or other returns are submitted relating to receipts or disbursements of funds other than those dependent upon Congressional appropriations, although the act of March 3, 1895, directs that "the managers of said Home shall, at the commencement of each quarter of the year, render to the Secretary of War an account of all their receipts and expenditures for the quarter immediately preceding," and again by the act of March 3, 1887, "all the expenditures of the said Home, including the expenses of the Board of Managers, shall be made subject to the general laws governing the disbursement of public moneys." The act of March 3, 1891, further provides that "all receipts by said Home, from whatever source, shall, in addition to the supervision now provided for, be reported to and supervised by the Secretary of War," and that of March 3, 1893, that "the Secretary of War shall hereafter exercise the same supervision over all receipts and disbursements on account of the Volunteer Soldiers' Home as he is required by law to apply to the accounts of disbursing officers of the Army." These enactments do not seem to exempt from the supervision of the Secretary of War any fund or funds that may be received from any source for the benefit of the Home.

The men who live at and those who manage the National Soldiers' Homes have served in the Army and are familiar with the benefits derived from the requirements and systematic methods of the War and Treasury Departments; and the effective supervision given to the Secretary of War by the act of March 3, 1875, and subsequently over these receipts and disbursements the same as over any others submitted to the War Department, which is always important, seems now to be fully inaugurated. We are glad to be of any possible service to these old soldiers, so the work has been done cheerfully; but it is not inconsiderable and it is one of that class of additions to the duties of this department which must always be thoroughly accepted and definite to be fully effective. How this duty should be maintained seems definitely and conclusively decided now; and all should willingly abide by the law.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation account for the various fiscal years may be summarized as follows:

STATEMENT B.—*Appropriations.*

	Fiscal year—			Total.
	1893.	1894.	1895.	
<i>National Home funds.</i>				
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1894.....	\$110, 724. 00	\$57, 603. 08	.....	\$168, 327. 08
Amount of appropriations.....	.....	.....	\$2, 324, 473. 00	2, 324, 473. 00
Unexpended balance deposited.....	1, 860. 98	92, 986. 71	.....	94, 847. 69
Total .....	112, 584. 98	150, 589. 79	2, 324, 473. 00	2, 587, 647. 77
Remitted to disbursing officers.....	.....	.....	2, 124, 560. 88	2, 124, 560. 88
Paid on Treasury statement.....	743. 10	100. 75	.....	843. 85
Covered into surplus fund.....	111, 841. 88	.....	.....	111, 841. 88
Total .....	112, 584. 98	100. 75	2, 124, 560. 88	2, 237, 246. 61
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1895.....	.....	150, 489. 04	199, 912. 12	350, 401. 16
Total .....	112, 584. 98	150, 589. 79	2, 324, 473. 00	2, 587, 647. 77
<i>State aid funds.</i>				
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1894.....	12, 638. 25	.....	.....	12, 638. 25
Amount of appropriations.....	.....	50, 000. 00	670, 000. 00	720, 000. 00
Total .....	12, 638. 25	50, 000. 00	670, 000. 00	732, 638. 25
Remitted to disbursing officers.....	.....	50, 000. 00	527, 500. 00	577, 500. 00
Covered into surplus fund.....	12, 638. 25	.....	.....	12, 638. 25
Total .....	12, 638. 25	50, 000. 00	527, 500. 00	590, 138. 25
Balance in Treasury July 1, 1895.....	.....	.....	142, 500. 00	142, 500. 00
Total .....	12, 638. 25	50, 000. 00	670, 000. 00	732, 638. 25

The following statement shows briefly the appropriations, the net disbursements, and balances unexpended relating to the several fiscal years involved, to include July 31, 1895.

	Fiscal year—		
	1893.	1894.	1895.
Appropriated.....	\$2, 617, 841. 27	\$2, 378, 563. 89	\$2, 324, 473. 00
Posthumous fund, 1894.....	.....	.....	152, 232. 63
Posthumous fund, 1895.....	.....	.....	24, 811. 42
Total.....	2, 617, 841. 27	2, 378, 563. 89	2, 501, 517. 05
Net disbursements.....	2, 505, 053. 88	2, 206, 206. 87	2, 097, 017. 62
Balance unexpended.....	112, 787. 39	172, 357. 02	404, 499. 43
Total.....	2, 617, 841. 27	2, 378, 563. 89	2, 501, 517. 05
In United States Treasury.....	111, 841. 88	152, 868. 33	199, 912. 12
In hands of treasurers National Home Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	945. 51	19, 488. 69	204, 587. 31
Total unexpended.....	112, 787. 39	172, 357. 02	404, 499. 43

The above appropriations included the following amounts for special construction:

Fiscal year—	
1893.....	\$207, 540
1894.....	None.
1895.....	94, 100

The supervision of these accounts was assigned to this office by order of the Secretary of War dated December 23, 1892. The above statement shows a steady decrease in the net disbursements, from \$2,505,053.88 for 1893 to \$2,206,206.87 for 1894, and to \$2,097,017.62 for 1895, and this notwithstanding a continued and steady increase in the population of the Home. The average membership in 1893 was 14,661; in 1894, 15,601. The average for 1895 has not yet been reported, but an increase may be expected, as it is stated that the Homes are crowded to their fullest capacity. The actual number reported present in the last report, received August 10, 1894, was 16,942. Of these, 235 were reported as sleeping on the floor. At two Homes only were there reported vacant beds in the barracks; 60 at the Northwestern and 13 at the Western. The average cost of maintenance per member is from 34 to 35 per cent less at these Homes than at the Soldiers' Home near this city, but the accounts of that Home are not subject to the general laws governing the disbursement of public money, nor are they submitted here for administrative action as are the accounts of the National Home.

#### SOLDIERS' HOME.

A special report of the inspection of the Soldiers' Home near this city, as required by law, was submitted March 25, 1895. This report was accompanied by tabular statements, showing in detail the receipts and disbursements on account of the Home and other information relating to its establishment, membership, and business methods. It was pleasing to note that the steady improvement in economy and management begun some years ago still continues and grows apace, and this, without detracting from but rather adding to the material comforts of these old soldiers; but the recreation room is not suitably located in the basement under the dining room. It is dingy, dark, and lacks ventilation. A more cheerful and attractive room would be appreciated and used. This should not be regarded as a minor point with men whose busy lives are but memories. It would show only proper consideration for these enfeebled veterans to inclose a covered way in glass between two of the important buildings, where some exercise could be obtained in winter.

The ample floor and air space in the dormitories is in marked contrast with the crowded condition of the Volunteer Homes. The average number present during the last year, ended September 30, 1894, was 733.75, a slight decrease from the previous year; and the average age of members present was 54.4, about three years younger than the average age at the Volunteer Homes.

The connection with the city water system has been of substantial benefit to the Home, and will make it possible to further increase the sanitary conditions and the efficiency of the fire service. The water tower seems hardly so graceful in design as those at several of the military posts.

The financial records were found in good condition, and balances verified. It is suggested that all payments, except pay roll, be paid by check and the tendency to keep cash on hand be restricted. Would not a low rate of interest on their undrawn pension money in the hands of the treasurer encourage the men to be less wasteful of their money and be of advantage to the discipline of the Home? A somewhat similar process was found to prevail at the Dayton Home. An unnecessarily large balance of pension money is apparently lying idle.

The balance of the permanent fund on hand September 30, 1894, was.	\$2, 574, 036. 79
Credit settlements to June 30, 1895 .....	166, 337. 74
Total .....	2, 740, 374. 53
Withdrawn for current expenses.....	60, 000. 00
Balance June 30, 1895.....	2, 680, 374. 53

The decision of the Comptroller that all retained pay due enlisted men at date of desertion was forfeited to the Home added largely to its income. The recent legislation relating to retained pay will not probably materially affect this income for a year or more.

The annual expenditure for the Home last year was \$189,941.67, or exclusive of outside payments and for permanent improvements \$145,202.09.

The average cost for maintenance per capita was reduced from \$217.45 to \$197.89, and this without affecting the quantity or quality of the ration or clothing allowance; but this reduced cost is 45 per cent more than the reported cost at the Pacific Branch, the smallest of the National Volunteer Homes.

The list of articles purchased under contract has been much extended, and it is believed with substantial benefit to the Home. All staple articles are now purchased under contract.

The amount paid for services averages \$79.44 per member, and the ratio of employees to average membership is nearly 37 per cent, while at the Pacific Branch of the National Home the average is \$49.12½ per member, with a ratio of 28.7.

The disbursements at this Home are made under such rules and regulations only as the Board of Commissioners may establish. Probably an administrative supervision as of other similar accounts might produce as satisfactory results.

In addition to the membership supported at the Home, there was an average of 316 members who received outdoor relief in sums varying from \$8 to \$2 each per month. The average amount paid per year to each man was \$83.56, or over 58 per cent less than the average annual cost of maintaining a member at the Home. Much can be said in favor of this method of relief, as it reaches many cases that otherwise would either be a full charge upon the Home or be compelled to go without any aid. It permits the old soldier to remain with his family and friends, and may aid him in some degree to avoid the condition of entire dependence.

#### INSPECTIONS UNDER PARAGRAPH 955, ARMY REGULATIONS.

The annual inspections provided for in paragraph 955, Army Regulations, embracing the depots of the Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Medical departments, the recruiting rendezvous and stations, armories and arsenals, and national cemeteries, have been made during the year by officers of this department. The administration of affairs at the various establishments is reported to be in accordance with existing laws and regulations. The officials in charge are very generally commended for their zeal and efficiency, and the reports indicate that they are in hearty accord with the movement for the adoption of methods which will insure greater economy and efficiency and expedite the transaction of the public business with which they are specially charged.

The monthly salaries of civil employees at these Quartermaster depots. depots range from \$150 for a chief clerk to \$35 for a messenger. There is practical uniformity in the rate

of compensation to civil employees performing clerical work, but this does not appear to extend to a class of laborers who are engaged on the same kind of work; for instance, the packers' salaries range from \$40 to \$75 per month, with intervening rates of \$54 and \$70.

The protection against fire and theft is reported to be satisfactory. The buildings and rooms, except in a few instances where minor repairs are needed, are reported in good condition and suitable for the purposes for which they are used.

In connection with the question of the most practical and economical disposition of unserviceable property, the following extract from the report of an inspection made by Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger, inspector-general, is believed to be well worth repeating here. Lieutenant-Colonel Sanger says:

I respectfully recommend in the interest of economy, and as my duty requires, that hereafter all unserviceable property be disposed of or repaired wherever in use, or at the nearest suitable point, if to be sold; and that no more money be expended for the transportation of this kind of property. By using the skilled labor and materials to be found at the different military posts ordinary repairs can be made, and when public property has deteriorated beyond that point, it would be better on all accounts to dispose of it where it may be located. However, a practical solution of the question would be a comparison of the net proceeds of the sales of all unserviceable property received at the depot during the past five years, with the cost of its packing and transportation. Of course this should not include the clippings or any scrap arising from manufacturing.

The number of civil employees at these depots ranges from 3 to 9, and their pay from \$35 to \$150 per month. The rates of pay are stated in all but one of the reports, and the latter figure represents the maximum monthly compensation at all but one of the depots, where it is reported as \$135. The reports indicate that the force of clerks employed at the various depots is not in excess of the number required for the proper and economical performance of the work to be done. A reduction of \$138.33 in the monthly pay roll at the depot at San Francisco, Cal., has been made during the year, and the officer in charge there states that the force is not sufficient and that "the clerks very frequently are obliged to work until midnight and on Sundays, and even then the returns can not be made out and forwarded within the time required by law."

An analysis of the ratio of maintenance to disbursements at the several subsistence depots appears to indicate that the interests of the public service in the direction of greater economy would be subserved by a reduction in their number. At Chicago, Ill., the amount of money expended in the purchase of supplies during the year was \$298,333.72, and the cost of maintaining the depot during the same period was about \$20,624.72, which makes the percentage of maintenance to disbursements a little less than 7. At Baltimore, Md., the disbursements on account of purchases during the year amounted to \$45,788.29, while the sum of \$7,376.04 was required during the same period to maintain the depot, or a little in excess of 16 per cent. Thus it will be seen that a comparison of the ratio of maintenance to disbursements at these two depots, which are selected as fairly representing the two extremes—one the maximum and the other the minimum amount of business transacted—is largely in favor of the station having the greater volume of business.

The location of subsistence depots appears to be convenient and desirable; the books and records are on hand, properly kept, and up to date, except indexing in one or two instances, and the buildings and rooms are in good condition and satisfactory, except at Omaha, Nebr., where the cellar is reported as not frost proof and has to be heated

during cold weather, and at the Army building in New York City, which was reported to be partially flooded.

Armories and ar-  
senals.

There is a force of enlisted men on duty at all the establishments from which reports have been received, except San Antonio, Tex., and their number ranges from 10 at Fort Monroe, Va., to 64 at Rock Island, Ill. At arsenals where there is extensive manufacturing carried on there is a large force of civil employees, the greatest number so far as reported being at Rock Island, Ill., where the average per month is given as 550. The minimum salary of a civilian is reported as 90 cents and the maximum \$10 per day. The latter figure is exceptional and is reported from Benicia Arsenal, Cal., only, and is the daily rate of compensation to one civil engineer employed temporarily on the construction of the sewerage system.

The buildings are generally reported in good condition; a few of them are said to be in need of minor repairs. The necessity for a hospital building at Indianapolis, Ind., is reported, and at Rock Island, Ill., the inspector states that the hospital building is a relic of the civil war, is utterly unfit for hospital purposes, is in bad condition and not worth repairing, and should be replaced by a permanent brick or stone structure; but hospitals seem less needed at the arsenals than where soldiers are usually stationed. The police and sanitary condition of arsenals is reported from good to excellent. The protection against fire and theft appears to be ample and sufficient, except at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., where a greater quantity of fire hose is desirable.

Some difference of opinion exists as to the best system of accountability for materials used, and this difference can be illustrated by the following extract from a report of inspection made by Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger:

A better system of accountability for the materials used in manufactures than the one which now prevails, would seem to be advisable. The system is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. All materials, with but few minor exceptions, are purchased under contract and delivered from time to time as required. They are inspected when received at the arsenal, for quality and quantity, either by an officer or, if he be not available, by one of the shop foremen, in which case the observations are verified by the officer. As soon as the materials are delivered to the shops where used, and the purchase vouchers are signed, the materials are dropped from the return of the ordnance storekeeper and thereafter are accounted for only on a monthly report of the shop foreman, forwarded through the officer in charge to the commanding officer. Theoretically the amount of the finished product, ascertained by a daily report of manufactures, plus the scrap and waste, should account for the materials purchased. But I could not learn that a store's account was kept or that the amount of materials in the shops in process of manufacture was ever verified by an officer, or that the same was included in the annual inventory of the arsenal. A system of accountability at this arsenal more nearly approaching the systems observed by some of the great manufacturing establishments, under which materials are accounted for as such until they appear in the finished article, and the ratio between the amounts purchased, the scrap, and the waste, is frequently determined, and any material changes investigated, would result in a closer and more accurate account of the property involved. It is proper to state that the present system has been in vogue at the arsenal for many years.

Each of the four recruiting rendezvous has been inspected during the past year. The officers and men on duty as instructors are reported to be competent and efficient and sufficient in number for the proper instruction of the recruits. The length of time that the recruits are kept at the different rendezvous varies somewhat: At Fort Sheridan, Ill., it is reported to average from 10 to 15 days; at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 3 weeks; at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, 22 days. Recruits are forwarded to regiments from three to four times a month, in detachments of from 7 to 15 men.



Recruiting stations. An examination of the reports of inspection of recruiting stations shows that their affairs are administered in an able and efficient manner. Those who have been enlisted since the promulgation of General Orders, No. 30, Adjutant-General's Office, 1894, are reported to have been citizens of the United States, or had made legal declaration to become citizens, and the ability to speak, read, and write the English language is required of applicants of foreign birth. Fifteen thousand nine hundred and ten applications for enlistment have been made during the year at 15 stations, and 1,869 of this number, or about 11½ per cent, were accepted. Of those accepted, about 70 per cent were natives.

"General unfitness" is reported as the principal cause of the rejection of applicants, with "an imperfect knowledge of the English language" as a very close second. The number of rejections for the latter cause constitutes not quite 10 per cent of the whole number rejected. Among other principal causes may be mentioned the following, which are given in order of their predominance: Defective sight, lack of testimonials as to character, under size, under weight, and varicocele. The number of persons applying for enlistment at the three stations in Chicago during the year was 8,311, which is in excess of 50 per cent of the whole number of applications; the percentage of rejections there is considerably above the average also. In Albany, N. Y., 50 per cent of the applicants were accepted; the next in order is Minneapolis, Minn., with 33 per cent, and the next St. Louis, Mo., with a fraction over 32 per cent. All others are considerably below these figures, and range from 4 at Boston, Mass., to 23 per cent at Cincinnati, Ohio. The inspector speaks very highly of the quality of recruits obtained at Indianapolis and Evansville, Ind.

The number of rooms occupied by the several stations varies from five to twelve, and the monthly rental ranges from \$41.50 to \$115. The locations are generally reported as suitable and desirable, and the rates for rent, heat, and light appear to be fair and reasonable, except at the following stations: At Boston, Mass., the inspector thinks that the rent paid for inferior accommodations—\$75 per month—is high, and that the expenditure is not justified by the results, only 60 recruits having been obtained there during the year. The building occupied at Cincinnati, Ohio, is said to be an old, primitive brick structure, of dingy and unattractive appearance, difficult to keep clean, in bad repair, and without modern means of lighting, and at Evansville, Ind., the inspector states that better accommodations could be obtained on a more frequented street.

The enlisted men on duty at these stations are, without exception, reported as properly instructed, competent and efficient, and sufficient in number for the proper performance of the duties required, except for the station at 427 South State street, Chicago, Ill., where the officer in charge says that another man is needed.

The recruit detachments are subsisted at an average cost of 56½ cents per diem per man. At Indianapolis, Ind., it is reported that the meals, other than dinners, are sometimes scanty; at Louisville, Ky., the food is not sufficient in quantity or satisfactory, though the contract is 4 cents higher this year than last; and at Springfield, Mass., the inspector states that the price, 75 cents per diem, seems high, but the accepted bid was the only one received.

National cemeteries. Under the instructions of April 5, 1895, such of the national cemeteries as are along the routes of travel of the authorized tours will be inspected once in two



years by officers of this department. Twelve, or about one-seventh of the entire number, have been inspected during the past year, and, with one exception, these visits were made prior to the promulgation of the above-mentioned instructions.

The general condition of the cemeteries remains very much as reported last year. Wooden headboards are gradually being replaced by stone, though there appears to be some delay in this work at the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, where the graves of 161 officers and men are reported to be without headstones.

## SUPPLY DIVISION.

In compliance with verbal instructions from the Assistant Secretary of War, an inspection of the records and business methods of this division was made between the 21st and 27th of June, 1895, and a report submitted June 28, 1895.

No money is disbursed in this division, and its only money receipts are funds received from sales of condemned property sold at auction and from the sale of waste paper sold under contract. These receipts are turned over to the disbursing clerk of the War Department, by whom all bills contracted by the division, after approval, are paid.

The condition of business on June 25, 1895, was as follows:

Appropriated:	
For stationery .....	\$35,000.00
For contingencies .....	55,000.00
For rent .....	6,400.00
Total .....	<u>96,400.00</u>
Expended:	
For stationery .....	24,503.94
For contingencies:	
Stock .....	\$3,670.40
Services .....	5,182.67
Other items .....	24,583.92
	<u>33,436.99</u>
For rent .....	5,866.66
Total .....	<u>63,807.59</u>
Amount unexpended:	
For stationery .....	10,496.06
For contingencies .....	21,563.01
For rent .....	533.34
Total .....	<u>32,592.41</u>

The amount received from sales at auction was \$1,162.82 and for waste paper \$541.99.

## INSPECTION SERVICE.

Under the recent orders on the subject, the stated inspections of military posts, armories and arsenals, supply depots, and the disbursements and accounts of disbursing officers of the military establishment are made by six inspecting officers, who are required to accomplish this duty annually during three periodical tours of inspection. The orders also require that the shortest usually traveled and most economic route from point to point be taken, and that such ungarrisoned posts and national cemeteries as are along the route of travel be inspected once in two years.

The accompanying map illustrates the work to be accomplished by each inspecting officer during his principal tour of inspection and indicates the lines of travel and the limits beyond which he can not travel on duty without special instructions. The other two periodical tours, being a second and third visit to a limited number of the places shown, are necessarily confined within the limits of the main tour. Of course, inspections of unserviceable property, special reports and investigations, etc., which form no small amount of an inspector's duties, can hardly be graphically presented, though the illustration herewith submitted may be a fair indication of the division of work and the field assigned to each.

#### CLERICAL FORCE.

The clerical force of this office for the past fiscal year consisted of one clerk of class 4, two clerks of class 3, three clerks of class 2, two clerks of class 1, and one assistant messenger. They are efficient and zealous in the performance of their duties, and their record for attendance and application can not well be exceeded. It is believed that much benefit to the service would have resulted had a larger force been allowed.

Since the inspection districts were established all clerical work for the South Atlantic district has been performed by the clerks in this office. Each of the other districts has been allowed one clerk at \$1,100 and one messenger at \$720 per annum from the clerks and messengers formerly employed at the headquarters of the several departments. These clerks are charged with important duties, and the pay they now receive would hardly seem sufficient in view of the expense of living in the cities where they are stationed.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,  
*Inspector-General.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

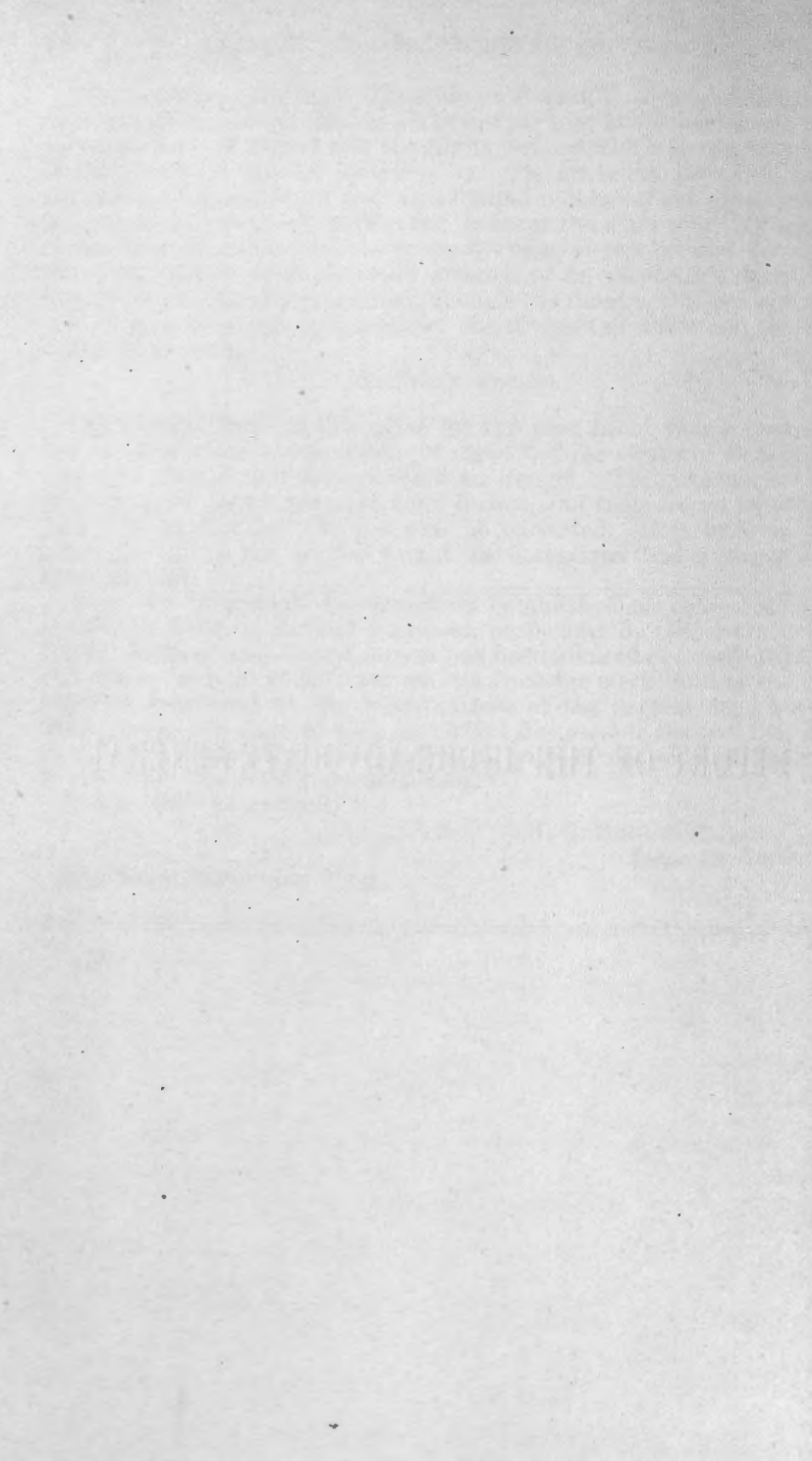
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REPORT OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

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# REPORT

## OF THE

### JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., September 24, 1895.*

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,  
*Secretary of War.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department for the year ending August 31, 1895.

Commissioned officers tried by general court-martial:	
Records reported upon and submitted to the Secretary of War for action of the President.....	4
Records received, revised, and recorded, not requiring the action of the President (convicted, 4; acquitted, 2).....	6
Cadets of the United States Military Academy tried by general court-martial:	
Records reported upon and submitted to the Secretary of War.....	1
Records received, revised, and recorded, not requiring further action (convicted, 1; acquitted, 1) .....	2
Enlisted men tried by general court-martial (convicted, 1,564; acquitted, 148). ..	1,712
Military convicts tried by general court-martial (convicted) .....	3
Total trials by general court-martial.....	<u>1,728</u>

Trials by general court-martial:	
Year ending August 31, 1894.....	2,189
Year ending August 31, 1895.....	<u>1,728</u>
Decrease.....	461

Number of convictions of different offences by general court-martial during the year ending August 31, 1895:

Sixteenth article of war:	
Selling ammunition.....	1
Seventeenth article of war:	
Losing clothing.....	43
Losing Government property.....	20
Selling clothing .....	18
Selling Government property.....	2
Twentieth article of war:	
Disrespect to commanding officer.....	6
Twenty-first article of war:	
Attempting to strike superior officer.....	1
Disobeying superior officer.....	57
Striking superior officer.....	1

Twenty-fourth article of war:	
Disobeying noncommissioned officer quelling a fray.....	3
Thirty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave.....	347
Thirty-third article of war:	
Failure to attend drill, roll call, etc.....	175
Thirty-fourth article of war:	
Being found one mile from camp without leave.....	2
Thirty-eighth article of war:	
Drunkenness on duty.....	132
Thirty-ninth article of war:	
Quitting post.....	48
Sleeping on post.....	36
Fortieth article of war:	
Quitting guard.....	34
Forty-seventh article of war:	
Desertion.....	255
Fifty-first article of war:	
Persuading to desert.....	2
Sixtieth article of war:	
Embezzlement.....	2
Frauds.....	1
Larceny.....	11
Selling Government property.....	3
Sixty-first article of war:	
Offence charged as "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman"....	1
Sixty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave, not chargeable under the thirty-second article of war.....	24
Abusing public animal.....	6
Allowing prisoner to escape.....	10
Assault.....	32
Assault and battery.....	25
Assault with dangerous or deadly weapon.....	18
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	5
Breach of arrest.....	33
Burglary.....	1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3
Committing a nuisance.....	9
Disobeying commissioned officer.....	13
Disobeying noncommissioned officer.....	77
Disobeying sentinel.....	6
Disposing of clothing.....	2
Disrespect to superior officer.....	23
Drunkenness.....	100
Drunk and disorderly.....	8
Drunkenness, etc., causing arrest, etc., by civil authorities.....	12
Embezzlement.....	2
Escaping from guard or arrest.....	7
False swearing.....	5
Fighting.....	21
Fraudulent enlistment.....	86
Indecent exposure of person.....	1
Insubordinate conduct toward noncommissioned officer.....	86
Larceny.....	69
Malingering.....	1
Mutinous conduct.....	1
Neglect of duty.....	63
Perjury.....	3
Resisting arrest.....	19
Robbery.....	1
Selling, losing, or wasting Government property.....	9
Uttering forged paper.....	2
Disorders, etc., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included under previous heads).....	441

The following table shows the desertions, classified according to the limit of punishment prescribed in the executive order of the President, published in General Orders, No. 16, Headquarters of the Army, 1895:

	Num-ber.	Limit of confine-ment.
<b>Surrendered:</b>		<i>Months.</i>
After an absence of not more than 30 days.....	28	12
After an absence of more than 30 days.....	94	18
After an absence of more than 30 days and prior conviction considered.....	1	30
<b>Apprehended:</b>		
In service not more than 6 months at time of desertion.....	56	18
In service more than 6 months.....	76	30
Total number of desertions.....	255	
Average limit of confinement.....		20.96—

<b>Trials for desertion:</b>	
Year ending August 31, 1894.....	518
Year ending August 31, 1895.....	255
Decrease.....	263

The number of trials by inferior courts-martial, the number resulting in acquittal, and the number of different men tried in the different departments are shown by the following table:

Department of—	Trials.			Acquit-tals.	Differ-ent men tried.
	Garri-son.	Sum-mary.	Total.		
California.....	11	918	929	19	613
Colorado.....	27	1,702	1,729	52	1,017
Columbia.....	11	727	738	22	442
East.....	27	964	991	40	584
Dakota.....	20	1,509	1,529	70	1,025
Missouri.....	48	2,321	2,369	85	1,350
Platte.....	47	1,327	1,374	41	832
Texas.....	16	894	910	27	597
At posts not in any of the above departments.....	* 33	395	428	17	248
Total.....	* 240	10,757	10,997	373	6,708

\* Including 16 trials of prisoners confined in the Leavenworth Military Prison.

The number of trials by inferior courts-martial for the year ending August 31, 1894, was 15,086, as against 10,997 for the year covered by this report; showing a decrease of 4,089 cases.

The decrease in the number of trials for desertion (263) can not be taken as an indication of the improvement of the discipline of the Army so far as this offence is concerned, but is, no doubt, to be attributed to the fact that a larger proportion of deserters escape without capture than heretofore. This seems to be owing to the smallness of the reward for their apprehension. In a majority of cases it would not cover the expenses of capture and delivery. I believe it is the general opinion in the Army that the reward should be increased, and in one of the reports submitted herewith its increase to as much as one hundred dollars is recommended. But so large an increase carries with it another danger—the danger of perjury for the sake of the reward. Even when sixty dollars was the amount offered, cases came under my observation in which there was the strongest ground for suspicion that the civil officers making the arrests swore falsely, in order to fix the crime of desertion upon soldiers guilty of absence without leave only, thereby to obtain the reward. It is dangerous, therefore, to go to an extreme

in this direction. I think a middle course should be taken, so that expenses and somewhat more would be paid, but the temptation to perjury made as small as possible. If the old practice of leaving the determination of the amount of the reward to the Secretary of War should be restored, it could be regulated by him, as experience might prove to be best.

The statistical part of this report, as will be noticed, relates only to the administration of military justice, and, indeed, the report taken as a whole is almost entirely given up to that subject; yet, probably not more than one-half of the work of this office is devoted to it. The other half covers a great variety of subjects having no relation to the administration of justice in the Army and being, in fact, of a purely civil character. This is owing to the large amount of civil work and work appertaining to the Army but not to its government which our laws devolve upon the Secretary of War and upon the Army. The connection of the Judge-Advocate-General's Office with this work can not be described statistically, nor with definiteness. Perhaps the most definite statement that can be made in regard to it is that its most engrossing and important part is the preparation of opinions on legal questions in matters requiring the action of the Secretary of War or relating to the administration of military affairs. Drawing legal instruments is, however, an important part of it also.

Since my last annual report an order has been issued requiring bureaus of the War Department to transfer to this office the title papers of military reservations and all papers relating to easements and licenses on them, these papers having been formerly kept in four different bureaus. This transfer has been made, and the papers are now being sorted, arranged and carded; but the work is necessarily slow on account of the insufficiency of the clerical force of this office for the purpose. I think that when it is completed it will be found that bringing these papers together in one office is a good arrangement, conducing to the reliability of information and the saving of time in obtaining it. Indeed, these results have been to a considerable extent already attained by the work that has been done.

By an act of Congress, approved September 27, 1890, the President was authorized to fix the maximum limits of punishment for the offences for which the punishment is left by the Articles of War to the discretion of the court-martial, and this was done by an executive order dated February 26, 1891. In this way uniformity of punishment, which was the chief object of the legislation, was established in the Army, and the result was undoubtedly satisfactory. But in the course of the four years' trial which the code received certain defects were found to exist, the principal one being that adequate punishment could not be awarded under it for some of the most commonly occurring offences. To remedy these defects a new executive order has been issued. This order seems to meet the requirements of a uniform administration of justice in the Army, while at the same time allowing sufficient latitude of punishment, and it is, I believe, so regarded by all who are directly concerned with the maintenance of military discipline.

But I beg to call your attention to certain other matters which are in a less satisfactory condition, and stand in need of legislation. All of them are important, and I earnestly hope that the needed legislation may be recommended. The subjects are four in number, viz., the amendment of the summary court act, the subjection to the Articles of War of military prisoners discharged from the service and serving sentences of courts-martial, the empowerment of general courts-martial to compel



civilian witnesses to testify, and the punishment of crimes committed in places over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction.

The summary court has proved to be a practical substitute for the garrison and regimental court-martial and has given satisfaction throughout the Army, but when the summary court act was passed we were making an experiment, and it is not surprising that in the course of the five years of this court's existence we have discovered that the system can be materially improved.

The summary court, under the act creating it, can exist only at posts where there is a "line officer second in rank," or at stations where only staff officers are on duty, or when but one commissioned officer is present with a command. But these do not cover all cases intended to be provided for. No provision is made for a command with which there are present a line officer (in command) and one or more staff officers—a detached command, for example, with one line officer and a surgeon. This is a serious omission, because under such circumstances it may be very important that there should be this means of enforcing discipline. Nor does the summary court act provide for a command under a staff officer, and with which there is one, and only one, line officer on duty. A further objection to the present system is that certain officers, "second in command" are designated by the statute as the summary court, and pursuant to this fixed designation they must hold the court whether fitted for the discharge of the duty or not. This is not a good arrangement or, at least, not the best that can be devised. A better one would be to leave the designation of the trial officer to the post or higher commander. This would have the advantage of covering every possible condition of a command as to the composition of its commissioned force, while at the same time giving commanding officers the opportunity of selecting officers fitted for the responsible duty.

Another change which I recommend in the summary court act has reference to the following clause:

That any enlisted man charged with an offence and brought before such summary court may, if he so desires, object to a hearing and determination of his case by such court and request a trial by court-martial, which request shall be granted as of right, and when the court is the accuser the case shall be heard and determined by the post commander or by the regimental or garrison court-martial.

My recommendation is that this clause be repealed, as its effect is to deprive the officer of a necessary disciplinary power. In the field or when a command is detached and the commanding officer is the only one present competent under the law to hold the summary court, and a garrison court-martial can not be convened—when, therefore, he stands most in need of this disciplinary power—he is rendered helpless by the opportunity which this provision of the summary court act gives to the troublesome soldier of evading trial and punishment by demanding a garrison court; that is, he is helpless unless he assumes the responsibility of enforcing discipline by punishing without the authority of law. But it is wrong to place him in the position of having to choose between these alternatives. It is, in fact, requiring him to choose between an unruly command and a civil liability. And there is no danger whatever in entrusting an officer, even when he is the accuser, with the limited amount of power of a summary court, the utmost extent of which is one month's confinement with loss of pay. There is no danger that the officer would abuse this power any more than there was formerly danger in the fact that under the law relating to garrison and regimental courts-martial the accuser could appoint the court. Moreover, officers are seldom the actual accusers in cases falling within the jurisdiction of summary courts. The actual accusers generally are the noncommis-

sioned officers who, being cognizant of the facts, report the delinquents. For these reasons I regard it as important that the clause of the summary court act which thus protects the insubordinate soldier should be repealed.

Another matter, to which I have referred as requiring legislation, is the subjection to the Articles of War of military prisoners discharged from the service and serving sentences of courts-martial. Under section 1361 of the Revised Statutes prisoners in confinement in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth under sentences of courts-martial were "liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial under the rules and Articles of War for offences committed during the said confinement." The constitutionality of this provision has recently received careful consideration at the hands of the honorable Amos M. Thayer, United States circuit judge, whose decision is of such importance in this connection that I attach it as an appendix to this report. It will be noticed that Judge Thayer discusses, among other things, the effect of a discharge from the service by sentence of court-martial when accompanied with the imposition of a term of confinement; explaining it in the following language:

A discharge executed under these circumstances and for such a purpose can not be said to have had the effect of severing his connection with the Army and of freeing him forthwith from all the restraints of military law. The discharge was no doubt operative to deprive him of pay and allowances but so long as he was held in custody under sentence of a court-martial, for the purpose of enforcing discipline and punishing him for desertion, he remained subject to military law which prevailed in the prison where he was confined, and subject also to the jurisdiction of a court-martial for all violations of such law committed while he was so held.

The military prison has now been discontinued, and military prisoners who have been discharged from the service by virtue of their sentences, but are held under military authority to serve terms of confinement, are now serving their terms at military posts. There is, however, no law which subjects them to the discipline of trial by court-martial under the Articles of War, and an important means of making confinement an effective military punishment is, therefore, lacking. To announce to the prisoner that, no matter what he may do, he can not have the term of his confinement extended is a direct encouragement to insubordination and must impair the effect of military imprisonment as an exemplary punishment. In order to remedy this evil it is very desirable that there should be legislation declaring that soldiers sentenced by court-martial to dishonorable discharge and confinement shall, until discharged from such confinement, remain subject to the Articles of War and other laws relating to the administration of military justice.

Another matter demanding legislative action is the helplessness of courts-martial when civilian witnesses refuse to testify. Heretofore, when this subject has been presented to Congress, what has been asked for has been the power for courts-martial to punish civilian witnesses for contempt, and there has been objection to legislation in that form. I believe it has never been distinctly pointed out that the power is wanted for the sole purpose of obtaining evidence. But that is in reality all that the power is required for—to obtain evidence and thereby prevent the failure of justice. Congress has supplied us with laws for the government of the Army, and these laws are intended to be sufficient to maintain a high standard of honor among the officers of the Army and to protect the property and other interests of the United States. It is of vital importance that the power necessary for these purposes should be vested in the general court-martial, and this necessary power includes the power to compel civilian witnesses to testify. Cases of

importance sometimes depend on it. A noticeable case has occurred within the year; an officer, who is still in the service, being by the powerlessness of the court-martial to obtain the necessary evidence from civilians enabled to escape the consequences of his repeated duplications of pay accounts. And an embezzlement of public funds might be covered up in the same way. The impotence of courts-martial in this respect is humiliating.

The draft of a provision relating to the subject, and which is now recommended for legislation, is in language which expressly limits the exercise of this power to the cases of civilian witnesses refusing to testify, and it is hoped that it will not appear objectionable in this form. It is as follows:

That when any civilian witness before a general court-martial shall be lawfully ordered by it to testify or to produce any document or other subject of evidence under his control, and shall refuse or wilfully fail to obey such order, the general court-martial shall have power to order such witness to be confined until he shall obey it, and such order of commitment shall be accepted and obeyed by the post commander to whom it is addressed, provided that the confinement shall not exceed six months, and that he may be sooner discharged by the authority appointing the court-martial or higher authority.

The foregoing three subjects, namely, the amendment of the summary court act, the subjection of discharged military prisoners to the jurisdiction of courts-martial, and the empowerment of general courts-martial to compel civilian witnesses to testify, have been included in one bill, the draft of which is appended. The propositions, substantially as in the draft, were submitted to the department commanders for their views and have met with their general approval. All except two favor the proposed designation of the trial officer of the summary court by the commanding officer of the post or higher authority, and one recommends that contumacious civilian witnesses be proceeded against by indictment in the civil courts. As to the last suggestion I have thought it best to retain the proposition to give to the general courts-martial themselves sufficient power for the purpose in view, believing that indictment and trial by civil court, even if not otherwise objectionable, would be, to say the least, too uncertain a procedure to accomplish what is intended. I believe that it would in reality prove quite inefficacious. A few other suggestions have been made by some of the department commanders, but the draft of a bill appended to this report substantially represents the views of the majority.

The fourth subject, as already stated, relates to the punishment of crimes committed in places over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction. The military authorities are directly interested in this matter because many of these places are under military control.

Section 5391 of the Revised Statutes prescribes that—

If any offense be committed in any place which has been or may hereafter be ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offense is not prohibited, or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for, by any law of the United States, such offense shall be liable to, and receive, the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such place is situated, now in force, provide for the like offense when committed within the jurisdiction of such State; and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any prosecution for such offense in any court of the United States.

In the case of *The United States v. Barnaby* (51 F. R., 20) Judge Knowles, discussing the section, says:

This statute has been construed by the Supreme Court in the case of *U. S. v. Paul*, 6 Pet., 141, and held to apply to State statutes punishing crimes which existed at the time of the passage of this statute. This decision has at no time been reversed or doubted by that court, and was a contemporaneous judicial construction of the same, and should be adhered to. Considering the language of the statute, (and I do not see

how any other conclusion could be reached,) Congress might be willing to adopt the laws of a State which existed at the time of the passage of a statute by it, but would hardly be willing beforehand to adopt all the criminal statutes a State might in future enact. A statute to this effect might be classed as delegating legislative authority, which is not proper. This statute was passed in 1825. But the construction contended for, namely, that it applied to any laws which might exist in any State, at any time when a place might be ceded by it to the United States, brings us to no different conclusion.

And in the case of *The United States v. Curran*, in the United States district court for the district of Colorado, in 1892, Judge Hallett held as follows:

The United States against William E. Curran and others is a prosecution for inciting a riot and committing an assault upon certain Chinamen on the reservation at Fort Logan.

This is alleged to be in violation of a law of the State, which is put in force by section 5391 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. This section was enacted first in 1825 and again in 1866, and it refers to the laws of States then existing. The act was so construed in *Paul's Case*, 6 Peters, 141 (U. S. Supreme Court).

As Colorado was not then a State in the Union, none of its laws were adopted or put in force by this act. This section will never be operative in Colorado to put in force the laws of the State in respect to crimes committed on Government reservation unless reenacted.

The motion to quash will be sustained.

Under this construction the only criminal law in force on a place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States is such criminal law of the United States as may be applicable, and, if it is a place jurisdiction over which has been ceded by a State existing in 1866, the laws of the State in force at that time. In the two cases cited the criminal laws of the State could not be enforced over the ceded territory because the State was not in existence at the time of the enactment of 1866, from which section 5391 of the Revised Statutes was taken. And in States which were in existence at that time the criminal laws adopted since can not, under the legislation as interpreted by the courts, be extended over such territory. So defective is the law that in the above-mentioned cases riot, aggravated assault, false imprisonment, and assault with intent to commit murder, committed on territory within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, were held to be unprovided for and unpunishable. That the law needs to be amended is evident, and to that end I submit the draft of a bill "to establish a criminal jurisdiction over places ceded to the United States for certain purposes." It is appended to this report, and the recommendation is made that it be brought to the attention of Congress. It is in substantially the same language as a bill favorably reported by the committee on the judiciary of the House of Representatives at the first session of the 53d Congress. It proposes to adopt for these places only the existing criminal laws of the States in which they are situated, and this will necessitate the reenactment of the law from time to time; but it is all that can be done because, as was pointed out when this subject was before the 53d Congress, a law adopting in advance all the criminal laws of a State in force at the time of the commission of the criminal act would be, as to any such criminal legislation of a later date than the Federal enactment, a delegation of legislative power to the State and therefore inoperative.

The annual reports of the judge-advocates of departments are submitted herewith, and I have the honor to invite attention to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. NORMAN LIEBER,  
*Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. A.*

## DECISION OF JUDGE THAYER IN RE CRAIG.

## EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

At chambers in the city of St. Louis, Mo.—Before Hon. Amos M. Thayer, United States circuit judge.—In the matter of the application in behalf of Edward Craig for a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. H. D. Reeve for the petitioner.

Mr. W. C. Perry, United States attorney for the district of Kansas, opposing.

THAYER, circuit judge.

The application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Edward Craig is not "signed by the person for whose relief it is intended," as section 754 of the Revised Statutes requires; neither does the petition for the writ affirmatively show that the application is made at his instance or request. This fact alone would justify a refusal of the writ, but, inasmuch as the application is probably made with the full knowledge of the prisoner, and as there is no reason to doubt that his signature to the petition could be readily obtained, I have deemed it expedient to overlook the defect and to consider the important question in the case, whether the military court-martial had jurisdiction of the offense for which Craig was tried and is now undergoing punishment.

The facts on which the decision of this question depends are not in dispute. Craig, it seems, was an enlisted soldier in the Army of the United States, and before his term of enlistment had expired, he deserted. For this offense he was apprehended and tried by a military court-martial and sentenced to dishonorable discharge from the service and to confinement at hard labor in the Leavenworth Military Prison for the term of two years and six months. While serving this sentence he assaulted the commandant of the prison, Capt. J. W. Pope, "with intent to kill," and was again tried by a court-martial for the latter offense, found guilty on his own plea to that effect, and was sentenced "to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of ten years." With the approval of the Secretary of War, and by his direction, the Kansas State Penitentiary, at Lansing, Kans., was designated as the place of confinement, and Craig is at present serving his term of imprisonment at that place.

It is contended by counsel that after the prisoner had been sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the military service, and that part of the sentence for desertion had been executed by the issuance of a certificate of discharge, he was no longer subject to the jurisdiction of a military court-martial for any offense that he might thereafter commit, although committed while he was confined in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth in execution of the residue of the sentence for desertion. This claim is based on the first clause of Article V of the amendments to the Constitution, which declares: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

The Congress of the United States has taken a different view of the scope and effect of Article V of the amendments by declaring in "An act to provide for the establishment of a military prison and for its government," approved on March 3, 1873, "that all prisoners under confinement in said military prisons undergoing sentences of court-martial shall be liable to trial and punishment by courts-martial under the rules and articles of war for offenses committed during said confinement." (17 Stat., 584, ch. 249, sec. 12. See also 18 Stat., 48, ch. 186; and sec. 1361, Revised Statutes of the United States.)

The question at issue, therefore, is whether section 12 of the act of March 3, 1873, *supra*, is constitutional. It is a cardinal rule, in obedience to which *nisi prius* courts always act, that a law duly enacted by the legislative department of the Government will be upheld and enforced unless it is clearly repugnant to the organic law. If a reasonable doubt exists as to whether an act of Congress is constitutional or otherwise, the inferior courts of the United States will give effect to its provisions, until it has been declared to be void by the court of last resort.

It can not be said that by authorizing a trial by courts-martial of persons confined in the military prison established at Fort Leavenworth, for offenses committed while so confined, Congress has clearly or even probably exceeded its powers. The prison in question was designed as a place of punishment for those persons only who, while in the military service of the Government, either as enlisted men or otherwise, are guilty of offenses "against the rules, regulations and laws for the government of the Army of the United States." It is a part of our military establishment, as much as the guardhouse, with which our forts and military encampments are always provided. And, inasmuch as it was intended as a place of punishment for those who

are subject to military law and discipline, Congress provided, in substance, that the prison should be placed in charge of officers and enlisted men of the Army who were to be detailed for that duty by the Secretary of War. There can be no doubt of the fact that the prison was thus placed in charge of Army officers because it was regarded as a military institution, the same as a fort or an arsenal or a navy-yard, and for the purpose of subjecting persons who might be confined therein to military law and to the same discipline that is enforced in the army.

Much stress, however, is laid on the fact that when the offense for which Craig was tried and convicted was committed, he had been discharged from the Army and was no longer subject to military law or discipline. This contention overlooks the fact that the discharge was issued in part execution of a sentence which directed that he should not only be dishonorably discharged with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, but that he should also be held and confined at hard labor for a given period in a military prison. A discharge executed under these circumstances and for such a purpose can not be said to have had the effect of severing his connection with the Army and of freeing him forthwith from all the restraints of military law. The discharge was no doubt operative to deprive him of pay and allowances but so long as he was held in custody under sentence of a court-martial, for the purpose of enforcing discipline and punishing him for desertion, he remained subject to military law which prevailed in the prison where he was confined, and subject also to the jurisdiction of a court-martial for all violations of such law committed while he was so held.

The views thus expressed are supported by an unreported opinion of Judge Foster, United States district judge for the district of Kansas, in the case of Ira Wildman, which was decided in the year 1876; also by an opinion of Attorney-General Devens (Opinions of Attorneys General, vol. 16, p. 292), and by an elaborate decision of Judge Sawyer in *re Bogart*, 2 Sawyer, 396; Id., 3 Fed. Cases, No. 1596.

The application for writ of habeas corpus will accordingly be denied.

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A BILL to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the administration of justice in the Army," approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the act entitled "An act to promote the administration of justice in the Army," approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

That in time of peace every enlisted man who is to be tried for an offence such as was prior to the passage of the act "to promote the administration of justice in the Army," approved October 1st, 1890, cognizable by a garrison or regimental court-martial, shall, within twenty-four hours from the time of his arrest, (unless he is to be tried before a general court-martial,) be brought before a summary court, which shall consist of an officer designated by the commanding officer of the post, station or command, or by superior authority as the summary court for such post, station or command, and when such designation shall be made by superior authority it shall supersede all other; and such officers shall have power to administer oaths and to hear and determine such cases, and when satisfied of the guilt of the accused, adjudge the punishment to be inflicted; which said punishment shall not exceed confinement at hard labor for one month and forfeiture of one month's pay: That there shall be a summary court record book kept at each military post and in the field at the headquarters of the command, in which shall be entered a record of all cases heard and determined, and the action had thereon, and no sentence adjudged by said summary court shall be executed until it shall have been approved by the post or other commander: *Provided*, That when but one commissioned officer is present with a command he shall hear and finally determine such cases: *And provided further*, That noncommissioned officers above the rank of corporal shall not, if they object thereto, be brought to trial before summary courts without the authority of the officer competent to order their trial by general court-martial, but shall in such case be brought to trial before garrison, regimental or general courts-martial, as the case may be.

SEC. 2. That the commanding officers authorized to approve the sentences of summary courts and superior authority shall have power to remit or mitigate the same.

SEC. 3. That post and other commanders shall, on the last day of each month, make a report to the department headquarters of the number of cases determined by summary court during the month, setting forth the offences committed and the penalties awarded, which reports shall be filed in the office of the judge-advocate of the department, and may be destroyed when no longer of use.

SEC. 4. That soldiers sentenced by court-martial to dishonorable discharge and confinement shall, until discharged from such confinement, remain subject to the Articles of War and other laws relating to the administration of military justice.

SEC. 5. That when any civilian witness before a general court-martial shall be lawfully ordered by it to testify or to produce any document or other subject of evidence under his control, and shall refuse or wilfully fail to obey such order, the general court-martial shall have power to order such witness to be confined until he shall obey it, and such order of commitment shall be accepted and obeyed by the post commander to whom it is addressed, provided that the confinement shall not exceed six months and that he may be sooner discharged by the authority appointing the court-martial or higher authority.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

A BILL to establish a criminal jurisdiction over places ceded to the United States for certain purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That when any offence is committed in any place jurisdiction over which has been retained by the United States, or ceded to it by a State, or which has been purchased with the consent of a State for the erection of a fort, magazine, arsenal, dockyard, or other needful building, the punishment for which offence is not provided for by any law of the United States, the person committing such offence shall, upon conviction in a circuit or district court of the United States for the district in which the offence was committed, be liable to and receive, the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such place is situated now provide for the like offence when committed within the jurisdiction of such State, and the said courts are hereby vested with jurisdiction for such purpose; and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any such prosecution.

REPORT OF COL. THOMAS F. BARR, ASSISTANT JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, JUDGE-ADVOCATE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,  
*Judge-Advocate's Office, September 6, 1895.*

To the JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In obedience to the provisions of par. 984, A. R., as amended by General Orders, No. 19, Headquarters of the Army, March 16, 1892, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office for the period commencing September 1, 1894, and ending August 31, 1895:

Commissioned officers tried by general court-martial .....	4
Enlisted men tried by general court-martial (convicted, 467; acquitted, 46) ....	513
Total trials by general court-martial .....	517
Trials by general court-martial:	
Year ending August 31, 1894 .....	505
Increase over last year .....	12
Cases apparently brought before general court-martial with a view to discharge on proof of five or more previous convictions:	
Year ending August 31, 1894 .....	110
Year ending August 31, 1895 .....	144
Increase over last year .....	34
Trials for fraudulent enlistment alone:	
Year ending August 31, 1894 .....	7
Year ending August 31, 1895 .....	21
Increase over last year .....	14
Decrease of trials this year as compared with last, leaving out trials with a view to discharge on proof of prior convictions and trials for fraudulent enlistment.	36



Number of convictions of different offenses, taken from the records of trials by general courts-martial in the department during the year ending August 31, 1895:

Seventeenth article of war:	
Losing or selling clothing.....	29
Twentieth article of war:	
Disrespect to commanding officer.....	1
Twenty-first article of war:	
Striking superior officer.....	1
Disobeying superior officer.....	23
Thirty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave.....	102
Thirty-third article of war:	
Failure to attend drill, roll call, etc.....	48
Thirty-eighth article of war:	
Drunkenness on duty.....	45
Thirty-ninth article of war:	
Quitting post.....	13
Sleeping on post.....	10
Fortieth article of war:	
Quitting guard.....	8
Forty-seventh article of war:	
Desertion.....	111
Sixtieth article of war:	
Larceny.....	2
Sixty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave not chargeable under the thirty-second article of war.....	2
Assault.....	1
Assault and battery.....	2
Attempting to sell clothing.....	1
Breach of arrest.....	4
Disobeying commissioned officer.....	1
Disobeying noncommissioned officer.....	6
Disrespect to superior officer.....	2
Drunkenness.....	10
Fraudulent enlistment.....	29
Indecent exposure of person.....	1
Insubordinate to noncommissioned officer.....	1
Introducing liquor into post.....	1
Larceny.....	21
Neglect of duty.....	13
Permitting prisoners to escape.....	5
Disorders, etc., as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included under previous heads).....	173

The following table shows the desertions, classified according to the limit of punishment prescribed in the executive order of the President, published in General Orders, No. 21, Headquarters of the Army, 1891:

	Num-ber.	Limit of confine-ment.
<b>Surrendered:</b>		<i>Months.</i>
Within 30 days after desertion.....	2	3
After 30 days and within 90 days after desertion.....	7	6
After 90 days and having not more than 3 months' prior service.....	9	10
After 90 days and having more than 3 months' prior service.....	12	18
<b>Apprehended:</b>		
In service less than 3 months at time of desertion.....	8	12
In service 3 months or more, but less than 6 months.....	16	18
In service 6 months or more.....	18	30
<b>Total number of desertions.....</b>	<b>72</b>	
<b>Average limit of confinement.....</b>		<b>17.75</b>



The following table shows the desertions, classified according to the limit of punishment prescribed in the executive order of the President, published in General Orders, No. 16, Headquarters of the Army, 1895:

	Num-ber.	Limit of confine-ment.
Surrendered:		<i>Months.</i>
After an absence of not more than 30 days.....	6	12
After an absence of more than 30 days.....	16	18
Apprehended:		
In service not more than 6 months.....	4	18
In service more than 6 months.....	13	30
Total number of desertions.....	39	
Average limit of confinement.....		21.07+

Number of desertions classified under General Orders, No. 21, Headquarters of the Army, 1891.....	72
Number of desertions classified under General Orders, No. 16, Headquarters of the Army, 1895.....	39
Total.....	111

Trials for desertion:	
Year ending August 31, 1894.....	156
Year ending August 31, 1895.....	111

Decrease.....	45
Of the number brought to trial, 23 were of cases originating in other depart-ments.	
Number of desertions in the department from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.....	199
Number of desertions in the department from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.....	310
Increase over last year,.....	111

The average enlisted strength, the number of trials by inferior courts-martial, the number resulting in acquittal, and the number of different men tried at the different posts in the department are shown by the following table:

Post.	Average enlisted strength.	Trials.			Acquit-tals.	Differ-ent men tried.	Remarks.
		Garri-son.	Sum-mary.	Total.			
Fort Adams, R. I.....	291	.....	143	143	1	89	In camp at Fort McPherson, Ga., July and August. Trials for these months included in report of trials from McPherson.
Fort Barrancas, Fla.....	133	1	82	83	.....	45	
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.....	416	5	321	326	24	188	
Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.....	200	4	110	114	4	86	Includes trials for 11 months only.
Fort McHenry, Md.....	231	1	122	123	1	72	
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....	229	16	186	202	10	104	
Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.....	293	21	231	252	4	114	Abandoned Dec. 4, 1894.
Jackson Barracks, La.....	133	3	62	65	1	40	
Key West Barracks, Fla....	127	10	96	106	4	47	
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	503	.....	308	308	13	173	Abandoned Nov. 10, 1894.
Fort McHenry, Md.....	197	13	121	134	4	72	
Fort McPherson, Ga.....	482	4	345	349	9	204	
Fort Monroe, Va.....	505	3	274	277	3	148	Abandoned Nov. 20, 1894.
Fort Myer, Va.....	260	.....	133	133	1	91	
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.....	137	.....	40	40	.....	32	
Newport Barracks, Ky.....	65	.....	11	11	2	11	Abandoned Nov. 20, 1894.
Fort Niagara, N. Y.....	216	2	146	148	1	91	
Fort Ontario, N. Y.....	62	.....	10	10	1	8	

Post.	Average enlisted strength.	Trials.			Acquittals.	Differ-ent men tried.	Remarks.
		Garri-son.	Sum-mary.	Total.			
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.	484	2	226	228	12	142	
Fort Porter, N. Y.	130	1	150	151	1	78	
Fort Preble, Me.	68	-----	17	17	1	14	
Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor.	131	1	33	34	-----	23	
St. Francis Barracks, Fla.	156	3	90	93	2	57	
Fort Thomas, Ky.	503	6	408	414	11	264	
Fort Trumbull, Conn.	69	-----	38	38	-----	19	
Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor.	188	-----	129	129	3	70	
Fort Warren, Mass.	127	6	125	131	12	64	
Washington Barracks, D. C.	379	6	224	230	4	123	
Fort Wood, New York Harbor.	64	-----	1	1	-----	1	Abandoned Oct. 10, 1894.
Totals.....	6,784	108	4,182	4,290	129	2,470	

The number of trials by inferior courts for the period ending August 31, 1894, was 3,429, as against 4,290 for the year covered by this report, showing an increase of 861 cases this year as compared with the corresponding period last year.

In view of the increase of force in the department over that stationed within its limits during the preceding year, the showing now made is gratifying.

It will be perceived that while during the year there was a decrease of 45 in the number of cases of desertion tried, there was an increase in the crime of desertion of 111. The improved industrial condition of the country may be held to largely account for the increase. The small inducement to civil officers to exert themselves to arrest deserters, however, is, in my judgment, an important factor. With the chances for detection so reduced there is little to deter the dissatisfied soldier from criminally separating himself from the service.

The transfer of the buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., heretofore used as a military prison, to the Department of Justice, and the necessary confinement of general prisoners discharged from the service, at military posts, raises a question of serious importance to discipline. Sentences to hard labor will at most posts be difficult of execution. That general prisoners should be used in policing the immediate post is not desirable. There is no more honorable service a soldier can perform than to keep his own camp clean. As without the construction of buildings no system of constructive labor is possible, I am of opinion that recourse should be had to the methods pursued in the British service, notably in the use of the shot drill, which would involve but trifling expense. It is severe enough toil to impress upon a prisoner the fact that he is undergoing punishment.

Respectfully,

THOMAS F. BARR,  
Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, Judge-Advocate.

#### REPORT OF LIEUT. COL. J. W. CLOUS, DEPUTY JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, JUDGE-ADVOCATE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,  
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE,  
Chicago, Ill., September 9, 1895.

To the JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the business of this office for the year ending August 31, 1895.

#### GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

Commissioned officers tried*.....	2
Enlisted men tried.....	274
Number of acquittals.....	23
Number of discharges on citation of previous convictions.....	65

\* These cases are published in General Orders, No. 14, 1894, Headquarters Department of the Missouri.

The offenses for which tried are as follows:

For violation of the—		For violation of the—	
Seventeenth article of war .....	9	Thirty-ninth article of war.....	10
Twenty-first article of war .....	11	Fortieth article of war .....	3
Thirty-second article of war.....	52	Forty-seventh article of war .....	63
Thirty-third article of war .....	33	Sixtieth article of war.....	1
Thirty-eighth article of war ....	12	Sixty-second article of war.....	140

#### INFERIOR COURTS.

The number of trials by inferior courts, the number of acquittals, and the number of different men tried are shown in the following table:

Garrison.....	48
Summary .....	2,321
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,369</b>
Acquittals .....	85
Different men tried.....	1,350

The following table gives the average enlisted strength and number of trials by general and inferior courts for the years named:

Year.	Average enlisted strength.	Trials by general courts- martial.	Trials by inferior courts- martial.	Per cent of trials by inferior courts- martial.
1891.....	3,004	225	1,958	65.18
1892.....	3,393	322	2,653	78.19
1893.....	3,308	290	2,140	64.69
1894.....	3,602	336	1,978	54.91
1895.....	3,689	274	2,369	64.21

#### DESERTIONS.

The number of desertions, the probable cause therefor, and the posts from which the desertions occurred are shown in the following tables:

*Number of desertions and probable cause therefor as shown by boards of survey.*

Probable cause.	The year of enlistment.					
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	Total.
Cause unknown.....	31	15	5	.....	.....	51
General dissatisfaction .....	27	14	5	.....	1	47
To avoid trial and punishment.....	11	5	9	1	.....	26
Heavily in debt.....	4	8	3	.....	.....	15
Domestic troubles .....	2	2	2	.....	.....	6
Restless disposition.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Persuaded by others.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Enlisted with intent to get West.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Probably did not intend to desert.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3
Unsuited to the service.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Thought to be professional repeaters.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Fear of recognition as deserters.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Worthless characters .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
To keep out of hands of civil authorities.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Fear of horses.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Relapsed victims of "Keeley cure".....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Due to connection with a woman of the town.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Thought had been treated unjustly.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Incorrigible drunkard.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Escaped while serving sentence.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Enlisted for temporary relief.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Temporary aberration of mind.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Homesickness .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>188</b>

*Average enlisted strength and desertions from posts.*

Post.	Strength.	Desertions.	Per cent.
Fort Mackinac, Mich.....	25	0	0
Fort Supply, Okla.....	113	2	1.76
Fort Wayne, Mich.....	273	5	1.83
Fort Sill, Okla.....	412	8	1.94
Fort Reno, Okla.....	359	9	2.50
Fort Brady, Mich.....	224	8	3.57
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	729	34	4.66
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	188	9	4.68
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	706	39	5.52
Fort Riley, Kans.....	715	74	10.34
Total.....	3,744	188	5.02

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. CLOUS,  
Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, United States Army.

**REPORT OF MAJ. E. H. CROWDER, JUDGE-ADVOCATE U. S. ARMY, JUDGE-ADVOCATE,  
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.**

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,  
JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,  
Omaha, Nebr., September 6, 1895.

To the JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Under the requirements of Army Regulations 984, as amended by General Orders, No. 19, Adjutant-General's Office, 1892, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office for the period commencing September 1, 1894, and ending August 31, 1895:

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

During the period named 191 sets of charges have been tried by general courts-martial; 3 recommended for trial in other departments; 1 returned for trial by garrison court-martial; 27 returned for trial by summary court; in 4 cases the accused were restored to duty without trial; 1 discharged before trial; 2 deserted; 1 turned over to the civil authorities; 3 sets of charges were withdrawn; 8 are awaiting trial, and 4 pending.

The cases tried include:

Commissioned officers.....	1
Noncommissioned officers.....	12
Privates, etc.....	178
Total.....	191

Of these 191 trials, 19 resulted in acquittal.

The number of convictions of different offenses during the period named, is as follows:

Seventeenth article of war:	
Losing clothing.....	2
Losing Government property.....	3
Selling Government property.....	1
Twentieth article of war:	
Disrespect to commanding officer.....	1
Twenty-first article of war:	
Disobeying superior officer.....	2
Thirty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave.....	23
Thirty-third article of war:	
Failure to attend drill, roll calls, etc.....	26
Thirty-eighth article of war:	
Drunk on guard.....	5
Drunk on other duty.....	17

Thirty-ninth article of war:	
Quitting post.....	8
Sleeping on post.....	2
Fortieth article of war:	
Quitting guard.....	10
Forty-seventh article of war:	
Desertion.....	16
Fifty-first article of war:	
Persuading to desert.....	2
Sixtieth article of war:	
Stealing Government property.....	1
Wrongfully disposing of Government property.....	1
Sixty-first article of war:	
Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.....	1
Sixty-second article of war:	
Assault.....	12
Assault and battery.....	2
Assault with dangerous or deadly weapon.....	6
Assault with intent to kill.....	2
Breach of arrest.....	7
Committing a nuisance.....	4
Disobeying commissioned officer.....	2
Disobeying noncommissioned officer.....	21
Disposing of clothing.....	1
Disrespect to superior officer.....	10
Drunkenness.....	20
Drunkenness, causing arrest by civil authorities.....	2
Escaping from guard or arrest.....	2
False swearing.....	1
Fighting.....	7
Fraudulent enlistment.....	6
Insubordinate conduct toward noncommissioned officer.....	23
Larceny.....	8
Neglect of duty.....	4
Perjury.....	2
Resisting arrest.....	2
Selling, losing, or wasting Government property.....	6
Disorders, etc., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included in previous headings).....	40

The cases tried are apportioned among the different organizations as follows:

Second Infantry.....	40	Eighth Cavalry.....	2
Seventh Infantry.....	1	Ninth Cavalry.....	40
Eighth Infantry.....	50	Tenth Cavalry.....	1
Twelfth Infantry.....	14	Hospital Corps.....	1
Seventeenth Infantry.....	27	Noncommissioned staff.....	1
Twentieth Infantry.....	2	Private, retired.....	1
Twenty-first Infantry.....	3		
First Cavalry.....	3	Total.....	191
Sixth Cavalry.....	5		

These records of trials have all been examined in this office, the decisions and orders of the department commander indorsed thereon, promulgated in orders, and forwarded to the office of the Judge-Advocate-General.

#### INFERIOR COURTS.

During the period covered by this report 1,374 records of trials by inferior courts—garrison and summary—have been received, revised, and filed in this office, of which number 1,327 were by summary and 47 by garrison courts.

These trials include violations of the following articles of war:

Seventeenth article of war:	
Losing clothing.....	2
Twenty-fourth article of war:	
Disobeying noncommissioned officer quelling fray.....	1
Thirty-first article of war:	
Lying out of quarters.....	1
Thirty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave.....	319
Thirty-third article of war:	
Failure to attend drills, roll calls, etc.....	553

## Thirty-eighth article of war:

Drunk on guard.....	1
Drunk on duty other than guard.....	75

## Fortieth article of war:

Quitting company on march.....	1
--------------------------------	---

## Sixty-second article of war:

Absence without leave, not chargeable under thirty-second article of war..	39
Abusing horse.....	10
Assault, fighting.....	36
Breach of arrest.....	26
Committing a nuisance.....	9
Dirty gun, clothing, etc.....	29
Disobeying noncommissioned officer.....	59
Disobeying post orders.....	38
Disobeying company orders.....	10
Disorderly conduct near post.....	9
Disrespect to superior officer.....	16
Drunkenness.....	53
Drunkenness, etc., causing arrest by civil authorities.....	8
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct in post exchange or quarters.....	86
False statement to officer or noncommissioned officer.....	13
Gambling.....	1
Insubordinate conduct toward noncommissioned officer.....	38
Introducing liquor into post.....	9
Neglect of duty.....	47
Neglect of duty (sentinel).....	20
Resisting arrest.....	7
Disorders, etc., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included under previous heads).....	91

These cases are apportioned among the different organizations as follows:

Sixth Cavalry.....	11	Twelfth Infantry.....	195
Eighth Cavalry.....	32	Seventeenth Infantry.....	162
Ninth Cavalry.....	251	Twenty-first Infantry.....	21
Second Infantry.....	335	Hospital Corps.....	17
Eighth Infantry.....	350		
		Total.....	1,374

The number of different men tried by inferior courts during the year is 832, and the number of acquittals 41. In 3 cases the sentences were disapproved by the post commander.

## SUMMARY COURTS.

One thousand three hundred and twenty-seven records of trials by summary courts have been received, revised, and filed in this office.

The following table exhibits the number of such cases tried by summary courts at the several posts in the department:

Fort McKinney.....	31	Fort D. A. Russell.....	323
Fort Niobrara.....	301	Fort Washakie.....	34
Fort Omaha.....	357	Fort Meade.....	33
Camp Pilot Butte.....	2		
Fort Robinson.....	246	Total.....	1,377

The following table, giving the percentage of trials of enlisted men by the different courts-martial during the period covered by this report, together with the record for the same period last year, is based upon the average enlisted strength of the department:

Year.	General.	Garrison.	Summary.
1893-94.....	9.1	1.6	63.5
1894-95.....	9.0	2.2	62.2

Very respectfully,

E. H. CROWDER,  
Major and Judge-Advocate, United States Army.

## REPORT OF CAPT. CHARLES MCCLURE, ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE, DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,  
JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,  
Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Sept. 7, 1895.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 984, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 19, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1892, I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended August 31, 1895.

The appendices herewith, which are made a part of this report, are as follows: General courts-martial, A; inferior courts-martial, B; desertions, C.

## GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

The number of trials of enlisted men by general courts-martial is 72, as against 83 last year and 98 the preceding year. Commissioned officers tried during the year, 3.

## INFERIOR COURTS-MARTIAL.

The number of trials by inferior courts-martial is 738 (727 by the summary court and 11 by the garrison court-martial), as against 925 last year and 748 the preceding year.

It is well known that the summary court act does not provide for all the cases that may arise requiring summary action. Furthermore, it is considered that experience has demonstrated that reserving to the accused the right to peremptorily decline trial by said court is practically unnecessary either in the interest of the accused or of discipline. It is presumed that the matter of amending the act in question will come up for consideration during the next session of Congress.

The summary court has worked so well in practice, that any material change in its personnel would, in my opinion, be unwise, and for the following reasons:

First. The line officer second in rank will, in general, under existing conditions, be a field officer and therefore presumably impartial in the matter of discipline as between the different organizations of the command; will be an officer of large experience and hence ordinarily well qualified to hear and determine the cases which come before the summary court.

Second. It is exceedingly desirable that the same officer as far as practicable should act as summary court. He thus becomes highly responsible for the discipline of the post, necessarily feels this responsibility, naturally tries to be consistent in awarding punishment, which tends to uniformity of same, soon ascertains the habitual offenders and can add to and vary their punishment as his experience with them suggests.

Third. While it may be said that the commanding officer should have power to select the officer best fitted for summary court duty, it should be remembered that as this court consists of but one officer, to vest such power in the commanding officer will tend to destroy in the summary court that independence which is so essential in the exercise of the judicial function.

To cure the defects in the summary court act and at the same time retain the personnel of the court, it is suggested that section 1 of the act should be amended to read substantially as follows:

"That hereafter, in time of peace, all enlisted men charged with offenses heretofore cognizable by a garrison or regimental court-martial under the provisions of the eighty-first, eighty-second and eighty-third articles of war shall, within twenty-four hours from the time of their arrest, unless they are to be tried by general court-martial, be brought before a summary court, which shall consist of the line officer second in rank at a post, station, or of a command, and at stations where only officers of the staff are on duty, or a staff officer is in command thereof, the officer second in rank, who shall have power to administer oaths and to hear and determine the case and adjudge the punishment to be inflicted; which said punishment shall not, in confinement and forfeiture, exceed confinement at hard labor for one month and forfeiture of one month's pay. There shall be a summary court record book or docket kept at each military post, and in the field at the headquarters of the command, in which shall be entered a record of all cases heard and determined and the action had thereon, and no sentence adjudged by said summary court shall be executed until it shall have been approved by the post or other commander who shall have power to remit or mitigate the same: *Provided*, That when but one

commissioned line officer is present with a command and in command thereof, or where a staff officer is the only commissioned officer present with a command, said officers shall hear and finally determine such cases as require summary action: *And provided further*, That noncommissioned officers above the rank of corporal shall not, if they object thereto, be brought to trial before summary courts without the authority of the officer competent to order their trial by general court-martial, who may grant such authority or order their trial by general court-martial: *And provided further*, That when the summary court officer is a witness against the accused, the latter may, except in the cases covered by the first proviso herein, object to trial thereby, whereupon the case shall be heard and determined by the post or other commander.

"SEC. 2. That post and other commanders shall, on the last day of each month, make a report to the department headquarters of the number of cases determined by summary court during the month, setting forth the offenses committed and the penalties awarded, which report shall be filed in the office of the judge-advocate of the department."

It is considered that the executive order of March 20, 1895, amending the executive order of February 26, 1891, which established limits of punishment for enlisted men of the Army, has cured practically all the defects which the latter order was found to contain.

I am, however, still of the opinion that in every trial by court-martial, after a finding of guilty (when a discretionary punishment is authorized), evidence, if any, of all previous convictions had within a prescribed period should be submitted to the court to aid it in determining upon a sentence; and when the limit of punishment is such that it should not be increased by reason of previous convictions, they should be considered in determining whether that limit should be imposed.

The absence of this provision may, in cases where the limit of punishment can not be increased by reason of previous convictions, induce an unjust *uniformity* of punishment without fault on the part of the court. If section 3, article 3, of General Orders, No. 16, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, were so amended as to incorporate the rule above suggested, our procedure respecting previous convictions would be simple, complete and just in its operation; at any rate, whatever injustice might be done in particular cases by way of uniformity of punishment would be directly chargeable, in the first instance, to the courts and not to a limitation upon their power to receive evidence of previous convictions.

#### DESERTIONS.

The number of desertions is 74 this year, as against 47 last year and 122 the preceding year. The percentage is 4.8 as against 3.3 last year and 8.9 the preceding year.

The number of trials for desertion during the year was 13 as against 22 last year. It is thus seen that while the number of trials has decreased nearly one-half, the number of desertions has increased. Seven deserters surrendered as against 6 last year. There were 6 apprehensions this year as against 16 last year. Of these the civil authorities made 3 this and 15 last year.

This marked falling off in the number of apprehensions by civil officers is of course due to the fact that during last year they were paid \$60 for the arrest and delivery of a deserter, while since August 6, 1894, the reward has, by act of Congress, been limited to \$10.

It is difficult to conceive upon what theory this limitation was imposed. The theory may have been that if the military authorities aided by wise legislation remove practically all the "causes" which may induce desertions, none but utterly worthless men will desert, and the apprehension of such for the purpose of punishment is unnecessary, even undesirable.

Such a theory is surely utopian. Desertions from our Army can not be reduced to the minimum except by both correcting as far as practicable matters of military administration which may induce them, and administering prompt, proper and certain punishment upon those who nevertheless desert.

The legislation providing for purchase of discharge and extending the statute of limitation to desertion, the recent regulations as to recruiting, to say nothing of the provisions which have been made for the care, comfort and amusement of enlisted men, the punishments authorized for desertion, the \$60 reward determined upon by the military authorities as a proper compensation for the arrest and delivery of a deserter by a civil officer, were all manifestly in accordance with the views just stated, and the results which were obtained are cited in support of the correctness of those views.



The limitation of the reward, by statute, to \$10 was, I am convinced, a step backward. With our Army of 25,000, or even with an army of 50,000, we must necessarily depend upon civil officers to apprehend our deserters. These officers can not be expected to arrest and deliver them without reasonable compensation for such service; and \$10 for the arrest and delivery of a deserter is not reasonable compensation. The effect of this legislation is and will be to practically deprive the military authorities of the power to punish deserters, unless the latter consent thereto; that is to say, voluntarily "surrender" for trial and punishment. I can not but believe that the ultimate result of the law in question will be a material increase in the number of desertions. It is to be hoped that it may be speedily repealed and a statute substituted therefor authorizing a reward of at least \$60.

## REMARKS.

This being my last annual report as acting judge-advocate, I desire to state that during the whole time of my service as such—since December 1, 1890—Clerk Henry L. Lee has done the clerical work of this office, and I take pleasure in saying that he has performed his duties to my entire satisfaction. He is an excellent clerk, temperate and industrious, and does his work intelligently, accurately, neatly and promptly. In my opinion, the clerks in the offices of judge-advocates at the several department headquarters should be assigned exclusively to such duty; and as a proper performance of their duties requires more than ordinary intelligence, they should be transferred to the second class and thus receive \$1,100 per year instead of \$1,000 as at present. If the changes herein suggested could be made, no clerk would more deserve to profit by them than the one on duty in this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MCCLURE,  
*Captain, Eighteenth Infantry, Acting Judge-Advocate.*

## APPENDIX A.

## GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

Number of general court-martial records received, revised, recorded and forwarded to the Judge-Advocate General during the year ending August 31, 1895:

Cases of enlisted men.....	72
Convictions.....	65
Acquittals.....	7
Total.....	72

Comparison of total number with that of two previous years:

Cases tried 1892-93.....	98
Cases tried 1893-94.....	83
Cases tried 1894-95.....	72
Decrease from last year.....	11

	Men.	Cases.
Tried once.....	64	64
Tried twice.....	4	8
Total.....	68	72

Three commissioned officers tried during the year, viz, two belonging to the Fourteenth Infantry and one to the Pay Department.

*Distribution of cases tried by general courts among the different military posts in the department.*

Post.	Cases tried at post.	Of men belonging to post.	Of men belonging to other posts.	Of men belonging to other departments.	Men of post tried at other posts.	Total number of men of post tried.	Average strength of garrison.	Per cent.	Per cent last year.
Boise Barracks.....					4	4	122	3.3	3.4
Fort Canby.....					5	5	124	4.0	8.8
Fort Sherman.....	25	25			1	26	322	8.1	7.5
Fort Spokane.....	3	2	1		1	3	190	1.6	1.8
Fort Townsend.....					2	2	63	3.2	6.3
Vancouver Barracks.....	25	13	9	3		13	521	2.5	4.4
Fort Walla Walla.....	19	14	4	1	1	15	199	7.5	4.0
Total and average.	72	54	14	4	14	68	1,541	4.4	5.3

Year.	Number tried by courts-martial and number of trials.				Length of service.							Months in which desertions occurred.															
	General courts.	Inferior courts.		Not tried.	Less than 1 year.	Between 1 and 2 years.	Between 2 and 3 years.	Between 3 and 4 years.	Between 4 and 5 years.	Over 5 years' service.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.				
		Tried once.	Tried more than once.																								
1894-95.....	6	11	20	41	32	18	4	3	3	5	12	9	6	7	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	4	11	4	10	7	7
1893-94.....	2	13	11	22	21	15	3	1	2	1	5	3	3	5	2	6	1	1	1	1	5	5	8	3	4	4	
1892-93.....	1	17	21	83	71	37	5	2	2	1	6	7	6	8	4	6	4	6	6	14	18	25	17	7	7	...	
1891-92.....		5	17	33	32	5	7	2	...	8	2	5	5	5	3	1	3	2	2	9	4	4	8	8	8	5	...

*Distribution of cases of desertion among the different military posts in the department.*

Post.	Average strength of garrison.	Number of desertions.	Per cent.
Boise Barracks.....	122	6	4.9
Fort Canby.....	124	4	3.2
Fort Sherman.....	322	16	5.0
Fort Spokane.....	190	4	2.1
Fort Townsend.....	63	5	7.9
Vancouver Barracks.....	521	27	5.2
Fort Walla Walla.....	199	12	6.0
Total and average.....	1,541	74	4.8

Number of convictions of different offenses tried by general courts in the department during the year ending August 31, 1895:

Seventeenth article of war:	
Losing clothing.....	1
Losing arms, etc.....	3
Twenty-first article of war:	
Disobeying superior officer.....	2
Twenty-fourth article of war:	
Disobeying noncommissioned officer quelling a fray.....	1
Thirty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave.....	17
Thirty-third article of war:	
Failure to attend drills, roll calls, etc.....	7
Thirty-eighth article of war:	
Drunkenness on duty.....	7

Thirty-ninth article of war:	
Quitting post.....	4
Sleeping on post.....	1
Fortieth article of war:	
Quitting guard.....	1
Forty-seventh article of war:	
Desertion.....	10
Sixtieth article of war:	
Selling rations.....	1
Sixty-second article of war:	
Absent from special duty.....	1
Assault.....	4
Assault with a knife.....	1
Assault, causing arrest, etc , by civil authorities.....	1
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	1
Breach of arrest, noncommissioned officer.....	1
Breach of arrest, private.....	2
Burglary.....	1
Committing nuisance.....	2
Disregard of orders.....	7
Drunkenness.....	6
Fraudulent enlistment.....	3
Mutinous conduct.....	1
Resisting arrest.....	2
Theft.....	4
Threatening with personal violence.....	1
Using disrespectful language to noncommissioned officer.....	1
Using vile and threatening language to noncommissioned officer.....	5
Disorders, etc., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included under previous heads).....	8

*Comparison of number of cases tried for desertion with that of previous year.*

Number of convictions of desertion.....	10
Convicted of "absence without leave," charge "desertion".....	3
Number of cases tried for desertion 1894-95 .....	13
Number tried last year.....	22
Decrease.....	9
Number of men dishonorably discharged.....	27
Same, last year.....	46
Number of men dishonorably discharged for minor offenses on account of previous convictions.....	8
Same, last year.....	8
Number of trials in which evidence of previous convictions was introduced....	24
Same, last year.....	27
Number of noncommissioned officers reduced to the ranks.....	2

*Table exhibiting the organization to which the enlisted men tried by general courts belong.*

[illegible]

## APPENDIX B.

## INFERIOR COURTS-MARTIAL.

*Garrison courts-martial.*

Number of cases tried by garrison courts-martial during the year ending August 31, 1895.....	11
Number of men tried (convicted, 10; acquitted, 1).....	11

*Summary courts.*

Number of cases tried by summary courts during the year ending August 31, 1895.....	727
Number of men tried.....	431
Convictions.....	706
Acquittals.....	21
Total.....	727
Noncommissioned officers reduced to the ranks by sentence of inferior courts.....	13
Forfeitures imposed and executed.....	\$2, 199. 00
Number of days confinement at hard labor.....	2, 981
Number of days solitary confinement on bread and water diet.....	35
To be admonished.....	1
To be reprimanded by commanding officer.....	1

*Distribution of cases tried by inferior courts, with number confined and released without trial, at the posts in the department.*

Post.	Average strength of garrison.	Cases tried.		Men tried.	Per cent mentried.	Confined and released without trial.
		Summary.	Garrison.			
Boise Barracks.....	122	56	3	40	32.8	.....
Fort Canby.....	124	38	1	27	21.8	1
Fort Sherman.....	322	131	1	92	28.6	18
Fort Spokane.....	190	82	3	53	27.9	3
Fort Townsend*.....	63	8	.....	7	11.1	12
Vancouver Barracks.....	521	212	2	140	26.9	25
Fort Walla Walla.....	199	200	1	89	44.7	.....
Total and average.....	1, 541	727	11	† 448	28.7	59

\* Post abandoned March 5, 1895.

† Four men tried both at Forts Sherman and Spokane and two men tried both at Fort Townsend and Vancouver Barracks consequent upon change of station. Number of different men tried by inferior courts, 442.

*Distribution of cases and men tried by inferior courts among the different organizations serving in the department.*

Organization.	Trials.	Band.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	L.	M.	Total.
Fourth Cavalry.....	{ Cases..	23	63	.....	.....	40	27	26	38	74	.....	.....	291
	{ Men..	8	26	.....	.....	23	17	20	26	31	.....	.....	151
Fifth Artillery.....	{ Cases..	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	37
	{ Men..	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	25
Fourth Infantry.....	{ Cases..	3	18	13	31	21	16	32	43	25	.....	.....	207
	{ Men..	2	16	11	19	18	10	19	23	16	.....	.....	134
Fourteenth Infantry.....	{ Cases..	6	17	25	33	23	28	21	22	17	.....	.....	192
	{ Men..	5	12	15	19	15	15	17	15	12	.....	.....	125
Hospital Corps.....	{ Cases..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	{ Men..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total.....	{ Cases..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	737
	{ Men..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441

NOTE.—Troops, batteries and companies showing no trials in above table are not serving in the department. Case of man belonging to Seventh Infantry not included in this table.

*Number of times tried by inferior courts.*

	Men.	Cases.
Tried once.....	271	271
Tried twice.....	97	194
Tried three times.....	42	126
Tried four times.....	17	68
Tried five times.....	11	55
Tried six times.....	4	24
Total .....	442	738

Number of cases tried by inferior courts.....	738
Number tried last year.....	925
Decrease.....	187

*Classification of offenses tried by inferior courts.*

Selling clothing (laid under article 17).....	1
Disrespect to commanding officer (laid under article 20).....	1
Lying out of quarters (laid under article 31).....	11
Absence without leave (laid under article 32).....	178
Absence from drills, roll calls, etc. (laid under article 33).....	274
Drunkenness on duty (laid under article 38).....	49
Quitting guard (laid under article 40).....	2
Disorders charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (laid under Article 62).....	339
Total number of offenses.....	855

## APPENDIX C.

## DESERTIONS.

Number of desertions during the year ended August 31, 1895.....	74
Number reported last year.....	47
Increase .....	27

*Causes, etc., of desertions ascertained under the provisions of paragraph 117, Army Regulations, and comparison with same data for three preceding years.*

Year.	Character as set forth in reports of boards of survey.						Causes of desertion—Opinions given in reports of boards of survey.											Nativity.	
	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Worthless.	Not formed.	Not ascertained.	Dissatisfaction with service.	Debts, unable to pay.	To escape court-martial.	While awaiting sentence of general court-martial.	To join relatives.	Unsound mind.	Chronic deserter.	Enlisted for transportation West.	Enlisted for shelter through winter.	Drink.	Not included under preceding heads.	American.
1894-95...	3	44	12	9	3	3	37	10	10	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	4	57	17
1893-94...	2	27	10	5	2	1	25	4	7	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	6	32	15
1892-93...	2	76	24	8	8	4	69	23	4	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	16	79	43
1891-92...	3	27	11	9	...	5	16	14	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	14	39	16

*Distribution of cases of desertion among the different organizations serving in the department.*

Organization.	Band.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	L.	M.	Total.	Average strength of organization.	Per cent.
Fourth Cavalry.....	2	1	(*)	(*)	3	2	4	5	6	.....	.....	23	363	6.3
Fifth Artillery.....	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	4	116	3.4
Fourth Infantry.....	.....	2	3	2	2	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	17	505	3.4
Fourteenth Infantry.....	.....	4	3	3	5	2	9	1	3	.....	.....	30	499	6.0
Noncommissioned staff.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....
Hospital corps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Total and average.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	1,541	4.8

\* Not serving in the department.

# REPORT OF CAPT. F. J. KERNAN, ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,  
JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,  
San Antonio, Tex., September 16, 1895.

To the JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office for the year ending August 31, 1895:

There were no commissioned officers tried.

The following table shows the number of general, garrison, and summary courts-martial cases tried at the several posts in the department, with the percentage of trials:

Post.	Average enlisted strength of garrison.	Number and percentage of trials.					
		General cases tried.	Percentage of general cases tried.	Garrison cases tried.	Summary cases tried.	Total inferior cases tried.	Percentage of inferior cases tried.
Fort Bliss.....	232	23	9.91	3	114	117	50.43
Fort Brown.....	125	2	1.60	.....	57	57	45.60
Fort Clark.....	512	30	5.86	4	149	153	29.88
Camp Eagle Pass.....	59	.....	.....	.....	50	50	84.75
Fort Hancock.....	64	.....	.....	.....	26	26	40.63
Fort McIntosh.....	183	15	8.20	.....	62	62	33.88
Fort Ringgold.....	201	12	5.97	5	155	160	79.60
Fort Sam Houston.....	611	38	6.22	4	281	285	46.64
Total.....	1,987	120	6.04	16	894	910	45.80
Convictions.....	.....	110	.....	12	871	883	.....
Acquittals.....	.....	10	.....	4	23	27	.....

There were 597 different enlisted men tried by inferior courts-martial.

The different offences tried by general courts-martial were as follows:

Nature of offence.	Article of war violated.	Cases tried.
Losing clothing.....	Seventeenth.....	1
Losing Government property.....	do.....	2
Selling clothing.....	do.....	4
Disobeying superior officer.....	Twenty-first.....	4
Disobeying order of commissioned officer to quit fighting.....	Twenty-fourth.....	1
Absence without leave.....	Thirty-second.....	22
Failure to attend drill, roll call, etc.....	Thirty-third.....	10
Drunkenness on duty.....	Thirty-eighth.....	12
Quitting post.....	Thirty-ninth.....	1
Sleeping on post.....	do.....	3
Quitting guard.....	Fortieth.....	4
Desertion.....	Forty-seventh.....	13
Embezzlement.....	Sixtieth.....	1
Larceny.....	do.....	1
Selling Government property.....	do.....	2
Absence without leave not chargeable under thirty-second article of war.....	Sixty-second.....	4
Allowing prisoner to escape.....	do.....	1
Assault.....	do.....	2
Assault and battery.....	do.....	1
Assault with dangerous or deadly weapon.....	do.....	1
Breach of arrest.....	do.....	2
Breach of hospital regulations.....	do.....	1
Committing a nuisance.....	do.....	2
Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.....	do.....	29
Destroying Government property.....	do.....	1
Disobeying noncommissioned officer.....	do.....	4
Disobeying sentinel.....	do.....	2
Drunkenness.....	do.....	13
Drunkenness, etc., causing arrest by civil authorities.....	do.....	2
False swearing.....	do.....	1
Firing on sentinel.....	do.....	1
Fraud.....	do.....	1
Fraudulent alterations of property returns.....	do.....	1
Fraudulent enlistment.....	do.....	9
Insubordinate conduct toward commissioned officer.....	do.....	2
Insubordinate conduct toward noncommissioned officer.....	do.....	7
Introducing liquor into post.....	do.....	2
Larceny.....	do.....	6
Lying.....	do.....	1
Neglect of duty.....	do.....	8
Perjury.....	do.....	1
Prowling around quarters of an officer.....	do.....	1
Resisting arrest.....	do.....	3
Robbery.....	do.....	1
Sentinel sitting down on post.....	do.....	2

The total of cases tried is distributed among organizations as follows:

Regiment or corps.	General.	Inferior trials.	
		Garrison.	Summary.
Post noncommissioned staff.....	3	.....	.....
Hospital Corps.....	2	.....	5
First Cavalry.....	1	.....	.....
Fifth Cavalry.....	43	5	329
Seventh Cavalry.....	20	.....	86
Eighth Cavalry.....	1	.....	.....
First Artillery.....	1	.....	.....
Third Artillery.....	4	1	28
Fourth Artillery.....	1	.....	.....
Fifth Artillery.....	1	.....	.....
Fifth Infantry.....	1	.....	.....
Eighteenth Infantry.....	27	6	255
Twenty-third Infantry.....	15	4	174
Indian scouts.....	.....	.....	17
Total.....	120	16	894

The following table affords comparisons as to average enlisted strength of the department, and number and percentage of trials for the periods stated:

Year.	Average enlisted strength.	Trials by courts-martial.		Percentage of trials.	
		<i>General.</i>	<i>Inferior.</i>	<i>General.</i>	<i>Inferior.</i>
1894 .....	1,932	152	1,077	7.87	55.75
1895 .....	1,987	120	910	6.04	45.80

The foregoing comparison shows a decided falling off in the number and percentage of trials by both general and inferior courts-martial.

The decrease in trials by general court-martial is largely due to the fewer trials for desertion, and this fact, in turn, is the result of reducing the reward for apprehending deserters from \$60 to \$10.

My annual report to the department commander for the past fiscal year upon the subject of desertions is made an appendix hereto. From that report it will be seen that while there has been a marked increase in the number of desertions over the preceding year, there has been, also, a decided decrease in the number of these offenders apprehended. If it is held undesirable to apprehend and punish this class of offenders, the present reward is exactly suited to that view of the case. But if the opposite view is taken, then a return to a sufficient reward is much to be desired. I believe that certainty of apprehension and punishment is the most available and most certain cure for desertion. We do not care to seize and punish the deserter for his own sake perhaps; but we ought to do so as an example to others of his way of thinking who are contemplating the commission of the same offense.

The new code of punishment is working well; and the summary court will reach its maximum of usefulness when its composition is determined by intelligent selection instead of by chance, as now.

Very respectfully,

F. J. KERNAN,  
*Captain and Acting Judge-Advocate.*

#### APPENDIX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,  
JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,  
San Antonio, Tex., July 19, 1895.

To the ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS:

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the information of the department commander, in accordance with paragraph 118, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 145, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1890, the following report of desertions within this department for the preceding fiscal year:

American-born .....	91
Foreign-born .....	29
Total .....	120

Of these, 66 enlisted outside of the department; 54 enlisted in the department.

Causes of desertion, taken from the separate special reports rendered in each case, viz:

Chronic deserters, "repeaters" .....	8
Debts .....	7
Dislike of service .....	16
Drinking, drunkenness .....	6
Family troubles .....	1
Fear of punishment for offenses .....	9
Influenced by relatives to come home .....	1
Involved with a woman .....	3
Left to work in Mexico .....	1
Of unsound mind .....	1
Selling Government property .....	1
To avoid paying fine imposed by civil authorities .....	1
Suspected of theft .....	3
Worry over disease .....	1
Worthlessness .....	2
Unknown causes .....	59
Total .....	120



## Had served—

One day to six months .....	50
Six months to one year .....	24
One year to two years .....	24
Two years to three years .....	11
Three years to four years .....	4
Four years to five years .....	2
Five years and over .....	5

Total ..... 120

The following table gives the posts and organizations from which the men deserted :

Posts:		Regiment or corps:	
Fort Bliss .....	20	Hospital Corps .....	1
Fort Brown .....		Fifth Cavalry .....	20
Fort Clark .....	25	Seventh Cavalry .....	20
Camp Eagle Pass .....	5	Third Artillery .....	15
Fort Hancock .....	6	Fifth Infantry .....	1
Fort McIntosh .....	3	Eighteenth Infantry .....	36
Fort Ringgold .....	11	Twenty-third Infantry .....	27
Fort Sam Houston .....	50		
Total .....	120	Total .....	120

The following table exhibits the character and rank of these deserters :

Character:	
Excellent .....	11
Very good .....	6
Good .....	41
Good when sober .....	1
Not good .....	2
Fair .....	15
Indifferent .....	7
Poor .....	1
Very poor .....	1
Bad .....	11
Worthless .....	12
Unknown .....	12
Total .....	120

Rank:	
Corporal .....	1
Wagoner .....	1
Blacksmith .....	1
Trumpeter .....	1
Musician .....	1
Privates .....	115
Total .....	120

The number of desertions for the year ended June 30, 1894, and the percentage of loss from this cause, with comparison with the present fiscal year, are given below :

Year.	Average enlisted strength.	Number of desertions.	Percentage of loss.
1894 .....	1,941	84	4.33
1895 .....	1,963	120	6.11

The conditions of service in this department have been substantially the same in the fiscal year just closed as in the preceding year. The same organizations, except one company of the Fifth Infantry, continue to compose the department command and the same posts, except Old Fort Bliss, continue to be occupied.

The percentage of desertions, however, has considerably increased. What is the cause of this increase? The answer, in my opinion, is to be found in the decreased reward offered for the apprehension of deserters. In the preceding fiscal year \$60 was the amount of the reward and, stimulated by this, civil officers were on the alert

for deserters and many arrests were made. The reduction to \$10 reward practically took away all incentive from the sheriffs, etc., and it is a rare thing for a civil officer now to arrest a deserter.

However various the causes may be which impel men to desertion, certainty of apprehension is, beyond question, the most effectual preventive. This preventive being largely removed by the reduction named, an increase of desertion has naturally followed.

If it is desired to reduce the number of deserters next year, that can easily be accomplished by offering an adequate reward for the arrest of this class of offenders.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) F. J. KERNAN,  
Captain and Acting Judge-Advocate.

### REPORT OF CAPT. A. C. SHARPE, ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE, DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO,  
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE,  
Denver, Colo., August 31, 1895.

To the JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with paragraph 984, Army Regulations, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office for the year ending this date:

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

There were 179 enlisted men tried by general courts-martial during this period, from the different organizations serving in this department, and including deserters from organizations not in the department, as follows:

Post quartermaster sergeants.....	2	Sixteenth Infantry .....	28
First Cavalry.....	21	Twenty-fourth Infantry .....	34
Second Cavalry.....	28		
Seventh Cavalry.....	4		171
Ninth Cavalry.....	1	From other organizations.....	8
Seventh Infantry.....	29		
Eleventh Infantry.....	24	Total.....	179

The number of enlisted men tried by general courts-martial, at the different posts in the department, is shown by the following schedule:

Fort Apache.....	7	Fort Logan.....	39
Fort Bayard.....	28	Fort Stanton.....	2
Fort Douglas.....	33	Whipple Barracks.....	14
Fort Du Chesne.....	0	Fort Wingate.....	24
Fort Grant.....	15		
Fort Huachuca.....	17	Total .....	179

The following schedule exhibits the nature of the offenses for which enlisted men were tried by general courts-martial:

Sixteenth article of war:		
Selling ammunition .....		1
Seventeenth article of war:		
Losing clothing .....		2
Losing Government property.....		1
Selling clothing .....		5
Twentieth article of war:		
Disrespect to commanding officer.....		3
Twenty-first article of war:		
Disobeying superior officer.....		5
Thirty-second article of war:		
Absence without leave .....		44
Thirty-third article of war:		
Failing to attend drill, roll call, etc.....		15
Thirty-eighth article of war:		
Drunkenness on duty.....		15

Thirty-ninth article of war:	
Quitting post.....	6
Sleeping on post.....	7
Fortieth article of war:	
Quitting guard.....	3
Forty-seventh article of war:	
Desertion.....	17
Sixtieth article of war:	
Frauds.....	1
Larceny.....	3
Sixty-second article of war:	
Abusing public animals.....	4
Absence without leave not chargeable under the thirty-second article of war.....	2
Assault.....	1
Assault and battery.....	9
Assault with dangerous or deadly weapon.....	4
Assault with intent to kill.....	1
Breach of arrest.....	5
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3
Disobeying a noncommissioned officer.....	11
Disrespect to superior officer.....	1
Disorderly conduct.....	6
Drunkenness.....	10
Drunk and disorderly.....	4
Drunkenness, causing arrest by civil authorities.....	1
Escaping from guard or arrest.....	1
False swearing.....	1
Fighting.....	6
Fraudulent enlistment.....	8
Insubordinate conduct toward noncommissioned officer.....	2
Larceny.....	10
Neglect of duty.....	6
Resisting arrest.....	4
Using obscene, threatening, and insubordinate language.....	14
Disorders, etc., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included under previous heads).....	35

Of the whole number of trials by general courts martial, 15 resulted in acquittal.

Forty-seven men were dishonorably discharged through citation of previous convictions under Paragraph III, General Orders, No. 21, series 1891, and General Orders, No. 16, series 1895, Adjutant-General's Office.

*Inferior courts.*

Post.	Number of trials by—		Total.
	Summary court.	Garrison court.	
Fort Apache.....	86	5	91
Fort Bayard.....	213	8	221
Fort Bowie.....	3		3
Fort Douglas.....	240		240
Fort Du Chesne.....	45	4	49
Fort Grant.....	63	2	65
Fort Huachuca.....	174	8	182
Fort Logan.....	481		481
Fort Stanton.....	38		38
San Carlos.....	3		3
Whipple Barracks.....	165		165
Fort Wingate.....	90		90
	1,601	27	1,628
Trials at Fort Riley, Seventh Cavalry, before coming to department.....	101		101
Total.....	1,702	27	1,729

In 27 cases objection was made to trial by summary court.

The following schedule exhibits the nature of the offenses for which enlisted men were tried by inferior courts:

Violation of the—		Violation of the—	
Seventeenth article of war.....	3	Thirty-eighth article of war....	73
Twenty-first article of war.....	4	Thirty-ninth article of war.....	2
Thirty-first article of war.....	6	Fortieth article of war.....	2
Thirty-second article of war.....	378	Sixty-second article of war.....	650
Thirty-third article of war.....	509		
Number of acquittals by summary courts.....	49		
Number of acquittals by garrison courts.....	3		
Total.....	52		
Number of different men tried.....	1,017		
Per cent of enlisted men tried by inferior courts.....	30		

#### DESERTIONS.

There have been 138 desertions from the different organizations serving in this department during the past year, as follows:

First Cavalry.....	22	Eleventh Infantry.....	29
Second Cavalry.....	24	Sixteenth Infantry.....	12
Seventh Cavalry.....	2	Twenty-fourth Infantry.....	6
Ninth Cavalry.....	0		
Seventh Infantry.....	43	Total.....	138

The number of desertions from the different posts in the department is as follows:

Fort Apache.....	2	Fort Stanton.....	1
Fort Bayard.....	8	Whipple Barracks.....	27
Fort Douglas.....	12	Fort Wingate.....	13
Fort Du Chesne.....	0		
Fort Grant.....	15	Total.....	138
Fort Huachuca.....	6		
Fort Logan.....	52	Per cent of desertions.....	4.13
San Carlos.....	2	Per cent last year.....	2.50

#### REMARKS.

While the average enlisted strength of the department has remained about the same, it is gratifying to note a decrease of 29 per cent in the number of trials by general courts-martial during the year. The more serious offenses, excepting desertions, have also lessened materially, all of which would indicate an improved state of discipline and an improvement in the morale of the enlisted force. This is perhaps due, in large measure, to the improved recruiting system, the post exchange, gymnasium, etc., all of which are beginning to effect and exert an influence upon those for whom these benefits were introduced.

The trials by summary courts have also decreased; the system appears to work well, and with the proposed amendments now under consideration will become as effective as could be desired.

The percentage of desertions during the year has largely increased over that of the preceding twelve months. There is also a marked change in the ratio of desertions and trials. In 1894, with 89 desertions, 43 were brought to trial. During the past year, with 138 desertions, there have been but 17 convictions.

Reports of boards of officers convened in each case to investigate the circumstances failed to throw much light on the subject. While there may be occasional instances of injudicious administration and the imposition of unnecessary restraints which cause more or less disaffection among enlisted men, there is no abuse so grave as to afford reasonable ground, even in the mind of the most thoughtless soldier, for the commission of so grave a crime, nor can its noticeable increase be attributed to the apparent revival of business industry, affording opportunities for more agreeable occupation in civil life; while but few cases appear to be traceable to special causes peculiar to the *locus* of the offense. In addition to all other causes, particular and general, it seems quite evident that the absence of restraint which now exists through the improbability of arrest and punishment, is to be credited with a very considerable share of this increase during the past year. A man not given to nice distinctions may readily persuade himself in a fit of insubordination, despondency or resentment for some real or fancied wrong, that his obligation to the Government is a matter of small moment, and finds its true measure in the \$10 reward which is authorized for his apprehension and return to military custody.

The experience of the past year has confirmed the opinion, expressed in former reports, that the reward should be largely increased. Considering the short enlistment period now fixed by law and the cost of transporting, equipping, subsisting and training a recruit until he becomes of some value to the country, it is believed that a reward of \$100, payable upon the conviction of every deserter, would introduce such an element of certainty or high probability of punishment as to greatly reduce the offense, save money to the Government, and place the odium upon this demoralizing crime which belongs to it in peace as well as in war.

It is suggested that a uniform rule of abatement for all classes of military prisoners serving sentence at posts would be equitable and for the best interest of the service. By the provisions of General Orders, No. 41, c. s., A. G. O., general prisoners only appear to be entitled to computation of abatement on the basis of twenty-five days' good conduct. A garrison prisoner, whose good conduct would be of advantage to the Government in sooner restoring him to duty, should certainly enjoy the same rewards and inducements as those held out to a dishonorably discharged man, who is generally the more serious offender and who has been cast out of the ranks as unworthy of further trust or regard.

I would respectfully renew my recommendations of former years relating to amendments of certain articles of war and for extending the provisions of section 1361, Revised Statutes, to include dishonorably discharged men serving sentence at posts.

Several posts in this department lying at some distance from railways, and local mails being slow over Western roads, reports of summary courts are not all received before the 10th of the following month; reports of desertions are occasionally delayed until the 15th. To afford sufficient time to bring the data down to August 31 it is suggested that the time for rendering the annual report be extended to September 10.

Very respectfully,

A. C. SHARPE,  
Captain, United States Army, Acting Judge-Advocate.

#### REPORT OF CAPT. EDWIN F. GLENN, ACTING JUDGE-ADVOCATE, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,  
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE,  
St. Paul, Minn., September 1, 1895.

The JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Under the requirements of paragraph 984, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 19, Adjutant-General's Office, 1892, I have the honor to submit the following report, based upon the records of this office for the twelve months ending this date.

During the year 233 enlisted men were tried by general courts-martial, resulting in 218 convictions and 15 acquittals.

The following list shows the number of convictions of different offenses by general court-martial during the year ending August 31, 1895:

Seventeenth article of war:	
Losing clothing.....	6
Losing Government property.....	7
Selling clothing.....	3
Selling Government property.....	1
Twenty-first article of war:	
Disobeying superior officer.....	10
Twenty-fourth article of war:	
Disobeying noncommissioned officer quelling fray.....	1
Thirty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave.....	53
Thirty-third article of war:	
Failure to attend drill, roll call, etc.....	29
Thirty-fourth article of war:	
Found 1 mile from camp.....	2
Thirty-eighth article of war:	
Drunkenness on duty.....	12
Thirty-ninth article of war:	
Quitting post.....	7
Sleeping on post.....	5

## Forty-seventh article of war:

Desertion .....	29
Sixtieth article of war:	
Theft .....	3
Sixty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave, not chargeable under the thirty-second article of war.	7
Assault .....	4
Assault and battery .....	4
Assault with dangerous or deadly weapon .....	2
Assault with intent to kill .....	1
Breach of arrest .....	6
Disobeying commissioned officer .....	8
Disobeying noncommissioned officer .....	20
Disobeying sentinel .....	3
Disposing of clothing .....	1
Drunkenness .....	14
Drunkenness, etc., causing arrest by civil authorities .....	3
Escaping from guard or arrest .....	1
Fighting .....	4
Fraudulent enlistment .....	7
Insubordinate conduct toward noncommissioned officer .....	30
Larceny .....	6
Neglect of duty .....	15
Resisting arrest .....	2
Selling, losing, or wasting Government property .....	3
Uttering forged paper .....	1
Disorders, etc., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included under previous heads) .....	60

The number of trials by garrison courts-martial and the number of trials by summary courts is as follows:

Garrison courts-martial .....	20
Summary courts .....	1,509
Total inferior courts .....	1,529
Number of enlisted men dishonorably discharged:	
For desertion .....	22
For serious offenses .....	34
Through the use of previous convictions .....	57
Noncommissioned officers reduced during the year .....	5
Number of cases accompanied with five or more previous convictions, but not discharged .....	20
Number of cases referred to inferior courts, though accompanied by five or more previous convictions .....	9

In concluding this report I can not refrain from commenting upon the incompleteness of the library furnished for the use of the judge-advocate's office. It must be admitted that there is a fair working library on hand at these headquarters, which, being supplemented with my private library and access through courtesy to two public libraries in the city, has enabled me to perform the duties of my office satisfactorily.

The office at this place should, however, be furnished with the statutes of every State in the department, with the reports of the supreme courts of each of these States, together with the Federal Reporter and Supreme Court Reports. The reports of the States could be most economically procured by purchasing the necessary numbers of the Reporter System of the West Publishing Company of this city. The allowance (\$50) made for this purpose is entirely inadequate, since after purchasing the current numbers of the reports now on hand in this office very little, if anything, is left to purchase any new books. An appropriation of \$350, with an annual allowance of from \$75 to \$100, would enable the library to be maintained to the proper standard. The necessity for the statutes of the States in the department, since courts-martial are bound by them in administering punishments, is too apparent to require comment, and I am satisfied that all officers performing the duties of this office will agree with me as to the necessity for the other books mentioned.

The appropriation mentioned is earnestly recommended.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWIN F. GLENN,  
Captain, and Acting Judge-Advocate.

## REPORT OF OFFICER IN CHARGE OF JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,  
OFFICE OF JUDGE-ADVOCATE,  
San Francisco, Cal., September 6, 1895.

To the JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office from September 1, 1894, to and inclusive of August 31, current year:

## GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

Number of charges forwarded for trial by general courts-martial received and revised .....	108
Number of trials by general courts-martial, embracing 98 different enlisted men, as against 158 trials by general courts-martial, embracing 150 different enlisted men in preceding year .....	106
Acquittals .....	10
The offences for which these men were tried are classified as follows:	
Seventeenth article of war:	
Selling clothing .....	2
Twentieth article of war:	
Disrespect to commanding officer .....	1
Twenty-first article of war:	
Disobeying commanding officer .....	1
Thirty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave .....	14
Thirty-third article of war:	
Failure to attend roll calls .....	2
Thirty-eighth article of war:	
Drunkenness on duty .....	10
Thirty-ninth article of war:	
Asleep on post .....	1
Leaving post .....	4
Fortieth article of war:	
Quitting guard .....	4
Forty-seventh article of war:	
Desertion .....	*12
Sixtieth article of war:	
Stealing Government property .....	1
Sixty-second article of war:	
Abusing public animal .....	2
Aiding sentinel to avoid duty .....	1
Allowing prisoner to get liquor .....	1
Allowing prisoner to escape .....	1
Assault and battery, .....	2
Assaulting noncommissioned officer .....	4
Disrespect to commissioned officer .....	2
Disobeying noncommissioned officer .....	5
Disorderly conduct .....	1
Drunkenness, .....	7
Drunk and disorderly .....	4
False statement .....	1
Fraudulent enlistment .....	3
Insubordinate to noncommissioned officer .....	7
Insubordinate to sentinel .....	1
Larceny .....	2
Neglect of duty .....	7
Pawning revolver .....	1
Theft .....	2

\* Includes 8 deserters from organizations in other military departments.

*Summary of punishments imposed by general courts-martial.*

Amount of forfeitures (in some cases with confinement).....	\$1,263
Dishonorably discharged with forfeiture of pay and allowances.....	19
Dishonorably discharged with forfeiture of pay and allowances and confinement.....	15
Of the foregoing number of men shown as dishonorably discharged 22 were upon the basis of previous convictions.	

## INFERIOR COURTS-MARTIAL.

Number of trials by inferior courts-martial (918 by summary courts and 11 by garrison courts), embracing 613 different enlisted men, as against 880 trials by inferior courts-martial, embracing 582 different enlisted men, in preceding year.....	929
Acquittals.....	19

The offences for which these men were tried are classified as follows:

Thirty-second article of war:	
Absence without leave.....	370
Thirty-third article of war:	
Failure to attend drills, stables, parades, roll calls.....	164
Thirty-eighth article of war:	
Drunkenness on duty.....	52
Sixty-second article of war:	
Abusive, threatening, or obscene language.....	23
Assault.....	2
Disobeying noncommissioned officer.....	40
Disrespect or insubordinate conduct to noncommissioned officer.....	27
Drunkenness.....	73
Drunk and disorderly.....	50
Fighting and other disturbances.....	25
Introducing liquor into post.....	1
Neglect of duty.....	71
Disorders, etc., charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" (not included under previous heads).....	31

*Summary of punishments imposed by inferior courts-martial.*

Amount of forfeitures.....	\$3,684.75
Number of days' confinement.....	2,115

*Distribution of trials by general courts-martial.*

Organization.	Det.	Band.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	K.	L.	Total.
Ordnance Department.....	5													5
Hospital Corps.....	2													2
Second Cavalry.....					*1									1
Fourth Cavalry.....				11	4						2	10		27
Seventh Cavalry.....										*1				1
Fifth Artillery.....			2		3	11	1	3		9	2	7	6	44
First Infantry.....		2	1	7	1	2	1		3	2				19
Fourth Infantry.....					*1									1
Fifteenth Infantry.....					*2					*1				3
Fifteenth Infantry.....					*1									1
Sixteenth Infantry.....					*2									2
Total.....														106

\* Deserters from other departments.

## Of the foregoing trials by general courts-martial—

	Men.	Trials.
Tried once.....	90	90
Tried twice.....	8	16
Total.....	98	106



*Distribution of trials by inferior courts-martial.*

Organization.	De- tached.	Band.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	K.	L.	Total.
Hospital Corps .....	13			49	61							38	29	13
Fourth Cavalry .....		6	50	43	61	41	56		37	41	41	61		177
Fifth Artillery .....		18	50	21	20	23	33	45	64					437
First Infantry .....				1										301
Tenth Infantry .....														1
Total .....														929

Of the foregoing trials by inferior courts-martial—

	Men.	Trials.
Tried once .....	408	408
Tried twice .....	126	252
Tried three times .....	52	156
Tried four times .....	23	92
Tried five times .....	3	15
Tried six times .....	1	6
Total .....	613	929

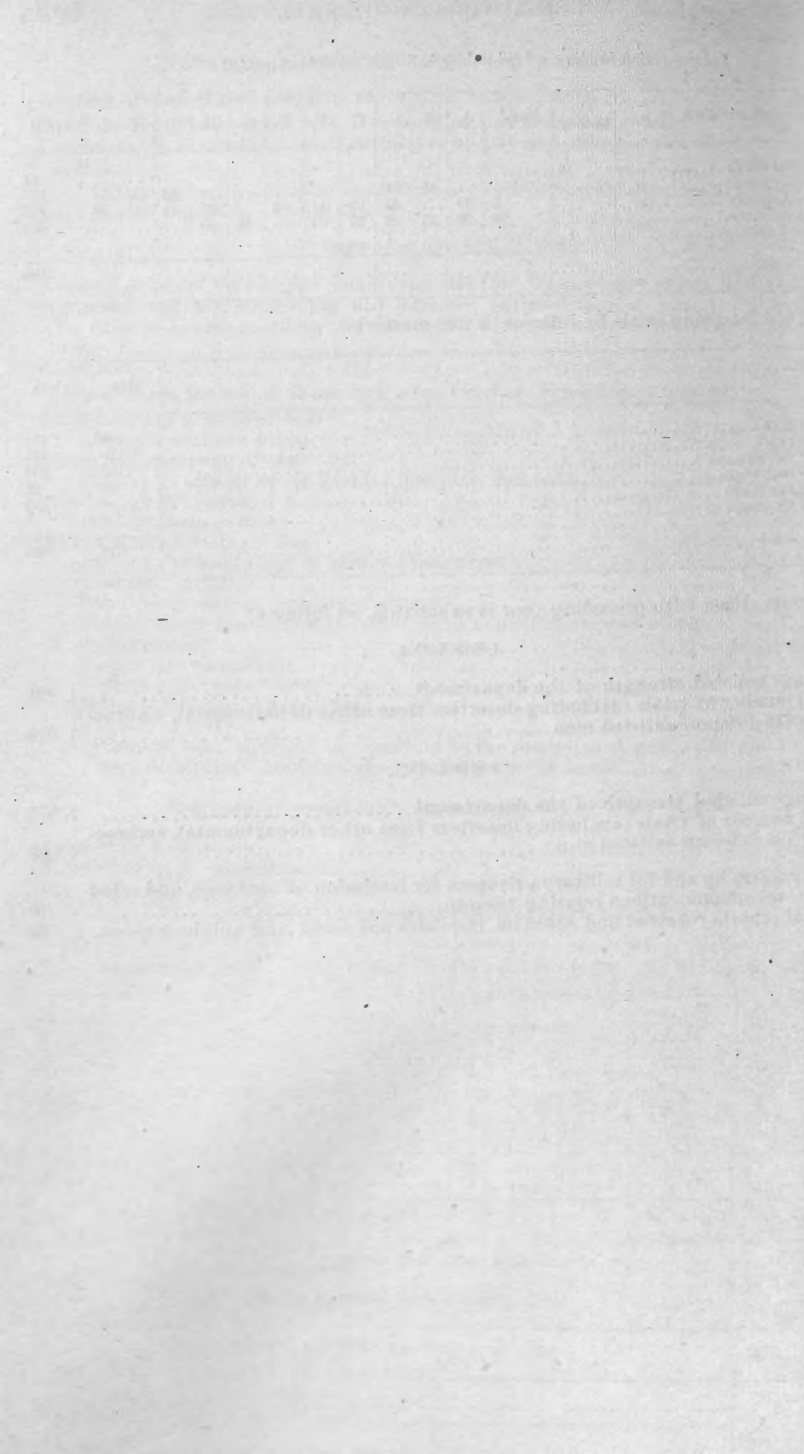
A comparison with preceding year is submitted, as follows:

## 1893-94.

Average enlisted strength of the department .....	1, 324
Total number of trials (excluding deserters from other departments), embracing 712 different enlisted men .....	1, 018

## 1894-95.

Average enlisted strength of the department .....	1, 375
Total number of trials (excluding deserters from other departments), embracing 703 different enlisted men .....	1, 026
Applications by and for military prisoners for remission of sentence, and other official communications relating thereto .....	70
Official reports received and acted on, inquiries answered and opinions given .....	95



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REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL  
OF THE ARMY.

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# REPORT

## OF

# THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, September 27, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

By acts of Congress approved August 6, 18, and 23, 1894, and March 1 and 2, 1895, there was appropriated for the service of the Quartermaster's Department, for the fiscal year 1894-95, the sum of .....	\$7,964,889.95
By act approved February 12, 1895, there was appropriated for barracks and quarters, 1895-96, part available for fiscal year 1894-95...	750,000.00
During the fiscal year there was deposited to the credit of appropriations, 1894-95, amounts received from sales to officers, etc., the sum of .....	462,616.72

Making a total of .....	9,177,506.67
Of this amount there was remitted to disbursing officers. \$6,804,190.52	
There was paid out on account of settlements made at Treasury of claims and accounts.....	72,380.11
Amount carried to surplus fund, act June 20, 1874.....	11.33
	6,876,581.96

Leaving a balance available for payment of outstanding obligations incurred or fulfillment of contracts properly entered into within the fiscal year of .....	* 2,300,924.71
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On the 1st of July, 1894, there was on hand from regular appropriations for the service of the Quartermaster's Department, pertaining to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the sum of .....	1,193,216.60
And from appropriations pertaining to previous fiscal years, including those for specific and indefinite purposes, the sum of .....	1,174,287.57

Making a total balance on hand from all appropriations July 1, 1894, of .....	2,367,504.17
For specific purposes there was appropriated during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895 .....	51,478.85
During the year there was deposited and transferred to credit of the appropriations other than those for 1894-95 (shown above), the sum of .....	564,217.31

Making a total of .....	2,983,199.33
Of said amount there was remitted to disbursing officers the sum of .....	\$964,359.12
There was paid out on account of Treasury settlements and transferred the sum of .....	523,342.29
There was carried to the surplus fund the sum of .....	472,402.59
	1,960,104.00

Leaving a balance of .....	1,023,095.33
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\* Including the sum of \$709,351 remaining from the \$750,000 appropriated for barracks and quarters by act of February 12, 1895, for fiscal year 1895-96.

Under existing laws the Quartermaster's Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, provides the Army with military stores and supplies requisite for its use, such as clothing and equipage, tents, band instruments, tableware and mess furniture, equipments for post bakeries, fuel, forage, stationery, lumber, straw for bedding for men and animals, all materials for camp, and for shelter for troops and stores, furniture for barracks, such as bunks, benches, chairs, tables, lockers, heating and cooking stoves for use in public barracks and quarters, tools for mechanics and laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, furniture, text-books, papers, and equipment for post schools, reading matter for post libraries, wagons, ambulances, carts, saddles, harness, water supply, sewerage, plumbing, illuminating supplies, and heating for all military posts and buildings.

The Department is also charged with the duty of transporting, by land and water, troops, munitions of war, equipments, and all articles of military supplies from the place of purchase to the several armies, garrisons, posts, and recruiting places.

Under act of Congress amending section 1661, Revised Statutes, for arming and equipping the militia, this department supplies quartermaster stores, clothing, and equipage to the militia of the several States and Territories, and transports the same to said States and Territories. It also furnishes transportation for ordnance and ordnance stores issued by the United States to the militia of the several States and Territories. It also transports the property for other Executive Departments on requisitions, payments therefor being made by the respective departments to the carriers upon accounts forwarded through the Quartermaster-General's Office for that purpose.

This department prepares the necessary plans and constructs all buildings at military posts, such as barracks, quarters, storehouses, hospitals, etc., builds wharves, constructs and repairs roads for military purposes, builds all necessary military bridges, provides, by hire or purchase, grounds for military encampments and buildings; contracts for all horses for cavalry, artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry and members of the hospital corps in the field campaigns as may be required to be mounted; pays for all incidental expenses of the military service which are not provided by other corps.

The care and maintenance of national cemeteries is an additional duty of this department. It also provides suitable headstones to mark the graves of all soldiers, sailors, or marines who served during the late war, including those who have been buried in private cemeteries and other burial places.

Section 1139, Revised Statutes, makes it the duty of the Quartermaster-General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to prescribe and enforce a system of accountability for all quartermaster's supplies furnished the Army, its officers, seamen, and marines.

#### CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SUPPLIES.

The sum of \$1,200,000 was appropriated by Congress for this branch of the service for the past fiscal year. There was also placed to the credit of the appropriation for clothing and equipage during the fiscal year the sum of \$184,175.54 on account of issues to the militia, and the sum of \$111,215.93 from sales to officers, etc., making a total of \$1,495,391.47.

Of this amount the sum of \$992,472.72 was paid out during the year, leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1895, of \$502,918.75, which will be required to meet outstanding obligations under contracts entered into prior to July 1, 1895.

The issues to the militia of the several States and Territories during the fiscal year amounted to the sum of \$185,235.85.

The following issues were made during the fiscal year, which, with the sales credited to miscellaneous receipts, represents a total loss to the clothing appropriation:

To the militia of the District of Columbia.....	\$3, 410. 16
For Indian prisoners of war transferred from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Fort Sill, Okla.....	6, 227. 32
Sales of condemned and unserviceable clothing and equipage, less cost of sale .....	11, 332. 33
Sale of scrap leather at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison.....	433. 17
Total .....	21, 402. 98

#### ISSUES TO INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

During the fiscal year there were issued to the Indian prisoners of war and their families, transferred from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Fort Sill, Okla., clothing and equipage supplies to the value of \$6,227.32, quartermaster's supplies to the value of \$14,596.70, and for pay of interpreters and other necessary employees the sum of \$2,030, making a total charge against appropriations of this department for these Indians of \$22,854.02.

#### BROWN COTTON DUCK.

Difficulties have been encountered in finding an absolutely fast color for the brown cotton duck required for the manufacture of canvas fatigue clothing, leggings, barrack shoes, barrack bags, and canvas-lined overcoats, but it is expected that they will be overcome in pending and subsequent manufactures.

#### DRAB-COLORED CAMPAIGN HATS.

With a view to improve the drab-colored campaign hats for the enlisted men, orders were given to procure samples which would give better service than those heretofore supplied, by having a brim that would retain its shape, and making the color absolutely fast.

Samples possessing these qualities were obtained and sent out for trial, and from reports received it appears that they are satisfactory, and that the object sought has been attained. New standards and specifications have been adopted, and the hats to be procured hereafter will be of the improved kind.

#### FORAGE CAPS.

The Secretary of War having adopted a new pattern forage cap for both officers and enlisted men, and ordered that the same be introduced on January 1 next, a supply for the enlisted men will be ready for issue on the date mentioned.

## OFFICERS' UNDRESS COATS.

Under the orders of the Secretary of War a change has been made in the officers' undress coat, which consists of the removal of the ornamentation of braid from the front, back, and sleeves of the coat, and the insignia to be worn on the collars of said coats have been so fixed as to distinctly show the organization to which the respective officers belong. As a distinguishing mark officers of the Army are required to wear the letters U. S. in gold, upon the collar of the coat, in contradistinction to the officers of the militia.

## DARK-BLUE TROUSERS.

At the request of the Chief of Engineers and the Surgeon-General of the Army, orders have been promulgated changing the color of the trousers for the enlisted men of the Battalion of Engineers and the Hospital Corps. The former will hereafter wear dark-blue trousers and the latter sky-blue.

## RUBBER CAPES AND PONCHOS.

The rubber capes sent to various posts during the last fiscal year for trial, with a view if found satisfactory to substitute them for the rubber ponchos and blankets, have from reports received not given the expected favorable results. The limited number purchased have been sold to officers at cost price.

An effort will be made to reduce the weight of the rubber poncho to such a minimum as to combine durability and lightness.

## BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Dissatisfaction having arisen in many cases with instruments supplied to the Army bands under the general system of purchase upon established standards, due in part to individual preference for others than those adopted as standards, in part to musicians not well skilled in those instruments, and again to close competition in prices, resulting now and then in inferior instruments, the system of supply has been changed. Somewhat greater latitude is now given to individual preferences, the limit being for standard instruments of domestic production, and purchases are made directly upon the requisitions as received.

Such of the cavalry regiments as have submitted approved requisitions have been supplied with helicon-shaped instruments. The results of this change are entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

## SERVICE COLORS AND STANDARDS.

With a view to protect the silken colors and standards carried by regiments from wear and tear incident to drills and while on the march it has been decided to furnish each foot regiment with a national color of bunting and each cavalry regiment with a standard, consisting of the Stars and Stripes, of bunting. This will prolong the life of the silken colors and standards very materially.



## NATIONAL AND REGIMENTAL COLORS.

A change in the dimensions of the national and regimental colors carried by foot troops has been made whereby such colors shall hereafter be 5 feet 6 inches fly instead of 6 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 4 inches deep on the pike instead of 6 feet. Colors of the new dimensions will be supplied.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN TENTS.

Improvements in conical wall tents have been made by this Department in supports and caps for ventilation and protection from snow and rain. Twelve have been equipped and sent out for trial by troops in active service. Letters patent have been granted that the use of the inventions may be secured to the Government without the payment of royalty thereon.

During the fiscal year the Army has been liberally and promptly supplied with all necessary articles of clothing and equipage, and the supplies procured and issued have been equal to standards and specifications.

## TRANSPORTATION.

The Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year furnished transportation for 434,500 persons, 4,357 animals, and 92,087 tons of material.

For the principal movements of troops in changing station there was expended the sum of \$174,923.39, exclusive of deductions on account of land-grant and bond-aided railroads.

The sum of \$8,361.44 was expended during the fiscal year for the transportation of troops in connection with summer encampments, practice marches, etc., and the sum of \$20,252.33 for the transportation of enlisted men to engage in target practice and rifle competition.

## LABOR TROUBLES IN THE WEST.

In the summer of 1894 there occurred in the Western section of the country serious interference with transportation of the United States mails and suspension of public travel, caused by large bodies of men engaged in mob violence against those employed on the railroads, making it necessary to use the Army in the enforcement of law.

The many movements of troops to suppress these riots cost the appropriation for "transportation of the Army" the sum of \$221,985.35.

During the fiscal year there were transported over the bond-aided Pacific railroads, their branches, and leased lines 10,906 persons, 1,530 animals, and 20,101 tons of freight.

## PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF NON-BONDED LINES OF UNION PACIFIC.

The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury having on March 9, 1895, issued a circular affecting the settlement of the accounts of the non-bonded lines of the Union Pacific system, and the Comptroller of the Treasury on April 11, 1895, having decided that the provisions of this circular were intended to authorize payment in cash of the accounts of the non-bonded lines of the Union Pacific system named therein by disbursing officers, instructions were given by this office to disbursing quartermasters directing the method of procedure under the Treasury circular.

The eight steamboats owned by the Quartermaster's Department were kept in service during the year, at a cost including repairs, of \$77,639.30, and the sum of \$2,589.50 was also expended for the hire of vessels temporarily required.

Telegraphing for the Army has been performed under the new schedule of the Postmaster-General, promulgated July 6, 1894, and has been paid for by the disbursing quartermasters charged with that duty.

#### PURCHASE OF CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

The average cost of cavalry horses for the fiscal year was \$95.44 and for artillery horses \$148.04.

The supply of horses under the contract system continues to give general satisfaction.

The standard has been greatly improved since the system was adopted and it is expected that it will be still further improved as the supply under the amended specifications becomes general. The cavalry mount of to-day excels that of any previous time and all information shows it to be superior to that in foreign armies. It is well known that many horses for foreign service are purchased in this country, and it is within the knowledge of this office that many animals rejected by this department have been accepted by the purchasing agents of foreign governments for foreign service.

#### DRAFT ANIMALS.

The peaceful condition of the country, resulting from cessation of Indian wars and hostilities on the Rio Grande, rendered it unnecessary to further maintain post transportation on a field-campaign basis. Orders were accordingly issued October 10, 1894, fixing a new allowance of draft and pack animals for the several military departments and directing the sale of all surplus animals.

This change has resulted in a reduction of about 1,100 animals, which, with the wagons, harness, teamsters, hostlers, stables, and miscellaneous stable utensils, together with the forage and bedding heretofore required for the animals, will effect a large saving to the appropriations.

Thirty-four team horses and 102 mules were purchased at a cost of \$17,399.55.

The average cost of team horses was \$167.83 and mules \$114.64.

During the fiscal year there were sold, died, etc., 1,422 cavalry and artillery horses, 84 team horses, and 1,088 mules, leaving on hand at the close of the year 6,189 cavalry and artillery horses, 247 team horses, and 3,040 mules.

#### ROADS, WALKS, ETC.

The sum of \$127,778.39 was expended for roads, walks, grading, and bridges; \$30,926.33 for wharves, and \$235,845.31 for plumbing, water supply, sewerage, and drainage.

#### REGULAR SUPPLIES.

The sum of \$95,802.76 was expended for lighting, heating, and cooking apparatus, and \$30,385.22 for tableware and kitchen utensils.

## BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

The act of Congress approved August 6, 1894, provided the sum of \$650,000 for barracks and quarters. This sum was expended during the fiscal year in the construction of officers' quarters, barracks, store-houses, stables, etc., for the repair and alteration of buildings, and for rent, etc.

The buildings at the military posts are inadequate to meet the needs of the service, owing to the insufficiency of the appropriations made therefor. Over one-half of the total appropriation was expended during the year for repairs and alterations, and for rent. At many posts the buildings were originally constructed to meet temporary emergencies. Some of them are soon to be abandoned. Others could be replaced by new buildings at less cost than to remodel and repair the old ones.

The recent movement of troops changing station has resulted in the overcrowding of quarters at many posts, and the present appropriation is insufficient to relieve this condition. Increased appropriations are absolutely necessary.

There was also expended during the year, from the appropriation made for the purpose, the sum of \$44,919.20 for the construction and repair of hospitals at military posts, which includes the new hospitals in course of erection at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and Fort McHenry, Md.

From the appropriation of \$25,000 provided by act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (fiscal year ending June 30, 1896), to be immediately available, a new hospital is being constructed at Fort Meade, S. Dak., at a cost under present contracts, which includes hot-water heating, plumbing, and gas-piping, of \$23,113.

The sum of \$6,969.30 was expended for the construction and repair of hospital stewards' quarters, and the sum of \$14,302.95 for shooting galleries and expenses incident thereto, \$4,302.95 of this latter sum being used in the construction of a permanent rifle range at Fort Snelling, Minn., as required by law.

## MILITARY POSTS.

There was appropriated by act of Congress approved August 18, 1894, the sum of \$200,000 "for the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary," and with the balance of \$110,968.11 remaining on hand from prior appropriations, together with the sum of \$15,358.53 originally charged against "military posts" and subsequently made chargeable to "barracks and quarters," and the sum of \$204.22 saved from previous allotments to Fort Crook, Fort Bliss, and Madison Barracks, an aggregate of \$326,530.86 was available during the fiscal year for the purpose.

Of the above sum the following apportionment was made:

Fort Crook, Nebr.....	\$70,058.75
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	34,941.27
Fort Myer, Va.....	45,600.00
New post near Little Rock, Ark.....	116,600.03
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	14,620.00
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.....	21,383.80
Fort Bliss, Tex. (reconstruction).....	9,000.00
Fort Yates, N. Dak.....	500.00
Philadelphia Depot, Pa.....	550.00
Fort Trumbull, Conn.....	400.00

Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	\$119.76
Fort Wayne, Mich.....	76.61
Fort Thomas, Ky.....	108.23
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.....	133.00
Fort Harrison, Mont.....	109.35
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....	81.00
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	11,759.27
Balance June 30, 1895.....	489.79
Total.....	326,530.86

The buildings authorized at the above posts are either in course of erection or under contract.

In the interests of economy it is necessary that the appropriation for military posts be largely increased.

For years the appropriation for the construction of barracks and quarters has been insufficient. One-half or more of this sum has annually to be used in repairs and alterations, and it is apparent the work of constructing buildings at the new military posts must be delayed. In addition, the lack of suitable buildings retards the concentration of troops at the posts assigned to them. The early completion of buildings at the new posts would enable the Department to dispense with the old structures, which were never adequate,

#### PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The planting and cultivation of trees on the Presidio Reservation, and the necessary repairs to fences, have been continued during the year.

The cost of construction of roadway from First to McDowell avenues, by way of new pumping station, has been contracted for, and is now in progress, at a cost of \$7,595.

It is earnestly recommended that the estimate of \$25,000 for continuing the improvements on the Presidio Reservation be granted. The sums already granted have produced the most gratifying results. The reclamation of the sand dunes and marshes should not be delayed, while the planting of trees, the construction of a boundary wall, roadways, and the development of the water supply should be continued.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

By act approved February 12, 1895, making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the sum of \$100,000 was allotted by Congress from the sum appropriated under the head of "barracks and quarters" to be immediately available for improvements, barracks, officers' quarters, and other buildings at Columbus Barracks.

Under authority of this law the following work has been authorized and contracted for:

One double set noncommissioned staff officers' quarters .....	\$3,200
Eight sets bachelor officers' quarters .....	17,230
Infantry drill hall .....	19,900
Three double sets officers' quarters.....	34,000
Quartermaster's storehouse.....	4,470
Guardhouse .....	13,787
Total .....	92,587

For plumbing, heating, and gas-piping in these buildings an expenditure of \$12,480.70 has been authorized.

## DAMAGE BY STORMS.

On April 5, 1895, the post of Fort Bliss, Tex., was visited by a severe windstorm, which caused damage to the buildings at that post amounting, approximately, to \$20,715. Work of repairing the buildings was at once commenced, and they will soon be ready for occupancy.

## RESERVATIONS.

The sale of the land at northwest corner of Penn avenue and Garrison alley, Pittsburg, Pa., authorized by act of Congress approved May 21, 1890, was made at public auction November 8, 1894, to Charles McKnight, for \$215,000. This sum, after deducting expenses of sale (\$440.55), was deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

The appropriation of \$16,500, made by act of June 27, 1890, for purchase of land for target ranges at Fort McPherson, Ga., still remains unexpended, no definite site fulfilling needed requirements having as yet been determined upon.

Under the terms of act approved July 8, 1886, the ground comprising old Fort Brady, Mich., authorized to be sold, was duly platted, appraised, etc., and under public advertisement the buildings and old fencing located thereon were sold at auction October 25, 1893, for the sum of \$2,072.50.

Since October 24, 1893, 23 lots have been sold at public auction and private sale (at not less than appraised value), the total amount realized being \$22,670.31, which sum, less cost attending sales, has been deposited in the Treasury.

The unsold lots are in charge of the post quartermaster, Fort Brady, Mich., to whom application for purchase is made.

Under the act approved March 1, 1890, the military reservation of old Fort Bliss, Tex., was platted, appraised, and advertised to be sold March 5, 1894, but sale was postponed pending action upon certain bills then before Congress.

Congress, by act approved August 18, 1894, appropriated \$7,000 for acquiring additional lands, not exceeding 190 acres, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. The owner of the desired grounds not being willing to sell for the sum appropriated, the Department of Justice has been requested to secure title by condemnation proceedings.

Under the act of Congress approved May 6, 1894, providing \$8,500 for the purchase of land for target range at Sacketts Harbor, near Madison Barracks, N. Y., 805.91 acres at Stony Point, 16 miles from Madison Barracks, have been purchased.

The purchase of Fort Brown, Tex., reservation, under the authority of the act approved March 3, 1885, has been consummated. The Department of Justice having rendered opinion that complete title is vested in the United States, the \$160,000 granted by the act referred to was paid on April 26, 1895, by check of the depot quartermaster, this city, to the order of James Stillman and Thomas Carson, as administrators of the estate of Maria Josefa Cavazos, deceased. The money was paid unconditionally and in full settlement of all claims of every description against the United States on account of this reservation.

The lands and buildings known as Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., under authority of act approved March 1, 1895, were, on April 10, 1895, relinquished to the State. Also all right, title, and interest of the

United States in the property known as Newport Barracks, Ky., under act of Congress approved July 31, 1894, was, on January 1, 1895, transferred to the city of Newport, Ky.

The following reservations have been transferred to the Interior Department:

The reservation on the west side of Narrows of Puget Sound, at south-side entrance of Gig Harbor, 582.1 acres.

The reservation on the west side of Narrows of Puget Sound, 637.4 acres.

The reservation on west side of Narrows of Puget Sound south of Point Evans, 635 acres.

The reservation on the north side of Gig Harbor at Narrows of Puget Sound, 539.33 acres.

Fort Sully, S. Dak., 25,984 acres.

Fort Bowie, Ariz., 23,040 acres.

Fort McKinney, Wyo., 24,960 acres.

Fort Sidney, Nebr., 620 acres. Also the wood and timber reservation, 28 miles distant from the post, 3,195 acres.

Fort Supply, Okla., 40,320 acres.

Depot McKinney, Wyo., military reservation.

"Council Grove," Okla., military timber reservation, heretofore set apart for use of Fort Reno.

Fort Stevenson, N. Dak.

Fort Lewis, Colo.

Fort Townsend, Wash.

Fort Marey, N. Mex.

#### NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

There are 83 national cemeteries and 75 authorized superintendents.

The necessary repairs to the lodges, outbuildings, inclosing walls, drives, walks, etc., at the various cemeteries have been made during the fiscal year and the grounds kept in good condition.

During the year 7,340 white marble headstones were provided to mark the graves of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines buried in national, post, city, and village cemeteries.

The sum of \$19,454.88 was expended in necessary repairs to roadways to national cemeteries, which were constructed by special authority of Congress.

The work of marking by monuments and tablets the positions occupied by each of the commands of the Regular Army on the Gettysburg battlefield and the construction of approaches thereto have been completed. All further work has been transferred to the Gettysburg Commission.

From an examination of the records it appears that the appropriations made by Congress for the establishment, maintenance, and improvement of national cemeteries, including pay of superintendents, headstones, monuments, purchase of sites, and construction and repair of roadways, from their inception to June 30, 1895, amounted in the aggregate to the sum of \$8,165,636.47.

#### MARKING GRAVES AND ERECTION OF MONUMENT ON CRAB ISLAND, NEW YORK.

In 1892 the citizens of Plattsburg, N. Y., donated to the United States a tract of land embracing 40 acres, known as Crab Island, occupied by the American forces as a hospital and convalescent camp both before and after the land and naval engagements from September 6 to 11, 1814. After the naval engagement of September 11 the American dead of that battle, numbering 52, and the British dead, numbering 84, were buried in one common grave. The island having been the general hospital not only for the desperately wounded men of the naval

engagement but also for the sick and wounded of the land forces, there must have been many more buried there of whom no record exists. The island has not been occupied since the war of 1812, and is now thickly grown with timber and underbrush. It is probable that the remains of 500 persons formerly connected with the American and British forces are buried there. No attempt has ever been made to mark the graves of these men. As the island is now the property of the United States, it is recommended that a special appropriation of \$15,000 be asked from Congress, of which \$10,000 should be expended in suitably marking the graves and erecting a monument and \$5,000 for clearing up, parking, and building a wharf to accommodate boats of moderate tonnage.

#### APPROACHES TO ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The necessity for improving the public roads to the Arlington National Cemetery and Park is again earnestly urged upon Congress, and it is hoped that a bill similar in terms to H. R. 7203, Fifty-third Congress, second session, "To improve the public roads from the Aqueduct Bridge, near Georgetown, to the Arlington National Cemetery," reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs May 24, 1894, will be passed at the coming session.

Estimates made by engineers of the War Department for the construction of good macadamized roads of a substantial and durable character fix the cost at \$50,000.

#### MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

In this connection I renew my recommendations of previous years that an appropriation be made by Congress for the construction of a bridge over the Potomac between the Naval Observatory grounds and the Arlington Reservation, which will furnish a short and direct route to the cemetery and park and afford rapid communication between the capital and the large military post of Fort Myer, Va. This important matter should no longer be delayed, and it is hoped that a bill similar to H. R. 8232, Fifty-third Congress, third session, reported by Mr. Durborow, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, January 30, 1895, will be passed at the approaching session.

#### HALL OF RECORDS.

I again urgently recommend the erection of a suitable fireproof building to contain the records of all Executive Departments. Further delay may cost the Government many thousands of dollars. The congested condition of the space for the storage of valuable papers in the War Department calls for immediate action, and it is earnestly hoped that Congress at the coming session will authorize the construction of such a building.

Its location is of great importance, and it should be within convenient access to all the Executive Departments. I renew my previous recommendation that a site be selected either on Seventeenth street, south of the new Corcoran Art Gallery, south of Pennsylvania avenue on Fifteenth street, or on square No. 169, bounded by F, G, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth streets. The Government already owns three-eighths of this block, on which there are at present old and unsafe buildings. The purchase of the remainder of the square and the erection

thereon of a six or eight story fireproof structure would give ample space for records in the first and second stories; while the other stories would furnish office rooms for all the Departments that now occupy rented buildings.

My sincere thanks and acknowledgments are due to the officers and employees of the Quartermaster's Department for their zealous and intelligent assistance in the discharge of the multifarious duties devolving upon this Department.

Attention is invited to the accompanying reports of the officers on duty in this office.

Respectfully,

R. N. BACHELDER,  
*Quartermaster-General, United States Army.*

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,  
*Secretary of War*

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*List of papers accompanying the annual report of the Quartermaster-General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.*

1. Report of Col. George H. Weeks, assistant quartermaster-general, U. S. A., of the operations of the correspondence and examining division (which includes finance, inspection, money and property accounts, clothing returns, and clothing supply) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

A. Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department, June 30, 1894, the quantities purchased, manufactured, received from posts and depots, taken up, sold, transferred to general depots, expended, issued to the Army and the militia, and the quantities remaining in depots June 30, 1895.

2. Report of Maj. Charles Bird, quartermaster, U. S. A., of the operations of the supply and transportation division (which includes regular supplies and transportation) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

3. Report of Capt. Crosby P. Miller, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., of the operations of the construction and repair division (which includes barracks and quarters and reservations) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

A. Statement giving list of reservations turned over by the War Department to the Interior Department, or otherwise disposed of by the War Department, from 1858 to June 30, 1895.

B. Statement showing military reservations, giving location, size, how occupied, etc., on June 30, 1895.

4. Report of Capt. Oscar F. Long, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., of the operations of the mail and record division (which includes mail and record, records, files, and claims, and national cemeteries) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

A. Statement of disbursements of appropriations for national cemeteries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

B. Statement showing national cemeteries, giving class, location, size, number of interments, etc., on June 30, 1895.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., August 15, 1895.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the correspondence and examining division of this office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, which will be considered in the following order of business:

Finance, inspection, money and property accounts, clothing and equipage returns, and clothing and equipage supplies.



## FINANCE.

Under this head all matters are considered relating to the procurement and distribution of funds, the compilation and preparation for Congress of the annual estimates of funds for the service of the Quartermaster's Department, and for funds required for the Quartermaster-General's Office, the examination of estimates of funds received from disbursing officers and the issue of requisitions in favor of such disbursing officers; the action upon settlements made at the Treasury of claims and accounts pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

## Financial statement for fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

[From the balance books upon which all debits and credits are recorded.]

Appropriations.	Balance in Treasury undrawn July 1, 1894.	Appropriated.		Placed to credit of appropriations during the year, being the proceeds of sales to officers, etc.	Placed to credit of appropriations by Treasury transfer warrants.	Total to be accounted for.	Remitted to disbursing officers.	Requisitions issued on settlements made at Treasury of claims and accounts.	Amounts charged against appropriations by Treasury transfer warrants.	Amounts carried to surplus fund, act June 20, 1874.	Balance in Treasury undrawn June 30, 1895, and available for outstanding obligations.	Total accounted for.
		Amount.	Date of act.									
1889-90.												
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	\$87.00					\$87.00				\$87.00		\$87.00
1890-91.												
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	402.77					402.77				402.77		402.77
1893 and prior years.												
Regular supplies.....				\$658.56		658.56				658.56		658.56
Incidental expenses.....				33.43		33.43				33.43		33.43
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....				238.00		238.00				238.00		238.00
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....				1,101.59		1,101.59				1,101.59		1,101.59
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....				97.85		97.85				97.85		97.85
Construction and repair of hospitals.....				5.16		5.16				5.16		5.16
National cemeteries.....				40.19		40.19				40.19		40.19
Quarters for hospital stewards.....				.60		.60				.60		.60
Total.....				2,175.38		2,175.38				2,175.38		2,175.38
1893 and prior years, transfer account.												
Regular supplies.....				463.23		463.23			\$463.23			463.23
Incidental expenses.....				68.79		68.79			68.79			68.79
Barracks and quarters.....				5.70	\$0.30	6.00		\$6.00	10.58			6.00

Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....			379.24	1,635.26	2,014.50		2,003.92			2,014.50
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....			16.52		16.52			16.52		16.52
National cemeteries.....				3.16	3.16		3.16			3.16
Total.....			933.48	1,638.72	2,572.20		2,013.08	559.12		2,572.20
<i>1893, transfer account.</i>										
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....			1,999.01		1,999.01			1,999.01		1,999.01
<i>1892-93.</i>										
Regular supplies.....	301,733.86		2,060.94		303,794.80		175.37		303,619.43	303,794.80
Incidental expenses.....	23,556.06		1,729.99		25,286.05	\$1,225.74	20.59		24,039.72	25,286.05
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....	14,072.27				14,072.27				14,072.27	14,072.27
Barracks and quarters.....	417.31		434.56		851.87		98.00		753.87	851.87
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	190,466.37		8,883.43		199,349.80	9,591.27	69,236.67		120,521.86	199,349.80
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	5,737.62		503.53		6,241.15	1,146.18	1,330.43		3,764.54	6,241.15
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	538.90		38.77		577.67				577.67	577.67
National cemeteries.....	651.48		32.53		684.01		407.20		276.81	684.01
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.....	770.33		170.37		940.70				940.70	940.70
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	330.63				330.63				330.63	330.63
Quarters for hospital stewards.....	482.92		12.30		495.22				495.22	495.22
Total.....	538,757.75		13,866.42		552,624.17	11,963.19	71,268.26		469,392.72	552,624.17
<i>1893-94.</i>										
Regular supplies.....	301,411.72		45,767.44		347,179.16	70,618.82	6,319.11		\$270,241.23	347,179.16
Incidental expenses.....	17,504.00		7,468.14		24,972.14	4,520.36	141.24		20,310.54	24,972.14
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....	26,273.20		993.52		27,266.72	4,060.02	193.00		23,013.70	27,266.72
Barracks and quarters.....	69,516.51		2,678.97		72,195.48	68,899.20	131.00		3,165.28	72,195.48
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	506,056.28		104,248.13		610,304.41	117,361.72	80,470.75		412,471.94	610,304.41
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....	269,623.85		49,987.14		319,610.99	251,552.49	81.22		67,977.28	319,610.99
Construction and repair of hospitals.....	6.82		430.98		437.80	54.15			383.65	437.80
National cemeteries.....	1,793.56		554.18		2,347.74	717.39	65.38		1,564.97	2,347.74
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries.....	1,019.33		49.33		1,068.66				1,068.66	1,068.66

Appropriations.	Balance in Treasury undrawn July 1, 1894.	Appropriated.		Placed to credit of appropriations during the year, being the proceeds of sales to officers, etc.	Placed to credit of appropriations by Treasury transfer warrants.	Total to be accounted for.	Remitted to disbursing officers.	Requisitions issued on settlements made at Treasury of claims and accounts.	Amounts charged against appropriations by Treasury transfer warrants.	Amounts carried to surplus fund, act June 20, 1874.	Balance in Treasury undrawn June 30, 1895, and available for outstanding obligations.	Total accounted for.
		Amount.	Date of act.									
1893-94.												
Shooting galleries and ranges				\$435.89		\$435.89	\$97.19				\$338.70	\$435.89
Quarters for hospital stewards	\$11.33			57.61		68.94	9.13	\$12.00			47.81	68.94
Total	1,193,216.60			212,671.33		1,405,887.93	517,890.47	87,413.70			800,583.76	1,405,887.93
1894-95.												
Regular supplies		\$2,400,000.00	Aug. 6, 1894	134,147.49		2,534,147.49	2,133,823.34	467.94			399,856.21	2,534,147.49
Incidental expenses		600,000.00	do	10,801.89		610,801.89	577,182.64	12.38			33,606.87	610,801.89
Horses for cavalry and artillery		100,000.00	do	50.99		100,050.99	66,108.20	45.00			23,897.79	100,050.99
Barracks and quarters.		650,000.00	do	3,474.04		653,474.04	570,701.01				82,773.03	653,474.04
Transportation of the Army and its supplies		2,500,000.00	do	17,063.18		2,517,063.18	2,005,952.10	39,597.76			471,513.32	2,517,063.18
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage		1,200,000.00	do	295,393.90		1,495,393.90	991,715.98	756.74			502,921.18	1,495,393.90
Construction and repair of hospitals		45,000.00	do	730.39		45,730.39	35,850.12				9,880.27	45,730.39
National cemeteries		100,000.00	Aug. 18, 1894	148.87		100,148.87	86,120.88	.04			14,027.95	100,148.87
Pay of superintendents of national cemeteries		61,880.00	do	190.00		62,070.00	61,289.49				780.51	62,070.00
Shooting galleries and ranges		15,000.00	Aug. 6, 1894	315.05		15,315.05	15,304.62				10.43	15,315.05
Quarters for hospital stewards		7,000.00	do	300.92		7,300.92	7,262.80				38.12	7,300.92
Land for rifle range near Madison Barracks, N. Y.		8,500.00	do			8,500.00	8,500.00					8,500.00
Military posts		200,000.00	Aug. 18, 1894			200,000.00	175,770.82				24,229.18	200,000.00
Repairing roads to national cemeteries		8,000.00	do			8,000.00	6,628.28				1,371.72	8,000.00
Burial of indigent soldiers		3,000.00	do			3,000.00	1,000.00				2,000.00	3,000.00

Headstones for graves of soldiers.....		25,000.00	do			25,000.00	10,331.24	1.63		14,667.13	25,000.00
Road to the national cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....		10,000.00	do			10,000.00	10,000.00				10,000.00
Total.....		7,933,380.00		462,616.72		8,395,996.72	6,763,541.52	40,881.49		1,591,573.71	8,395,996.72
<i>1895 and 1896.</i>											
Barracks and quarters.....		750,000.00	Feb. 12, 1895			750,000.00	40,649.00			709,351.00	750,000.00
<i>Certified claims.</i>											
Regular supplies.....		3,904.95	Aug. 23, 1894			4,018.65		4,018.65			4,018.65
		113.70	Mar. 2, 1895								
Incidental expenses.....		586.63	Aug. 23, 1894			2,645.36		2,635.36	\$10.00		2,645.36
		2,058.73	Mar. 2, 1895								
Horses for cavalry and artillery.....		540.00	Aug. 23, 1894			1,061.43		1,061.43			1,061.43
		521.43	Mar. 2, 1895								
Barracks and quarters.....		9,629.64	Aug. 23, 1894			9,676.30		9,676.30			9,676.30
		46.66	Mar. 2, 1895								
Transportation of the Army and its supplies.....	1,011.82	12,452.94	Aug. 23, 1894			14,608.91		13,595.76	1.33	1,011.82	14,608.91
		1,144.15	Mar. 2, 1895								
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage.....		70.00	Aug. 23, 1894			190.00		190.00			190.00
		120.00	Mar. 2, 1895								
National cemeteries.....		62.19	Aug. 23, 1894			62.19		62.19			62.19
Road from Marietta to the national cemetery.....		16.06	do			16.06		16.06			16.06
Transportation of officers and their baggage.....		154.60	do			154.60		154.60			154.60
Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.....		48.81	do			48.81		48.81			48.81
50 per cent of arrears of Army transportation due certain land-grant railroads.....		39.46	do			39.46		39.46			39.46
Total.....	1,011.82	31,509.95				32,521.77		31,498.62	11.33	1,011.82	32,521.77
<i>Indefinite or special.</i>											
Additional lands, Fort Ethan Allen Military Reservation.....		7,000.00	Aug. 18, 1894			7,000.00				7,000.00	7,000.00
Advertising, etc., sale of land at Pittsburg, Pa.....		4,356.07	Aug. 23, 1894			4,356.07	4,356.07				4,356.07
Battle lines and sites for tablets at Antietam.....	26,310.00			746.27		27,056.27	1,000.00	\$26,056.27			27,056.27
Burial of indigent soldiers.....	500.00			2.57		502.57	500.00			2.57	502.57
Bellevue rifle range, Omaha, Nebr.....	500.00	1,300.00	Aug. 23, 1894			1,800.00		1,800.00			1,800.00

## Financial statement for fiscal year ended June 30, 1895—Continued.

Appropriations.	Balance in Treasury undrawn July 1, 1894.	Appropriated.		Placed to credit of appropriations during the year, being the proceeds of sales to officers, etc.	Placed to credit of appropriations by Treasury transfer warrants.	Total to be accounted for.	Remitted to disbursing officers.	Requisitions issued on settlements made at Treasury of claims and accounts.	Amounts charged against appropriations by Treasury transfer warrants.	Amounts carried to surplus fund, act June 20, 1874.	Balance in Treasury undrawn June 30, 1895, and available for outstanding obligations.	Total accounted for.
		Amount.	Date of act.									
<i>Indefinite or special—Cont'd.</i>												
Headstones for graves of soldiers.....	\$29,791.99			\$27.97		\$29,819.96	\$11,567.95	\$377.35			\$17,874.66	\$29,819.96
Hospital, Fort Meade, S. Dak.....		\$25,000.00	Mar. 2, 1895			25,000.00					25,000.00	25,000.00
Military posts.....	104,136.43			24,297.10	\$118,344.37	246,777.90	119,366.15	18,360.81			109,050.94	246,777.90
Military post near Newport, Ky., buildings.....	13,339.51					13,339.51			\$13,339.51			13,339.51
Military post, Fort Sidney, Nebr.....	15,004.86					15,004.86			15,004.86			15,004.86
Military post, Atlanta, Ga.....	75,000.00					75,000.00			75,000.00			75,000.00
Military post, Fort Snelling, Minn.....	15,000.00					15,000.00			15,000.00			15,000.00
Military post, Helena, Mont.....	88,000.00					88,000.00	88,000.00					88,000.00
Military storehouse, Omaha, Nebr.....	35,000.00					35,000.00	23,780.87				11,219.13	35,000.00
Monuments or tablets at Gettysburg.....	2,786.60					2,786.60			2,786.60			2,786.60
Purchase of buildings at military posts.....	9,977.48					9,977.48					9,977.48	9,977.48
Purchase of land for target ranges, Fort McPherson, Ga.....	16,500.00					16,500.00					16,500.00	16,500.00
Purchase of Fort Brown Reservation.....	160,000.00					160,000.00	160,000.00					160,000.00
Reconstructing bridge, Niobrara River, Nebr.....	7,000.00					7,000.00	6,942.16				57.84	7,000.00
Road to the national cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	11,770.00					11,770.00	1,770.00	5.00			9,995.00	11,770.00
Road to the national cemetery at Hampton, Va.....	2,000.00					2,000.00					2,000.00	2,000.00
Repairing roads to national cemeteries.....	18,453.21			199.63		18,652.84	13,465.26				5,187.58	18,652.84

Road from national cemetery near Mound City to Mound City Junction, Ill.				25.90		25.90				25.90	25.90	
Remodeling Old Produce Exchange Building, New York City				344.72		344.72			\$344.72		344.72	
Sewerage system, Fortress Monroe, Va.		8,407.50	Mar. 2, 1895			8,407.50	3,607.50			4,800.00	8,407.50	
Water supply, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	2,958.15					2,958.15	149.50			2,808.65	2,958.15	
Witherby and Gaffney, relief of.		5,414.28	Mar. 1, 1895			5,414.28		5,414.28			5,414.28	
Total indefinite	634,028.23	51,477.85		25,644.16	118,344.37	829,494.61	434,505.46	25,957.44	147,187.24	344.72	221,499.75	829,494.61
<i>Army transportation, Pacific roads.</i>												
1892 and prior years				8.67		8.67			8.67		8.67	
1893				58.90	70,200.84	70,259.74		70,259.74			70,259.74	
1894				132.27	96,905.00	97,037.27		97,037.27			97,037.27	
1895					19,638.76	19,638.76		19,638.76			19,638.76	
Total				199.84	186,744.60	186,944.44		186,935.77	8.67		186,944.44	
Grand total	2,367,504.17	8,766,367.80		720,106.34	306,727.69	12,160,706.00	7,768,549.64	445,968.36	149,754.04	472,413.92	3,324,020.04	12,160,706.00

NOTE.—The records of this office show that of the amounts appropriated for "claims for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies," acts of May 1, 1882, and March 3, 1887, \$252.75 and \$70, respectively, have been paid on settlements made at the Treasury.

The records of this office show the following amounts remitted from regular and from indefinite or special appropriations:

*Remitted from regular appropriations.*

Department, etc.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses	Horses for cavalry and artillery.	Barracks and quarters.	Transportation of the Army and its supplies.	Clothing and garrison equipage.
Department of the East .....	\$317,453.56	\$75,916.70	.....	\$124,110.76	\$220,111.43	\$326.30
Department of the Missouri .....	283,303.09	62,896.60	\$1,515.00	61,221.60	271,999.56	107.88
Department of Texas .....	195,190.24	33,148.96	6,051.18	37,139.41	97,618.77	10.00
Department of the Platte .....	171,069.04	38,821.25	.....	25,220.83	116,498.64	314.11
Department of Dakota .....	345,156.71	49,194.68	165.00	37,441.02	223,352.00	1,519.50
Department of California .....	98,928.01	27,468.02	6,041.14	21,431.22	88,402.01	62.00
Department of the Colorado .....	317,801.37	43,179.95	3,754.78	43,253.93	306,607.81	26.75
Department of the Columbia .....	101,144.71	25,686.38	.....	16,852.53	73,856.48	30.00
Depot at New York .....	64,650.26	34,721.18	4,382.00	3,260.38	150,631.52	1.75
Depot at Philadelphia .....	28,659.85	27,191.18	.....	3,345.35	58,969.09	765,241.28
Depot at San Francisco .....	10,732.91	19,665.57	.....	13,552.05	30,824.02	56,164.47
Depot at St. Louis .....	5,768.68	14,986.61	44,163.10	3,259.32	94,399.49	5,926.03
Depot at Washington .....	33,301.79	25,296.99	.....	32,721.63	66,349.92	.....
Depot at Jeffersonville .....	48,210.64	19,585.20	.....	500.00	56,762.00	156,043.34
Columbus Barracks, Ohio .....	7,456.95	2,285.17	.....	22,081.44	12,710.43	.....
David's Island, New York Harbor .....	326.14	1,462.29	.....	3,277.48	4,874.23	.....
Jefferson Barracks, Mo .....	9,602.61	4,176.52	.....	38,755.22	5,169.88	.....
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y .....	10,455.98	8,227.22	.....	33,672.63	23,104.24	.....
Madison Barracks, N. Y .....	725.36	3,547.45	.....	9,153.01	11,338.71	.....
Fort Bliss, Tex .....	.....	333.33	.....	18.00	58.90	.....
Fort Crook, Nebr .....	4,976.44	2,656.07	.....	532.12	257.65	.....
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt .....	5,424.93	5,678.71	36.00	12,481.29	9,712.68	.....
Fort Harrison, Mont .....	7,170.86	5,934.00	.....	19,835.68	14,798.56	.....
Fort McPherson, Ga .....	1,383.70	3,625.00	.....	300.00	185.00	.....
Fort Riley, Kans .....	2,149.82	3,558.50	.....	.....	1,296.75	.....
Fort Sheridan, Ill .....	46.50	3,321.16	.....	240.00	1,901.75	.....
Fort Thomas, Ky .....	5,563.85	4,195.84	.....	3,233.54	5,076.18	.....
Fort Wayne, Mich .....	2,715.00	4,922.60	.....	552.42	5,466.40	.....
Hot Springs, Ark .....	4,959.43	2,223.92	.....	326.15	1,407.22	.....
Little Rock, Ark .....	3,881.07	4,065.95	.....	280.00	37,132.80	.....
Los Angeles, Cal .....	.....	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kans .....	7,254.54	2,189.18	.....	.....	1,429.04	5,925.57
Powder depot, Dover, N. J .....	135.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield Armory, Mass .....	2,038.02	330.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Point, N. Y .....	25,235.82	10,849.33	.....	1.47	4,836.82	1.00
Willeys Point, N. Y .....	1,091.48	3,948.71	.....	3,100.53	4,357.07	16.00
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa .....	500.95	3.00	.....	.....	60.00	.....
Augusta Arsenal, Ga .....	810.61	35.65	.....	.....	168.96	.....
Benicia Arsenal, Cal .....	1,825.16	155.75	.....	.....	497.00	.....
Columbia Arsenal, Tenn .....	849.52	22.00	.....	.....	66.60	.....
Frankford Arsenal, Pa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,014.96	.....
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind .....	348.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kennebec Arsenal, Me .....	1,300.00	30.00	.....	.....	75.00	.....
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill .....	1,041.65	154.10	.....	.....	1,116.38	.....
Watertown Arsenal, Mass .....	1,953.53	139.63	.....	.....	998.73	.....
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y .....	1,219.23	152.29	.....	.....	457.18	.....
Total .....	2,133,826.34	577,182.64	66,108.20	570,701.01	2,005,952.10	991,715.98



*Remitted from regular appropriations—Continued.*

Department, etc.	Construc- tion and repair of hospitals.	National ceme- teries.	Pay of superin- tendents of nation- al ceme- teries.	Shooting galleries and ranges.	Quarters for hospital stewards.	Military posts.
Department of the East .....	\$19,050.64			\$1,790.45	\$4,272.79	
Department of the Missouri .....	3,380.26	\$15.00		1,767.43	579.50	
Department of Texas .....	2,871.98	225.00		1,365.48	559.75	
Department of the Platte .....	995.00			290.15	235.45	
Department of Dakota .....	3,510.62			5,068.02	319.81	
Department of California .....	491.65			355.30	208.44	\$20,031.81
Department of the Colorado .....	4,201.41			1,668.60	744.93	
Department of the Columbia .....	480.54			282.09	140.32	
Depot at New York .....		1,389.32	\$900.00			
Depot at Philadelphia .....		3,677.12	2,472.33			
Depot at San Francisco .....		983.49	720.00			
Depot at St. Louis .....		9,441.60	10,620.00			
Depot at Washington .....	10.10	36,912.72	21,219.66			17,500.00
Depot at Jeffersonville .....		1,974.14	3,817.50			
Columbus Barracks, Ohio .....						12.00
Dauids Island, New York Harbor .....	71.42					
Jefferson Barracks, Mo .....					160.00	
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y .....						20,061.80
Madison Barracks, N. Y .....						
Fort Bliss, Tex .....						
Fort Crook, Nebr .....				1,467.10		39,268.60
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt .....				1,250.00		81.00
Fort Harrison, Mont .....						109.35
Fort McPherson, Ga .....		31,206.99	21,540.00			
Fort Riley, Kans .....						
Fort Sheridan, Ill .....						
Fort Thomas, Ky .....						48.23
Fort Wayne, Mich .....						7,500.00
Hot Springs, Ark .....	786.50					
Little Rock, Ark .....						71,158.03
Los Angeles, Cal .....						
Military prison, Fort Leaven- worth, Kans .....						
Powder depot, Dover, N. J .....						
Springfield Armory, Mass .....						
West Point, N. Y .....						
Wilets Point, N. Y .....					41.81	
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa .....						
Augusta Arsenal, Ga .....						
Benicia Arsenal, Cal .....						
Columbia Arsenal, Tenn .....						
Frankford Arsenal, Pa .....						
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind .....						
Kennebec Arsenal, Me .....						
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill .....		295.50				
Watertown Arsenal, Mass .....						
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y .....						
Total .....	35,850.12	86,120.88	61,289.49	15,304.62	7,232.80	175,770.82

*Remitted from regular appropriations—Continued.*

Department, etc.	Repairing roads to national cemetaries.	Land for rifle range near Madison Barracks, N. Y.	Head- stones for graves of soldiers.	Road to the na- tional cemetery, Presidio of San Fran- cisco.	Burial of indigent soldiers.	Total.
Department of the East .....						\$763,032.63
Department of the Missouri.....						686,785.92
Department of Texas.....						374,189.77
Department of the Platte.....						353,444.47
Department of Dakota.....						665,727.96
Department of California.....						263,419.60
Department of the Colorado.....						721,239.53
Department of the Columbia.....						217,973.05
Depot at New York.....			\$10,031.24			269,967.65
Depot at Philadelphia.....						889,556.21
Depot at San Francisco.....				\$10,000.00		142,642.51
Depot at St. Louis.....						188,564.83
Depot at Washington.....	\$6,128.28		300.00		\$1,000.00	240,741.09
Depot at Jeffersonville.....						286,892.82
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.....						44,546.04
Davids Island, New York Harbor.....						10,011.56
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....						57,864.23
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.....						95,521.87
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....		\$8,500.00				33,264.53
Fort Bliss, Tex.....						410.23
Fort Crook, Nebr.....						49,157.98
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....						34,664.61
Fort Harrison, Mont.....						47,898.45
Fort McPherson, Ga.....	500.00					58,740.69
Fort Riley, Kans.....						7,005.13
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....						5,509.41
Fort Thomas, Ky.....						18,117.64
Fort Wayne, Mich.....						21,156.42
Hot Springs, Ark.....						9,703.22
Little Rock, Ark.....						116,517.35
Los Angeles, Cal.....						1,200.00
Military prison, Fort Leaven- worth, Kans.....						16,798.33
Powder depot, Dover, N. J.....						135.35
Springfield Armory, Mass.....						2,368.92
West Point, N. Y.....						40,924.44
Willeys Point, N. Y.....						12,555.60
Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.....						563.95
Augusta Arsenal, Ga.....						1,015.22
Benicia Arsenal, Cal.....						2,477.91
Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.....						938.21
Frankford Arsenal, Pa.....						1,014.96
Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.....						348.01
Kennebec Arsenal, Me.....						1,405.00
Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.....						2,607.63
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.....						3,091.89
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.....						1,828.70
Total.....	6,628.28	8,500.00	10,331.24	10,000.00	1,000.00	6,763,541.52

*Remitted from indefinite or special appropriations.*

Department, etc.	Head-stones for graves of soldiers.	Reconstructing bridge, Niobrara River, Nebr.	Military posts.	Road to the national cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Horses and other property lost in the military service (certified claims).	Burial of indigent soldiers.	Purchase of Fort Brown Reservation.	Repairing roads to national cemeteries.
Department of the Missouri	\$20. 00							
Department of the Platte		\$6, 942. 16						
Department of California			\$32. 46					
Depot at New York	11, 538. 95							
Depot at San Francisco				\$1, 770. 00				
Depot at St. Louis	9. 00							\$2, 059. 15
Depot at Washington			2, 000. 00		\$26, 045. 80	\$500. 00	\$160, 000. 00	6, 825. 64
Columbus Barracks, Ohio			13, 191. 10					
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.			12, 336. 97					
Madison Barracks, N. Y.			120. 00					
Fort Bliss, Tex.			8, 500. 00					
Fort Crook, Nebr.			16, 932. 92					
Fort Harrison, Mont.								
Fort McPherson, Ga.								4, 580. 47
Fort Monroe, Va.								
Fort Sheridan, Ill.			5, 000. 00					
Fort Thomas, Ky.			60. 00					
Fort Wayne, Mich.			47, 480. 03					
Little Rock, Ark.			596. 67					
Willets Point, N. Y.			13, 116. 00					
Total	11, 567. 95	6, 942. 16	119, 366. 15	1, 770. 00	26, 045. 80	500. 00	160, 000. 00	13, 465. 26

Department, etc.	Military store-house, Omaha, Nebr.	Military post, Helena, Mont.	Sewerage system, Fortress Monroe, Va.	Advertising sale of land at Pittsburg, Pa.	Battle lines and sites for tablets at Antietam.	Water supply Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	Total.
Department of the Missouri							\$20. 00
Department of the Platte							7, 091. 66
Department of California						\$149. 50	32. 46
Depot at New York							11, 538. 95
Depot at San Francisco							1, 770. 00
Depot at St. Louis							2, 068. 15
Depot at Washington				\$4, 356. 07	\$1, 000. 00		200, 727. 51
Columbus Barracks, Ohio							13, 191. 10
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.							12, 336. 97
Madison Barracks, N. Y.							120. 00
Fort Bliss, Tex.							8, 500. 00
Fort Crook, Nebr.	\$23, 780. 87						40, 713. 79
Fort Harrison, Mont.		\$88, 000. 00					88, 000. 00
Fort McPherson, Ga.							4, 580. 47
Fort Monroe, Va.			\$3, 607. 50				3, 607. 50
Fort Sheridan, Ill.							5, 000. 00
Fort Thomas, Ky.							60. 00
Fort Wayne, Mich.							47, 480. 03
Little Rock, Ark.							596. 67
Willets Point, N. Y.							13, 116. 00
Total	23, 780. 87	88, 000. 00	3, 607. 50	4, 356. 07	1, 000. 00	149. 50	460, 551. 26

Department of the East, barracks and quarters 1895 and 1896..... \$649  
 Columbus Barracks, Ohio, barracks and quarters 1895 and 1896..... 40, 000

Total ..... 40, 649

## INSPECTION.

The work assigned to inspection is largely of a miscellaneous nature. It consists of matters relating to the personnel of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, their assignment to stations, etc.; to the clerks and employees in the office of the Quartermaster-General, and in the Quartermaster's Department at large, including those

employed under the civil-service rules at general depots; to the biennial and annual reports, monthly return of officers, monthly and semi-monthly pay rolls of the employees in this office; to all matters pertaining to post quartermaster-sergeants and to the detachment of army service men, quartermaster's department, at West Point, N. Y.

The 80 post quartermaster-sergeants, and the 117 men composing the detachment of army service men, quartermaster's department, are reported to have generally performed satisfactory service during the past fiscal year.

Capt. J. B. Bellinger, assistant quartermaster commanding the latter organization at West Point, N. Y., reports in reference thereto as follows:

Number of men in detachment July 1, 1894 .....	116
Number of men transferred or discharged during fiscal year ended June 30, 1895..	23
	93
Number of men enlisted and transferred to detachment during fiscal year ended June 30, 1895 .....	21
	114
Number of vacancies in detachment June 30, 1895.....	3
Total .....	117

Captain Bellinger further reports that the members of this detachment are assigned to the following duties: Twenty-five as mechanics and overseers, 25 as general laborers and overseers, 20 as teamsters, 4 as printers, 3 on police duty, 6 as janitors, 1 in chemical department, 1 in department of drawing, 2 in department of philosophy, 1 in library, 2 as watchmen, 1 at gas house, 2 at telephone, 1 at cemetery, 5 in quartermaster's office, 1 in adjutant's office, 4 in subsistence department, 1 at round pond reservoir, 1 at water house, 1 as mail carrier, 1 as gardener superintendent's garden, 1 as cadets' bugler, 1 as school-teacher, 1 as messenger to superintendent, 3 absent on furlough, 3 vacancies; total, 117.

By act approved July 26, 1894, it was provided—

That nothing contained in the act making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, shall be interpreted to prevent the number of men in the detachment of army service men of the Quartermaster's Department therein provided for being made as high as one hundred and fifty, if in the opinion of the Secretary of War such number be required.

In the appropriation bill for the support of the Military Academy for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, approved January 16, 1895, appropriation is made for the following:

<i>Detachment of army service men, Quartermaster's Department.</i>	
Sergeants.....	7
Corporals.....	7
Privates .....	102
Total .....	116
<i>Cavalry detachment.</i>	
First sergeant.....	1
Sergeants.....	5
Corporals.....	4
Farriers .....	2
Wagoner .....	1
Privates .....	52
Total .....	65

It is further provided in this act—

That the detachments of enlisted men at the Military Academy heretofore designated as the general army service, Quartermaster's Department, and the cavalry detachment, shall be fixed at such numbers not exceeding two hundred and fifteen enlisted men in both detachments, as in the opinion of the Secretary of War the necessities of the public service may from time to time require.

#### MONEY ACCOUNTS AND PROPERTY RETURNS.

The assignment of work under this head consists of the administrative examination of the money accounts of officers serving in the Quartermaster's Department before their transmission to the Auditor for the War Department for final action and the examination of returns of quartermaster stores rendered by the same officers.

The following statement shows the number of accounts received, examined, and forwarded to the Auditor and the number of returns examined during the year ended June 30, 1895:

Money accounts on hand June 30, 1894 .....	81
Received during year ended June 30, 1895.....	2,505
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,586</b>
To Auditor for the War Department .....	2,585
<b>On hand June 30, 1895.....</b>	<b>1</b>
Property returns on hand June 30, 1894 .....	1,932
Property returns received during the fiscal year .....	3,199
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,131</b>
Property returns examined during the fiscal year.....	5,117
<b>Property returns on hand June 30, 1895 .....</b>	<b>14</b>

Action is also taken on certificates of deposit of funds received from sales to officers and soldiers and from other sources pertaining to the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, and the examination of and action on boards of survey, and inventory and inspection reports connected with the returns of quartermaster stores.

#### CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE RETURNS.

The work under this head consists of the examination of clothing and equirage returns.

The following is a statement of work accomplished during the last fiscal year:

Returns on hand June 30, 1894.....	1,083
Returns received during fiscal year 1895.....	3,329
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,412</b>
Returns examined during fiscal year.....	4,360
<b>Returns on hand June 30, 1895 (all fractional fourth quarter).....</b>	<b>52</b>
Letters written .....	7,322
Transfers and sales verified .....	32,421
Auditor's settlements registered.....	3,393
Replies to remarks examined.....	1,540

After July 1, 1895, under provisions of General Orders, No. 15, Adjutant-General's Office, 1895, all supplies purchased by the Quartermaster's Department for the use of the Army (including clothing and equirage) are to be consolidated on one return.

## CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE SUPPLIES.

Under this head all matters relating to the purchase, manufacture, and issue of clothing and equipage to the Army and to the militia of the States and Territories are considered.

*Receipts and expenditures.*

The appropriation for clothing and equipage for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, was.....	\$1,200,000.00
The following amounts were placed to the credit of said appropriation during the last fiscal year:	
Reimbursements on account of issues to the militia of the States and Territories under the provisions of section 1661, Revised Statutes.....	184,175.54
Collections by Pay Department on account of clothing overdrawn and purchases of discharges by enlisted men, under section 4, act of Congress approved June 16, 1890, from sales to officers and surveying expeditions authorized by law.....	111,215.93
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,495,391.47</b>
The remittances to officers of the Quartermaster's Department at the general depots and the Fort Leavenworth military prison and elsewhere, for the purchase and manufacture of clothing and equipage and other incidental expenses connected therewith amounted to.....	\$991,715.98
The amount reimbursed to the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia of the States and Territories on account of clothing and equipage supplies returned to the Quartermaster's Department was.....	735.00
Treasury settlements.....	21.74
	<b>992,472.72</b>
Leaving a balance of.....	502,918.75

in the Treasury of the United States on the 30th of June last, nearly all of which, together with such amounts as will yet be placed to the credit of the appropriation, will be required to pay outstanding obligations under contracts entered into prior to July 1, 1895. A further sum of \$310.90, on account of clothing and equipage, returned to the Quartermaster's Department by the States and heretofore credited to the appropriation for clothing and equipage, will also be reimbursed to the appropriation for arming the militia from the balance remaining in the Treasury of the United States on the 30th of June last.

The following are the amounts remitted to officers, viz:

Depot at Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$765,241.28
Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.....	156,043.34
Depot at St. Louis, Mo.....	5,926.03
Depot at San Francisco, Cal.....	56,164.47
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	5,925.57
To various departments and posts.....	2,415.29
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>991,715.98</b>

## COLLECTIONS BY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The following collections by the Pay Department during the last fiscal year were placed to the credit of the appropriation for clothing and equipage for 1894-95, viz:

On account of clothing drawn by enlisted men in excess of their annual allowance.....	\$45,100.42
On account of purchases of discharges by enlisted men under section 4 of the act of Congress approved June 16, 1890.....	25,057.20

In addition to these amounts there were also collected by the Pay Department since July 1, 1894, on account of clothing overdrawn, \$20,406.24, which amount has been placed to the credit of the appropriation for clothing and equipage for 1893-94.

PURCHASES.

The following are the principal articles of clothing, equipage, and materials which were purchased during the last fiscal year at the general depots and at the Fort Leavenworth military prison, viz:

Helmets, untrimmed .....	675	Pillows .....	6,500
Campaign hats .....	25,701	Pillowcases .....	60,000
Forage caps .....	2,013	Iron bedsteads with W.W.B.B. ..	992
Fur caps .....	7,050	Barrack chairs .....	3,712
Fur gauntlets .....	10,680	Brooms, corn .....	4,000
Leggings .....	15,473	Woven-wire bunk bottoms .....	2,012
Undershirts, all kinds .....	117,537	Mosquito bars .....	4,694
Muslin shirts .....	76,410	Axes .....	2,500
Drawers, knit, wool .....	25,503	Shovels .....	2,000
Woolen stockings .....	100,698	Scrubbing brushes .....	15,000
Cotton stockings .....	105,050	Cloth, D. B., A. S. .... yards ..	13,166
Berlin gloves .....	195,748	Kersey, S. B., A. S. .... do .....	165,566
Leather gauntlets .....	6,433	Blouse flannel, A. S. .... do .....	193,336
Boots .....	1,981	Blouse flannel, F. Q. .... do .....	1,189
Shoes, calfskin .....	55	Shirting flannel .....	27,618
Shoes, barrack .....	22,678	Blouse lining, flannel .....	114,545
Arctic overshoes .....	7,832	Canton flannel .....	253,714
Blankets, wool .....	24,830	Cotton duck .....	116,200
Mattresses .....	2,000	Cotton duck for fatigue clothing ..	69,885

MANUFACTURES AT GENERAL DEPOTS.

There were manufactured at the general depots during the last fiscal year the following principal articles of clothing and equipage from material purchased by this Department, viz:

Articles.	Depot.		
	Philadel- phia.	Jefferson- ville.	San Fran- cisco.
Dress coats, all kinds .....	3,981	.....	261
Overcoats, kersey, made and unmade .....	3,154	.....	248
Blouses, made and unmade .....	32,675	25,000	3,005
Coats, canvas fatigue .....	1,580	5,500	1
Trousers, kersey, foot, made and unmade .....	47,711	.....	2,036
Trousers, kersey, mounted, made and unmade .....	11,387	.....	561
Trousers, canvas fatigue .....	2,771	8,000	1
Overalls .....	660	3,000	.....
Stable frocks .....	3,120	.....	401
Shirts, dark blue, flannel .....	5,828	18,000	.....
Drawers .....	17,884	45,000	4,945
Tents, conical wall .....	437	.....	.....
Tents, hospital .....	94	.....	.....
Tents, wall .....	714	.....	.....
Tents, shelter .....	2,443	.....	.....
Tents, common .....	486	.....	.....

## MANUFACTURES AT AND TRANSACTIONS WITH THE FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY PRISON.

The following is a statement of the articles of clothing and equipage that were manufactured at the Fort Leavenworth military prison for this Department during the last fiscal year, showing in detail cost of manufacturing the same:

	Number.	Material.	Prison labor.	Civilian labor.	Total.
Calfskin shoes .....	6,911	\$11,541.71	\$1,738.00	\$950.00	\$14,229.71
Corn brooms .....	24,829	2,729.13	627.22	.....	3,356.35
Clothing for prisoners at Alcatraz Island:					
Blouses .....	50	83.73	25.00	.....	108.73
Trousers .....	41	44.19	20.50	.....	64.69
Total .....	.....	14,398.76	2,410.72	950.00	17,759.48

There was realized at the Fort Leavenworth military prison during the last fiscal year from the sale of scrap leather the sum of \$433.17, which was covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

There were turned over to the Fort Leavenworth military prison during the last fiscal year, for issue to convicts and use at the prison, as a partial offset for the labor performed by the prison for this Department, articles of clothing and equipage to the value of \$2,112.13, and other stores to the value of \$74.08, making a total of \$2,186.21.

The money value of the prison labor performed for this Department by the Fort Leavenworth military prison during the last fiscal year is reported to have been \$12,083.55.

Under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, transferring the Fort Leavenworth military prison from the War Department to the Department of Justice articles of equipage, tools, and machinery to the value of \$7,062.41 heretofore purchased from the appropriation for clothing and equipage were, on the 30th of June last, transferred by the quartermaster of the military prison to the acting warden of the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

There were also retransferred from the military prison to the custody of this Department the following articles of obsolete clothing heretofore transferred to the prison authorities for issue to convicts, viz:

4,300 pairs obsolete brass-screwed shoes, at \$1.79 .....	\$7,697
2,700 pairs obsolete field shoes, at \$1.03 .....	2,781
500 campaign hats, old pattern, at 65 cents .....	325
Total .....	10,803



## ISSUES TO THE MILITIA.

There were issued to the several States and Territories under the act of July 1, 1887, amending section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, quartermaster supplies, as specified below, for which the several appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department have been or will hereafter be reimbursed, viz:

States and Territories.	Clothing and equipage.	Regular supplies.	Army transportation.	Total.
Alabama.....	\$5 582.62	.....	.....	\$5,582.62
Arizona.....	1,553.70	.....	.....	1,553.70
Arkansas.....	4 251.49	.....	.....	4,251.49
Colorado.....	2,850.27	.....	.....	2,850.27
Connecticut.....	2,322.80	.....	.....	2,322.80
Delaware.....	3,982.48	.....	.....	3,982.48
District of Columbia.....	4,169.91	\$1,006.73	.....	5,176.64
Florida.....	727.24	.....	.....	727.24
Georgia.....	4,295.96	.....	.....	4,295.96
Idaho.....	3,700.47	.....	.....	3,700.47
Illinois.....	4,907.14	.....	.....	4,907.14
Indiana.....	5,622.13	.....	.....	5,622.13
Iowa.....	9,793.82	.....	.....	9,793.82
Kansas.....	10,217.53	9.65	.....	10,227.18
Kentucky.....	2,229.58	.....	.....	2,229.58
Louisiana.....	527.90	.....	.....	527.90
Maine.....	795.61	.....	.....	795.61
Maryland.....	1,198.53	378.00	.....	2,376.53
Massachusetts.....	6,455.42	.....	.....	6,455.42
Michigan.....	7,812.11	216.03	.....	8,028.14
Mississippi.....	2,569.45	.....	.....	2,569.45
Missouri.....	2,597.27	.....	.....	2,597.27
Montana.....	713.98	.....	.....	713.98
Nebraska.....	5,609.84	.....	.....	5,609.84
Nevada.....	2,193.91	.....	.....	2,193.91
New Hampshire.....	1,743.57	.....	.....	1,743.57
New Jersey.....	146.47	.....	.....	146.47
New Mexico.....	1,689.48	.....	.....	1,689.48
New York.....	22,935.89	.....	.....	22,935.89
North Carolina.....	2,766.40	.....	.....	2,766.40
Ohio.....	6,798.52	.....	\$483.80	7,282.32
Pennsylvania.....	9,875.46	.....	.....	9,875.46
Rhode Island.....	1,057.16	.....	.....	1,057.16
South Carolina.....	3,721.15	.....	.....	3,721.15
South Dakota.....	2,799.35	.....	.....	2,799.35
Tennessee.....	4,190.10	.....	.....	4,190.10
Texas.....	3,181.34	.....	.....	3,181.34
Utah.....	4,599.64	.....	.....	4,599.64
Vermont.....	1,139.74	.....	.....	1,139.74
Virginia.....	8,929.59	.....	12.00	8,941.59
West Virginia.....	3,126.87	.....	.....	3,126.87
Wisconsin.....	1,962.10	.....	.....	1,962.10
Wyoming.....	116.42	.....	.....	116.42
Oklahoma.....	4,569.23	.....	.....	4,569.23
Total.....	183,129.64	1,610.41	495.80	185,235.85

In addition to the foregoing there were also issued to the governors of the States and Territories, and credited to the appropriation for clothing and equipage, articles to the value of \$1,045.90, which, not being desired, were retransferred to this Department and properly credited on the books of the Treasury to the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia.

There were also issued during the last fiscal year to the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, under the act of Congress approved March 1, 1889, stores to the value of \$3,410.16, for which the appropriations of this Department will not be reimbursed, viz:

Clothing and equipage.....	\$2,200.00
Regular supplies.....	1,048.46
Army transportation.....	161.70
Total.....	3,410.16

## ISSUES TO INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

There were issued during the last fiscal year to Indian prisoners of war and their families at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and after their transfer to Fort Sill, Okla., clothing, equipage, and materials to the value of \$6,227.32; also mules, means of transportation, forage, and miscellaneous stores to the value of \$14,596.70. There were also paid as wages to the persons employed as interpreter, packer, and teamsters the sum of \$2,030.

During the transfer of these prisoners from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Fort Sill, Okla., the sheds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company at New Orleans, containing the property of these Indians, took fire, resulting in the destruction or damage of property to the value of \$1,031.59, which amount has been charged to the railroad company referred to.

## SALES OF CONDEMNED AND UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

There was realized during the last fiscal year from sales of condemned and unserviceable clothing and equipage, at the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department and the Fort Leavenworth military prison, the sum of \$11,460.03. The expenses connected with making said sales amounted to \$127.70, leaving the sum of \$11,332.33, which was covered into the Treasury of the United States and credited to miscellaneous receipts.

## SALES TO UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME.

The following is a statement showing articles of clothing and equipage sold during the last fiscal year to the governor of the Soldiers' Home near Washington, D. C., and the amount realized, viz:

565 pairs obsolete trousers, foot, at \$2.72.....	\$1,536.80
135 pairs obsolete trousers, mounted, at \$3.47.....	468.45
2 post flags, at \$7.55.....	15.10
2 storm flags, at \$2.03.....	4.06
10 overcoats, mounted, at \$8.99.....	89.90
Total .....	2,114.31

## SALES TO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

There were sold during the last fiscal year, upon the application of the Secretary of the Interior, to the Geological Survey for use of surveying parties in the field, at the regulation prices for cash, 28 complete hospital tents, 66 wall tents, 67 wall-tent flies, 56 sets wall-tent poles, and 55 sets wall-tent pins, at a total value of \$2,190.18, which amount has been placed to the credit of the appropriation for clothing and equipage.

## SALE OF CLOTHING TO INTERIOR DEPARTMENT FOR USE OF INDIAN PRISONERS.

Under authority of the Secretary of War of February 25 last there were sold to the Interior Department, for use of Moqui Indian prisoners confined at Alcatraz Island, articles of clothing such as are issued to military convicts to the value of \$68.16. Claim for reimbursement has been made.

CAP FOR OFFICERS.



FRONT VIEW.



SIDE VIEW.

INSIGNIAS FOR OFFICERS' UNDRESS COATS.

# U.S.

SHAPE OF LETTERS U. S. ON BLOUSE COLLAR. Full size.

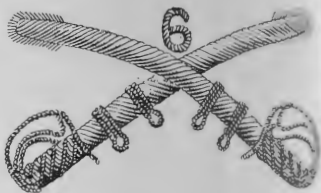
Order leaves size optional;  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in size is considered best.



A. G. CORPS. Full size.



I. G. CORPS. Full size.



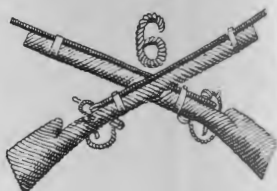
CAVALRY. Full size.



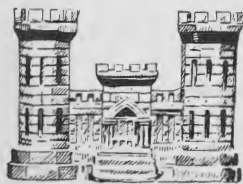
J. A. G. CORPS. Full size.



SIGNAL CORPS. Full size.



INFANTRY. Full size.



ENGINEERS. Full size.



ORDNANCE. Full size.

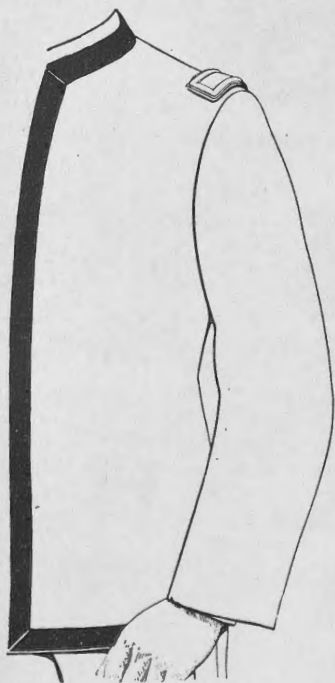


ARTILLERY. Full size.

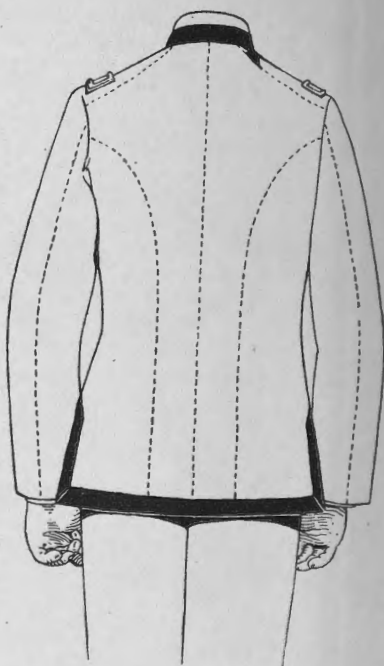


INSIGNIA FOR OFFICERS' CAPS. Full size.

OFFICERS' UNDRRESS COAT.



FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW. (Seams in back optional.)

## DRAB-COLORED CAMPAIGN HATS.

It having been found necessary to improve the drab-colored campaign hats for the enlisted men, orders were given to procure samples which would give better service than those heretofore supplied, by having a brim that would retain its shape and making the color absolutely fast.

Samples possessing these qualities were obtained and sent out for trial. From reports received it appears that they are satisfactory and that the object sought has been attained.

New standards and specifications have been adopted. The hats to be procured hereafter will be of the improved kind.

## FORAGE CAPS.

The Secretary of War having adopted a new pattern forage cap for both officers and enlisted men, and ordered that the same be introduced on the 1st of January next, steps have been taken to procure a supply for the enlisted men, so as to be ready to commence issuing them on the date mentioned. An illustration of the officers' cap and ornament for same accompanies this report.

## OFFICERS' UNDRRESS COATS.

Under the orders of the Secretary of War a change in the officers' undress coat, consisting in the removal of the ornamentations of braid from the front, back, and sleeves of the coat, has also been made, and the insignias to be worn upon the collars of said coats have been so fixed as to distinctly show the organization to which the respective officers belong. As a distinguishing mark, officers of the Army are required to wear the letters U S in gold upon the collar of the coat, in contradistinction to the officers of the militia. Illustrations of the new coats, as well as of the ornaments for same, are submitted herewith.

## DARK-BLUE TROUSERS.

At the requests of the Chief of Engineers and the Surgeon General of the Army the following changes in the color of the trousers for the enlisted men of the Battalion of Engineers and Hospital Corps have been made and promulgated in General Orders, so that the enlisted men of the Battalion of Engineers will hereafter wear trousers of dark-blue color, while those of the Hospital Corps will return from dark to sky blue.

## RUBBER CAPES AND PONCHOS.

From reports received it appears that the rubber capes referred to in the last annual report have not given the expected favorable results. The limited number purchased has been sold to officers at cost price.

As a consequence, steps have been taken to reduce the weight of the rubber poncho to such a minimum as will combine durability with lightness.

## BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Dissatisfaction having arisen in many cases with instruments supplied to the Army bands under the general system of purchase upon established standards, due in part to individual preference for instruments other than those adopted as standards, in part to musicians not

well skilled in those instruments, and again to close competition in prices, resulting now and then in inferior instruments, the system of supply has been changed.

Somewhat greater latitude is given to individual preferences, the limit being for standard instruments of domestic production, and purchases are made directly upon the requisitions as received.

Such of the cavalry regiments as have submitted approved requisitions have been supplied with helicon-shaped instruments. The results of this change are entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

#### SERVICE COLORS AND STANDARDS.

To protect the silken colors and standards carried by regiments, and which are very expensive, from wear and tear incident to drills and while on the march, the Secretary of War has approved the recommendations of this office that each foot regiment be furnished with a national color of bunting and each cavalry regiment with a standard consisting of the Stars and Stripes, also made of bunting. Steps have been taken to procure the necessary number to supply the several regiments. This action will prolong the life of the silken colors and standards very materially.

#### CHANGE IN SIZE OF REGIMENTAL COLORS.

A change in the dimensions of the national and regimental colors carried by foot troops has also been approved by the Secretary of War, whereby such colors shall hereafter be 5 feet 6 inches fly, instead of 6 feet 6 inches, and 4 feet 4 inches deep on the pike, instead of 6 feet.

The size and weight of the staff have been considerably reduced.

Steps will shortly be taken to supply colors of the new dimensions.

#### STAFFS FOR COLORS.

The staffs supplied with the national and regimental colors are made of ash, and their average weight, including spearhead and ferrule, is about 3 pounds 10 ounces, quite a heavy weight if carried in an upright slanting position for any length of time. Experiments were made to produce such staffs of lighter weight, if practicable.

A tubing of aluminum was obtained, weighing 2 pounds 12½ ounces, without spearhead or ferrule. While nearly a pound lighter in weight, it was not considered sufficiently strong for military purposes.

A tubing of aluminum alloy was then obtained, weighing without spearhead and ferrule 3 pounds 8 ounces. The chief object, to reduce the weight of the wooden staff, looked for in the substitution of metal for wood having thus failed of accomplishment, the experiments have for the time being been abandoned.

#### IMPROVEMENTS IN TENTS.

In February last Maj. Charles W. Williams, quartermaster, United States Army, submitted to this office a model of a device invented by him, consisting of certain improvements in tent supports and a cap to ventilate and permit the heated air to escape, at the same time preventing the entrance of snow and rain, and requests that a trial of the invention be made.

The equipment board of this office, after careful examination, considered that the device possessed much merit and recommended that a tent, equipped with the device, be practically tried.

A tent was manufactured accordingly and forwarded to this office for further examination, and being considered an improvement upon the conical wall tent heretofore supplied, the equipment board, to establish the merits of the invention beyond peradventure, recommended that twelve improved tents be equipped at the Philadelphia depot with the device and sent out for trial by troops in active service. Meeting with the approval of the Quartermaster-General, instructions to carry the foregoing into effect have been given and steps taken to take out letters patent upon the invention, in order that the same may be used by the Government or any of its officers or employees, or by any other person in the United States, without the payment of any royalty thereon.

#### BROWN COTTON DUCK.

It having been found that the brown color used in dyeing the cotton duck required for the manufacture of canvas fatigue clothing, leggings, barrack shoes, barrack bags, and canvas blanket-lined overcoats was of a fugitive character, orders have been given to hereafter procure only duck of an absolutely fast dye, and of uniform shade of color.

Difficulties in finding an absolutely fast color have been encountered, but it is expected that they will be overcome in pending and subsequent manufactures.

#### CONCLUSION.

In closing I desire to respectfully state that the Army has been liberally and promptly supplied with all necessary articles of clothing and equipage, and that the supplies procured and issued have been equal to standards and specifications.

For further and detailed information regarding the quantities of clothing and equipage on hand at the close of the last and beginning of the present fiscal years, as well as the quantities purchased, manufactured, gained, sold, issued to the Army and to the militia, I have the honor to refer to the accompanying detailed and consolidated statement.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. WEEKS,

*Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.*

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.



A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department June 30, 1894, the quantities purchased, manufactured, received from posts and depots, taken up, sold, transferred to general depots, expended, issued to the Army and the militia, and the quantities remaining in depots June 30, 1895.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1894.	Pur- chased.	Manu- fac- tured.	Received from gen- eral de- pots.	Received from posts.	Gained.	Total received.	Sold.	Trans- ferred to general depots.	Expend- ed or dropped.	Issued to the militia.	Issued to the Army.	Total issued.	Remain- ing on hand June 30, 1895.
<i>Clothing.</i>														
Aiguillettes and shoulder knots..sets..	826	300	-----	20	29	-----	1,175	18	40	-----	104	256	418	757
Blankets, woolen .....	37,310	24,830	-----	9,023	54	-----	71,217	41	9,000	1	6,764	15,620	31,426	39,791
Blouses:														
Made, army standard.....	30,474	-----	34,344	7,821	594	-----	73,233	68	7,200	18	8,787	10,549	26,622	46,611
Unmade, army standard.....	6,542	-----	20,080	13,655	79	-----	40,656	75	7,961	-----	163	24,035	32,234	8,422
Made, fine quality.....	1,304	-----	242	14	131	-----	1,601	1	171	-----	104	36	312	1,379
Unmade, fine quality.....	166	-----	6,014	1	6	-----	6,187	1	5,030	-----	43	1,027	6,101	86
Blouse trimmings.....sets.....	-----	-----	1,437	-----	6	-----	1,443	10	-----	6	1,425	2	1,443	-----
Boots:														
Brass screwed.....pairs.....	65	-----	-----	3	281	-----	349	86	-----	-----	-----	-----	86	263
Sewed.....do.....	13,653	1,981	-----	605	292	-----	16,531	650	603	-----	6	2,314	3,573	12,958
Brassards.....	532	-----	1,374	122	22	-----	2,050	2	100	-----	-----	1,380	1,482	568
Capes, rubber.....	248	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	248	195	-----	-----	-----	38	233	15
Caps:														
Canvas.....	6,288	-----	900	1,983	30	4	9,205	1	2,000	1	12	2,460	4,474	4,731
Forage.....	57,345	2,013	-----	8,335	458	1	68,152	130	8,299	1	9,272	23,566	41,268	26,884
Fur.....	13,038	7,050	-----	6,475	167	-----	26,730	17	6,413	-----	15	6,501	13,046	13,684
Cap ornaments:														
Bugles.....	32,527	-----	-----	17	149	-----	32,693	-----	-----	-----	259	150	409	32,284
Castles.....	475	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	475	51	-----	-----	-----	257	308	167
Crescents.....	2,437	-----	-----	-----	81	-----	2,518	62	-----	-----	42	84	188	2,330
Crossed arrows.....	368	-----	-----	-----	17	-----	385	-----	-----	-----	-----	80	80	305
cannon.....	5,427	-----	900	-----	-----	-----	6,327	-----	900	-----	527	2,550	3,977	2,350
flags and torch.....	387	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	387	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	387
pen and key.....	564	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	564	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	564
rifles.....	13,444	35,065	-----	8,040	168	-----	56,717	22	8,000	-----	9,533	6,341	23,896	32,821
sabers.....	18,101	3,000	-----	1,700	9	-----	22,810	6	1,700	-----	195	2,134	4,035	18,775
Geneva crosses.....	537	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	537	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	537
Letters.....	113,032	13,500	-----	6,626	1,515	-----	134,673	22	6,000	18	20,595	10,723	37,358	97,315
Lyres.....	3,431	-----	-----	300	82	-----	3,813	-----	-----	-----	115	704	819	2,994
Numbers.....	143,016	10,000	-----	13,071	333	-----	166,420	5	12,500	-----	12,398	16,343	41,246	125,174
Shell and flames.....	1,673	-----	-----	-----	10	-----	1,683	107	-----	-----	42	134	283	1,400
Wreaths.....	1,828	-----	-----	208	21	-----	2,057	1	200	-----	38	250	489	1,568
Chevrons:														
Gold lace.....	5,658	-----	4,103	47	481	-----	10,289	204	44	-----	400	3,798	4,446	5,843
Gold.....	11,753	-----	12,272	7,208	215	-----	31,448	219	6,160	-----	3,508	8,988	18,875	12,573

Coats:														
Canvas fatigue	22,890		7,081	2,555	646	1	33,173	9	2,400		12	4,439	8,860	24,313
Summer sack	6,931		7,441		298		14,670	26	100		66	7,742	7,934	6,736
Uniform dress—														
Musicians', made	1,689		11	125	59	42	1,926	70	18		197	239	434	1,492
unmade					3	2	5					2	2	3
Noncommissioned officers', made	305		274	9	21		609		20		166	167	353	256
Noncommissioned officers', unmade				4	57		61		39			3	42	19
Privates', made	7,341		3,701	2,124	316	174	13,656	269	2,054		903	3,754	6,980	6,676
unmade	2,730		256	1,767	744	43	5,540	171	1,720		100	287	2,278	3,262
Coat facings	8,425		99	1,425	1,071		11,020	559	1,284			798	2,641	8,379
collar devices, Hospital Corps	141			4			145					44	44	101
Collars, linen	140,209	124,990		57,852	1,132		324,183	264	56,700		524	80,180	137,668	186,515
Drawers:														
Cotton flannel	44,749		67,829	44,217	195		156,990	105	41,700	4		48,393	90,202	66,788
Knit wool	9,001	25,503		48	453		35,005	27	9,660			10,119	19,806	15,199
Frocks, stable	8,225		3,521	2,750	8		14,504	23	2,750		12	3,369	6,154	8,350
Gauntlets:														
Fur	9,379	10,680		9,493	162		29,714	67	9,487		20	11,642	21,216	8,498
Leather	15,258	6,433		7,572	43	2	29,308	206	6,769		315	9,412	16,702	12,606
Gloves, berlin	158,527	195,748		136,000	457	41	490,773	311	136,000		10,618	171,355	318,284	172,489
Hats:														
Campaign	34,557	25,701		12,494	124		72,876	689	12,394		16,996	22,594	52,673	20,203
cords and tassels for	25,629			10,106	403		36,138		10,000		165	202	10,367	25,771
Helmets:														
Cork	21,581			2,766	361		24,708	122	2,763	1	973	5,055	8,914	15,794
Untrimmed	21,438	675		3,806	11		25,930	13	3,770	3	1,589	5,894	11,269	14,661
Cords and bands for	4,980	2,600		1,421	132		9,133	4	1,421	4	104	1,444	2,977	6,156
Eagles for	14,442	10,000		3,439	38		27,919	3	3,350	6	1,593	5,191	10,143	17,776
Eagle devices for	3,570	2,000		13	113		5,696	32				186	218	5,478
Hair plumes for	5,999	2,250		1,290	57		9,596	7	1,290	8	104	1,227	2,636	6,960
Numbers for	124,386	30,000		2,244	112		156,742	2	2,000	13	1,458	7,172	10,645	146,097
Plume sockets for	5,639	1,000		1,000	1		7,640	3	1,000	7	104	918	2,032	5,608
Scrolls and rings for	11,618	6,500		1,800	2		19,920	3	1,800	4	160	1,750	3,717	16,203
Side buttons for	41,693	15,000		6,712	108		63,513	13	7,320	1,010	3,022	10,219	21,584	41,929
Spikes for	9,352	2,000		2,685	7	24	14,068	1	2,600		1,513	4,219	8,333	5,735
Top bases for	10,029	8,000		4,034			22,063	3	4,000	7	1,782	5,495	11,287	10,776
Leggings, canvas	31,985	15,473		21,656	67		69,181	57	21,516	2	9,043	18,660	49,278	19,903
Mittens:														
Canvas	7,204		512	935	333	1	8,985	3	750			2,780	3,533	5,452
Woolen	12,625			249	516		13,390	91			12	1,914	2,017	11,373
Music pouches	405	276		49	1		731					328	328	403
Neckties	32,236			2,604	1,267		36,107	29	2,500	15	3	4,148	6,695	29,412
Overalls:														
Engineers'	593				178		771					8	8	763
Mounted	20,569		3,660	1,950	922		27,101	3	1,950		48	3,419	5,420	21,681
Overcoats:														
Buffalo	1,858			41	110	11	2,020	10				10	20	2,000
Canvas (blanket-lined)	3,335		12	64	14	699	4,124	5	50		6	732	793	3,331
Kersey, made	18,927		2,840	2,348	207		24,322	27	2,300		1,004	5,550	8,881	15,441

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1894.	Pur- chased.	Manu- factured.	Received from gen- eral de- pots.	Received from posts.	Gained.	Total received.	Sold.	Trans- ferred to general depots.	Expend- ed or dropped.	Issued to the militia.	Issued to the Army.	Total issued.	Remain- ing on hand June 30, 1895.
<i>Nothing—Continued.</i>														
Overcoats—Continued.														
Kersey, unmade.....	1,492		562	363	319		2,736	57	327	16		732	1,132	1,604
Cape linings.....	16		827	8	36		887	73	6			770	849	38
Rubber.....	4						4							4
Overshoes, arctic.....pairs..	9,783	7,832		5,875	164		23,654	63	6,370		6	7,177	13,616	10,038
Ponchos, rubber.....	254	4,260		305	701		5,520	5	300		2,684	552	3,541	1,979
Shirts:														
Flannel, dark blue, made.....	45,184		23,826	12,667	301		81,978	50	12,500		134	23,717	36,401	45,577
unmade.....	255		2				257	1				21	22	235
Muslin.....	2,753	76,410		33,348	417		112,928	64	35,353			48,600	84,017	28,911
Shirt studs, bone.....	10,476	43,200			3,006		62,682					288	288	62,394
Shoes:														
Barrack.....pairs..	37,688	22,678		15,033	61		75,460	18	9,855	11		22,888	32,772	42,688
Brass-screwed.....do..	159			4,300	468		4,927	115				38	153	4,774
Calfskin, hand-sewed.....do..	84,452	55	6,911	25,621	1	53	117,093	17	27,020		6	44,278	71,321	45,772
Campaign, sewed.....do..	9,830			2,899	498	245	13,472	40				2,882	2,922	10,550
Field.....do..	1,505						1,505	50		7			57	1,448
Post.....do..	25				9		34	25					25	9
Stockings:														
Cotton.....do..	158,287	105,050		76,423	136	332	340,228	428	77,652			167,825	245,905	94,323
Woolen.....do..	117,025	100,698		49,041	353		267,117	71	49,000	13		73,900	122,984	144,133
Suspenders.....do..	28,918	2,400		1,235	258		32,811	757	1,200		3	7,583	9,543	23,268
Trousers:														
Canvas fatigue.....do..	19,125		10,772	5,408	157	1	35,463	6	5,300		12	10,470	15,788	19,675
Foot, made, army standard.....do..	27,637		27,959	14,122	1,738	219	71,675	605	13,849		8,222	22,429	45,105	26,570
unmade, army standard, pairs.....	9,523		14,941	8,298	1,011	36	33,809	60	8,118		132	16,733	25,043	8,766
made, fine quality.....pairs..	783		2,044	39	30		2,896		28		58	173	259	2,637
unmade, fine quality.....do..	422		4,768		19		5,209	2	13			5,019	5,034	175
Hospital Corps, made.....do..	894				6		900		178		150	528	856	44
unmade.....do..	134		35				169		57			112	169	
Mounted, made, army standard, pairs.....	19,873		3,968	3,619	1,120	2,505	31,085	342	3,450		520	4,712	8,924	22,161
unmade, army stand- ard, pairs.....	9,765		5,959	4,801	62	140	20,727	170	4,801		30	7,326	12,327	8,400
made, fine quality, pairs.....	788		157		26		971		219		40	23	282	689
unmade, fine quality, pairs.....	240		2,864		21		2,125	20	2		30	1,976	2,028	97
Linen.....pairs..	211			22			233							233
Summer.....do..	4,617		10,115	30	338	27	15,127	74	22		221	11,475	11,792	8,335

<b>Trousers stripes:</b>													
Corporals.....	pairs.....	4, 989	16, 355	9, 827	474	31, 645	83	10, 017	1, 889	12, 138	24, 127	7, 518	
Hospital Corps.....	do.....	207				207				100	100	107	
N. C. S.....	do.....	280	728	254	14	1, 276	3	250	134	712	1, 099	177	
Sergeants.....	do.....	2, 762	10, 203	6, 735	301	20, 001	73	6, 728	1, 167	6, 747	14, 715	5, 286	
Trousers trimmings.....	sets.....		1, 637		2	1, 639	34		1, 594	9	1, 639		
<b>Undershirts:</b>													
Cotton, white.....		28, 608	77, 126	38, 881	23	144, 638	13	28, 263		45, 728	74, 004	70, 634	
Wool, knit.....		75, 642	40, 411	15, 752	172	131, 977	105	26, 222	17	28, 661	55, 005	76, 972	
<i>Equipage.</i>													
Axes.....		3, 924	2, 500	1, 900		8, 324	3	1, 900	3	77	2, 117	4, 100	4, 224
Ax helves.....		8, 439	7, 000	5, 000	37	20, 477	2	5, 000	6	77	6, 065	11, 150	9, 327
slings.....		1, 067			158	1, 225				29	30	59	1, 166
Bags, barrack.....		3, 828		675	338	5, 919	5	1, 000			1, 633	2, 638	3, 281
Bed sacks.....		2, 764		250	208	3, 506	529	250	1	1, 304	190	2, 274	1, 232
sheets.....		24, 423	34, 476	9, 200	630	68, 735	247	9, 044	13		13, 897	23, 201	45, 534
Bedsteads with woven-wire bunk bottoms.....													
Books:		1, 893	992		317	3, 202	39			31	1, 876	1, 446	1, 756
Company, letters received.....		253	50	53	6	362		50		17	65	132	230
index.....		268	50	54	7	379		50		17	70	137	242
sent.....		192	100	73	3	368		70		17	100	187	181
index.....		218	100	64	4	386		61		17	84	162	224
order.....		240	200	183		623		180		42	169	391	232
Post council of administration.....		304		1	2	307			2		11	13	294
letters received.....		98	100	81	1	280		80		4	76	160	120
index.....		126	100	67	1	294		66		4	72	142	152
sent.....		204	50	46	1	301		45		4	61	110	191
index.....		200	50	57	1	308		56		4	57	117	191
order.....		410		25	4	439		25		4	27	56	383
Regimental letters received.....		82	50	10		142		10		19	8	37	105
index.....		76	50	10		136		10		16	22	48	88
sent.....		87	50	10		147		10		14	12	36	111
index.....		91	50	5		146		5		16	13	34	112
order.....		93	50	5		148		5		18	11	34	114
Brooms, corn.....		5, 835	4, 000	24, 829	15, 500	6, 024	56, 188	13	25, 287	192	24, 940	49, 504	6, 684
Brushes, scrubbing.....		6, 752	15, 000	10, 508	10		32, 270	3	10, 500	42	11, 893	21, 938	10, 332
Bugles.....		22		5			27	12			14	26	1
<b>Bunks:</b>													
Iron.....		1, 731			2, 454	4, 185	90		600		574	1, 264	2, 921
Card holders for.....		2, 787	3, 000	658	189	6, 634		500	16		1, 890	2, 406	4, 228
Woven-wire bottoms for.....		2, 820	2, 012	1, 020	284	6, 136	31	1, 220	32		1, 552	2, 835	3, 301
Chairs, barrack.....		2, 785	3, 712			6, 497	13	65			4, 505	4, 583	1, 914
<b>Colors:</b>													
Belts and slings.....		55				55	4			3	11	18	37
Camp.....		215	200	25	22	462		25		6	33	64	398
Cases.....				2	11	13				1	1	2	11
National.....		6	12			18			1	4	7	12	6
Regimental.....		4	9			13				6	1	7	6
Staffs.....		127	95	25	8	255		19		10	32	61	194
Drums.....		196	50	35	5	286		35		54	30	119	167

**A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department, etc.—Continued.**

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1894.	Pur- chased.	Manu- fac- tured.	Received from gen- eral de- pots.	Received from posts.	Gained.	Total received.	Sold.	Trans- ferred to general depots.	Expend- ed or dropped.	Issued to the militia.	Issued to the Army.	Total issued.	Remain ing on hand June 30, 1895.
<i>Equipage—Continued.</i>														
Drum cases.....	52		61	10	11	1	135		20		41	13	73	62
cords.....	21	54					75		10			39	49	26
heads, batter.....	302	260		157	8		727	92	150		41	121	404	323
snare.....	303	257		102	8		670	47	100		33	110	290	380
knee rests.....	10			11	1		11				2		2	9
rods.....sets.....	207	34		102	6	71	420		100		24	34	158	262
slings.....	670			60	5	71	806	1	60		35	88	184	622
snare.....sets.....	2,704				3		2,707				5	16	21	2,686
sticks.....pairs.....	3,341			40	132		3,513	1	165		47	43	256	3,257
stick carriages.....	2,386			23		11	2,420		20		30	3	53	2,367
Fifes.....	1,351			6	2		1,359	2	4		5	16	29	1,330
Flags:														
Garrison.....	81	50					131	1		1	2	10	14	117
Hospital, field.....	40	11		1			52		1	1	9	6	17	35
general.....	14	1					15				1		1	14
Post.....	299	400		15	1		715	4	16	7	27	110	164	551
Storm and recruiting.....	635	500		34			1,169	18	40	32	33	231	354	815
Flag halyards:														
Garrison and post.....	296	101		31	8		436	2	26	1	2	65	96	340
Storm and recruiting.....	1,753						1,753	2		18	6	11	37	1,716
Flag-halyard devices.....	452	2,000					2,452							2,452
Guidons:														
Ambulance.....	19	6			3	4	32				6	11	17	15
Artillery and cavalry.....	20	56					76				14	36	50	26
Indian scouts.....	3						3							3
Guidon staffs.....	13	1		6	6		26					8	8	18
Hatchets.....	10,060			600	30		10,690	13	600	4	19	765	1,401	9,289
Hatchet helves.....	7,287	1,113		1,520	105	126	10,151	2	1,500	6	19	1,930	3,457	6,694
slings.....	947						947				15		15	932
Kettles, camp.....	2,527	500		450	29		3,506	1		15	33	587	636	2,870
Litters, hand.....	16				20		36					2	2	34
Mattresses.....	3,413	2,000		2,045	113		7,571	223	2,025	10	31	2,622	4,911	2,660
covers for.....	12,222	13,854		4,000	117		30,193	72	4,000	12		6,519	10,603	19,590
Mess pans.....	46,348			55			46,403	76		35	106	318	535	45,868
Mosquito bars.....	3,467	4,694		2,411	989		11,561	38	2,380		6	4,571	6,995	4,566
head nets.....	79	846			52	69	1,046	38				237	275	771
Pickaxes.....	4,069			550	10		4,629	3	635		52	531	1,221	3,408
helves.....	3,394	2,000		650	407		6,451		650	6	60	1,493	2,169	4,282
slings.....	190						190							190

Pillows	3,434	6,500		2,800	54		12,788	113	2,800	8		4,045	6,966	5,822
Pillowcases	16,722	60,000		18,000	17	59	94,798	191	18,000	31		23,268	41,490	53,308
sacks	2,619		50	15		1	2,685	272		16	50		338	2,347
Pots, iron	869				12		881				6	7	13	868
Shovels	3,839	2,000		1,400	48		7,287		1,400	9	2	1,901	3,312	3,975
handles	53						53							53
Spades	11,305	500			49		11,854			2	113	433	548	11,306
helves	29						29							29
slings	204						204				10	11	21	183
Standards	3						3							3
Stencils:														
Alphabets	45				8		53					3	3	50
Boxes complete	140	125			11		276	1		2	20	38	61	215
Company marking stamps	20	12			2		34					14	14	20
Numbers	64				8		72					4	4	68
Tents:														
Common	3,361		486	283	20		4,150	1	100	9	547	252	909	3,241
Conical wall	544		437	145			1,126		145		308	184	637	489
Hospital	248		94	42	1		385	27	42		94	58	221	164
Shelter halves	16,729		2,443	500			19,672	16	500		50	5,121	5,687	13,985
Sibley	181						181							181
Wall	984		714	250	34		1,982	44	250	3	661	237	1,195	787
Tent chains	402	1,000			4		1,406	2		450		31	483	923
flies, hospital	173		283	79	3		538	26	79		149	66	320	218
wall	946		764	333	8		2,051	42	333	2	659	239	1,275	776
pins, iron, large	2,183						2,183							2,183
small	4,291						4,291							4,291
wooden, all kinds	245,847	140,100		17,683	2,711	6,231	412,572	2,266	17,500	36	140,828	125,240	285,870	126,702
poles, common ridge	7,429			252	6		7,687	1	50	48	658	330	1,087	6,600
upright	13,154			517	17		13,688	2	100	107	1,316	424	1,949	11,739
conical, wall, and Sibley	1,565	600		11			2,176	11			376	82	469	1,707
hospital ridge	475	425					900	24			98	62	184	716
upright	588	850					1,438	48			196	137	381	1,057
shelter halves	16,919			483	287		17,689	40		921	50	2,117	3,088	14,601
wall ridge	1,048	1,450			7		2,505	40		1	706	147	894	1,611
upright	2,060	2,850			8		4,918	83			1,412	282	1,777	3,141
Tent-pole sockets	817			25		4	346		25			50	75	271
rings	5,606	127					5,733			452		1	453	5,280
Sibley	54				4		58					28	28	30
slips, metal	28,350	60,000					88,350			34,977	550	4,955	40,482	47,868
stoves	1,327	417					1,744					200	200	1,544
stovepipe joints	3,318	2,208		400			5,926	45	400			2,611	3,056	2,870
straps	488	1,200		205			1,893		200		376	74	650	1,243
tripods	742	500		127			1,369		100		418	38	556	813
Trumpets	1,128	525		301	19		1,973	62	300	2	174	298	836	1,137
cords and tassels (also for bugles)	1,520	550		330	25		2,425	12	325	3	189	331	860	1,565
crooks	951	2		52	13		1,018	29	50		33	55	167	851
mouthpieces	51	131		20	7	44	253		20			71	91	162
Whistles	1,200						1,200	3			12	271	286	914

A.—Statement showing articles of clothing and equipage and material on hand at the issuing depots of the Quartermaster's Department, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	On hand June 30, 1894.	Pur- chased.	Manu- fac- tured.	Received from gen- eral de- pots.	Received from posts.	Gained.	Total received.	Sold.	Trans- ferred to general depots.	Expend- ed or dropped.	Issued to the militia.	Issued to the Army.	Total issued.	Remain- ing on hand June 30, 1895.
<b>Materials.</b>														
Buttons, all kinds.....number..	435, 040	4, 077, 072		803, 636	2, 976	361, 728	5, 680, 452	1, 872	803, 808	1, 533, 017	1, 728	19, 499	2, 359, 924	3, 320, 528
<b>Cloth:</b>														
Blanket lining.....yards..	7, 062						7, 062	5		121			126	6, 936
Dark blue, army standard..do..	16, 552	13, 166		124	48		29, 890	258	791	7, 504	3, 247	1, 349	13, 149	16, 741
Dark blue, fine quality...do..	5, 544			750	20		6, 314	154		95	15	1, 052	1, 316	4, 998
Facing.....do..	4, 292	7, 695					11, 987	88		3, 463	31		3, 582	8, 405
Italian.....do..	8, 184			500			8, 684	70	500	2, 587			3, 157	5, 527
Doeskin, sky blue.....do..	220	620		153			993	646	155				801	192
Drilling.....do..	9, 241	116, 130		658			126, 029		658	75, 858		50	76, 566	49, 463
<b>Duck:</b>														
Brown.....do..	37, 325	69, 885				3, 050	110, 260	6		49, 007			49, 013	61, 247
Cotton.....do..	252, 511	116, 200		8, 509	40	1, 377	378, 637	59	4, 272	169, 968			174, 319	204, 318
White, 8-ounce.....do..	32, 570	80, 355					112, 925	179	8, 510	80, 046			88, 735	24, 190
<b>Flannel, blouse:</b>														
Dark blue, army standard..do..	63, 990	193, 336		1, 133	10	406	258, 875	66	650	96, 937	5, 511	3, 398	106, 562	152, 313
Dark blue, fine quality...do..	3, 872	1, 189		897	18		5, 976	60	926	4, 339		564	5, 889	87
Lining, dark blue.....do..	50, 086	114, 545		394	45	1, 992	167, 012	65	302	107, 963		198	108, 528	58, 484
Flannel, canton.....do..	41, 449	253, 714		3, 332	62	1, 968	300, 525	227	3, 318	170, 301		3, 760	177, 606	122, 919
shirting and cape lining..do..	79, 102	27, 618		73	1, 659		108, 452	162	50	51, 377		643	52, 232	56, 220
Jeans, corset.....do..	34, 060	25, 000		62		115	59, 237	48	3, 572	18, 529	767	340	23, 256	35, 981
<b>Kersey:</b>														
Dark blue.....do..	212	817		48	58		1, 135	19	48	53			120	1, 015
Gray.....do..	944						944							944
Sky blue, army standard, & fine quality...do..	34, 686	165, 566		25	379	614	201, 270	891	116	102, 226	5, 635	1, 382	110, 250	91, 020
Lace, gold.....do..	2, 273			129	31		2, 433	30	10	387		295	722	1, 711
Leather:	802	2, 584		1, 000			4, 386	5	1, 000	2, 526			3, 531	855
<b>Leather:</b>														
Calf.....pounds..	24, 716	5		22, 995			47, 716		15, 989	17, 419			31, 608	16, 108
Counter.....do..	10, 248					5	10, 253		7, 710	2, 543			10, 253	
Sole, cropped.....do..	53, 454					6, 480	59, 934		36, 543	14, 116			50, 659	9, 275
Viscolized.....do..	80					8	88	88					88	
Waxed upper.....square feet..	14, 956					6, 233	21, 189		16, 434	3, 898			20, 332	857
Welt.....pounds..	3, 989					198	4, 187		2, 610	1, 274			3, 884	303
Muslin, unbleached.....yards..	25, 380	90, 598		16, 231		524	132, 733	369	16, 231	55, 332			71, 932	60, 801
Padding.....do..	30, 776	132, 283		16, 669		1, 860	181, 588	30	16, 669	80, 180			96, 879	84, 709
Silesia.....do..	23, 112	73, 390		1, 501		522	98, 525	59	1, 501	44, 150		215	45, 925	52, 600

*Band instruments and parts thereof.*

INSTRUMENTS.													
Altos .....		34			1		85				32	32	3
Baritones .....		11			1		12			1	10	11	1
Bassos, F <sup>b</sup> .....	1	25			2	1	29			1	25	26	3
Clarionets .....	4	37					41			1	40	41	
Cornets .....	7	38					45			1	37	38	7
Cymbals .....	pairs	8					8				7	7	1
Drums, bass .....	2	7					9			1	7	8	1
Flutes .....	4	3					7				4	4	3
Piccolos .....	1	3					4				3	3	1
Triangles .....		3					3				3	3	
Trombones .....	4	44			1		49			2	42	44	5
PARTS.													
Bags, assorted .....	6		153				159			4	111	115	44
Cases .....	1	3	2				6			1	5	6	
Cords, bass drum .....	5	25					30				19	19	11
Heads, bass drum .....	9	117			9		135		4	55	59	76	
Music holders .....		30			5		35			35	35		
stands .....	2	217					219				217	217	
Pads .....	14,555				10		14,565				3,951	3,951	10,612
Reeds .....	1,693	2,789					4,482				1,939	1,939	2,543
Springs .....	2,303	30					2,333			1	913	914	1,419
Sticks, bass drum .....		13					13			1	3	4	9



## REPORT OF MAJ. CHARLES BIRD, QUARTERMASTER, UNITED STATES ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1895.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the operations of the supplies and transportation division of the office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

## TRANSPORTATION BRANCH.

The Quartermaster-General supervises and controls, through the transportation branch, the equipment for the transportation service of the Army, including wagons, ambulances, and vehicles, draft and pack animals, and cavalry and artillery horses.

Through it he also drafts all regulations and promulgates and enforces instructions for the government of the transportation service for the Army—rail, water, wagon, and stage. All transportation accounts which for legal or technical reasons can not be paid by disbursing quartermasters under existing regulations are settled through this branch, including the voluminous accounts of the bond-aided Pacific railroads.

Telegraph and telephone accounts for military service, under similar conditions, are settled through this branch.

Estimates of funds for the maintenance of these features of military administration are prepared and their economical expenditure, under existing laws and regulations, is directed through the transportation branch of the office.

The expenditures from transportation appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, so far as shown by accounts received to July 1, 1895, of disbursing quartermasters, accounts of the bond aided Pacific railroads, service over their nonbonded lines, and other transportation accounts settled through the transportation branch were \$1,967,919.62.

The following statement shows that during the fiscal year 1895 transportation was furnished for 434,500 persons, 4,357 animals, and 92,087 tons of material:

	Railroad.	Water.	Wagon.	Stage.	Government res- sels.	Total.
<b>Passengers:</b>						
Officers .....	1, 933	166		9	21, 543	23, 651
Men .....	35, 748	3, 511	6	1, 035	370, 549	410, 849
Total .....	37, 681	3, 677	6	1, 044	392, 092	434, 500
<b>Animals:</b>						
Horses .....	3, 666	217			61	3, 944
Mules .....	360	52			1	413
Total .....	4, 026	269			62	4, 357
<b>Stores, pounds:</b>						
Subsistence .....	22, 108, 831	2, 513, 379	14, 231, 883	696	2, 299, 598	41, 154, 387
Quartermaster .....	30, 170, 554	2, 882, 911	24, 293, 025	299	2, 086, 669	59, 433, 458
Ordnance .....	18, 086, 691	5, 223, 642	6, 698, 519		2, 153, 795	32, 162, 647
Medical .....	748, 125	70, 425	1, 395, 789	270	28, 257	2, 242, 866
Signal Service .....	362, 272	9, 629	148, 191	4	212	520, 308
Miscellaneous .....	22, 744, 928	1, 909, 888	16, 864, 590	431	7, 141, 454	48, 661, 291
Total .....	94, 221, 401	12, 609, 874	63, 631, 997	1, 700	13, 709, 985	184, 174, 957

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The principal movements of troops during the year, with cost of same, exclusive of deductions on account of land-grant and bond-aided railroads, have been as follows:

Troops.	Movements.	Cost.
3d Artillery.....	Headquarters and band and four batteries changing station in Department of the East.	\$8,954.77
1st Cavalry.....	One troop from Department of the East to Department of the Colorado.	4,170.76
Do.....	Headquarters and four troops from Department of the Colorado to Department of the Missouri.	11,280.51
2d Cavalry.....	One troop changing station in Department of the Missouri.....	28.00
Do.....	Three troops from Department of the Colorado to Department of the Missouri.	5,948.99
Do.....	Four troops changing station in Department of the Colorado.....	9,314.12
3d Cavalry.....	Four troops from Department of the Missouri to Department of the East.	9,377.91
Do.....	Headquarters and two troops changing station in Department of the Missouri.	3,168.86
4th Cavalry.....	Two troops changing station in Department of California.....	355.29
6th Cavalry.....	Three troops from Department of the Platte to Department of the Missouri.	3,547.51
Do.....	Four troops from Department of the Missouri to Department of the East.	4,884.00
7th Cavalry.....	One troop from Department of the East to Department of Texas.....	1,638.46
Do.....	Headquarters and four troops from Department of the Missouri to Department of the Colorado.	11,146.45
8th Cavalry.....	One troop from Department of the Missouri to Department of Dakota.	1,781.91
Do.....	One troop from Department of the East to Department of Dakota.....	3,032.22
9th Cavalry.....	One troop from Department of the East to Department of the Platte.....	2,574.03
10th Cavalry.....	One troop from Department of the Missouri to Department of Dakota.	2,836.18
Do.....	Headquarters and band changing station in Department of Dakota....	1,065.67
1st Infantry.....	One company changing station in Department of California.....	401.15
5th Infantry.....	One company from Department of Texas to Department of the East...	958.75
Do.....	One company from Department of the Missouri to Department of the East.	987.95
Do.....	Headquarters and band and six companies changing station in Department of the East.	5,615.22
6th Infantry.....	One company changing station in Department of the East.....	963.70
7th Infantry.....	One company from Department of the Platte to Department of the Colorado.	40.28
Do.....	One company from Department of the Missouri to Department of the Colorado.	61.00
8th Infantry.....	Headquarters and band and five companies changing station in Department of the Platte.	7,746.88
9th Infantry.....	One company changing station in Department of the East.....	201.77
10th Infantry.....	Six companies changing station in Department of the Missouri.....	1,204.42
Do.....	One company from Department of California to Department of the Missouri.	2,282.99
Do.....	Headquarters and band and five companies from Department of the Colorado to Department of the Missouri.	10,688.41
11th Infantry.....	One company changing station in Department of the Colorado.....	430.98
12th Infantry.....	Headquarters and band and two companies from Department of the Missouri to Department of the Platte.	1,987.21
Do.....	Three companies from Department of Dakota to Department of the Platte.	3,854.87
Do.....	One company from Department of the East to Department of the Missouri.	4,224.90
13th Infantry.....	Eight companies from Department of the Missouri to Department of the East.	16,601.30
14th Infantry.....	One company from Department of the Missouri to Department of the Columbia.	928.90
Do.....	One company changing station in Department of the Columbia.....	936.41
17th Infantry.....	Five companies from Department of the Platte to Department of the East.	3,857.54
18th Infantry.....	Two companies changing station in Department of Texas.....	1,054.97
19th Infantry.....	One company changing station in Department of the Missouri.....	105.75
20th Infantry.....	Eight companies from Department of Dakota to Department of the Missouri.	16,369.40
21st Infantry.....	Headquarters and band and five companies changing station in Department of the East.	3,335.10
22d Infantry.....	Two companies changing station in Department of Dakota.....	1,727.96
Various.....	Memorial Day, May 30, New York City and Brooklyn, N. Y.....	58.75
Do.....	Memorial Day, May 30, Chicago, Ill.....	319.90
Do.....	Memorial Day, May 30, Marietta, Ga.....	88.90
Do.....	Band and five batteries from New York Harbor to New York City and return, escort at funeral of late Brig. Gen. John Newton, U.S.A.....	104.85
Do.....	One company each of the 10th, 12th, 13th, and 14th Infantry between points in Department of the Missouri, on account of anticipated trouble with Oklahoma boomers.	2,410.19
Do.....	Troops from posts in New York Harbor to take part in celebration of opening Harlem Ship Canal, June 17, 1895.	177.35
Total amount expended in the principal movements of troops during the year.		174,923.39

## SUMMER ENCAMPMENTS AND RIFLE COMPETITION.

From reports received it is shown that there was expended during the fiscal year 1895, in the transportation of troops in connection with summer encampments, practice marches, field maneuvers, and instructions, the sum of \$8,361.44; also for the transportation of enlisted men, to engage in rifle competition and target practice, the sum of \$20,252.33.

Where expended.	Summer camps.	Rifle competition.
Department of the East.....	\$3,704.58	\$5,079.12
Department of the Missouri.....	2,740.06	3,064.66
Department of the Platte.....	31.86	2,408.13
Department of Dakota.....	915.19	2,193.29
Department of Texas.....	388.09	1,427.24
Department of the Colorado.....		4,852.34
Department of California.....	411.05	
Department of the Columbia.....	170.01	1,227.55
Total.....	8,361.44	20,252.33

## COST OF LABOR TROUBLES TO THE ARMY.

In the summer of 1894 there occurred in the Western section of the country serious interference with transportation of the mails and suspension of public travel, due to insubordination of laborers going out on strikes in several branches of industry and of many unemployed men engaged in mob violence against those employed on the railroads, which caused the President of the United States to direct orders to be issued to the commanding generals of military departments to use the Army in the enforcement of law and suppression of these labor riots.

The many movements of troops rendered necessary by these orders have cost the appropriation for transportation of the Army, so far as could be ascertained, as follows:

Where expended.	Cost.
Department of the East.....	\$6,574.60
Department of the Missouri.....	27,931.37
Department of the Platte.....	58,129.33
Department of Dakota.....	58,655.42
Department of the Colorado.....	39,746.18
Department of California.....	12,480.12
Department of the Columbia.....	23,470.33
Total.....	221,985.35

## BOND-AIDED PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Ten thousand nine hundred and six persons, 1,530 animals, and 40,203,252 pounds of freight were transported for the Army over the bond-aided Pacific railroads, their branches and leased lines during the year.

The service performed by each road is shown in the following table:

Company.	Persons transported.	Animals transported.	Freight transported.
			Pounds.
Union Pacific.....	6,858	1,049	20,247,633
Central Pacific (branches and leased lines operated by the Southern Pacific Co.).....	3,255	350	17,043,546
Sioux City and Pacific.....	793	431	2,912,073
Total.....	10,906	1,530	40,203,252

Twenty-two hundred and eleven accounts of these railroads, aggregating \$364,177.07, were received at this office during the year, examined, and transmitted for settlement through the Treasury, as required by law. Of this amount \$171,834.98 inured to the Union Pacific, \$191,204.52 to the Central Pacific, branches and leased lines, operated by the Southern Pacific Company, and \$1,137.57 to the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.

Of these accounts 782, aggregating \$77,067.88, were for transportation performed for other Departments of the Government, under the law of July 5, 1884. Of this \$33,887.12 was for service over Union Pacific lines, \$43,166.78 for service over the Central Pacific, with its leased lines, operated by the Southern Pacific Company, and \$13.98 for service over the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad.

The following is a statement of the analysis of the accounts of these companies for the year, showing amounts for troops and stores and for bonded and nonbonded service, respectively:

Company.	Amount of accounts received in Quartermaster-General's Office.	Estimated amount of accounts not rendered.	Portion inuring for troops.	Portion inuring for stores.	Proportion subsidized.	Proportion unsubsidized.	Total amount.
Union Pacific .....	\$171,834.98	\$36,295.00	\$63,968.10	\$144,161.88	\$195,892.10	\$12,237.88	\$208,129.98
Southern Pacific Co., operating Central Pacific R. R. ....	191,204.52	11,602.00	25,553.62	177,252.90	96,206.14	106,600.38	202,806.52
Sioux City and Pacific....	1,137.57	488.19	469.36	1,156.40	1,483.73	142.03	1,625.76
Total .....	364,177.07	48,385.19	89,991.08	322,571.18	293,581.97	118,980.29	412,562.26

#### PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF NONBONDED LINES OF UNION PACIFIC.

The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury having, March 9, 1895, issued the following circular affecting the settlement of the accounts of the nonbonded lines of the Union Pacific system, and the Comptroller of the Treasury having, April 11, 1895, decided that the provisions of this circular were intended to authorize payment of the accounts of the nonbonded lines of the Union Pacific system named therein by disbursing officers, instructions were given to disbursing quartermasters by circular of the Quartermaster-General of April 13, 1895, directing the method of procedure under the Treasury circular:

#### CIRCULAR OF SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

1895.  
DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR, }  
No. 45.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS,  
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1895.

In this matter the receivers of the Union Pacific Railway Company have presented to the Secretary of the Treasury three letters, dated July 20, 1894, which call the attention of the Department to the retention of certain items for compensation for mail and other services rendered on certain portions of the Union Pacific Railway and certain other railroads referred to in said letters.

After careful examination of the statements made by the receivers and of the decisions of the courts applicable to this subject, I now make the following order:

1. All compensation for services rendered by the Union Pacific Railway Company to the United States between Omaha and Ogden shall be retained and applied as heretofore by crediting one-half thereof to the sinking fund and one-half thereof to the bond and interest account.

2. All compensation for services on the Kansas Division between Kansas City and a point 393 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles westerly therefrom, one-half of the said compensation shall be retained and applied to the bond and interest account and the other half thereof shall be paid to the Union Pacific Railway Company, or to the receivers thereof, or to their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

3. All compensation for services rendered by the Union Pacific Railway Company to the United States on the said Kansas Division between the said point distant 393 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Kansas City and Denver shall be paid to the said Union Pacific Railway Company or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

4. All compensation for services rendered by the Union Pacific Railway Company to the United States between the city of Denver and Cheyenne shall be paid over to the Union Pacific Railway Company or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

5. All compensation for services rendered by the Leavenworth Branch of the Union Pacific Railway Company, between Leavenworth and Lawrence, Kans., shall be paid over to the Union Pacific Railway Company, or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

6. All compensation for services rendered by the Union Pacific Railway Company to the United States upon and over the Omaha bridge between Council Bluffs and Omaha shall be paid to the Union Pacific Railway Company, or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

7. All compensation for services rendered by the Omaha and Republican Valley Railway Company to the United States upon the line of that railway shall be paid to the Omaha and Republican Valley Railway Company, or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

8. All compensation for services rendered by the Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Railroad Company to the United States upon the line of that railroad shall be paid to the Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Railroad Company, or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

9. All compensation for services rendered by the Kansas Central Railroad Company to the United States upon the line of that railroad shall be paid to the Kansas Central Railroad Company, or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

10. All compensation for services rendered by the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway Company to the United States upon the line of that railway shall be paid to the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway Company, or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

11. All compensation for services rendered by the Salina and Southwestern Railway Company to the United States upon the line of that railway shall be paid to the Salina and Southwestern Railway Company, or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

12. All compensation for services rendered by the Junction City and Fort Kearney Railway Company to the United States upon the line of that railway shall be paid to the Junction City and Fort Kearney Railway Company, or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

13. All compensation for services rendered by the Solomon Railroad Company to the United States upon the line of that railroad shall be paid to the Solomon Railroad Company, or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

14. All compensation for services rendered by the Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad Company (Brighton and Boulder Branch) to the United States upon the line of that railroad shall be paid to the Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad Company, or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

15. All compensation for services rendered by the Echo and Park City Railway Company to the United States upon the line of that railway shall be paid to the Echo and Park City Railway Company, or its receivers, or their duly authorized agent or agents, as hereinafter provided.

None of the payments hereinbefore directed to be made to any of the companies hereinbefore mentioned, or to their receivers, or their agent or agents, shall be made except upon the filing with this Department of a properly certified copy of the order of court appointing the person or persons named in the said order receiver or receivers of the said respective companies.

This order shall apply to all payments for compensation for services rendered since the appointment of said receivers, and which have been heretofore withheld awaiting the action of this Department, and to all future payments to the said respective companies until further ordered:

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

## CIRCULAR OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

CIRCULAR.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1895.

The honorable the Secretary of the Treasury having directed that hereafter the accounts of the following-named lines, known as nonbonded lines of the Union Pacific system, viz: (1) Kansas Division, between a point 393 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Kansas City and Denver; (2) Cheyenne Division, between the city of Denver and Cheyenne; (3) Leavenworth Branch, between Leavenworth and Lawrence, Kans.; (4) Omaha Bridge, between Council Bluffs and Omaha; (5) Omaha and Republican Valley Railway Company; (6) Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Railroad Company; (7) Kansas Central Railroad Company; (8) Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railway Company; (9) Salina and Southwestern Railway Company; (10) Junction City and Fort Kearney Railway Company; (11) Solomon Railroad Company; (12) Denver and Boulder Valley Railroad Company (Brighton and Boulder Branch); (13) Echo and Park City Railway Company, be paid in cash to the said roads or their "receivers or their duly authorized agent or agents;" and the Comptroller of the Treasury having decided April 11, 1895, that these instructions are intended to authorize "payment of the accounts of the nonbonded lines of the Union Pacific system named therein by disbursing officers," it is hereby directed, to enable disbursing officers to comply with the Treasury instructions—

1. That separate bills of lading and transportation requests be in all cases issued for any service required for the Army over the bond-aided lines of the Union Pacific Railway, viz, from Omaha to Ogden and from Kansas City to "a point 393 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles westerly therefrom."

Care will be exercised that no nonbonded service be included in such bills of lading or transportation requests.

2. The disbursing quartermaster at Omaha is hereby authorized to state and pay accounts for transportation for the Army over the nonbonded lines mentioned. Note will be made on bills of lading and transportation requests, by the officer issuing same, requiring service over any of the nonbonded lines mentioned, that they are payable at Omaha, Nebr.

For more specific information concerning the bonded lines of the Union Pacific Railway Company and laws governing same, see General Orders, No. 77, Adjutant-General's Office, November 21, 1892.

GEO. H. WEEKS,  
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.,  
Acting Quartermaster-General.

## VESSELS IN SERVICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

This Department has kept in service, at points where constant use is required, eight steamboats which it owns. The cost of maintaining these, including repairs, for the year 1895 was \$77,639.30, as follows:

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	When purchased or built.	Cost or estimated value.
General Meigs.....	Propeller.....	175	May 11, 1892	\$64,436.43
Ordnance.....	do.....	97	Sept. 1, 1883	27,870.80
Atlantic.....	Steam tug.....	60.31	Oct. 15, 1878	13,865.56
Thayer.....	Steam launch.....	32.36	Oct. 8, 1874	7,200.00
Hamilton.....	do.....	37.68	Feb. 1, 1875	7,800.00
Monroe.....	do.....	62.36	Nov. 30, 1875	15,200.00
Resolute.....	Steam tug.....	70.30	Nov. 14, 1879	17,947.46
General McDowell.....	Propeller.....	160	Nov. 17, 1886	56,150.00

Name.	By whom employed.	Where employed.	Paid for repairs.	Paid for running expenses.	Total expenses.
General Meigs.....	Depot quartermaster	New York Harbor.....	\$6,009.98	\$12,721.79	\$18,731.77
Ordnance.....	do.....	do.....	368.18	7,265.68	7,633.86
Atlantic.....	Post quartermaster.	Governors Island, New York Harbor.	710.00	10,915.51	11,625.51
Thayer.....	do.....	do.....	242.00	796.86	1,038.86
Hamilton.....	do.....	Davids Island, New York Harbor.	.....	4,341.75	4,341.75
Monroe.....	do.....	Fort Adams, R. I.....	544.10	3,925.40	4,469.50
Resolute.....	do.....	Boston, Mass.....	1,595.14	8,086.81	9,681.95
General McDowell.....	Chief quartermaster	San Francisco Harbor.....	2,350.45	17,765.65	20,116.10
Total.....			11,819.55	65,819.45	77,639.30

## STATEMENT OF CHARTERED VESSELS.

The following is a list of vessels temporarily used at times during the year by charter and hire, showing cost of such service to have been \$2,589.50:

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.	Period of service.
Nellie .....	Sloop .....	10	July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895.
Wesley A. Gove .....	Steam tug .....	70. 68	Sept. 10, 1894, to Dec. 3, 1894.
Erastus Baldwin .....	do .....	75. 31	Nov. 28, 1894.
Nattie Sargent .....	do .....	35. 16	Nov. 29, 1894.
William H. Clark .....	do .....	69. 81	Feb. 23, 1895.
Anna .....	Tug .....	Unknown .....	July 2, 1894, to June 21, 1895.
Unknown .....	Naphtha launch .....	do .....	Dec. 4, 1894.
Jim .....	Sloop .....	do .....	Dec. 8, 1894.
Kathleen .....	Naphtha launch .....	do .....	Nov. 28, 1894, to Dec. 24, 1894.
Vigilant .....	Steam tug .....	88	July 2, 1894.
Sonoma .....	Steamboat .....	305	Apr. 9, 1895, to Apr. 13, 1895.
Sea Queen .....	Steam tug .....	100	July 24, 1894, to Aug. 1, 1894.
Undine .....	Naphtha launch .....	Unknown .....	As desired.
Do .....	Steamer .....	do .....	July 30, 1894.
Do .....	do .....	do .....	Sept. 25, 1894.
Do .....	do .....	do .....	Mar. 6, 1895.
Do .....	do .....	do .....	June 25, 1895.
Mayflower .....	Steam tug .....	do .....	Aug. 21, 1894, and June 19, 1895.
Arcadia .....	Propeller .....	20	July 24 to 26, 1894.
Hornet .....	Steam launch .....	25	July 28 to Aug. 19, 1894.
Anna J. Kipp .....	Steam tug .....	43	June 3, 1895.

Name.	Where and by whom employed.	Rate.	Earnings.	Remarks.
Nellie .....	Post quartermaster, Fort Adams, R. I.	\$5 per day .....	\$245. 00	When Monroe was not running.
Wesley A. Gove .....	Depot quartermaster, Boston, Mass.	\$14 round trip .....	560. 00	Replacing Resolute, undergoing repairs.
Erastus Baldwin .....	do .....	\$25 round trip .....	25. 00	Do.
Nattie Sargent .....	do .....	\$14 round trip .....	14. 00	Do.
William H. Clark .....	do .....	do .....	28. 00	Do.
Anna .....	Post quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va.	\$3 per hour .....	121. 50	} Placing targets.
Unknown .....	Post quartermaster, Key West Barracks, Fla.	\$2.75 per hour .....	124. 50	
do .....	do .....	\$3 per job .....	3. 00	Do.
Jim .....	do .....	\$2 per job .....	2. 00	Do.
Kathleen .....	do .....	\$2.50 per job .....	10. 00	Do.
Vigilant .....	Chief quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.	\$77.50 per job .....	77. 50	Carrying United States troops in connection with labor troubles.
Sonoma .....	do .....	\$50 per day .....	250. 00	While the General McDowell was being repaired.
Sea Queen .....	do .....	\$65 per day .....	520. 00	Do.
Undine .....	Post quartermaster, San Diego Barracks, Cal.	\$5 per trip .....	65. 00	Carrying officers on official visits to man-of-war in San Diego Harbor.
Do .....	Assistant quartermaster, Vancouver depot, Wash.	\$50 per job .....	50. 00	Transporting troops.
Do .....	do .....	do .....	50. 00	Do.
Do .....	do .....	\$30 per job .....	30. 00	Do.
Do .....	do .....	\$100 per job .....	100. 00	Do.
Mayflower .....	Post quartermaster, Fort Canby, Wash.	\$20 per day .....	40. 00	Placing targets.
Arcadia .....	Depot quartermaster, New York Harbor.	\$8 per day .....	24. 00	Replace Hamilton, being repaired.
Hornet .....	do .....	\$10 per day .....	230. 00	Do.
Anna J. Kipp .....	do .....	\$20 per day .....	20. 00	Replace Ordnance, being repaired.
Total .....			2, 589. 50	

## TELEGRAPHING ON ARMY BUSINESS.

On July 6, 1894, the Postmaster-General promulgated the following new schedule to govern the transmission of telegrams on Government business during the fiscal year 1895 (see G. O. 38, A. G. O., 1894):

For day messages containing not more than twenty (20) words, exclusive of place from and date, twenty (20) cents, not exceeding one thousand (1,000) miles, and one cent for each additional word. One-quarter of this rate to be added for each five hundred (500) miles, or fraction thereof; but no rate on a message of twenty (20) words to be more than forty (40) cents, nor on an additional word more than two (2) cents. The rate between all points in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall be twenty (20) cents for twenty (20) words, and one cent for each additional word.

As will be seen, these rates differ from those in force for the previous fiscal year, which fixed the minimum Government message at 10 body words, i. e., exclusive of place, date, address, and signature, while the new rates give 20 words to the minimum message and include address and signature.

For simplicity in computing distances on Government messages, the new order provides that, "instead of computing the actual distances of transmission, the distance for payment shall in all cases be taken absolutely to be the number of miles between the capital of the State or Territory, or from the city of Washington, if from within the District of Columbia, from within which (whatever the place) the message is sent, and the capital of the State or Territory, or the city of Washington, if within the District of Columbia, within which (whatever the place) the message is received, as shown in the accompanying table, wherein such distances are given as computed upon the shortest practicable route between such capitals and which is to be taken as part of this order."

Telegraphing for the Army has been performed under these provisions and been paid for by the disbursing quartermasters charged with that duty.

There have also been settled through this office 369 accounts for telegraphing, amounting to \$3,920.63.

## ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

The records show that 4,144 accounts and claims, amounting to \$511,235.93, were received, examined, and transmitted for settlement in this branch during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.

Of these 458, amounting to \$111,922.81, were chargeable to the appropriation for army transportation for the several years in which the services were rendered; 2,211, amounting to \$364,177.07, were for transportation over the bond-aided Pacific railroads, their leased lines and branches; 1,106, amounting to \$31,215.42 (exclusive of 782 accounts of the bond-aided Pacific railroads, amounting to \$77,067.88), were for other departments of the Government and were payable from the appropriations of the several departments for which the services were performed.

## CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

The horses purchased for the cavalry during the year have averaged \$95.44 each; those for the artillery, \$148.04 each.

## DRAFT ANIMALS.

The peaceful condition of the country, resulting from cessation of Indian wars and hostilities on the Rio Grande, appearing to the Quartermaster-General to render unnecessary the maintenance of post transportation on a field campaign basis, he suggested to the Secretary of War, September, 1894, the reduction of the number of draft and pack animals at the military posts to the actual requirements of the service.



On October 10, 1894, the Secretary directed the issue of General Orders, No. 51, Adjutant-General's Office, 1894, fixing the allowance of draft and pack animals as follows:

I. The allowance of draft and pack animals at all posts east of the Mississippi and immediately west of that river shall not exceed the rate of four for each post garrisoned by one company, with an additional allowance of two for each additional company at the post.

The allowance to departments will not exceed the following number:

	Animals.
Department of Dakota.....	550
Department of the Platte.....	425
Department of the Missouri.....	450
Department of Texas.....	300
Department of the Columbia.....	240
Department of California.....	160
Department of the Colorado.....	600

To carry this order into effect, chief quartermasters of the several military departments are directed to cause the sale at public auction of all surplus animals beyond the equipment authorized by this order before November 15 next.

The issue of this order has resulted in a curtailment of about 1,100 animals, which, with the wagons, harness, teamsters, hostlers, stables, and miscellaneous stable utensils, will make a saving of \$300,000 to appropriation army transportation, also (for feed and bedding of the animals) a saving of \$110,000 to appropriation for regular supplies.

*Statement of draft and pack animals purchased during the fiscal year 1895.*

For what department, depot, or post.	Horses.			Mules.		
	Num-ber.	Total cost.	Average cost.	Num-ber.	Total cost.	Average cost.
Department of the Columbia.....				18	\$2,242.80	\$124.60
Department of the East.....	9	\$1,276.25	\$141.81	37	4,070.70	110.02
Department of the Missouri.....	4	585.00	146.25	38	4,115.30	108.30
Department of California.....				7	1,039.50	148.50
West Point.....	10	1,615.00	164.50	1	125.00	.....
Washington depot.....	7	1,625.00	232.15			
Philadelphia depot.....	2	387.50	193.75			
St. Louis depot.....	2	187.50	93.75			
St. Louis clothing depot.....				1	100.00	.....
Total.....	34	5,706.25	167.83	102	11,693.30	114.64

*Statement of public animals sold during the fiscal year 1895.*

Where sold.	Cavalry and artillery horses.		Draft horses.		Mules.	
	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.	Num-ber.	Amount.
Department of the East.....	13	\$272.00	10	\$242.00	8	\$300.75
Department of the Missouri.....	265	3,886.57	6	101.00	84	1,506.75
Department of Dakota.....	114	1,648.45	8	107.25	237	5,332.50
Department of the Colorado.....	112	1,032.50	2	40.00	167	4,276.58
Department of the Columbia.....	44	435.72	12	134.03	69	948.75
Department of California.....	30	311.80	1	18.00	31	737.15
Department of Texas.....	40	1,011.15			55	2,466.00
Department of the Platte.....	83	1,114.62	1	13.43	230	5,566.80
West Point.....	15	419.50	4	97.00	1	17.00
Columbus Barracks.....			2	22.50		
Washington depot.....	29	857.00	14	703.00	2	74.00
Philadelphia depot.....			1	39.00		
St. Louis depot.....					1	8.00
Benicia Arsenal.....					1	2.00
Total.....	745	10,989.31	61	1,517.21	886	21,236.28

*Animals purchased, sold, died, etc., during year.*

	Cavalry and artillery horses.	Team horses.	Mules.
On hand July 1, 1894 .....	6,929	297	4,026
Purchased .....	682	34	102
Total to be accounted for .....	7,611	331	4,128
Sold .....	745	61	886
Died, strayed, and stolen .....	677	23	202
Total sold and died .....	1,422	84	1,088
On hand July 1, 1895 .....	6,189	247	3,040

## REGULAR SUPPLIES.

This branch has charge of all matters relating to the procurement and distribution of supplies, stoves, and heating apparatus, and repair and maintenance of same, for heating barracks and quarters; of ranges, stoves, and apparatus for cooking; of fuel and lights for enlisted men, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; and for sales to officers; of equipment of bakehouses to carry on post bakeries; of the necessary furniture, text-books, paper, and equipments for the post schools; for the tableware and mess furniture for kitchens and mess halls for enlisted men; of forage and bedding for the public animals of the Quartermaster's Department, and for the authorized number of officers' horses; of straw for soldiers' bedding; of stationery and blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Paymaster's and Quartermaster's Departments, and of the necessary correspondence connected with the work of this branch.

This branch has also charge of matters relating to all contracts to which the Quartermaster's Department is a party.

## CONTRACTS.

During fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, 1,359 contracts were received, examined, and filed in this office. Seven hundred and eighty-seven were for 75,813 cords of wood, 259,030,500 pounds of coal, 31,057,994 pounds of oats, 8,482,000 pounds of straw, 62,492,540 pounds of hay, 3,411,300 pounds of bran, 3,572,900 pounds of corn, 9,035 bushels of charcoal, 5,163,000 pounds of barley, 20,000 pounds of middlings, and 40,000 pounds of shorts; 2 for indefinite quantities of fuel, forage, and straw; 60 for transportation; 4 for work on national cemeteries; 8 for services; 7 for grading; 7 for printing; 2 for gasoline; 76 for leases; 89 for buildings and building material; 19 for horses and mules; 13 for water and water supply; 20 for heating apparatus; 29 for plumbing and plumbing material; 131 for clothing, camp and garrison equipage; 6 for packing-boxes; 1 for lumber; 4 for machinery and machine parts; 2 for mineral oil; 6 for shoeing public animals; 5 for tableware and kitchen utensils; 15 for roadways and sidewalks; 1 for bridge; 2 for stoves and stove parts; 3 for wagon and wagon parts; 2 for books; 6 for sewerage system; 9 for gas piping; 3 for painting; 13 for lockers; 2 for target ranges; 4 for telephone service; 2 for disinterring remains of soldiers; 1 for bake oven; 5 for sanitary work; 1 for ambulance harness; 1 for driving well; 1 for building breakwater; 1 for headstones; 2 for boilers and fixtures; 1 for railroad trestle; 1 for railroad scale; 1 for repair of wharf; 1 for typewriting machines; 1 for dump and hand carts; 1 for steel water tank, and 1 for remodeling steam-heating apparatus.

The following are the payments made by quartermasters for purchases for the Army at general depots for use thereat, and for shipment elsewhere, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, from appropriations pertaining to that period:

Depots.	Regular supplies.	Incidental expenses.	Barracks and quarters.	Army transportation.	Total.
New York.....	\$69,188.26	\$11,614.49	\$325.92	\$21,729.40	\$102,858.07
Philadelphia.....	38,311.36	732.55	404.47	10,025.18	49,473.56
St. Louis.....	4,149.77	36.50	16.28	11,774.69	15,977.24
Jeffersonville.....	43,291.82	230.49	159.30	7,029.56	50,711.17
San Francisco.....	21,730.09	6,962.56	6,200.60	21,487.76	56,381.01
Washington.....	74,569.57	518.33	513.50	9,719.06	85,320.46
Total.....	251,240.87	20,094.92	7,620.07	81,765.65	360,721.51

#### TABLEWARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

Total cost of all tableware and kitchen utensils purchased at Philadelphia depot amounted to \$30,385.22.

Respectfully,

CHAS. BIRD,  
Major and Quartermaster, United States Army.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 15, 1895.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit my report of the work of the construction and repairs division of this office during the past fiscal year:

Under the head of "Barracks and quarters" there was provided by Congress in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, approved August 6, 1894.....	\$650,000.00
Authorized for construction and repairs.....	\$546,960.55
Authorized for rent, labor, advertising, etc.....	102,185.69
	<u>649,146.24</u>
Balance June 30, 1895.....	853.76

#### NEW CONSTRUCTION.

During the year there has been authorized from this appropriation for the erection of public buildings at different military posts, consisting of barracks, officers' quarters, storehouses, stables, etc., the sum of \$321,464.95.

For the construction and repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied there have also been authorized from the appropriation for that purpose expenditures amounting to \$44,919.20, and for the construction and repair of hospital stewards' quarters at military posts already established and occupied from the appropriation "for construction of quarters for hospital stewards," \$6,969.30.

#### REPAIRS.

There have been authorized for repairs, alterations, and improvements to public buildings, and for the purchase of building materials and tools at various posts, from the barracks and quarters appropriation, expenditures amounting to \$225,495.60.

The different military departments and depots to which this money has been allotted are shown in the annexed statement:

*Recapitulation of the expenditures authorized for construction, repairs, etc., from the appropriation for barracks and quarters, 1894-95.*

Department or depot, etc.	Construction.	Repairs.	Total.
Department of the East.....	\$203, 620. 60	\$68, 600. 81	\$272, 221. 41
Department of the Missouri.....	58, 063. 00	30, 374. 76	88, 437. 76
Department of the Platte.....	3, 745. 00	13, 660. 01	17, 405. 01
Department of Dakota.....	41, 266. 65	28, 737. 98	70, 004. 63
Department of Texas.....	9, 121. 28	26, 513. 02	35, 634. 30
Department of the Colorado.....	3, 872. 30	27, 506. 31	31, 378. 61
Department of California.....	360. 00	8, 002. 82	8, 362. 82
Department of the Columbia.....	1, 416. 12	12, 976. 42	14, 392. 54
Willets Point.....		2, 964. 68	2, 964. 68
Jeffersonville depot.....		3, 800. 00	3, 800. 00
New York depot.....		93. 00	93. 00
Philadelphia depot.....		545. 10	545. 10
St. Louis depot.....		1, 243. 00	1, 243. 00
San Francisco depot.....		148. 69	148. 69
Hot Springs Army and Navy General Hospital.....		326. 75	326. 75
West Point.....		2. 25	2. 25
Total.....	321, 464. 95	225, 495. 60	546, 960. 55

The following list shows the different buildings which have been authorized to be constructed at the various posts, the expenditures therefor being included in the foregoing statement under the head of construction:

Post.	Designation.	Material.	Amount authorized.
<i>Department of the East.</i>			
Fort Barrancas.....	Shed for hose reel.....	Wood.....	\$25. 90
Columbus Barracks.....	Converting building No. 11 into 2 company barracks.	Brick.....	8, 119. 00
	Converting building No. 10 into 4 company barracks.	do.....	
	1 double set officers' quarters.....	do.....	
Dauids Island.....	2 double sets officers' quarters.....	do.....	10, 700. 00
	8 sets bachelor officers' quarters.....	do.....	22, 498. 00
	6 additions to barrack Nos. 35, 38, and 40.....	do.....	21, 600. 00
Fort Ethan Allen.....	Oil house.....	do.....	19, 400. 00
	1 double set officers' quarters.....	Iron.....	200. 00
	1 set hospital stewards' quarters.....	Brick.....	11, 636. 00
	Administration building.....	do.....	2, 574. 00
Key West Barracks.....	Magazine.....	do.....	10, 288. 49
	Privy for enlisted men.....	do.....	551. 00
	1 plotting house and 2 observaton stations.....	Wood.....	206. 60
Madison Barracks.....	Gun shed.....	do.....	160. 00
	Addition to quartermaster's stable and new wagon shed attached.	do.....	324. 75
	Alterations in old barracks No. 60.....	do.....	1, 608. 50
	Alterations in old barracks No. 75.....	Stone.....	3, 839. 42
	Storm sheds for officers' quarters and barracks.	do.....	3, 323. 58
Fort Myer.....	Alterations in barracks Nos. 10 and 11.....	Wood.....	118. 85
	2 double sets officers' quarters.....	do.....	1, 265. 60
	1 double set noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.	Brick.....	24, 658. 00
	1 guardhouse.....	do.....	3, 568. 40
Fort Niagara.....	Water-closet building.....	do.....	12, 741. 00
	Water-closet building on camp ground.....	do.....	763. 00
Plattsburg Barracks...	Quartermaster and subsistence storehouse..	Wood.....	247. 00
	1 set commanding officer's quarters.....	Brick.....	8, 295. 80
	Fuel storehouse.....	do.....	9, 880. 80
	Railroad and loading platform at storehouse.	Wood.....	2, 051. 91
	Wagon shed.....	do.....	500. 00
	Enlarging quartermaster's stable.....	do.....	1, 587. 00
	Altering old stone barracks into band barrack and 6 sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.	Brick.....	2, 187. 00
St. Francis Barracks...	Mess hall and kitchen.....	Stone.....	9, 295. 00
	Water-closet building for noncommissioned staff officers.	Wood.....	3, 315. 00
	Rebuilding bakehouse and blacksmith shop.	do.....	249. 23
		do.....	1, 420. 27

Post.	Designation.	Material.	Amount authorized.
<i>Department of the East—Continued.</i>			
Fort Thomas .....	1 set noncommissioned staff officers quarters.	Brick .....	\$1,689.00
	Enlargement boiler house .....	do .....	507.00
Fort Wadsworth .....	Garbage cremator .....	do .....	1,475.00
Washington Barracks .....	Alterations in subsistence storehouse .....	do .....	750.50
	Total .....		203,620.60
<i>Department of the Missouri.</i>			
Fort Brady .....	Mineral oil house .....	Iron .....	150.00
	Wagon shed .....	Wood .....	1,648.00
	Ice house .....	do .....	50.00
	Shed for wood saw .....	do .....	108.50
Jefferson Barracks .....	Quartermaster and subsistence storehouse .....	Brick .....	7,364.00
	3 cavalry stables .....	do .....	28,976.00
	1 cavalry stable .....	do .....	9,500.00
Fort Leavenworth .....	Addition to Sherman Hall for school purposes.	do .....	10,126.00
Fort Sill .....	Wagon shed .....	Wood .....	140.50
	Total .....		58,063.00
<i>Department of the Platte.</i>			
Fort Robinson .....	2 cavalry stables .....	Wood .....	3,645.00
	Stables for field officers .....	do .....	100.00
	Total .....		3,745.00
<i>Department of Dakota.</i>			
Fort Assinniboine .....	Cold-storage room .....		35.85
Fort Harrison* .....	Hospital .....	Brick .....	14,200.00
	Hospital steward's quarters .....	do .....	1,225.44
	Fuel storehouse .....	Wood .....	1,060.00
	Administration building .....	Brick .....	8,742.00
	1 double set officers' quarters .....	do .....	9,540.25
	1 double set noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.	do .....	1,827.00
Fort Keogh .....	Sawmill .....	Wood .....	381.79
	Addition to bath house .....	do .....	469.70
Fort Meade .....	Workshops .....	do .....	1,347.00
	Wagon shed .....	do .....	1,109.00
Fort Snelling .....	Addition to coal shed .....	do .....	627.91
Fort Yates .....	Coal shed .....	do .....	422.60
Fort Yellowstone .....	Root house .....	do .....	278.11
	Total .....		41,266.65
<i>Department of Texas.</i>			
Fort Bliss .....	Coal shed .....	Wood .....	2,250.00
	Workshops .....	Stone .....	2,700.00
	Wagon shed .....	Wood .....	850.00
	4 earth closets .....	do .....	1,465.00
	Corral fence .....	do .....	225.78
Fort Brown .....	Wagon shed .....	do .....	803.30
Fort Clark .....	Fencing yard for cavalry horses .....	do .....	106.67
Fort Hancock .....	Rebuilding shops .....	Brick .....	284.05
Fort Sam Houston .....	Riding track and visitors' stand .....	do .....	436.48
	Total .....		9,121.23
<i>Department of the Colorado.</i>			
Fort Grant .....	Dining room and kitchen for barrack No. 2.	Adobe .....	1,102.07
	1 set noncommissioned staff officers' quarters .....	do .....	236.20
	Addition to building No. 47 .....	do .....	635.36
Fort Logan .....	Oil house .....	Iron .....	158.00
	Double stable guardhouse .....	Brick .....	995.00
Fort Wingate .....	Addition to cavalry stable No. 36 .....	Wood .....	745.67
	Total .....		3,872.30

\*NOTE.—These figures represent a part only of the contract price of the above buildings, payable from the appropriation for barracks and quarters, the balance being chargeable to the appropriation "military posts, Helena."

Post.	Designation.	Material.	Amount authorized.
<i>Department of California.</i>			
Fort Mason.....	Mineral oil house.....	Wood and iron.....	\$260. 00
San Diego Barracks.....	Addition to office building.....	Wood.....	100. 00
	Total.....		360. 00
<i>Department of the Columbia.</i>			
Fort Canby.....	Addition to wash-rooms building No. 13.....	Wood.....	554. 00
Vancouver Barracks.....	Mineral oil house.....	Iron.....	119. 00
Fort Walla Walla.....	Hay shed.....	Wood.....	743. 12
	Total.....		1, 416. 12

Authorizations have also been made from the appropriation for regular supplies, for construction of buildings, etc., as follows:

Post.	Designation.	Material.	Amount authorized.
Fort Ethan Allen.....	Forage storehouse.....	Brick.....	\$3, 487. 00
Fort McHenry.....	Bake oven.....	do.....	820. 00
Fort Myer.....	Forage storehouse.....	do.....	3, 556. 00
Plattsburg Barracks.....	do.....	do.....	3, 251. 41
St. Francis Barracks.....	Bake oven.....	do.....	625. 00
Little Rock, new post.....	do.....	do.....	1, 090. 00
Fort Robinson.....	Forage storehouse.....	do.....	2, 990. 00
Fort Snelling.....	do.....	do.....	1, 348. 00
Fort Yellowstone.....	do.....	Wood.....	1, 374. 10
Fort Bliss.....	do.....	Brick.....	4, 444. 00
Fort McIntosh.....	Enlargement forage storehouse.....	Wood.....	500. 00
San Antonio.....	Forage storehouse.....	Wood and iron.....	2, 035. 00
Fort Bayard.....	do.....	Wood.....	1, 254. 27
Fort Grant.....	3 forage storehouses.....	do.....	4, 324. 33
	Total.....		31, 099. 11

## MILITARY POSTS.

For the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary Congress, in the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, provided ..... \$200, 000. 00

The following amounts from prior appropriations for military posts also became available for expenditure within the fiscal year 1894-95:

Balance reported June 30, 1894.....	110, 968. 11
Portion of cost of building under construction at Fort Crook, made chargeable to "barracks and quarters" appropriation 1894, in lieu of "military posts".....	15, 000. 00
Portion of cost of barrack building at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., made chargeable to appropriation for "military posts, Plattsburg, N. Y.," in lieu of "military posts".....	358.
Savings from allotments to Fort Crook, Fort Bliss, and Madison barracks.....	204. 22
Total to be accounted for.....	326, 530. 86

The above sum has been apportioned as follows:

Post.	Character of construction, etc.	Amount allotted.
Fort Crook.....	Eight sets bachelor officers' quarters, barrack wing for four companies, wagon shed, garbage cremator, magazine, corral fence, and additional cost of steward's quarters... \$67,832.00 Extra work on new buildings, pay of employees, and advertising..... 2,226.75	\$70,058.75
Presidio of San Francisco.....	Double barrack..... 34,877.00 Advertising..... 64.27	34,941.27
Fort Myer.....	Double barrack and administration building. 45,135.00 Extra work in barracks..... 465.00	45,600.00
New Post near Little Rock, Ark.	Double barrack, three double sets officers' quarters, hospital, quartermaster's stable, quartermaster and subsistence storehouse, two double sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters, guardhouse, bakehouse, mess buildings, outbuilding, hospital steward's quarters, magazine, coal shed, and shops... 115,676.00 Extra work on hospital, printing, and advertising..... 924.03	116,600.03
Jefferson Barracks.....	Cavalry stable and two double sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.	14,620.00
Plattsburg Barracks.....	Hospital building and fire-apparatus building. \$20,000.00 Extra work on new buildings, printing, and advertising..... 1,383.80	21,383.80
Fort Bliss.....	Reconstruction of buildings damaged by storm.....	9,000.00
Fort Yates.....	Pump house.....	500.00
Philadelphia depot.....	Lumber shed at Schuylkill Arsenal.....	550.00
Fort Trumbull.....	Repairs to quarters Nos. 4, 5, and 6.....	400.00
Madison Barracks.....	Extra work.....	119.76
Fort Wayne.....	Printing, advertising, etc.....	76.61
Fort Thomas.....	Extra work on quarters Nos. 50 to 53.....	60.00
Columbus Barracks.....	Extra work on mess hall.....	133.00
Fort Harrison.....	Railroad platforms, printing, and advertising.....	109.35
Fort Thomas.....	Printing and advertising.....	48.23
Fort Ethan Allen.....	do.....	81.00
Fort Sheridan.....	Advertising.....	75.90
	Settlement of accounts in Treasury miscellaneous charges	11,683.37
	Balance June 30, 1895.....	489.79
	Total accounted for.....	326,530.86

The character and cost of the buildings authorized during the year, at the different military posts and chargeable to the amount indicated in the preceding table, are as stated below.

The expense of plumbing, heating, and gas piping in the buildings, unless otherwise shown, is chargeable to other appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department.

#### FORT MYER, VA.

At this post the following buildings have been contracted for during the last year:

One double barrack (brick).....	\$30,997.00
Extra work on same.....	465.00
One administration building (brick).....	14,158.00
Total.....	45,620.00
Plumbing in barrack.....	2,800.00
Plumbing in administration building.....	480.75
Total.....	3,280.75
Heating in barrack.....	3,145.00
Heating in administration building.....	1,632.00
Total.....	4,777.00

Gas piping in barrack .....	\$299.00
Gas piping in administration building .....	85.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>384.00</b>

## PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y.

The following-named additional buildings have been contracted for at this post:

Hospital (brick) .....	\$18,400.00
Fire-apparatus building (brick) .....	1,600.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>20,000.00</b>
Plumbing in hospital .....	1,275.00
Plumbing in fire-apparatus building .....	100.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,375.00</b>
Heating in hospital .....	4,691.00
Gas piping in hospital .....	100.00

## NEW POST NEAR LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The following buildings are being constructed under contract:

Three double sets officers' quarters (brick), Nos. 12, 13, and 14 .....	\$35,425.00
One double barrack (brick), No. 1 .....	21,920.00
One double outbuilding (brick), No. 3 .....	2,355.00
Two mess buildings (brick), Nos. 2 and 4 .....	8,192.00
Hospital (brick), No. 11 .....	12,425.00
Extra work on same .....	175.00
Quartermaster and subsistence storehouse (brick), No. 7 .....	8,000.00
Two double sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters (brick), Nos. 9 and 10 .....	6,927.00
Guardhouse (brick), No. 5 .....	5,377.00
Bakehouse (brick), No. 6 .....	2,000.00
Quartermaster's stable (brick), No. 8 .....	5,125.00
Hospital steward's quarters (brick) .....	2,645.00
Coal shed (brick) .....	2,071.00
Magazine (brick) .....	532.00
Shops (brick) .....	2,682.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>115,851.00</b>
Plumbing in three sets officers' quarters .....	2,542.41
Plumbing in outbuilding .....	1,942.00
Plumbing in hospital .....	545.00
Plumbing in two sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters .....	795.90
Plumbing in guardhouse .....	516.66
Plumbing in quartermaster's stable .....	174.00
Plumbing in mess building .....	158.00
Plumbing in hospital steward's quarters .....	133.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>6,806.97</b>
Heating in three sets officers' quarters .....	2,793.00
Gas piping in three sets officers' quarters .....	197.34

## FORT CROOK, NEBR.

Work at this post is being continued by the construction of—

Eight sets bachelor officers' quarters (brick) .....	\$19,500.00
Barrack wing for four companies (brick) .....	42,900.00
Wagon shed (brick) .....	1,900.00
Cremator (brick) .....	2,100.00
Magazine (brick) .....	750.00
Corral fence .....	82.00
Hospital steward's quarters (brick) .....	2,300.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>69,532.00</b>



Plumbing in bachelor officers' quarters .....	\$1,800.00
Plumbing in barrack wing .....	4,500.00
Plumbing in steward's quarters .....	290.00
Total .....	6,590.00
Heating in bachelor officers' quarters .....	1,900.00
Heating in barrack wing .....	7,945.00
Total .....	9,845.00
Gas piping in bachelor officers' quarters .....	140.00
Gas piping in barrack wing .....	350.00
Gas piping in hospital steward's quarters .....	20.00
Total .....	510.00

## FORT YATES, N. DAK.

At this post there is being constructed—

A pump house .....	\$500.00
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## SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, PA.

Contract has been entered into for the construction at this depot of—

A lumber shed .....	\$550.00
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## JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

There are in course of erection at this station the following buildings:

One cavalry stable .....	\$9,500.00
Two double sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters, No. 19 .....	5,120.00
Total .....	14,620.00
Plumbing in stable .....	340.00
Plumbing in noncommissioned staff officers' quarters .....	544.00
Total .....	884.00
Gas piping in noncommissioned staff officers' quarters .....	50.00

## THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Additional improvements at this post are being made by the erection of—

One double barrack (brick) .....	\$34,877.00
Plumbing in same .....	2,275.00
Gas piping in same .....	180.00
Total .....	37,332.00

## TREES AND TREE CULTURE.

Cultivation of young trees has been continued during the year, and the trees generally are in a satisfactory condition. Considerable labor has been necessary to keep the younger trees from being choked by lupine and in removal of weeds and grass to facilitate their growth.

In January 11,925 cypress and 3,760 eucalyptus trees (of own raising) were set out to replace trees of former plantings that had died.

Under authority from this office, dated June 12, 1895, for a systematic course of tree planting in the southwest corner of the reservation, sufficient seed has been purchased to raise about 20,000 cypress and 16,000

eucalyptus trees, and proposals will be invited for furnishing and delivering on the reservation in January, February, and March, 1896, of 66,000 2-year-old pine trees. It is estimated that the trees to be obtained by these means will suffice to plant so much of the southwest corner of the reservation as is required to be done next year.

#### FENCES, GATEWAYS, AND ROADS.

During the year numerous necessary repairs have been made to fences inclosing young trees.

Under authority of April 5 and 20, inclosing fences heretofore existing and not considered of any further necessity have been removed, and the material therefrom is being used in repairing other fences which can not yet be dispensed with.

The construction of a roadway from First to McDowell avenues, by way of the new pumping station, having been authorized, a contract has been entered into with A. E. Buckman to construct the roadway for the sum of \$7,595. The work is now in progress.

The construction of stone and iron gateways at Lombard street and First avenue entrances having been authorized, contracts have been entered into for the former at \$1,699, and the latter at \$1,474, and the gateways are now being built.

Efforts have been continued to have Lombard street, at the crossing of Pierce street, repaired in accordance with the pledge of the city authorities given when Lombard street was macadamized by the Government between Van Ness avenue and the Presidio, with the result that the board of supervisors has advertised for proposals for the work.

#### EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures during the year from special appropriations for improvements on the reservation have been as follows, viz:

From appropriation of \$10,000, act of Congress approved August 5, 1892:	
Labor in cultivating, planting, and watering trees, plowing and preparing nursery, repairing fences, etc.....	\$952. 46
Purchase of shears and tools for trimming and cultivating trees.....	5. 50
Purchase of lumber, nails, and staples for repair of fences.....	28. 63
Purchase of tree seed.....	23. 00
Making blue prints of plans for proposed stone wall.....	3. 80
Advertising for proposals for proposed stone wall.....	44. 86
Total .....	1, 058. 25
Expenditures previously reported .....	7, 319. 34
Balance on hand June 30, 1895.....	1, 622. 41
Appropriation .....	10, 000. 00
From appropriation of \$10,000, act of Congress approved August 18, 1894:	
Making blue prints of plans of authorized roadway and gateways....	18. 92
Services of engineer setting line grade and witness stakes of authorized roadway .....	40. 00
Services of draftsman making detail drawings for gateways.....	10. 00
Advertising for proposals for roadway.....	43. 91
Total .....	112. 83
Balance on hand June 30, 1895.....	9, 887. 17
Appropriation .....	10, 000. 00

In addition to the foregoing the sum of \$159.50, appropriation "Army transportation," has been expended during the year for repairing the flume and ditches that drain the Presidio marsh.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

In the act making appropriation for support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, approved February 12, 1895, Congress provided that \$100,000 of the sum appropriated under the head of barracks and quarters "shall be immediately available for improvements, barracks, officers' quarters, and other buildings at Columbus Barracks."

Under authority of this law the following work has been contracted for at this post:

One double set noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....	\$3,200.00
Eight sets bachelor officers' quarters.....	17,230.00
Infantry drill hall.....	19,900.00
Three double sets officers' quarters.....	34,000.00
Quartermaster's storehouse.....	4,470.00
Guardhouse.....	13,787.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>92,587.00</b>

Plumbing in noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....	363.00
Plumbing in bachelor officers' quarters.....	1,634.00
Plumbing in three double sets officers' quarters.....	2,558.00
Plumbing in guardhouse.....	1,099.50

<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,654.50</b>
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Heating in bachelor officers' quarters.....	1,861.00
Heating in three sets officers' quarters.....	3,114.00
Heating in guardhouse.....	1,373.20

<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,348.20</b>
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Gas piping in noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....	40.00
Gas piping in bachelor officers' quarters.....	118.00
Gas piping in three sets officers' quarters.....	250.00
Gas piping in guardhouse.....	70.00

<b>Total.....</b>	<b>478.00</b>
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## FORT HARRISON, MONT.

Contracts have been made for construction of the following buildings at this post:

Wagon shed.....	\$1,300.00
Shop building.....	3,800.00
Hospital.....	16,200.00
Hospital steward's quarters.....	2,395.00
Fuel storehouse.....	2,060.00
One double set noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....	3,212.00
Administration building.....	9,992.00
One double set officers' quarters.....	10,890.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>49,849.00</b>

Of this amount \$36,594.69 will be paid from the appropriation "barracks and quarters" and \$13,254.31 from the \$100,000 appropriated by the act of Congress of May 12, 1892.

Plumbing in hospital.....	\$537.90
Plumbing in hospital steward's quarters.....	140.00
Plumbing in noncommissioned staff officers' quarters.....	348.80
Plumbing in administration building.....	425.00
Plumbing in double set officers' quarters.....	723.86

<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,175.56</b>
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Heating in hospital .....	\$3,705.60
Heating in administration building .....	1,220.00
Heating in double set officers' quarters .....	1,010.00
Total .....	5,935.60
Gas piping in hospital .....	87.50
Gas piping in hospital steward's quarters .....	10.50
Gas piping in administration building .....	47.50
Gas piping in double set officers' quarters .....	72.60
Total .....	218.10

*Expenditures authorized for water, sewerage, and plumbing systems for drainage and for roads, walks, grading, bridges, wharves, etc., chargeable to the appropriation for army transportation.*

Post.	Plumbing, water supply, sewer- age, and drainage.	Roads, walks, grading, bridges, etc.	Wharves.	Miscel- laneous.
Fort Adams .....	\$545.01	\$827.33	\$305.00	\$435.00
Alcatraz Island .....	377.58		4,224.60	
Angel Island .....	104.98		2,275.00	
Fort Apache .....	493.92			
Fort Assiniboine .....	426.40	18.00		480.00
Fort Barrancas .....	757.27			480.80
Fort Bayard .....	1,210.68			
Benicia Barracks .....	1,148.51	63.50		
Fort Bliss .....	839.83			
Boise Barracks .....	489.85			
Fort Brady .....	594.60	27.75		
Fort Brown .....	477.85	49.00		207.50
Buffalo, N. Y. ....				8.00
Fort Buford .....	1,102.00	25.90		420.00
Fort Canby .....	527.99	108.00	160.00	
Chicago, Ill. ....	9.00			
Fort Clark .....	1,717.05	69.60		501.30
Columbus Barracks .....	7,454.87	608.52		390.10
Fort Columbus .....		300.24		
Fort Constitution .....	5.25			
Fort Crook .....	7,598.38	9,000.00		21.50
Fort Custer .....	1,101.66	12.00		480.00
Fort D. A. Russell .....	368.25	324.50		48.00
David's Island .....	10,483.10	2.41	4.50	2,194.50
Fort Douglas .....	1,703.66	134.00		41.25
Camp Eagle Pass .....	1,399.20			46.00
Fort Ethan Allen .....	2,727.53	2,700.00		221.80
Fort Foote .....	59.50			
Governors Island .....	851.92	10.00		
Fort Grant .....	2,042.35			
Fort Hamilton .....	1,144.46	481.00		214.50
Fort Hancock .....	830.64			
Fort Harrison .....	3,867.80	9,238.00		202.00
Hot Springs Army and Navy Hospital .....	307.58			
Fort Huachuca .....	698.66			
Jackson Barracks .....	1,438.18	700.00		444.00
Jefferson Barracks .....	3,675.56	7,137.34		
Jeffersonville depot .....	61.50	562.00		
Fort Keogh .....	951.17			
Key West Barracks .....	112.27			192.55
Fort Leavenworth .....	17,271.79			622.50
Little Rock, new post .....	49,965.00	21,000.00		
Fort Logan .....	3,120.44	29.05		112.00
Fort McHenry .....	332.66	170.63		570.00
Fort McIntosh .....	1,351.56			
Fort McKinney .....	127.67			
Fort McPherson .....	874.33	29.55		102.50
Fort Mackinac .....	59.64	75.00		
Madison Barracks .....	4,580.48	5,656.80		60.00
Fort Marcy .....	29.86			
Fort Marion .....				12.00
Fort Mason .....	596.23	500.00	642.68	
Fort Meade .....	1,966.31	218.73		
Fort Missoula .....	354.87	72.05		480.00
Fort Monroe .....	1,923.13	104.00		604.65
Mount Vernon Barracks .....	67.59			
Fort Myer .....	19,370.50	8,084.10		180.00
Newport, R. I. ....			20.00	
Newport Barracks .....	18.69			

*Expenditures authorized for water, sewerage, and plumbing systems for drainage and for roads, walks, grading, bridges, wharves, etc.—Continued.*

Post.	Plumbing, water sup- ply, sewer- age, and drainage.	Roads, walks, grading, bridges, etc.	Wharves.	Miscel- laneous.
New York depot.....	\$1,005.36			
Fort Niagara.....	2,795.15	\$114.20		\$67.50
Fort Niobrara.....	1,251.33			
Omahadepot.....	90.00			
Fort Omaha.....	314.33			478.40
Fort Ontario.....	230.07			
Fort Pembina.....	205.13	55.20		300.00
Philadelphia depot.....	64.50	137.00		
Fort Pickens.....	3.50			
Plattsburg Barracks.....	13,259.30	4,571.30		3,227.00
Fort Porter.....	316.43	330.00		15.00
Fort Preble.....	353.12			25.25
Presidio of San Francisco.....	14,881.66	18,076.86	\$19,432.00	54.50
Rawlins, Wyo.....	48.00			
Fort Reno.....	8,060.32			
Fort Riley.....	1,304.81	1,835.25		427.00
Fort Ringgold.....	2,268.15	214.98		31.33
Fort Robinson.....	322.73	50.00		
St. Francis Barracks.....	598.15			652.50
St. Paul, Minn., Army building.....	73.00			
St. Louis depot.....	35.00	120.00		
Fort Sam Houston.....	982.31	510.60		1,487.47
San Antonio depot, etc.....	398.25	100.00		
San Carlos.....	315.99			
San Diego Barracks.....	1.50			
Sandy Hook, N. J.....		18,474.55		
Fort Schuyler.....	423.60	225.00	1,150.00	7.50
Fort Sheridan.....	3,571.82	4,615.50	31.60	41.88
Fort Sherman.....	890.36	54.00		186.00
Fort Sill.....	677.52	275.68		
Fort Snelling.....	1,212.21			
Fort Spokane.....	532.20			
Fort Stanton.....	150.26			
Fort Sully.....	61.56			105.00
Fort Supply.....	153.41			
Fort Thomas.....	1,381.20	2,137.18		34.55
Fort Townsend.....	30.55	72.20		
Fort Trumbull.....	978.46		191.00	
Vancouver Barracks.....	1,096.92	12.50	1,756.50	
Vancouver depot.....	1,189.52			
Fort Wadsworth.....	402.73	18.50		
Fort Walla Walla.....	934.99			46.00
Fort Warren.....	2,379.95	500.00		
Fort Washakie.....	8.05	30.00		
Washington Barracks.....	659.57	1,700.00		64.00
Fort Washington.....	5.00			
Fort Wayne.....	2,261.24	3,787.36	583.45	26.00
West Point.....		225.00		162.85
Whipple Barracks.....		517.58		
Willetts Point.....	1,709.50	562.50		75.00
Fort Wingate.....	412.52	18.75		
Fort Wood.....	18.85		150.00	
Fort Yates.....	827.86	97.70		485.20
Fort Yellowstone.....	2,980.61			
Total.....	235,845.31	127,778.39	30,926.33	17,772.38

Grand total, \$412,322.41.

*Expenditures authorized for lighting, heating, and cooking apparatus chargeable to the appropriation for regular supplies for 1894-95.*

Station.	Amount.	Station.	Amount.
Fort Adams, R. I.....	\$64.95	Fort Myer, Va.....	\$10,681.50
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	47.06	Fort Niagara, N. Y.....	93.00
Fort Brady, Mich.....	173.84	Philadelphia depot, Pa.....	82.35
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.....	10,131.07	Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.....	6,851.98
Fort Crook, Nebr.....	10,358.60	Fort Porter, N. Y.....	36.25
Davids Island, N. Y.....	14,187.56	Fort Proble, Me.....	68.45
Denver, Colo.....	2.00	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.....	180.00
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....	2,983.70	Fort Reno, Okla.....	182.13
Governors Island, N. Y.....	10.00	Fort Riley, Kans.....	1,449.88
Fort Grant, Ariz.....	11.70	St. Paul, Minn.....	84.33
Fort Hamilton, N. Y.....	414.00	San Francisco depot, Cal.....	9.00
Fort Harrison, Mont.....	6,153.70	Fort Schuyler, N. Y.....	21.95
Hot Springs Army and Navy Hospi- tal, Ark.....	441.33	Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	1,886.16
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	1,761.42	Fort Thomas, Ky.....	5,825.60
Jeffersonville depot, Ind.....	633.50	Vancouver depot, Wash.....	14.25
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	5,336.65	Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.....	12.00
Little Rock, Ark., new post near.....	6,480.00	Washington Barracks, D. C.....	275.56
Fort Logan, Colo.....	569.75	Fort Wayne, Mich.....	203.25
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	4,512.69	Willets Point, N. Y.....	562.25
Fort McHenry, Md.....	2,235.00	Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.....	3.00
Fort McPherson, Ga.....	75.00		
Fort Monroe, Va.....	696.35	Total.....	95,802.76

"For shelter, shooting galleries, ranges for small-arms target practice, repairs, and expenses incident thereto," Congress, in the army act of August 6, 1894, appropriated \$15,000, with the express provision that \$5,000 of this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used "in the construction of a permanent rifle range at Fort Snelling, Minn." This range has been constructed in compliance with the law at a cost of \$4,302.95, leaving a balance of \$697.05.

The remaining \$10,000 has been apportioned as follows:

Department or post.	Character of work.	Amount.
Department of the East.....	Repairs, etc.....	\$1,321.83
Department of the Missouri.....	do.....	1,737.43
Department of the Platte.....	do.....	290.15
Department of Dakota.....	do.....	68.02
Department of Texas.....	do.....	1,091.53
Department of the Colorado.....	do.....	1,583.50
Department of California.....	do.....	305.30
Department of the Columbia.....	do.....	282.09
Fort Sheridan.....	Printing programme.....	30.00
Fort Crook, Nebr.....	Construction of range.....	1,445.00
Do.....	Advertising.....	22.10
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	Rent of range.....	300.00
Fort Clark, Tex.....	Repairs to range.....	179.62
Fort Niagara, N. Y.....	Hire of riding horses.....	33.00
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....	Construction of range.....	1,250.00
Balance June 30, 1894.....		60.43
Total.....		10,000.00

## HOSPITALS.

In the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, Congress appropriated \$45,000 for construction and repairs of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same. This fund has been disbursed by officers of the Quartermaster's Department on estimates approved by the Surgeon-General of the Army, as follows:

Department and post.	Amount.	Department and post.	Amount.
<i>Department of the East.</i>		<i>Department of Dakota—Continued.</i>	
Fort Barrancas .....	\$10,991.17	Fort Yates .....	\$332.16
Columbus Barracks .....	472.00	Fort Yellowstone .....	56.94
Fort Columbus .....	47.00	Total .....	3,337.58
Davids Island .....	293.42	<i>Department of Texas.</i>	
Fort Hamilton .....	455.00	Fort Bliss .....	21.25
Jackson Barracks .....	40.50	Fort Brown .....	460.00
Key West Barracks .....	220.33	Fort Clark .....	871.32
Madison Barracks .....	149.91	Camp Eagle Pass .....	326.08
Fort McHenry .....	12,786.62	Fort Hancock .....	174.33
Fort Myer .....	526.37	Fort McIntosh .....	140.00
Fort Niagara .....	382.32	Fort Ringgold .....	147.98
Fort Porter .....	30.00	Fort Sam Houston .....	703.39
Fort Preble .....	115.66	Total .....	2,844.35
Fort Schuyler .....	173.96	<i>Department of California.</i>	
St. Francis Barracks .....	93.20	Angel Island .....	148.66
Fort Trumbull .....	193.93	Benicia Barracks .....	159.94
Fort Wadsworth .....	679.81	Presidio of San Francisco .....	160.00
Washington Barracks .....	1,540.60	Total .....	468.60
Total .....	29,191.80	<i>Department of the Colorado.</i>	
<i>Department of the Missouri.</i>		Fort Apache .....	843.92
Fort Brady .....	150.00	Fort Bayard .....	175.00
Jefferson Barracks .....	11.50	Fort Bowie .....	55.25
Fort Leavenworth .....	499.40	Fort Douglas .....	504.32
Fort Reno .....	460.81	Fort Du Chesne .....	271.57
Fort Riley .....	549.98	Fort Grant .....	499.05
Fort Sheridan .....	546.47	Fort Huachuca .....	249.84
Fort Sill .....	500.00	Fort Logan .....	196.00
Fort Supply .....	110.98	San Carlos .....	200.00
Fort Wayne .....	299.95	Fort Stanton .....	140.00
Total .....	3,129.09	Whipple Barracks .....	395.45
<i>Department of the Platte.</i>		Fort Wingate .....	400.00
Fort D. A. Russell .....	125.00	Total .....	3,930.40
Fort Niobrara .....	187.20	<i>Department of the Columbia.</i>	
Fort Omaha .....	50.25	Fort Canby .....	20.43
Fort Robinson .....	300.00	Fort Sherman .....	43.67
Fort Washakie .....	98.00	Fort Spokane .....	84.98
Total .....	760.45	Fort Townsend .....	83.20
<i>Department of Dakota.</i>		Vancouver Barracks .....	73.79
Fort Assiniboine .....	704.21	Fort Walla Walla .....	164.36
Fort Buford .....	296.31	Total .....	470.43
Fort Custer .....	280.25	<i>Independent posts.</i>	
Fort Keogh .....	499.93	Hot Springs Army and Navy Hos- pital .....	786.50
Fort Meade .....	214.40	Balance on hand June 30, 1895 .....	80.80
Camp Merritt .....	150.24	Grand total .....	45,000.00
Fort Missoula .....	124.84		
Fort Pembina .....	147.56		
Fort Snelling .....	440.25		
Fort Sully .....	90.49		

The above statement includes the cost of new hospitals in process of erection at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and Fort McHenry, Md.

In addition to these a hospital is being constructed at Fort Meade, S. Dak., under authority contained in the "act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896," approved March 2, 1895, which provides \$25,000 for that purpose, the money to be immediately available.

The contract price of this building is as follows:

Construction proper.....	\$16, 611
Hot water heating .....	5, 200
Plumbing and gas piping.....	1, 302
Total .....	23, 113

## HOSPITAL STEWARDS' QUARTERS.

In the Army appropriation act for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, Congress also appropriated \$7,000 for construction of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same.

This sum has been apportioned to the posts named below:

Post.	Amount.	Post.	Amount.
Alcatraz Island.....	\$58. 52	Fort Myer.....	\$39. 28
Fort Apache.....	73. 95	Fort Niobrara .....	35. 99
Fort Barrancas .....	1, 568. 30	Fort Pembina.....	33. 20
Fort Canby.....	76. 00	Fort Preble.....	16. 00
Fort Clark.....	169. 32	Fort Reno .....	74. 50
Fort Custer.....	58. 61	Fort Riley .....	64. 05
Fort D. A. Russell.....	19. 71	Fort Ringgold .....	183. 33
Fort DuChesne.....	323. 50	Fort Sam Houston.....	100. 00
Fort Hamilton.....	142. 00	San Carlos.....	25. 56
Fort Hancock.....	75. 00	Fort Schuyler .....	22. 00
Fort Huachuca.....	149. 66	Fort Sherman.....	26. 99
Jackson Barracks.....	20. 00	Fort Sill .....	40. 00
Jefferson Barracks.....	175. 00	Fort Supply .....	47. 55
Fort Keogh.....	71. 72	Fort Thomas.....	322. 00
Key West Barracks.....	1, 642. 60	Fort Trumbull.....	90. 00
Fort Leavenworth.....	98. 95	Vancouver Barracks.....	16. 03
Fort Logan.....	6. 00	Fort Washakie .....	17. 10
Madison Barracks .....	10. 90	Washington Barracks .....	1. 95
Fort Mason.....	135. 44	Fort Wayne.....	200. 90
Fort McHenry.....	284. 00	Willetts Point .....	41. 81
Fort McIntosh.....	44. 00	Fort Wingate.....	85. 38
Fort McKinney.....	50. 92	Fort Yates.....	19. 05
Fort McPherson.....	17. 00	Balance June 30, 1895.....	30. 70
Fort Meade.....	75. 94		
Fort Missoula.....	44. 59	Total .....	7, 000. 00
Fort Monroe.....	75. 00		

Included in this statement is the cost of a set of hospital stewards' quarters at Fort Barrancas and Key West Barracks, Fla.

## DAMAGES BY STORMS.

On April 5, 1895, the post of Fort Bliss, Tex., was visited by a severe wind storm which caused damage to the buildings at that station, amounting approximately to \$20,715. Work of repairing the buildings was at once commenced and they will soon be again ready for occupancy.

On the 6th of May, 1895, ten buildings at the quartermaster's depot at Omaha, Nebr., were damaged by a terrific hail storm to the extent of \$1,463.60.



*Losses by fire.*

Post.	Buildings.	Remarks.
Fort Buford, N. Dak.....	Barracks used as post exchange, No. 13...	Destroyed.
Fort Hancock, Tex.....	Sawmill, etc., No. 43.....	Cost of repairs, \$200.
	Blacksmith and wheelwright shops, No. 21.	Destroyed.
	Gymnasium and quartermaster's stable, Nos. 35 and 36.	Do.
Jackson Barracks, La.....	Barracks (battery).....	Loss nominal.
Fort Keogh, Mont.....	Barracks, No. 18.....	Destroyed.
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	Boiler house.....	Damage estimated at \$30.
Fort Marion, Fla.....	Reservation fence.....	Portion destroyed.
Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	Sawmill, No. 45.....	Destroyed.
Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	Bath house, No. 36.....	Cost of repairs, \$417.80.
	Hospital, No. 25.....	Destroyed.
Fort Pembina, N. Dak.....	Quartermaster and commissary storehouse, No. 9.	Do.
	Company barracks, No. 10.....	Do.
	Company kitchen and mess room, No. 11.	Do.
	Company barracks, No. 12.....	Do.
	Company kitchen and mess room, No. 13.	Do.
	2 company washhouses and bathrooms, No. 14.	Do.
	Magazine, No. 15.....	Roof and doors damaged.
	Oil house, No. 16.....	Destroyed.
	2 company earth closets, No. 17.....	Do.
	Old guardhouse, used as post library, No. 18.	Do.
	Bakery, No. 19.....	Do.
	2 sheds.....	Do.
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.	Gun shed, No. 50.....	Do.
	Quartermaster wagon shed, No. 51.....	Damaged.
	Officers' quarters, No. 110.....	Damaged to extent of \$160.
Fort Robinson, Nebr.....	Barracks, No. 51.....	Wing of building damaged.
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.....	Officers' quarters, No. 27.....	Cost of repairs, \$138.46
	Hospital.....	Repairs, \$399.
San Antonio, Tex.....	Officers' quarters, No. 4.....	Repairs, \$37.94.
Fort Townsend, Wash.....	Barracks and subsistence storehouse.....	Destroyed.
Fort Yates, N. Dak.....	Pump house, No. 43.....	Do.

*Statement of property rented by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year and the amount of rent paid therefor.*

## DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Post or station.	Kind of property.	Purpose for which used.	Monthly rate of rent.	Total amount for year.
Baltimore, Md.....	5 rooms.....	Office for quartermaster and subsistence departments.	\$83.33	\$999.96
Boston, Mass.....	8 rooms.....	Office and storerooms, quartermaster and subsistence departments.	90.00	1,080.00
New Orleans, La.....	5 rooms.....	Office and storeroom, quartermaster and subsistence departments.	70.00	840.00
Providence, R. I.....	1 room.....	Office inspector of ordnance.....	25.00	25.00
Atlanta, Ga.....	2 rooms.....	Office for paymaster.....	25.00	300.00
	do.....	Office quartermaster.....	25.00	300.00
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3 rooms.....	Office depot quartermaster.....	62.50	750.00
Fort McPherson, Ga.....	1 room.....	Quarters for ordnance sergeant.....	10.00	50.00
Washington, D. C.....	do.....	Quarters for veterinary surgeon, Fort Myer.	12.00	96.00
Plattsburg, N. Y.....	do.....	Quarters for hospital steward.....	11.00	80.30
Southport, N. C.....		Quarters for ordnance sergeant.....	8.00	40.00
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3 rooms.....	Offices purchasing commissary subsistence.	35.00	420.00
Newport, Ky.....		Stable accommodations for two public horses.	10.00	120.00
Burlington, Vt.....	1 room.....	Office constructing quartermaster, Fort Ethan Allen.	12.50	150.00
Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.....	Building.....	Stable for public animals.....	12.00	144.00
	1 room.....	Office constructing quartermaster, Madison Barracks.	15.00	180.00
	Building.....	Stable and shed for public animals.....	7.00	84.00
Total.....				5,659.26

*Statement of property rented by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year and the amount of rent paid therefor—Continued.*

## DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Post or station.	Kind of property.	Purpose for which used.	Monthly rate of rent.	Total amount for year.
Chicago, Ill.....	28 rooms.....	Offices, headquarters department .....	\$1,000.00	\$12,000.00
	6 floors.....	Office, subsistence department and storehouse for quartermaster and subsistence departments.	416.66	4,999.92
	Building.....	Stable for animals, quartermaster's department.	150.00	1,800.00
	1 room.....	Quarters for hospital steward.....	12.00	144.00
	Do.....	Quarters for signal sergeant.....	12.00	96.00
	Do.....	do.....	12.00	50.80
	Do.....	do.....	12.00	12.80
	2 rooms.....	Office for signal corps.....		28.00
	1 room.....	do.....		28.00
	Do.....	do.....		1.00
	2 rooms.....	do.....		3.50
	do.....	Office for subsistence department.....	50.00	600.00
	Leavenworth, Kans.....	1 room..... Office for pay department.....	25.00	300.00
	Rush Springs, Okla.....	Shelter for teamsters and mules.....	25.00	50.00
Evanston, Ill.....		Camp ground for troops.....		50.00
Fort Wayne, Mich.....		Camp ground for troops en route from Fort Wayne to Monroe, Mich., and return.		18.00
		Camp ground for troops from Fort Wayne en route to Mount Clemens, Mich., and return.		27.00
Detroit, Mich.....	Building.....	Office and for storage of United States property for constructing quartermaster, Fort Wayne, Mich.	30.00	360.00
Little Rock, Ark.....	3 rooms.....	Office for constructing quartermaster ..	30.00	240.00
	Building.....	Stable, for public animals.....	5.00	45.00
Highland Park, Ill.....	4 rooms.....	Office, constructing quartermaster, Fort Sheridan, Ill.	20.00	240.00
Total.....				21,094.02

## DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Omaha, Nebr.....	41 rooms.....	Office for department headquarters .....	\$666.67	\$8,000.00
	1 room.....	Quarters for commissary sergeant.....	12.00	144.00
Ogden, Utah.....	2 rooms.....	Offices and storeroom, quartermaster's agent.	32.00	384.00
Total.....				8,528.00

## DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Helena, Mont.....	5 rooms.....	Offices, quartermaster's department .....	\$50.00	\$600.00
	1 room.....	Storeroom, quartermaster's department ..	10.00	120.00
	3 rooms.....	Stable, quartermaster's department.....	10.00	120.00
	Ground.....	Camp for United States troops.....	25.00	25.00
	Do.....	do.....	* 5.00	10.00
Pine Bend, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	* 15.00	15.00
Hastings, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	* 10.00	10.00
Evanston, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	* 15.00	15.00
Red Wing, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	* 15.00	15.00
Butte, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	* 5.00	140.00
Total.....				1,070.00

\* Per day.

*Statement of property rented by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year and the amount of rent paid therefor—Continued.*

## DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Post or station.	Kind of property.	Purpose for which used.	Monthly rate of rent.	Total amount for year.
Edinburg, Tex.....	Building and ground.	Quarters and storeroom for a detachment.	\$15.50	\$180.00
Santa Maria, Tex.....	do.....	do.....		150.00
Hebbronville, Tex.....	1 room.....	Office for quartermaster's agent.....	8.00	96.00
Laredo, Tex.....	do.....	Quarters for signal sergeant.....	12.00	144.00
San Antonio, Tex.....	do.....	do.....	12.00	144.00
	Do.....	do.....	12.00	144.00
	Do.....	do.....	12.00	144.00
	Do.....	Quarters for veterinary surgeon.....	12.00	144.00
	Do.....	Quarters for commissary sergeant.....	12.00	132.00
El Paso, Tex.....	do.....	Quarters for signal sergeant.....	12.00	30.00
	Do.....	Office, constructing quartermaster, Fort Bliss, Tex.	18.00	18.00
Total.....				1,326.00

## DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal.....	45 rooms.....	Offices for department headquarters.....	\$750.00	\$9,000.00
	4 stalls.....	Stabling for public animals, etc.....	47.00	564.00
	1 room.....	Quarters, signal sergeant.....	12.00	144.00
	Do.....	do.....	12.00	20.40
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	Office, purchasing commissary subsistence.	30.00	360.00
	Do.....	Office, inspector-general.....	30.00	90.00
San Diego, Cal.....	Building.....	Post hospital.....	75.00	900.00
	21 rooms.....	Officers' quarters.....	12.00	139.60
	17 rooms.....	do.....	12.00	545.60
	16 rooms.....	do.....	12.00	184.00
	14 rooms.....	do.....	12.00	307.20
	11 rooms.....	do.....	12.00	660.00
Total.....				12,914.80

## DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.

Albuquerque, N. Mex...	2 rooms.....	Offices for paymasters.....	\$25.00	\$475.00
Carthage, N. Mex.....	1 room.....	Quarters for signal sergeant.....	12.00	144.00
Cooleys, Ariz.....	do.....	do.....	12.00	144.00
Denver, Colo.....	46 rooms.....	Headquarters Department of the Colorado.	666.66	7,999.92
	Building.....	Stable, quartermaster's department.....	50.00	593.33
	3 rooms.....	Quarters, signal sergeants.....	12.00	412.40
Holbrook, Ariz.....	1 room.....	do.....	12.00	144.00
Fort Marcy, N. Mex.....	2 rooms.....	Offices for paymasters.....	20.00	86.67
	Do.....	Quarters for chief musician and regimental quartermaster sergeant.	18.00	60.00
	1 room.....	Quarters for sergeant-major.....	11.00	36.67
	Do.....	Quarters, principal musician.....	10.00	33.33
	Do.....	do.....	12.00	40.00
	Do.....	Quarters, commissary sergeant.....	10.00	46.33
Price, Utah.....	do.....	Lodgings for recruits.....	4.00	28.00
	Building.....	Quartermaster's warehouse.....	20.00	240.00
Taylor's Ranch, Utah...	1 room.....	Quarters for signal sergeant.....	10.00	120.00
Wilcox, Ariz.....	do.....	Lodgings for recruits.....		3.75
	2 rooms.....	Quarters for signal sergeants.....	12.00	152.20
	1 room.....	Storerooms for storage of property incidental to exchange of First and Seventh regiments of cavalry.		99.00
Total.....				10,858.60

## DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Portland, Oreg.....	6 rooms.....	Offices of chief paymaster and depot quartermaster.	\$77.00	\$924.00
Walla Walla, Wash.....	1 room.....	Office of paymaster.....	30.00	360.00
Wallace, Idaho.....	Grounds.....	Camp for United States troops.....		25.00
Kellogg, Idaho.....	do.....	do.....		4.67
Total.....				1,313.67

*Statement of property rented by the Quartermaster's Department during the fiscal year and the amount of rent paid therefor—Continued.*

## GENERAL DEPOTS OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post or station.	Kind of property.	Purpose for which used.	Monthly rate of rent.	Total amount for year.
New York depot .....	1 room .....	Quarters for hospital steward .....	\$14. 00	\$140. 00
	Building .....	Stable and carriage house for public animals, etc.	112. 50	1, 350. 00
Total .....				1, 490. 00
Philadelphia depot .....	14 rooms .....	Offices, storerooms, etc. ....	179. 17	2, 150. 04
	1 room .....	Office, attending surgeon .....	15. 00 } 18. 00 }	177. 00
Total .....				2, 327. 04
Washington depot .....	Ground .....	Stables and storehouses .....	150. 00	1, 800. 00
	Do .....	Offices, storerooms, etc., for subsistence department.	25. 00	250. 00
	Do .....	do .....	25. 00	250. 00
	1 room .....	Quarters for hospital steward .....	21. 00	252. 00
	Do .....	Quarters for signal sergeant .....	12. 00	144. 00
	Do .....	do .....	12. 00	84. 00
	Do .....	do .....	12. 00	144. 00
	Do .....	Quarters for hospital steward .....	12. 00	144. 00
	Do .....	do .....	12. 00	144. 00
	Do .....	Quarters for private hospital corps .....	12. 00	144. 00
	Do .....	do .....	12. 00	132. 80
	Do .....	Quarters for sergeant signal corps .....	12. 00	11. 20
	Do .....	do .....	12. 00	7. 20
	Do .....	do .....	12. 00	1. 20
		Office for military attaché, Paris, France .....		360. 00
		Office for military attaché, Berlin, Germany.		360. 00
		Office for military attaché, St. Petersburg, Russia.		336. 00
		Office for military attaché, London, England.		144. 00
		Office for military attaché, Rome, Italy .....		300. 00
		Office for military attaché, Vienna, Austria.		180. 00
		Office for military attaché, Madrid, Spain.		131. 84
		Office for military attaché, Tokyo, Japan .....		150. 00
		Office for military attaché, Brussels, Belgium.		144. 00
Total .....				5, 614. 24
St. Louis depot .....	Building .....	Storehouse, medical department .....	166. 67	2, 000. 04
San Francisco depot .....	do .....	Offices and storerooms, medical, subsistences, and quartermaster's departments.	833. 33	9, 999. 96
		Storehouse for quartermaster's supplies.	125. 00	1, 500. 00
		Storage of oils and turpentine, per gallon, \$0.004; per barrel, \$0.15.		831. 16
	1 room .....	Quarters for commissary sergeant .....	12. 00	62. 00
	Do .....	do .....	12. 00	18. 00
Total .....				12, 411. 12

## RECAPITULATION.

Department, etc.	Amount.
Department of the East .....	\$5, 659. 26
Department of the Missouri .....	21, 094. 02
Department of the Platte .....	8, 528. 00
Department of Dakota .....	1, 070. 00
Department of Texas .....	1, 326. 00
Department of California .....	12, 914. 80
Department of the Colorado .....	10, 858. 60
Department of the Columbia .....	1, 313. 67
New York depot .....	1, 490. 00
Philadelphia depot .....	2, 327. 04
Washington depot .....	5, 614. 24
St. Louis depot .....	2, 000. 04
San Francisco depot .....	12, 411. 12
Total .....	86, 606. 79

## RESERVATIONS.

The sale of land at northwest corner of Penn avenue and Garrison alley, Pittsburg, Pa., authorized by act of May 21, 1890 (Public, 125), was made at public auction November 8, 1894, to Charles McKnight, for \$215,000. This sum was received by the depot quartermaster, this city, and after payment of expenses of sale, amounting to \$440.55, the balance, \$214,559.45, was deposited by him in the Treasury to credit of miscellaneous receipts. The deed for the property was executed by the Secretary of War December 3, 1894.

The appropriation of \$16,500 made by act of June 27, 1890 (G. O. 69 of 1890), for purchase of land for target ranges at Fort McPherson, Ga., still remains unexpended, no definite site fulfilling needed requirements having as yet been determined upon.

Under terms of act approved July 8, 1886 (G. O. 52 of 1886), the grounds comprising Old Fort Brady, Mich., authorized to be sold, were duly platted, appraised, etc., and under public advertisement the buildings and old fencing located thereon were sold at auction October 25, 1893, for the sum of \$2,072.50.

Since October 24, 1893, 23 lots have been sold at public and private sale (at not less than appraised value), the total amount realized being \$22,670.31, which sum (less cost attending sales) has been deposited in the Treasury.

The unsold lots are in charge of the post quartermaster, Fort Brady, Mich., to whom application for purchase is made.

Under act approved March 1, 1890, the military reservation of Old Fort Bliss, Tex., was platted, appraised, and advertised to be sold March 5, 1894, but sale was postponed pending action upon certain bills then before Congress.

In act making appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the Government, approved August 18, 1894 (G. O. 43 of 1894), \$7,000 is granted for acquiring additional lands, not exceeding 190 acres, at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

The owner of the desired grounds not being willing to sell for the sum appropriated, measures are now being taken, through the Department of Justice, for securing same by condemnation proceedings.

In act making appropriation for support of the Army, approved May 6, 1894 (G. O. 32 of 1894), \$8,500 is appropriated for the purchase of land for a target range at Sacketts Harbor, near Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Under this act 805.91 acres at Stony Point, 16 miles from Madison Barracks, have, under direction of Secretary of War, been purchased within the appropriation, favorable opinion regarding title having been rendered by the Department of Justice.

Under act of March 3, 1885, the purchase of the Fort Brown, Tex., reservation has been consummated.

The Department of Justice having rendered opinion that complete title is vested in the United States, in obedience to instructions of the Assistant Secretary of War the \$160,000 granted by act referred to was paid April 26, 1895, by check of depot quartermaster, this city, drawn on the Treasurer, United States, to the order of James Stillman and Thomas Carson as administrators of the estate of Maria Josefa Cavazos, deceased.

The money was paid unconditionally and in full settlement of all claims of every description against the United States on account of this reservation.

Under act approved March 1, 1895 (Public, 91), the lands and buildings known as Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., were on April 10, 1895, relinquished to the State (G. O. 38 of 1895).

Under act approved July 31, 1894 (Public, 136), all right, title, and interest of the property known as Newport Barracks, Ky., was transferred January 1, 1895, to the city of Newport, Ky.

The General Orders affecting military reservation, etc., published during the fiscal year, are as follows:

General Orders, No. 33 of 1894 directs Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Davids Island, N. Y., be garrisoned by troops of the line by October 1, 1894, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Jefferson Barracks then to be taken up as a military post of the Department of the Missouri and Columbus Barracks and Davids Island as military posts of the Department of the East.

General Orders, No. 34 of 1894 discontinues the ordnance depots at Fort Snelling, Minn., Omaha, Nebr., and Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and transfers the buildings to the Quartermaster's Department.

General Orders, No. 45 of 1894 announces the abandonment of the following posts under usual orders, etc.: Fort Marcy, N. Mex.; Fort Bowie, Ariz.; Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Fort Sully, S. Dak.; Fort Supply, Okla.; Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Newport Barracks, Ky.; Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; and the following are announced as subposts: San Carlos, Ariz., to Fort Grant; Fort Wood, N. Y., to Fort Columbus; Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., to Fort Douglas.

General Orders, No. 63 of 1894 announces transfer of the following reservations to the Interior Department:

The reservation on the west side of Narrows of Puget Sound at south side entrance of Gig Harbor declared by Executive order of February 22, 1866, containing 582.1 acres.

The reservation on the west side of Narrows of Puget Sound declared by Executive order of same date, containing 637.4 acres.

The reservation on west side of Narrows of Puget Sound south of Point Evans declared by same Executive order, containing 635 acres.

The reservation on the north side of Gig Harbor at Narrows of Puget Sound declared by Executive order of June 9, 1868, containing 539.33 acres.

The military reservation of Fort Sully, S. Dak., containing 25,984 acres.

The military reservation of Fort Bowie, Ariz., containing 23,040 acres.

The military reservation of Fort McKinney, Wyo., containing 24,960 acres.

The military reservation of Fort Sidney, Nebr., containing 620 acres. Also the wood and timber reservation 28 miles distant from the post, containing 3,195 acres.

The military reservation of Fort Supply, Okla., containing 40,320 acres.

General Orders, No. 10 of 1895 publishes Army appropriation act approved February 12, 1895:

\* \* \* That upon the transfer and conveyance to the United States of a good and sufficient title to not less than one thousand acres of land without cost to the United States, situated at or near the city of Spokane, in the county of Spokane, in the State of Washington, and on or near a railroad, and constituting an eligible and suitable site for an army post, if approved and accepted by the Secretary of War for that purpose, then and thereupon the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to establish and locate on said land a United States Army post of such character and capacity as the Secretary of War shall direct and approve,

General Orders, No. 13 of 1895 publishes sundry civil act approved March 2, 1895:

\* \* \* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, within his discretion, to establish a military post at such point on Puget Sound as shall in his judgment best subserve the public interests: *Provided*, That 640 acres of land suitable for the purpose shall be donated free of cost to the United States, or such greater quantity of land as in the opinion of the Secretary of War shall be necessary for that purpose: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, within his discretion, to establish a military post at or near the city of Bismarck, N. Dak., in place of the present post of Fort Yates, to be abandoned, as in his judgment shall best subserve the public interests: *Provided*, That a sufficient quantity of land, not less than 640 acres, as in the opinion of the Secretary of War will be suitable for the purpose shall be donated free of cost to the United States. Said post to be established only after a thorough official examination of all the sites that may be offered to the United States for the purpose above mentioned, such examination to be made by a board of three army officers, to be selected by the Secretary of War outside of the military district in which such post is to be established; and said board shall report its findings in all matters to the Secretary of War for his action.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized, on the application of the governor of Michigan, to turn over to the State of Michigan, for use as a State park, and for no other purpose, the military reservation and buildings and the lands of the national park on Mackinac Island, Michigan: *Provided*, That whenever the State ceases to use the land for the purpose aforesaid it shall revert to the United States.

That the Secretary of War, at the request of the governor of the State of Wyoming, is hereby authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to select and set apart one hundred and sixty acres of land that may no longer be required for military purposes, in the Fort D. A. Russell Military Reservation, in the said State, for the use of the said State for agricultural fair and industrial exposition grounds, and for other public purposes. That the lands so set apart are hereby granted to the State of Wyoming: *Provided*, That the entry and selection of lands under the provisions of this act shall be construed as being in part satisfaction of the grant of lands to the State of Wyoming for charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions under the provisions of section eleven of the act of Congress of July tenth, anno Domini eight-hundred and ninety. \* \* \*

The military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., including all the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, is hereby transferred from the Department of War to the Department of Justice, to be known as the United States Penitentiary, and to be used for the confinement of persons convicted in the United States courts of crimes against the United States and sentenced to imprisonment in a penitentiary, or convicted by courts-martial of offenses now punishable by confinement in a penitentiary and sentenced to terms of imprisonment of more than one year.

General Orders, No. 19 of 1895 publishes the following:

Transfer by the President, December 3, 1894, of the "lands embraced in fractional section 2, township 47 north, range 1 west, Michigan meridian, which was reserved from sale for the use of Fort Brady, Mich., by Executive order of September 2, 1847."

Boundaries of certain tracts of lands situated near or adjacent to the Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, reservation recently purchased by the United States for fortification purposes, all being "placed in the custody and under the supervision of the commanding officer of the post of Fort Wadsworth, N. Y."

Transfer by President December 7, 1894, to Interior Department of Depot McKinney, Wyo., military reservation.

Transfer by President January 19, 1895, to Interior Department, of the military timber reservation known as Council Grove, theretofore set apart for use of Fort Reno, Okla.

Action of President of February 3, 1895, reserving from sale certain lands for a rifle range, etc., in connection with the post of Fort Brady, Mich.

Said lands are located near Rexford Station, on the line of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad in Chippewa County, Mich., 27 miles west from Sault Ste. Marie, all being in the Marquette, Mich., land district.

Action of President of February 13, 1895, transferring the military reservation of Fort Stevenson, N. Dak., to Interior Department.

Action of President of February 16, 1895, transferring the military reservation of Fort Lewis, Colo., to Interior Department.

Action of President of February 18, 1895, reserving and setting apart for exclusive use of the military prison certain lands of the Fort Leavenworth, Kans., reservation.

General Orders, No. 38 of 1895 publishes act of March 1, 1895, for transfer of Mount Vernon Barracks to State of Alabama.

General Orders, No. 40 of 1895 publishes President's order of April 1, 1895, transferring the military reservation of Fort Townsend, Wash., to Interior Department.

Also President's order of June 15, 1895, transferring the military reservation of Fort Marcy, N. Mex., to the Interior Department.

Custodians are employed and paid by the Quartermaster's Department in caring for the following reservations: Old Fort Bliss, Tex., A. G. Mallory, \$60 per month; Fort Marcy, N. Mex., J. L. Johnson, \$60 per month.

At Monterey, Cal., Francis Doud has been custodian for several years without pay.

Statements A and B are appended.

Very respectfully,

C. P. MILLER,

*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.*

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL UNITED STATES ARMY,

*Washington, D. C.*

A.—List of military reservations turned over by the War Department to the Interior Department, or otherwise disposed of by the War Department, from 1858 to June 30, 1895, with date of relinquishment, authority therefor, etc.

Name of post.	Date of relinquishment.	Authority for relinquishment.	Remarks.
Abercrombie, Fort, Dak .....	Mar. 25, 1871	Act Feb. 24, 1871 .....	Portion east of the Red River of the North. G. O. 19, A. G. O., 1871.
Do.....	July 14, 1880	Act June 10, 1880.....	Reservation abolished. G. O. 55, A. G. O., 1880.
Do.....	.....	Act July 15, 1882.....	Reservation abolished. G. O. 85, A. G. O., 1882.
Abraham Lincoln, Fort, N. Dak.	Oct. 15, 1891	Act July 5, 1884.....	15,040 acres, also Sibleys Island, containing 13,696 acres. G. O. 84, A. G. O., 1891.
Arbuckle, Fort, Ind. T.....	July 9, 1870	Indian treaty of Apr. 28, 1866.	
Assiniboine, Fort, Mont....	Oct. 22, 1891	Act July 5, 1884.....	Hay reservation, coal reservation, and part of post reservation. Area not stated. G. O. 85, A. G. O., 1891.
Atkinson, Fort, Iowa.....	.....	Act June 7, 1860 .....	12 Stat. 28.
Austin, Tex .....	.....	Act Mar. 5, 1888.....	Arsenal block. For educational purposes only. G. O. 30, A. G. O., 1888.
Baton Rouge Barracks, La..	Aug. 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884.....	44.17 acres. G. O. 102, A. G. O., 1884.
Do.....	.....	Act June 12, 1886.....	By Secretary Interior to State University. G. O. 55, A. G. O., 1886.
Bennett, Fort, S. Dak .....	.....	Order of Secretary of War of Oct. 3, 1891, G. O. 79, A. G. O., 1891.	On Indian reservation. No formal reservation.



## A.—List of military reservations turned over by the War Department to the Interior Department, etc.—Continued.

Name of post.	Date of relinquishment.	Authority for relinquishment.	Remarks.
Benton, Fort, Mont .....	Jan. 5, 1883	Act Aug. 4, 1882 .....	G. O. 110, A. G. O., 1882.
Bidwell, Fort, Cal.....	Feb. 13, 1885	Act July 5, 1884.....	Portion 123.26 acres. G. O. 16, A. G. O., 1885.
Do.....	Nov. 19, 1890	do .....	Remainder, 3,090 acres. G. O. 135, A. G. O., 1890.
Bois Blanc Island .....	July 22, 1884	do .....	9,199.43 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Boise, Fort, Idaho .....	Sept. 19, 1874	do .....	Wood and sawmill reservation. Not formally reserved.
Do.....	Apr. 19, 1884	Act Feb. 14, 1853. Sec. 9, 10 Stat., 159. Act July 5, 1884.	Hay reservation in excess of 640 acres.
Bowie, Fort, Ariz.....	Nov. 14, 1894	Act July 5, 1884.	23,040 acres. G. O. 63, 1894.
Bragg, Fort, Cal.....	.....	Act July 27, 1868.....	On Mendocino Indian Reservation. G. O. 74, A. G. O., 1878.
Brady, Fort, Mich.....	Jan. 21, 1878	Act Mar. 1, 1869.....	Not to exceed 1 acre to Baptist Missionary Society. G. O. 25, A. G. O., 1869.
Do.....	.....	Act Mar. 3, 1875.....	Grants 1.26 acres for school purposes. G. O. 41, A. G. O., 1875.
Do.....	Dec. 3, 1894	Act July 5, 1884.....	The lands embraced in fractional sec. 2, T. 47 N., R. 1 W., Michigan meridian, which was reserved from sale for the use of Fort Brady, Mich., by Executive order of Sept. 2, 1847, 3½ acres. G. O. 19, 1895.
Bridger, Fort, Wyo.....	Mar. 25, 1871	Act Feb. 24, 1871.....	Portion 496 square miles. G. O. 19, A. G. O., 1871.
Do.....	Feb. 15, 1872	do .....	Modifies G. O. 19, A. G. O., 1871.
Do.....	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884.....	Coal reservation, 99.17 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Do.....	Oct. 14, 1890	do .....	10,240 acres. G. O. 123, A. G. O., 1890.
Brooke, Fort, Fla.....	Jan. 4, 1883	Act Aug. 18, 1856.....	148.11 acres. 11 Stat., p. 87.
Buford, Fort, N. Dak.....	July 30, 1891	Act July 5, 1884.....	Portion. Area not stated. G. O. 68, A. G. O., 1891.
Butler, Fort, N. Mex.....	July 22, 1884	do .....	76,800 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Cady, Camp, Cal.....	do .....	do .....	1,562 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Cameron, Fort, Utah .....	July 2, 1885	do .....	23,378 acres. War Dept. circular, July 9, 1885.
Cantonment, Ind. T.....	Sept. 7, 1882	Act July 31, 1882.....	For Indian schools.
Carlin (near), Nev.....	Mar. 20, 1888	Act July 5, 1884.....	920 acres. War Dept. circular, Mar. 26, 1888.
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.....	Dec. 22, 1879	Order of Secretary of War, Aug. 22, 1879.	About 30 acres. For Indian school purposes until required for military purposes.
Cascades, Fort, Wash.....	Feb. 2, 1867	.....	Private claim.
Churchill, Fort, Nev.....	June 15, 1871	.....	No formal reservation.
Collins, Fort, Dak.....	July 16, 1872	Act May 15, 1872.....	G. O. 35, A. G. O., 1872.
Colville, Fort, Wash.....	Feb. 26, '87	Act July 5, 1884.....	1,070 acres. War Dept. circular, Mar. 1, 1887.
Covington, Fort, Md.....	Jan. —, 1869	Act June 25, 1868.....	G. O. 39, A. G. O., 1868.
Cœur d'Alene, Fort, Idaho..	Apr. 27, 1886	Act July 5, 1884.....	Winter pasturage, 640 acres. War Dept. circular, May 3, 1886.
Council Grove, Okla.....	Jan. 19, 1895	do .....	Military timber reserve for Fort Reno, Okla., 5,760 acres. G. O. 19, 1895.
Craig, Fort, N. Mex.....	Mar. 3, 1885	do .....	24,895 acres. G. O. 21, A. G. O., 1885.
Crawford, Fort, Iowa.....	.....	Act July 1, 1864.....	.....
Crawford, Fort, Colo.....	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884.....	Portion. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Do.....	Dec. 30, 1890	do .....	Remainder, 5,472 acres. G. O. 148, A. G. O., 1890.
Crawford, Fort, Wis.....	.....	Act Mar. 3, 1862.....	.....
Crittenden, Fort, Utah.....	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884.....	94,550 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Crittenden, Camp, Ariz.....	do .....	do .....	3,278.08 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Crook, Fort, Cal.....	.....	Act Feb. 15, 1881.....	Act restores to public domain. G. O. 25, A. G. O., 1881.
Cummings, Fort, N. Mex....	Oct. 20, 1891	Act July 5, 1884.....	23,040 acres. G. O. 85, A. G. O., 1891.
D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo.....	.....	Act, Mar. 2, 1895.....	160 acres, State of Wyo. G. O. 13, 1895.
Dakota, Fort, Dak.....	.....	Act July 14, 1870.....	.....
Dallas, Fort, Oreg.....	Mar. 28, 1877	Act Mar. 3, 1877.....	G. O. 24, 1877.
Date Creek, Camp, Oreg.....	Dec. 7, 1874	Act June 22, 1874.....	G. O. 88, A. G. O., 1874.
Dodge, Fort, Kans.....	Jan. 12, 1885	Act July 5, 1884.....	12,000 acres. G. O. 6, A. G. O., 1885.

*A.—List of military reservations turned over by the War Department to the Interior Department, etc.—Continued.*

Name of post.	Date of relinquishment.	Authority for relinquishment.	Remarks.
Douglas, Fort, Utah.....	.....	Act May 16, 1874.....	Not to exceed 20 acres for a public cemetery. G. O. 47, A. G. O., 1874.
Do.....	Apr. 17, 1885	Act Jan. 21, 1885 (23 Stat., 284).	Portion (151.81 acres) private claim. G. O. 35, A. G. O., 1885.
Drum Barracks, Cal.....	.....	Act Feb. 25, 1873.....	To be reconveyed to Banning and Wilson.
Ellis, Fort, Mont.....	July 26, 1886	Act July 5, 1884.....	32,116.10 acres. War Dept. circular, July 29, 1886.
Elliott, Fort, Tex.....	Oct. 14, 1890	....do.....	2,560 acres. G. O. 123, A. G. O., 1890.
El Paso, Tex.....	Apr. 6, 1894	Act Mar. 3, 1895.....	Old cemetery site, 153,400 square feet. Transferred to city of El Paso for park or other public purposes.
Fayette, Fort, Pa.....	.....	Act May 21, 1890.....	Public, No. 125. See Pittsburg.
Fetterman, Fort, Wyo.....	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884.....	45,085.56 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Fred Steele, Fort, Wyo.....	Aug. 9, 1886	....do.....	24,833.29 acres. Except cemetery site. War Department circular, Aug. 12, 1886.
Galveston, Tex.....	.....	Act July 15, 1870.....	Lands donated to city. G. O. 100, A. G. O., 1870.
Gaston, Fort, Cal.....	Feb. 11, 1892	Act July 31, 1882 (22 Stat., 181).	451.5 acres. No general order. Letter of Secretary of War of Feb. 11, 1892. See G. O. 14, A. G. O., 1892.
Gibson, Fort, Ind. T.....	Feb. 7, 1891	Act July 5, 1884.....	5,541 acres. National cemetery excepted. G. O. 15, A. G. O., 1891.
Goodwin, Camp, Ariz.....	July 22, 1884	....do.....	5,760 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Grant (old), Camp, Ariz.....	....do.....	....do.....	2,031.70 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Green, Fort, R. I.....	.....	Act Feb. 23, 1887.....	To city of Newport as a public park. G. O. 25, A. G. O., 1887.
Gratiot, Fort, Mich.....	Nov. 9, 1880	Act July 20, 1868.....	Portion. G. O. 60, A. G. O., 1868.
Do.....	.....	Act Mar. 18, 1870.	20.9 acres. G. O. 49, A. G. O., 1870.
Do.....	.....	Amends act July 20, 1868.	.....
Do.....	.....	Act Mar. 3, 1873.....	Cemetery grounds. G. O. 45, A. G. O., 1873.
Do.....	.....	Act June 16, 1880.....	Remainder. G. O. 55, A. G. O., 1880.
Greenwood Island, Miss.....	Dec. 26, 1890	Act July 5, 1884.....	100 acres. G. O. 147, A. G. O., 1890.
Hall, Fort, Idaho.....	Apr. 26, 1883	Act July 31, 1882.....	For Indian schools.
Halleck, Fort, Nev.....	Oct. 11, 1886	Act July 5, 1884.....	10,900.93 acres. War Department circular, Oct. 28, 1886.
Hamer, Fort, Fla.....	Feb. 26, 1876	Act Aug. 18, 1856.....	.....
Hancock Barracks, Me.....	.....	Act Mar. 14, 1872.....	Sale authorized.
Harker, Fort, Kans.....	July 12, 1880	Act June 15, 1880.....	G. O. 55, A. G. O., 1880.
Hartsuff, Fort, Nebr.....	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884.....	3,251.41 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Hays, Fort, Kans.....	May 13, 1886	Act June 11, 1884.....	Portion, not to exceed 165 acres. G. O. 53, A. G. O., 1884.
Do.....	Nov. 2, 1889	Act July 5, 1884.....	Remainder, 7,600 acres. G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1889.
Hoskins, Fort, Oreg.....	Feb. 16, 1891	.....	No formal reservation.
Hot Springs, Ark.....	Aug. 27, 1890	Act July 5, 1884.....	All of square or block 94. G. O. 96, A. G. O., 1890.
Houston, Fort, Tex.....	.....	Act June 23, 1874.....	Donated to Fisk University for educational purposes. G. O. 86, A. G. O., 1874.
Howard, Fort, Wis.....	.....	Act Mar. 3, 1863.....	Portion.
Do.....	.....	Act July 4, 1866.....	Remainder.
Hualpai, Fort, Ariz.....	Apr. 22, 1874	.....	No formal reservation.
Humboldt, Fort, Cal.....	Apr. 6, 1870	.....	Do.
Independence, Camp, Cal.....	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884.....	5,210.38 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Jesup, Fort, La.....	Mar. 25, 1871	Act Feb. 24, 1871.....	G. O. 19, A. G. O., 1871.
Jones, Fort, Cal.....	May 27, 1870	.....	No formal reservation.
Jupiter, Fort, Fla.....	Mar. 16, 1880	Act Aug. 18, 1856 (11 Stat., 87).	9,088.38 acres. Except light-house lot.
Kearney, Fort (old), Iowa.....	.....	Act Apr. 15, 1874.....	.....
Kearney, Fort, Nebr.....	Dec. 2, 1876	Act July 21, 1876.....	G. O. 111, A. G. O., 1876.
Keogh, Fort, Mont.....	.....	Act July 30, 1890 (Public, 218).	Portion east of Tongue River.
Key Biscaine, Fla.....	July 9, 1870	Act Aug. 18, 1856.....	.....
Klamath, Fort, Oreg.....	May 4, 1886	Act July 5, 1884.....	3,335.68 acres. War Department circular, May 6, 1886.

*A.—List of military reservations turned over by the War Department to the Interior Department, etc.—Continued.*

Name of post.	Date of relinquishment.	Authority for relinquishment.	Remarks.
Lane, Fort, Oreg.....	Mar. 25, 1871	Act Feb. 24, 1871.....	G. O. 19, A. G. O., 1871.
Lapwai, Fort, Idaho.....	June 5, 1882	Act July 31, 1882.....	Post reserve for Indian schools.
Do.....	May 7, 1884	Act Feb. 14, 1853 (10 Stat., 159).	Hay reservation in excess of 640 acres.
Laramie, Fort, Wyo.....		Act Aug. 14, 1876.....	Restores a portion to public domain. G. O. 90, A. G. O., 1876.
Do.....	June 9, 1890	Act July 5, 1884.....	G. O. 60, A. G. O., 1890.
Larned, Fort, Kans.....	Mar. 26, 1883	Act Aug. 4, 1882.....	G. O. 110, A. G. O., 1882.
Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.....	Dec. 23, 1868	Act July 2, 1868.....	Sale of 20 acres in southeast corner to Leavenworth Coal Co.
Do.....		Act Feb. 9, 1871.....	Sale of 128.82 to Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association. G. O. 14, A. G. O., 1871.
Do.....		Act Mar. 2, 1889.....	Lease of 9.75 acres to Leavenworth Water Co. while lands are used as a military site. G. O. 89, A. G. O., 1889.
Leavenworth Prison, Kans..	Mar. 2, 1895	Act Mar. 2, 1895.....	Buildings and grounds transferred to Department of Justice. For reservation limits see G. O. 19, 1895.
Lewis, Fort, Colo.....	Nov. 12, 1891	Act July 31, 1882 (22 Stat., 181).	30,336 acres. G. O. 89, A. G. O., 1891.
Do.....	Feb. 16, 1895	Act July 5, 1894.....	G. O. 19, 1895.
Little Rock Barracks, Ark...	Oct. 14, 1890	Act July 5, 1884.....	36.01 acres. G. O. 123, A. G. O., 1890. Act Apr. 23, 1892, transfers to city of Little Rock.
Logan, Fort, Mont.....	June 4, 1881	Act May 8, 1880.....	Sale at auction. G. O. 38, A. G. O., 1880.
Louisiana, State of *.....	Sept. 23, 1886	Act July 5, 1880.....	6,170.79 acres. War Department circular, Sept. 28, 1886.
Lowell, Fort, Ariz.....	Mar. 5, 1891	Act July 5, 1884.....	Area not stated. G. O. 24, A. G. O., 1891.
Lyon, Fort (old), Colo.....	July 22, 1884	do.....	38,000 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Lyon, Fort, Colo.....	Dec. 2, 1889	do.....	5,874 acres. G. O. 9, A. G. O., 1890.
Mackinac, Fort, Mich.....		Act Mar. 1, 1879.....	Portion to Wendell, Van Allen & Bailey. G. O. 19, 1879.
Mackinac, Fort, Mich., and National Park.		Act Mar. 2, 1895.....	Reservation 103.41 acres. Park 821 acres; transferred State of Michigan. G. O. 13, 1895.
Marcy, Fort, N. Mex.....	June 28, 1895	Act July 5, 1884.....	17 acres, 3,425 square yards, 2,656 square feet. G. O. 40, 1895.
McDermitt, Fort, Nev.....	Dec. 1, 1886	do.....	Hay reservation, 6,400 acres. War Department circular, Dec. 3, 1886.
Do.....	July 24, 1889	do.....	Post reserve, 3,974.40 acres. G. O. 67, A. G. O., 1889.
McGarry, Camp, Nev.....	Mar. 25, 1871	Act Feb. 24, 1871.....	G. O. 19, A. G. O., 1871.
McDowell, Fort, Ariz.....	Oct. 1, 1890	Act July 31, 1882 (22 Stat., 181).	Post, buildings, etc., for Indian school purposes until required for military purposes. G. O. 115, A. G. O., 1890.
Do.....	Mar. 2, 1891	Act July 5, 1884.....	Containing 25,628 acres. G. O. 22, A. G. O., 1891.
McHenry, Fort, Md.....		Act June 19, 1878.....	Site for a dry dock to Baltimore Dry Dock Co. G. O. 44, A. G. O., 1878.
McKinney, Fort, Wyo.....	Jan. 16, 1889	Act July 5, 1884.....	Portion, estimated, 640 acres. G. O. 5, A. G. O., 1889.
Do.....	Nov. 14, 1894	do.....	Military reserve, 24,960 acres. G. O. 63, 1894.
McKinney Depot, Wyo.....	Dec. 7, 1894	do.....	Camp and grazing reserve, 640 acres. G. O. 19, 1895.
McPherson, Fort, Nebr.....	Jan. 5, 1887	do.....	19,500 acres. All except national cemetery tract. War Department circular, Jan. 10, 1887.
McRae, Fort, N. Mex.....	July 22, 1884	do.....	2,560 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Mackinac, Fort, Mich.....		Act Mar. 1, 1879.....	Portion to Messrs. Wendell, Van Allen & Bailey. G. O. 19, A. G. O., 1879.
Maginnis, Fort, Mont.....	Aug. 14, 1890	Act July 5, 1884.....	31,059.21 acres. G. O. 91, A. G. O., 1890.
Mason, Fort (Point San Jose), Cal.		Act July 1, 1870.....	Portion to the city and county of San Francisco, Cal. G. O. 87, A. G. O., 1870.

\* Ten reservations on the Gulf coast, as follows: One near the eastern mouth of Bayou Lafourche one near western mouth of Bayou Lafourche; one on Bayou Plat; one near western entrance to Caminada Bay; one near the pass at the eastern end of Grand Terre Island; one near the mouth of Quatre Bayou Pass; one at Bastian Bay; three near Bastian Bay.

## A.—List of military reservations turned over by the War Department to the Interior Department, etc.—Continued.

Name of post.	Date of relinquishment.	Authority for relinquishment.	Remarks.
Missouri River, island in, Mo.	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884.	G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Mojave, Fort, Ariz.	Sept. 29, 1890	Act July 31, 1882 (22 Stat., 181).	14,697 acres. Indian school purposes until required for military occupation. G. O. 111, A. G. O., 1890.
Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.	Mar. 2, 1893	Letter of Secretary of War of Mar. 2, 1893.	All that portion south of Cedar Creek.
Do.	Apr. 10, 1895	Act Mar. 1, 1895.	To State of Alabama for public purposes. G. O. 38, 1895.
Narrows of Puget Sound, Wash.	Nov. 14, 1894	Act July 5, 1884.	582.1 acres on west side of Narrows at south side of entrance of Gig Harbor. G. O. 63, 1894.
Do.	do	do	637.4 acres on west side of Narrows. G. O. 63, 1894.
Do.	do	do	635 acres on west side of Narrows south of Point Evans. G. O. 63, 1894.
Do.	do	do	559.33 acres on north side of Gig Harbor. G. O. 63, 1894.
Newport Barracks, Ky.	Jan. 1, 1895	Act July 31, 1895.	To city of Newport for park purposes.
Oglethorpe Barracks, Ga.	Apr. 7, 1884	Act Apr. 7, 1882.	G. O. 46, A. G. O., 1882.
Oklahoma, Okla.	Oct. 4, 1892	Act July 5, 1884.	160 acres. G. O. 69, A. G. O., 1892.
Pagosa Springs (old Fort Lewis, Colo.).	July 22, 1884	do	21,838.08 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Pikes Peak, Colo.	Jan. 16, 1889	do	8,192 acres. G. O. No. 5 of 1889.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Nov. 8, 1894	Act of May 21, 1890.	Certain land corner Penn ave. and Garrison alley; sold to Charles McKnight.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.		Act June 8, 1872.	25 acres to the New York and Canada R. R. Co. G. O. 66, A. G. O., 1872.
Do.		Act June 30, 1879.	2 acres, etc., to R. R. Co. G. O. 70, A. G. O., 1879.
Point Roberts, Wash.	Sept. 23, 1890	Act July 5, 1884.	1,472 acres. G. O. 107, A. G. O., 1890.
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.		Act May 9, 1876.	Portion to city of San Francisco. G. O. 44, A. G. O., 1876.
Randall, Fort, Dak.		Act May 18, 1874.	Portion. G. O. 47, A. G. O., 1874.
Do.	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884.	Portion (24,503.53 acres north of Missouri River) not already transferred under act of May 18, 1874. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Do.		Act Oct. 1, 1890 (Public, 343).	Portion open to settlers.
Fort Randall.	Oct. 20, 1893	Act July 5, 1884.	Remainder, 92,160 acres, G. O. 84, 1893.
Ransom, Fort, N. Dak.	July 14, 1880	Act June 10, 1880.	G. O. 55, A. G. O., 1880.
Reading, Fort, Cal.		Act Feb. 15, 1881.	Restored to public domain. G. O. 25, A. G. O., 1881.
Reno, Fort, Okla.			See Council Grove.
Reynolds, Fort, Colo.	July 18, 1874	Act June 19, 1874.	G. O. 88, A. G. O., 1874.
Rice, Fort, S. Dak.	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884.	Estimated at 102,400 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Ridgely, Fort, Minn.		Act July 1, 1870.	G. O. 87, A. G. O., 1870.
Riley, Fort, Kans.		Joint resolution of Mar. 2, 1867.	Reduces area, etc. G. O. 29, A. G. O., 1867.
Ripley, Fort, Minn.		Act Feb. 28, 1873	Portion. G. O. 28, A. G. O., 1873.
Do.	July 2, 1880	Act Apr. 1, 1880	Restored to public domain. G. O. 22, A. G. O., 1880.
Rush Lake Valley, Utah.	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884	5,131.47 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Sabine, Fort, La.	Mar. 25, 1871	Act Feb. 24, 1871	G. O. 19, A. G. O., 1871.
St. Augustine, Fla.	Oct. 15, 1883	Act Aug. 18, 1856 (11 Stat., 88).	0.1619 and 0.12786 acre. Hospital lot and blacksmith's shop lot.
Do.	Mar. 18, 1886	Act July 5, 1884	Old powder-house lot or government's garden lot, 10.29 acres.
Do.	Nov. 18, 1886	do	Dragon barracks lot, 1.15 acres. War Department circular, Nov. 20, 1886.
St. Marks, Fla.	Oct. 27, 1892	Act July 5, 1884	50 acres. G. O. 74, A. G. O., 1892.
Sanders, Fort, Wyo.		Act June 9, 1874	Reduces area. G. O. 60, A. G. O., 1874.
Do.	Aug. 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884	19,342 acres. G. O. 102, A. G. O., 1884.
Sedgwick, Fort, Colo. and Nebr.	July 22, 1884	do	40,960 acres. G. O. 80, 1884.
Selden, Fort, N. Mex.	Apr. 9, 1890	Act July 31, 1882 (22 Stat., 181).	G. O. 44, A. G. O., 1890.
Do.	Mar. 30, 1892	Act July 5, 1884	9,613.7381 acres. G. O. 26, A. G. O., 1892.
Seward, Fort, Dak.	July 14, 1880	Act June 10, 1880	G. O. 55, A. G. O., 1880.

## A.—List of military reservations turned over by the War Department to the Interior Department, etc.—Continued.

Name of post.	Date of relinquishment.	Authority for relinquishment.	Remarks.
Shaw, Fort, Mont. ....	Apr. 30, 1892	Act July 31, 1882 (22 Stat., 181).	29,843 acres. G. O. 30, A. G. O., 1892.
Sheridan, Camp, Nebr. ....	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884. ....	18,225 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Sidney, Ford, Nebr. ....	Nov. 14, 1894	Act July 5, 1894. ....	620 acres military reserve: 20 acres on NE. corner donated by act of June 10, 1892, to city of Sidney, Nebr., for cemetery purposes. G. O. 63, 1894.
Smith, Fort, Ark. ....	Mar. 21, 1871	Act Feb. 24, 1871. ....	3,195 acres wood and timber reserve. G. O. 63, 1894.
Sisseton, Fort, Dak. ....	Apr. 22, 1889	Act July 5, 1884. ....	G. O. 19, A. G. O., 1871.
Snelling, Fort, Minn. ....	Dec. 23, 1873	Act May 7, 1870. ....	81,920 acres. War Department circular, May 1, 1889.
Soldiers, Key, Fla. ....	July 9, 1870	Act Aug. 18, 1856. ....	Reduced to 1,531.21 acres. G. O. 66, A. G. O., 1870.
Stambaugh, Camp, Wyo. ....	May 3, 1881	.....	No formal reservation.
Stanton, Fort, N. Mex. ....	Aug. 7, 1872	Act May 21, 1872. ....	Reduces reservation. G. O. 35, A. G. O., 1872.
Steilacoom, Fort, Wash. ....	.....	Act Apr. 15, 1874. ....	Donates portion to Washington for use of insane asylum. G. O. 32, A. G. O., 1874.
Do. ....	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884. ....	289 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Stevenson, Fort, Dak. ....	Feb. 13, 1895	.....do.....	G. O. 19, 1895.
Sullivan, Fort, Me. ....	July 22, 1884	.....do.....	12.5 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Sumner, Fort, N. Mex. ....	Mar. 25, 1871	Act Feb. 24, 1871. ....	Except national cemetery. G. O. 19, A. G. O., 1871.
Sulphur Creek, Wyo. ....	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884. ....	Coal reservation. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Sully, Fort, S. Dak. ....	Nov. 14, 1894	.....do.....	25,984 acres. G. O. 63, 1894.
Supply, Fort, Okla. ....	.....do.....	.....do.....	40,320 acres. G. O. 63, 1894.
Thornburg, Fort, Utah. ....	Nov. 14, 1884	.....do.....	21,851 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Thomas, Fort, Ariz. ....	Dec. 2, 1892	.....do.....	10,487 acres. G. O. 81, A. G. O., 1892.
Three Forks, Owyhee, Camp, Idaho. ....	July 22, 1884	.....do.....	4,800 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Totten, Fort, Dak. ....	Oct. 1, 1890	Act July 31, 1882 (22 Stat., 181).	Post, buildings, etc., for Indian school purposes until required for military purposes. G. O. 115, A. G. O., 1890.
Townsend, Fort, Wash. ....	June 28, 1895	Act July 5, 1884. ....	615.10 acres. G. O. 40, 1895.
Union, Fort, N. Mex. ....	Apr. 1, 1894	Sec. of War, Feb. 16, 1894.	Private property. Buildings and grounds totally abandoned by U. S.
Uncompahgre, Cantonment, Colorado. ....	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884. ....	Portion 4,000 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Verde, Fort, Ariz. ....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Garden tract, 3,000 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Do. ....	Oct. 14, 1890	.....do.....	9,293.79 acres. G. O. 123, A. G. O., 1890.
Wallace, Fort, Kans. ....	July 22, 1884	.....do.....	8,926.09 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Walla Walla, Fort, Wash. ....	Oct. 26, 1875	Act Apr. 29, 1872. ....	Portion of hay reserve. G. O. 35, A. G. O., 1872.
Do. ....	.....do.....	Act June 8, 1872. ....	Timber reserve. G. O. 66, A. G. O., 1872.
Do. ....	May 3, 1880	.....do.....	Remainder of hay reserve.
Do. ....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Portion of post reservation.
Wallen, Camp, Ariz. ....	Apr. 22, 1874	.....do.....	No formal reservation.
Washita, Fort, Ind. T. ....	July 1, 1870	.....do.....	Do.
Waterford, Pa. ....	.....do.....	Act Mar. 4, 1868. ....	G. O. 19, A. G. O., 1871.
Wayne, Fort, Ark. ....	Mar. 26, 1871	Act Feb. 24, 1871. ....	Portion. G. O. 88, A. G. O., 1874.
Whipple Barracks, Ariz. ....	Oct. 21, 1875	Act June 22, 1874. ....	Timber reserve, 720 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Do. ....	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884. ....	40,960 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
White River, Camp, on Colorado. ....	.....do.....	.....do.....	148.35 acres. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Wilkins, Fort, Mich. ....	.....do.....	.....do.....	No formal reservation.
Willow Grove, Camp, Ariz. ....	Apr. 22, 1874	.....do.....	To be reconveyed to Banning and Wilson. G. O. 45, A. G. O., 1875.
Wilmington Depot, Cal. ....	.....do.....	Act Feb. 25, 1873. ....	Portion. G. O. 88, A. G. O., 1874.
Yuma, Fort, Ariz. ....	Dec. 7, 1874	Act June 22, 1874. ....	Indian school purposes.
Yuma, Fort, Ariz. and Cal. ....	Jan. 9, 1884	.....do.....	Inoperative. G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1884.
Do. ....	July 22, 1884	Act July 5, 1884. ....	G. O. 19, A. G. O., 1871.
Zarah, Fort, Kans. ....	Mar. 25, 1871	Act Feb. 24, 1871. ....	

**B.—Military reservations, showing location, size, how occupied, etc., on June 30, 1895.**

*Adams, Fort, R. I.*—Latitude,  $41^{\circ} 28'$ ; longitude,  $71^{\circ} 22'$ . On Brentons Point, 3 miles from Newport, which is the post-office, railroad, and telegraph station, and from which the post is reached by boat or road. Contains  $138\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 16 officers in cottages and 7 in casemates, 1 light battery, and 3 batteries of artillery. Water supply from Newport City waterworks. Sewer system.

*Alcatraz Island, Cal.*—Latitude,  $37^{\circ} 49'$ ; longitude,  $122^{\circ} 27'$ . In San Francisco Bay, 4 miles northeast from city. Post-office at post. Railroad and telegraph station, San Francisco. Government steamer to post daily, except Sunday. Reservation, the whole island, about 12 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 10 officers and 2 companies artillery. Salt water pumped from the bay by steam power. Fresh water brought from San Francisco on steamer and stored in cisterns. Sewer system.

*Angel Island, Cal.*—Latitude,  $37^{\circ} 48'$ ; longitude,  $122^{\circ} 28'$ . In San Francisco Bay, 7 miles northeast from the city. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Railroad station, San Francisco. Government steamer to post daily, except Sunday. Reservation, the entire island, about 640 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 13 officers, 5 companies infantry, and band. Water supply from springs conducted by gravity to 4 reservoirs of total capacity 235,000 gallons, thence distributed to all parts of post. Sewer system.

*Anastasia Island, Fla.*—Latitude,  $29^{\circ} 52'$ ; longitude,  $81^{\circ} 16'$ . About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from St. Augustine. Reservation of about 700 acres declared by Executive, August 21, 1893 (G. O. 68 of 1893, A. G. O.). Jurisdiction ceded to United States.

*Apache, Fort, Ariz.*—Latitude,  $33^{\circ} 47'$ ; longitude,  $109^{\circ} 57'$ . On White Mountain River, Apache County, 339 miles from Prescott and 90 miles from Holbrook, on Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Buckboard daily, except Sunday, from Holbrook. Reservation, 7,421 acres. Accommodations for 15 officers, 5 troops cavalry, and 2 companies infantry. Water supply brought through an acequia by gravity from 3 miles up White River, then pumped into reservoir (80,000 gallons); pipe distribution; well near sawmill. No sewer system.

*Assiniboine, Fort, Mont.*—Latitude,  $48^{\circ} 30'$ ; longitude,  $109^{\circ} 45'$ . On Beaver Creek,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from station of same name on Great Northern Railroad, 209 miles from Helena and 966 miles from St. Paul. Post-office at post. Telegraph and railroad station, Assiniboine, Mont. Reservation, about 186,000 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 35 officers, 4 troops cavalry, and 6 companies infantry. Water supply from Beaver Creek, forced by steam power into distributing tank of 60,000 gallons capacity. No sewer system; natural drainage.

*Barrancas, Fort, Fla.*—Latitude,  $30^{\circ} 19'$ ; longitude,  $87^{\circ} 16'$ . On north side of Pensacola Harbor, 9 miles southwest of Pensacola, 1 mile from Fort Pickens. Post-office, Warrington, Fla.; telegraph station, Pensacola Navy-Yard; railroad station at Pensacola; special boat to post; electric railroad from Pensacola to post. Reservation contains about 2,500 acres, the boundaries of which were modified by G. O. 18, A. G. O., 1892. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 11 officers and 2 batteries of artillery. Water supply pumped from wells into tank of 35,250 gallons capacity and distributed by gravity. Sewer system.

*Bayard, Fort, N. Mex.*—Latitude,  $32^{\circ} 48'$ ; longitude,  $108^{\circ} 9'$ . Two miles from Halls, N. Mex., on Silver City and Northern Railroad. Station on main line of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is Deming, N. Mex. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Reservation, 13 square miles and 520 acres. Accommodations for 20 officers, 2 troops cavalry, 4 companies infantry, and band. Water supply pumped from two wells to reservoir of 50,000 gallons capacity, thence distributed by gravity. Sewer system.

*Benicia Barracks, Cal.*—Latitude,  $38^{\circ} 2'$ ; longitude,  $122^{\circ} 7'$ . Post-office, telegraph, railroad station, and boat landing, Benicia; distant, 1 mile. Reservation, 98.78 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 9 officers and 3 companies infantry. Water supply from Benicia Water Company and well at post. Sewer system.

*Bliss (old), Fort, Tex.*—Latitude,  $31^{\circ} 44'$ ; longitude,  $106^{\circ} 29'$ . On Rio Grande,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles above El Paso, on Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, El Paso, Tex. Reservation, 134.85 acres. Accommodations for 7 officers; 2 barracks. Water supply from El Paso City waterworks. Sewer system. Under act of March 1, 1890 (G. O. 25, 1890), the buildings and grounds were advertised to be sold March 5, 1894; but the sale was postponed. Readvertised July 1, 1895. Troops withdrawn May 31, 1894. Custodian in charge.

*Bliss (new), Fort, Tex.*—Latitude,  $31^{\circ} 48'$ ; longitude,  $106^{\circ} 29'$ . On Kansas City, El Paso and Mexican Railroad, about 5 miles northeast of the city of El Paso. Post-

office, telegraph, and railroad station, El Paso, Tex. Reservation, 1,265.7 acres. Title acquired under act of March 1, 1890. Jurisdiction ceded to the United States. Accommodations for 14 officers and 4 companies infantry. Complete water system; supply from artesian wells. Sewer system.

*Boise Barracks, Idaho.*—Latitude,  $43^{\circ} 32'$ ; longitude,  $116^{\circ} 10'$ . On Boise River, 2 miles from Boise, 36 miles from Idaho City, and 511 miles from Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, Boise. Reservation, 640 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to the United States. Accommodations for 7 officers, 1 troop cavalry, 1 company infantry. Water supply from springs, thence to reservoir of 54,000 gallons capacity, and distributed by gravity; also from new waterworks (gravity) constructed by Peter Sonna. Sewer system.

*Brady (old), Fort, Mich.*—Latitude,  $46^{\circ} 30'$ ; longitude,  $84^{\circ} 20'$ . Within the limits of city of Sault Ste. Marie, on right bank of St. Marys River. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, Sault Ste. Marie. Boat lands at post in summer. Reservation,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Under act of July 8, 1886 (G. O. 52 of 1886), all the buildings and a portion of the lots have been sold. Remaining lots in charge of post quartermaster new Fort Brady.

*Brady (new), Fort, Mich.*—Latitude,  $46^{\circ} 30'$ ; longitude,  $84^{\circ} 20'$ . West of and adjoins the city of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, Sault Ste. Marie. Reservation, about 75 acres. Title acquired under provisions of act of July 8, 1886. No special cession of jurisdiction unless embraced in general provisions of State act of March 21, 1874. Accommodations for 12 officers and 4 companies infantry. Water supply from Sault Ste. Marie waterworks. Sewer system. Target-range lands announced in G. O. 19, 1895.

*Brown, Fort, Tex.*—Latitude,  $25^{\circ} 53'$ ; longitude,  $97^{\circ} 21'$ . On the Rio Grande, adjoining city of Brownsville. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, Brownsville. Reservation,  $358\frac{3}{4}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 20 officers, 2 troops cavalry, 2 companies infantry. Water supply pumped from Rio Grande into distributing tanks of total capacity of 52,000 gallons. No sewer system. Open drains.

*Buford, Fort, N. Dak.*—Latitude,  $47^{\circ} 59'$ ; longitude,  $103^{\circ} 58'$ . On Missouri River, 2 miles below mouth of Yellowstone, on line of Great Northern Railroad, 660 miles from St. Paul. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station at post. Reservation, about 435,418 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to the United States. Accommodations for 18 officers, 2 troops cavalry, 2 companies infantry, and band. Water supply pumped from the Missouri River into an elevated tank of 50,000 gallons capacity, thence distributed to post. Partial sewer system.

*Canby, Fort, Wash.*—Latitude,  $46^{\circ} 17'$ ; longitude,  $124^{\circ} 3'$ . Near mouth of Columbia River, on north bank, 14 miles from Astoria, 7 miles from Fort Stevens, Oreg., 112 miles from Portland, Oreg., and 118 miles from Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Post-office and telegraph station at post; daily steamer from Portland to Astoria, 98 miles, thence by steam tug to post, 14 miles. Reservation, 588.2 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 7 officers and 2 batteries of artillery. Water supply pumped to reservoir of 47,000 gallons capacity from dams in ravines, thence distributed by gravity. Sewer system.

*Carroll, Fort, Md.*—Latitude,  $39^{\circ} 15'$ ; longitude,  $76^{\circ} 35'$ . Post-office and telegraph station, Baltimore; distant  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Light street wharf. Reservation, 4 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of Engineer Department.

*Caswell, Fort, N. C.*—Latitude,  $34^{\circ}$ ; longitude,  $78^{\circ} 1'$ . Oak Island, North Carolina, 2 miles from Southport and 22 miles from Wilmington. Post-office and telegraph station, Southport, N. C. Steamer daily from Wilmington to Southport. Reservation, about 2,325 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Clark, Fort, Tex.*—Latitude,  $29^{\circ} 17'$ ; longitude,  $100^{\circ} 25'$ . On Las Moras Creek, adjoining Brackettville, 10 miles from Spofford Junction, on Southern Pacific Railroad, and 143 miles from San Antonio. Post-office, Brackettville, Tex., telegraph station, Fort Clark, via Spofford Junction; daily stage from Spofford Junction. Reservation, 3,963.2 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 35 officers, 8 troops cavalry, and 5 companies infantry. Water supply from Las Moras Springs pumped into tanks of 37,580 gallons capacity, thence distributed by iron pipes. No sewer system.

*Clarks Point, Mass.*—Latitude,  $41^{\circ} 35'$ ; longitude,  $90^{\circ} 54'$ . Three miles from New Bedford, which is the post-office and telegraph station. Reservation, 60 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Clinch, Fort, Fla.*—Latitude,  $30^{\circ} 41'$ ; longitude,  $81^{\circ} 28'$ . On Amelia Island, Florida, 3 miles from Fernandina, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, 419.44 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.



*Columbus Barracks, Ohio.*—Latitude,  $39^{\circ} 57'$ ; longitude,  $82^{\circ} 59'$ . Post-office and railroad station, Columbus, Ohio; telegraph station at post. Reservation, 77 acres 3 roods 8 perches. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 21 officers, 8 companies infantry, and 100 recruits. Water supply, Columbus City waterworks. Sewer system.

*Columbus, Fort, New York Harbor.*—Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 42'$ ; longitude,  $74^{\circ} 9'$ . On Governors Island, at junction of North and East rivers, 2 miles from New York City. Post-office, New York City. Telegraph station, Governors Island, N. Y. Government steamer from New York City, Pier No. 3, East River. Contains about  $65\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Fort Columbus will accommodate 12 officers and 3 batteries of artillery. Governors Island (headquarters Department of the East) has accommodations for 18 officers. Water supply from Brooklyn City waterworks. Sewer system.

*Constitution, Fort, N. H.*—Latitude,  $43^{\circ} 4'$ ; longitude,  $70^{\circ} 49'$ . On Great Island, New Hampshire, 3 miles from Portsmouth. Post-office, New Castle, N. H. Telegraph and railroad station, Portsmouth. Stage or steamer from Portsmouth. Reservation,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Crook, Fort, Nebr.*—Latitude,  $41^{\circ} 20'$ ; longitude,  $96^{\circ}$ . On the Union Pacific Railroad, about 5 miles southwest of the city of Omaha. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, Omaha. Reservation, 545.67 acres, acquired under act of July 23, 1888. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 12 officers and 4 companies infantry in course of construction. Water and sewer systems completed. Not yet garrisoned.

*Custer, Fort, Mont.*—Latitude,  $45^{\circ} 44'$ ; longitude,  $107^{\circ} 31'$ . On the Big Horn River, 32 miles from Custer Station, on Northern Pacific Railroad, 13 miles from Custer battlefield, 838 miles from St. Paul, 92 miles from Sheridan, Wyo. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station (Burlington and Missouri River) at post. Reservation, 36 square miles. Custer battlefield, 1 square mile. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 24 officers, 7 troops cavalry, 1 company infantry, and band. Water pumped from Little Big Horn River by steam power to elevated tank of 20,000 gallons capacity, thence distributed by a system of pipes. Natural drainage. Partial sewer system.

*D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo.*—Latitude,  $41^{\circ} 8'$ ; longitude,  $104^{\circ} 50'$ . On Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, 3 miles west of Cheyenne, on Union Pacific Railroad. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station (Cheyenne and Northern) at post. Post reservation, 4,512 acres. Hay reservation, 2,540.64 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 34 officers, 4 troops cavalry, 5 companies infantry, and band. Water supply system is received from Crow Creek by percolation through the gravel strata into five wells; it is pumped into two reservoirs of total capacity of about 200,000 gallons, thence distributed to post. Sewer system.

*David's Island, New York Harbor.*—Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 53'$ ; longitude,  $73^{\circ} 48'$ . At the southwestern extremity of Long Island Sound, 2 miles from New Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y., and 22 miles from New York City. Post-office at post. Telegraph station, New Rochelle, N. Y. Horse cars and boat to post. Reservation, the entire island, about  $86\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 13 officers, 6 companies infantry. Water supply from New Rochelle waterworks. Sewer system.

*Davis, Fort, Tex.*—Latitude,  $30^{\circ} 36'$ ; longitude,  $103^{\circ} 36'$ . In a pass of the Apache Mountains, 22 miles from Marfa, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, Marfa. Reservation, 300 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned.

*Delaware, Fort, Del.*—Latitude,  $39^{\circ} 35'$ ; longitude,  $76^{\circ} 34'$ . On Pea Patch Island, Delaware,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Delaware City and 42 miles from Philadelphia. Post-office and telegraph station, Delaware City. Daily steamer from Philadelphia to Delaware City. Reservation, about 90 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Del Rio, Camp, Tex.*—Latitude,  $29^{\circ} 22'$ ; longitude,  $100^{\circ} 46'$ . On the Southern Pacific Railroad, 1 mile from station. Reservation, 407.93 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 4 officers and 40 men (estimated). Not garrisoned. Reservation retained by War Department.

*Douglas, Fort, Utah.*—Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 46'$ ; longitude,  $111^{\circ} 56'$ . Three miles from Salt Lake City. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, Salt Lake City, which is on Utah Central and Rio Grande Western railroads, 37 miles from Ogden on Union Pacific Railroad. Electric cars from Salt Lake City to post; also trains on Salt Lake and Fort Douglas Railroad. Reservation, 4 square miles, less 151 acres surrendered by act of Congress and 20 acres set apart for a cemetery; enlarged by act of March 3, 1887, and by G. O. 39 of 1890 to 8,748.19 acres. Accommodations for 27 officers, 10 companies infantry, and band. Water supply piped from Red Butte Creek by gravity to reservoir of 700,000 gallons capacity at post and distributed through pipes. Sewer system.



*Du Chesne, Fort, Utah.*—Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 16'$ ; longitude,  $109^{\circ} 52'$ . On right bank of the Uintah River, about 8 miles above its confluence with the Du Chesne River, and on the road between Uray (about 20 miles distant) and White Rocks (about 15 miles distant). Post reached by wagon and stage from Price Station, distance 85 miles, on Rio Grande Western Railroad. Freight sent by this route. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Reservation provisional, 6 square miles, within the limits of the Uintah Indian Reservation. Accommodations for 19 officers, 2 troops cavalry, 4 companies infantry. Water supplied by water wagon. No sewer system. G. O. 70 of 1892 directs withdrawal of garrison and abandonment of post.

*Dutch Island, R. I.*—Latitude,  $41^{\circ} 30'$ ; longitude,  $71^{\circ} 24'$ . Five miles from Newport. Post-office, Jamestown, R. I.; telegraph station, Newport. Steam ferry from Newport to Jamestown, 4 miles, thence private boat to post, 1 mile. Reservation, 75 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Eagle Pass, Tex.*—A subpost of Fort Clark. Latitude,  $28^{\circ} 42'$ ; longitude,  $100^{\circ} 30'$ . In Maverick County; part of old Fort Duncan. Reservation, 155.34 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station at post. Accommodations for 8 officers and 1 troop cavalry. Water drawn from well by windmill into tank of 10,800 gallons capacity, and thence distributed by pipes. Water purchased for domestic purposes. No sewer system.

*Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt.*—Latitude,  $44^{\circ} 30'$ ; longitude,  $73^{\circ} 10'$ . Situated partly in Colchester and partly in Essex townships, Chittenden County, 2 miles from Essex Junction and 6 miles from Burlington. Railroad station at post. Post-office, Essex Junction, Vt. Telegraph station, via Burlington, Vt. Reservation, 600 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 14 officers and 4 troops cavalry. Water is obtained from two drive wells, forced by Pohle air-lift pump into cistern of about 2,400 gallons capacity in pump house, thence pumped into standpipe of 50,000 gallons capacity, and distributed throughout post by 6-inch main. Sewer system. Measures being taken for securing additional land through condemnation proceedings.

*Finns Point, N. J.*—Latitude,  $39^{\circ} 32'$ ; longitude,  $75^{\circ} 45'$ . On Delaware River, 6 miles from Salem, N. J., which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, 104.35 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of Engineer Department.

*Foote, Fort, Md.*—Latitude,  $38^{\circ} 48'$ ; longitude,  $77^{\circ} 41'$ . On Potomac River, 9 miles from Washington. Post-office at post. Telegraph station, Alexandria, Va. Steamboats from Washington, D. C. Reservation, about 66½ acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Gaines, Fort, Ala.*—Latitude,  $30^{\circ} 15'$ ; longitude,  $88^{\circ} 4'$ . On Dauphin Island, Ala., 30 miles from Mobile by boat, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, about 983.9 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Goose Island, Wash.*—Latitude,  $48^{\circ} 31'$ ; longitude,  $122^{\circ} 58'$ . In the strait of San Juan de Fuca.

*Georges, Fort, Me.*—Latitude,  $43^{\circ} 39'$ ; longitude,  $70^{\circ} 13'$ . On Hog Island, Portland Harbor, Me., 2 miles from Portland, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, about 1½ acres. Jurisdiction ceded to the United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Grant, Fort, Ariz.*—Latitude,  $32^{\circ} 37'$ ; longitude,  $109^{\circ} 54'$ . Twenty-six miles from Wilcox, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Daily stage (except Sunday) from Wilcox. Reservation, 42,341 acres. Accommodations for 17 officers, 6 troops cavalry, and band. Water supply piped from reservoir of 75,000 gallons capacity, fed by streams. Sewer system.

*Griswold, Fort, Conn.*—Latitude,  $41^{\circ} 22'$ ; longitude,  $81^{\circ} 8'$ . Groton Heights, 1 mile from New London. Post-office, Groton, Conn. Telegraph and railroad station, New London. Ferry from New London to post. Reservation, 14 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Hamilton, Fort, N. Y.*—Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 37'$ ; longitude,  $74^{\circ} 1'$ . On Long Island, 5½ miles south of New York City, commanding The Narrows. Post-office and telegraph station at post. City railroad from Brooklyn, distant 7 miles. Reservation, 153 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 19 officers in cottages and 2 in casemates; 4 batteries of artillery. Water supplied by New Utrecht Water Company. Sewer system.

*Hancock, Fort, Tex.*—Latitude,  $31^{\circ} 20'$ ; longitude,  $205^{\circ} 55'$ . Situated on the Rio Grande, 54 miles southeast of El Paso and 1½ miles from Hancock Station, on the Southern and Texas Pacific Railroad. Post-office at post. Telegraph and railroad station, Fort Hancock Station, distance 1½ miles from post. Reservation, 469.2 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 4 officers and 1 troop cavalry. Water pumped from well near the Rio Grande into settling tanks of 37,000 gallons capacity and distributed by iron pipes. Tile drains leading to cesspools; no other sewerage.

*Harrison, Fort, Mont.*—Latitude,  $46^{\circ} 33'$ ; longitude,  $111^{\circ} 58'$ . Situated 3 miles from the city of Helena, in Lewis and Clarke County. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, Helena, Mont. Reservation, 1,040 acres, acquired by donation, under act of Congress of May 12, 1892. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 6 officers and 2 companies of infantry. Water and sewer systems completed. Water to be furnished by Helena Consolidated Water Company, except for irrigation. Not garrisoned.

*Huachuca, Fort, Ariz.*—Latitude,  $31^{\circ} 33'$ ; longitude,  $110^{\circ} 16'$ . In Cochise County, 7 miles from Huachuca siding, on the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Daily buckboard from Huachuca siding. Reservation, 70 square miles. Accommodations for 18 officers, 5 troops cavalry, 1 company infantry. Water supply piped from springs 3 miles distant to distributing reservoirs of about 250,000 gallons capacity. Sewer system.

*Independence, Fort, Mass.*—Latitude,  $42^{\circ} 21'$ ; longitude,  $71^{\circ}$ . On Castle Island, Boston Harbor, 3 miles from Boston, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Government tug from Boston. Reservation, 12 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant. Accommodations for 1 field and 6 company officers in cottages outside fort, and for 80 men, 2 batteries, in casemates.

*Jackson Barracks, La.*—Latitude,  $29^{\circ} 57'$ ; longitude,  $90^{\circ}$ . On the east bank of the Mississippi River, 6 miles below city of New Orleans, which is the post-office and railroad and telegraph station. Street cars from New Orleans pass post. Reservation, 87.87 acres. Jurisdiction believed to be ceded to United States. Accommodations for 11 officers and 2 companies infantry. Water pumped from Mississippi River. Surface drainage by brick-lined drains.

*Jackson, Fort, La.*—Latitude,  $29^{\circ} 21'$ ; longitude,  $89^{\circ} 26'$ ; 73 miles from New Orleans. Post-office, Neptune, La. Telegraph station, Quarantine, La. Steamer triweekly from New Orleans. Reservation, 740.97 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Jefferson Barracks, Mo.*—Latitude,  $38^{\circ} 28'$ ; longitude,  $90^{\circ} 17'$ . In South St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, 10 miles from St. Louis. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station at post. Reservation, 1,379.06 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 22 officers, 4 companies infantry, 4 troops cavalry, and band. Water from St. Louis waterworks. Sewer system.

*Jefferson, Fort, Fla.*—Latitude,  $24^{\circ} 38'$ ; longitude,  $82^{\circ} 52'$ ; on Garden Key, one of the Tortugas group, being the most southwestern part of the so-called Florida reefs, 71 miles from Key West, which is the post-office and telegraph station, and 500 miles southeast of Fort Barrancas. Boat from Key West to post. Reservation, 5 acres. Jurisdiction believed to be ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant. Two substantial three-story brick buildings; one for officers' quarters, 63 rooms; the other for soldiers, 50 rooms.

*Jeffersonville, Ind.*—(General depot, quartermaster's department).—Latitude,  $38^{\circ} 16'$ ; longitude,  $86^{\circ}$ . Located within the limits of the city, 2 miles from Louisville, Ky., 4 miles from New Albany, Ind. Post-office and telegraph station, Jeffersonville. Reservation,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded. Water supply from 2 driven wells run by steam pumps into 2 reservoirs of approximate capacity of 700,000 gallons.

*Johnston, Fort, N. C.*—Latitude,  $34^{\circ}$ ; longitude,  $78^{\circ} 5'$ . Twenty-two miles from Wilmington. Post-office and telegraph station, Southport, N. C. Steamer daily from Wilmington. Reservation, 43,560 square feet. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. One set of officers' quarters used as signal office. No other existing buildings.

*Keogh, Fort, Mont.*—Latitude,  $46^{\circ} 23'$ ; longitude,  $105^{\circ} 57'$ . On Northern Pacific Railroad, 747 miles from St. Paul; 2 miles from Miles City. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station at post. Reservation, about 90 square miles. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 27 officers, 2 troops cavalry, 5 companies infantry, and band. Water pumped from 2 wells on bank of the Yellowstone River and distributed by direct pressure. Partial sewer system.

*Key West Barracks, Fla.*—Latitude,  $24^{\circ} 33'$ ; longitude,  $81^{\circ} 48'$ . Post-office, telegraph station, and steamer landing, Key West. Reservation, 22.79 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 7 officers and 2 batteries of artillery. Water supply from cisterns.

*Knor, Fort, Me.*—Latitude,  $44^{\circ} 34'$ ; longitude,  $68^{\circ} 48'$ . Three-fourths of a mile from Bucksport by ferry. Post-office, Prospect Ferry, Me. Telegraph and railroad station, Bucksport. Reservation, 150 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant. No quarters for men or officers.

*Lafayette, Fort, New York Harbor.*—Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 37'$ ; longitude,  $74^{\circ} 2'$ . Six miles from Brooklyn. Post-office and telegraph station at post. City railroad from Brooklyn. Reservation, about 2 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of post commander, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

*Leavenworth, Fort, Kans.*—Latitude,  $39^{\circ} 21'$ ; longitude,  $94^{\circ} 55'$ . On Missouri River, 3 miles from Leavenworth City. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station at post.

Post reservation, about 5,960 acres; timber reservation, across the river in Missouri, of 939.37 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States; but as to timber reservation, no cession. Accommodations for 93 officers, 4 troops cavalry, 6 companies infantry, and 1 light battery. Water supply, Fort Leavenworth Water Company. Sewer system.

*Leavenworth Military Prison, Kans.*—Latitude,  $39^{\circ} 21'$ ; longitude,  $94^{\circ} 55'$ . On the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, Fort Leavenworth. Buildings and grounds transferred under act March 2, 1895, to Department of Justice. Reservation limits announced in G. O. 19, 1895.

*Little Rock, Ark.* (new post).—Latitude,  $34^{\circ} 43'$ ; longitude,  $92^{\circ} 10'$ . Site of 1,100 acres, more or less, has been acquired under authority of act of April 23, 1892, and title approved by the Attorney-General. Situated on a bluff 305 feet high, overlooking the valley of the Arkansas River, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the city of Little Rock. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Buildings for two companies, including water and sewer systems, now under construction.

*Livingston, Fort, La.*—Latitude,  $29^{\circ} 15'$ ; longitude,  $90^{\circ}$ . On Grand Terre Island. Post-office, Grand Isle, La. Telegraph and railroad station, New Orleans. Steamer weekly from New Orleans; distant 95 miles. Reservation, 126.16 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. Transferred to Quartermaster's Department in 1888, and now in charge of light-house keeper.

*Logan, Fort, Colo.*—Latitude,  $39^{\circ} 40'$ ; longitude,  $105^{\circ} 1'$ . On Bear Creek, 10 miles from Denver. Morrison branch Union Pacific Railroad one-half mile from post. Post-office; telegraph station at post. Reservation, 640 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 28 officers, 2 troops cavalry, 8 companies infantry, and band. Water supply pumped from two artesian wells to reservoir of 10,000 gallons capacity and distributed through pipes. Sewer system.

*Mackinac, Fort, Mich.*—Latitude,  $45^{\circ} 51'$ ; longitude,  $84^{\circ} 41'$ . On Mackinac Island, in the Straits of Mackinac, overlooking the village of Mackinac. Post-office and telegraph station, Mackinac Island, Mich. Boat from Mackinac City (11 miles) and from St. Ignace (5 miles). Steamers from Chicago, Detroit, and other lake ports daily. Military reservation proper, 103.41 acres. No special cession of jurisdiction. Cession perhaps embraced in general provisions of State act of March 24, 1874. National park, under immediate control of military authorities, 821 acres. Accommodations for 7 officers and 1 company of infantry. Water pumped from springs to reservoir of 16,000 gallons capacity, thence distributed. Sewer system. Not garrisoned. Transferred to State of Michigan, act of March 2, 1895—G. O. 13, 1895.

*Macomb, Fort, La.*—Latitude,  $30^{\circ} 5'$ ; longitude,  $89^{\circ} 51'$ . One and one-half miles from Chef Menteur. Post-office, Lee, La. Telegraph station, Chef Menteur, La. Reservation, 1,364.71 acres. Jurisdiction believed to be ceded to the United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant. Title in dispute.

*Macon, Fort, N. C.*—Latitude,  $30^{\circ} 41'$ ; longitude,  $76^{\circ} 40'$ . Two miles from Beaufort and Morehead City. Post-office, Beaufort, N. C. Telegraph and railroad station, Morehead City. Reservation,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant. Four sets of officers' quarters and 2 sets of noncommissioned officers' quarters, all in bad condition.

*Madison Barracks, N. Y.*—Latitude,  $43^{\circ} 57'$ ; longitude,  $76^{\circ} 15'$ . On south shore of Black River Bay, about 10 miles from Lake Ontario, adjoining town of Sackett Harbor, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  acres, in addition to which about 52 acres have been acquired under provision of act of March 2, 1889. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 26 officers, 8 companies infantry, and band. Water pumped from Henderson Bay to a standpipe of 52,000 gallons capacity on reservation; pipe distribution; sewer system. NOTE.—United States also owns small lot of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre near corner of Main and Hill streets, Sacketts Harbor.

Target range, 805.91 acres, at Stony Point, 16 miles from Madison Barracks.

*Marion, Fort, Fla.*—Latitude,  $29^{\circ} 53'$ ; longitude,  $81^{\circ} 17'$ . Situated in the city of St. Augustine, Fla., which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, about 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of post commander St. Francis Barracks.

*Mason, Fort, Cal.*—Latitude,  $37^{\circ} 1'$ ; longitude,  $122^{\circ} 20'$ . At Point San Jose or Black Point, on San Francisco Bay, within the city limits of San Francisco. Post-office, Station A, San Francisco. Telegraph station at post. Railroad station, San Francisco; distance, 3 miles. Cable cars to post. Reservation,  $55\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 1 department commander, 5 officers, and 1 battery of artillery. Water supply from the Spring Valley Water Company. Sewer system.

*McClary, Fort, Me.*—Latitude,  $43^{\circ} 5'$ ; longitude,  $70^{\circ} 45'$ . On Kittery Point, Me.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Portsmouth, N. H. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, Kittery Point, Me. Reservation, 15 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*McHenry, Fort, Md.*—Latitude,  $39^{\circ} 15'$ ; longitude,  $76^{\circ} 35'$ . On Whetstone Point, in the city of Baltimore, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Electric cars to post. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 10 officers and 3 batteries of artillery. Water supply from Baltimore City waterworks. Sewer system.

*McIntosh, Fort, Tex.*—Latitude,  $27^{\circ} 30'$ ; longitude,  $99^{\circ} 29'$ . In Webb County, on the Rio Grande, 1 mile from Laredo, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, about 208 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 12 officers, 2 troops cavalry, and 1 company infantry. Water pumped from well on bank of Rio Grande to 2 elevated tanks of 30,000 gallons total capacity, thence distributed through pipes. Surface drainage.

*McPherson, Fort, Ga.*—Latitude,  $33^{\circ} 48'$ ; longitude,  $84^{\circ} 31'$ . Situated south of and 4 miles from the center of the city of Atlanta, Ga., which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, 236.41 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 30 officers, 8 batteries of artillery, and band. Water supply pumped from 2 nonflowing artesian wells to elevated tanks of 45,000 gallons total capacity, thence distributed. Sewer system.

*Meade, Fort, S. Dak.*—Latitude,  $44^{\circ} 25'$ ; longitude,  $103^{\circ} 28'$ . In Meade County, 2 miles from Sturgis, on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, and 797 miles from St. Paul. Post-office at post. Telegraph and railroad station, Sturgis, S. Dak. Post reservation, about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. Wood and timber reservation of 27,293 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Small addition to reservation purchased in 1889 for increasing water supply. Accommodations for 23 officers, 8 troops cavalry, 2 companies infantry, and band. Water from springs, pumped into a reservoir of 94,000 gallons capacity, thence distributed. Surface drainage.

*Merritt, Camp, Mont., at Tongue River Indian Agency, Mont.*—A subpost of Fort Keogh, Mont., 60 miles from Rosebud, on Northern Pacific Railroad; 776 miles from St. Paul. Stage leaves station three times a week for Tongue River Agency. Camp is 60 miles from Fort Custer and 90 miles from Fort Keogh. Post-office, Lame Deer, near Camp. Telegraph and railroad station, Rosebud, Mont. Accommodations for 2 officers; 1 barrack. Spring water. No sewer system.

*Mifflin, Fort, Pa.*—Latitude,  $39^{\circ} 53'$ ; longitude,  $75^{\circ} 13'$ . On Mud Island, Delaware River, 5 miles from Philadelphia, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, about 317 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Missoula, Fort, Mont.*—Latitude,  $46^{\circ} 50'$ ; longitude,  $114^{\circ} 50'$ . On Bitter Root River, 1 mile from Bitter Root, on the Missouri and Bitter Root Valley branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 4 miles from Missoula, Mont., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and 1,254 miles from St. Paul. Post-office at post; telegraph and railroad (Northern Pacific) station, Missoula. Reservation, 640 acres, and 560 acres, not reserved, held by military occupancy. Post not on reservation. Wood and timber reserve, 1,677.41 acres, 6 miles southeast of post. No cession of jurisdiction. Accommodations for 13 officers and 4 companies infantry. Water pumped from Bitter Root River and distributed through pipes by direct pressure or from a tank of 27,000 gallons capacity. Surface drainage.

*Monroe, Fort, Va.*—Latitude,  $37^{\circ}$ ; longitude,  $76^{\circ} 18'$ . Situated at Old Point Comfort, commanding the entrance to Hampton Roads. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Steamers daily from Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and New York; railroad (Chesapeake and Ohio) from Richmond. Reservation, about 267 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Cession does not include the 15 acres in Elizabeth City County acquired February 12, 1841, for a pumping station. Accommodations for 37 officers in cottages and 14 in casemates, 8 batteries of artillery, and band. Water pumped from a system of driven wells located near post. Sewer system constructed by engineers considered defective. New sewer system being constructed by Engineer Department.

*Montgomery, Fort, N. Y.*—Latitude,  $45^{\circ}$ ; longitude,  $73^{\circ} 20'$ . Situated on Rouse Point, N. Y., 191 miles from Albany, N. Y. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station, Rouse Point, N. Y.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from post. Reservation, 600 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Morgan, Fort, Ala.*—Latitude,  $30^{\circ} 14'$ ; longitude,  $88^{\circ}$ . Situated on Mobile Point, 30 miles from Mobile. Post-office, Herndon, Ala. Telegraph station at the post. Steamer from Mobile. Reservation, 322.42 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Moultrie, Fort, S. C.*—Latitude,  $32^{\circ} 45'$ ; longitude,  $79^{\circ} 51'$ . On Sullivans Island, 5 miles from Charleston. Post-office, Moultrieville, S. C. Telegraph and railroad station, Charleston, S. C. No reservation; 4 acres held. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Myer, Fort, Va.*—Latitude,  $38^{\circ} 53'$ ; longitude,  $77^{\circ} 3'$ . On Arlington Heights, 4 miles from the Capitol building, Washington, D. C., which is the post-office, tele-

graph, and railroad station. Telephone to post from city. Post reservation, 186 acres (a portion of the Arlington estate, the area of which is 1,073.4 acres). Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 14 officers and 4 troops cavalry. Sewer system. Water raised by steam from Potomac River into 2 tanks of 30,000 gallons capacity each, thence distributed.

*New York City, N. Y.*—General depot, quartermaster department. Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 42'$ ; longitude,  $73^{\circ} 59'$ . Located in "Army Building," owned by United States, corner Whitehall and Pearl streets. Post-office and telegraph station, New York City. Reservation, about 9,400 square feet. Jurisdiction ceded. Water supply by department of public works of New York City.

*Niagara, Fort, N. Y.*—Latitude,  $43^{\circ} 18'$ ; longitude,  $79^{\circ} 8'$ . On the Niagara River, at its junction with Lake Ontario, 14 miles below Niagara Falls, 7 miles from Lewiston, N. Y., which is the railroad station. Post-office, Youngstown, N. Y. Telegraph station via Niagara Falls, N. Y. Reservation, 288½ acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 13 officers and 4 companies of infantry. Water pumped from the Niagara River into tank of 30,000 gallons capacity, thence distributed. Sewer system.

*Niobrara, Fort, Nebr.*—Latitude,  $42^{\circ} 53'$ ; longitude,  $100^{\circ} 46'$ . On the Niobrara River, 4½ miles from Valentine, on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad. Post-office at post. Telegraph and railroad station, Valentine, Nebr. Reservation, 54 square miles 452 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 25 officers, 6 troops cavalry, and 3 companies infantry. Water from springs is pumped into tanks of 35,000 gallons total capacity and distributed by gravity. Sewer system.

*Oglethorpe, Fort, Ga.*—Latitude,  $32^{\circ} 2'$ ; longitude,  $80^{\circ} 34'$ . On west bank of the Savannah River, 3 miles below the city of Savannah, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, 200 feet on the Savannah River, running back 345 feet. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Omaha, Fort, Nebr.*—Latitude,  $41^{\circ} 20'$ ; longitude,  $96^{\circ}$ . On Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, 4 miles from Webster Street depot, within the limits of city of Omaha. Post-office and telephone at post. Railroad station; Omaha Heights. Reservation (old), 82.50 acres. Accommodations for 25 officers and 11 companies infantry. Water from American Waterworks Company. Partial sewer system. Act of July 23, 1888, authorized sale of Fort Omaha and purchase of a new site of not less than 320 nor more than 640 acres. (General Orders, No. 60, of 1888.) (See Fort Crook.) G. O. 34 of 1894 discontinued ordnance depot and turns buildings over to Quartermaster's Department.

*Omaha Depot, Nebr.*—Latitude,  $41^{\circ} 20'$ ; longitude,  $96^{\circ}$ . In Omaha City. Reservation, 5 acres.

*Ontario, Fort, N. Y.*—Latitude,  $43^{\circ} 27'$ ; longitude,  $76^{\circ} 30'$ . On Oswego River, at its junction with Lake Ontario, adjoining the city of Oswego, which is the post-office, telegraph and railroad station. Reservation, about 76 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 4 officers and 1 company infantry. Water supply from Oswego waterworks. Sewer system. Not garrisoned.

*Pembina, Fort, N. Dak.*—Latitude,  $48^{\circ} 47'$ ; longitude,  $97^{\circ} 12'$ . On Red River of the North, 2 miles from Pembina, on the Winnipeg branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 416 miles from St. Paul. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station, Pembina. Reservation, about 1,920 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 7 officers. Water from Red River to a well by gravity, thence pumped to tank of 30,000 gallons capacity and distributed. Surface drainage.

*Phoenix, Fort, Mass.*—Latitude,  $41^{\circ} 38'$ ; longitude,  $70^{\circ} 55'$ . At Fort Point, Mass. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station, Fairhaven, Mass. Reservation, 2 acres. Jurisdiction not ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Pickens, Fort, Fla.*—Latitude,  $30^{\circ} 19'$ ; longitude,  $87^{\circ} 17'$ . On Santa Rosa Island, 10 miles from Pensacola. Post-office, Warrington, Fla. Telegraph station, Pensacola Navy-Yard. Railroad station, Pensacola. Reservation, all of Santa Rosa Island (unsurveyed). Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Pike, Fort, La.*—Latitude,  $30^{\circ} 11'$ ; longitude,  $89^{\circ} 38'$ . On Petites Coquille Island, 7 miles from Lake Catherine Station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Post-office at the post. Telegraph station, Millers Bayou, La. Reservation, all the public land within 1,200 yards of the post. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In custody of Quartermaster's Department (General Orders, No. 119, of 1890).

*Pilot Butte, Camp, Wyo. (subpost to Fort Douglas).*—Latitude,  $41^{\circ} 12'$ ; longitude,  $111^{\circ}$ . Post-office, telegraph and railroad station, Rock Springs, Wyo., on Union Pacific Railroad. No reservation. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 6 officers and 2 companies infantry. Buildings belong to and are kept in repair by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Water furnished by Green River Water Company and paid for by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

*Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.*—Latitude,  $44^{\circ} 41'$ ; longitude,  $73^{\circ} 25'$ . On west shore of Lake Champlain, at the town of Plattsburg. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station, Plattsburg, N. Y. Reservation, about 173 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. In addition to which 506.35 acres have been acquired under the provisions of act of February 7, 1891. Accommodations for 30 officers and 8 companies infantry. Water from Plattsburg waterworks. Sewer system.

*Popham, Fort, Me.*—Latitude,  $43^{\circ} 50'$ ; longitude,  $69^{\circ} 55'$ . On Hunniwell Point, 12 miles by water and 15 by land from Bath. Post-office, Popham Beach, Me. Telegraph and railroad station, Bath. Reservation,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Porter, Fort, N. Y.*—Latitude,  $42^{\circ} 53'$ ; longitude,  $78^{\circ} 52'$ . On right bank of the Niagara River, within the limits of the city of Buffalo, which is the post-office, telegraph and railroad station. Reservation, about  $28\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 9 officers and 2 companies infantry. Water from Buffalo city waterworks. Sewer system.

*Preble, Fort, Me.*—Latitude,  $43^{\circ} 3'$ ; longitude,  $70^{\circ} 14'$ . On east side of Portland Harbor, at Spring Point, 2 miles from city of Portland, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, about 24 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 5 officers and 1 battery of artillery. Water from Sebago Water Company. Sewer system.

*Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.*—Latitude,  $37^{\circ} 47'$ ; longitude,  $122^{\circ} 26'$ . In the northwestern suburbs of San Francisco. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Railroad station, San Francisco, 5 miles from post. City railway to post. Reservation, 1,479.94 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 39 officers, 4 troops cavalry, 1 light battery, 4 batteries of artillery, and band. Water from drive wells at Mountain Lake, pumped by steam power into two reservoirs of 553,500 gallons total capacity. Sewer system.

*Pulaski, Fort, Ga.*—Latitude,  $32^{\circ} 2'$ ; longitude,  $80^{\circ} 34'$ . On Cockspur Island, 14 miles from Savannah, which is the post-office, telegraph and railroad station. Reservation not surveyed. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Red Bank, N. J.*—Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 25'$ ; longitude,  $74^{\circ} 1'$ . On east shore of Delaware River, 8 miles below Philadelphia. Reserve, 100 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States.

*Reno, Fort, Okla.*—Latitude,  $35^{\circ} 35'$ ; longitude,  $98^{\circ} 1'$ . On North Fork of Canadian River. Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station at post. Reservation, 9,493 acres. Accommodations for 18 officers, 4 troops cavalry, 2 companies infantry. Water pumped from driven wells to wooden tanks of 64,000 gallons total capacity, thence distributed. For domestic purposes water is hauled from Caddo Springs, 6 miles distance. Sewer system.

*Riley, Fort, Kans.*—Latitude,  $39^{\circ} 4'$ ; longitude,  $96^{\circ} 47'$ . On Kansas River,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Junction City, on the Union Pacific Railroad. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station at the post. Reservation, 19,899.22 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 49 officers, 2 light batteries, 8 troops cavalry, and 4 companies infantry. Water pumped from 8 Wagner tubular wells to reservoir of 500,000 gallons capacity, thence distributed. Sewer system.

*Ringgold, Fort, Tex.*—Latitude,  $26^{\circ} 23'$ ; longitude,  $98^{\circ} 47'$ . On Rio Grande, 23 miles from San Miguel, on Mexican National Railroad. Post-office, Rio Grande City, Tex. Telegraph station at the post. Stage from Brownsville, 117 miles; from Pena, 76 miles, on Texas Midland Railroad, and from San Miguel, Mexico 23 miles. Reservation, 350 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 11 officers, 2 troops cavalry, 2 companies infantry. Water pumped from Rio Grande to 4 reservoirs; total capacity, 64,000 gallons; thence distributed through pipes. Sewer system.

*Robinson, Fort, Nebr.*—Latitude,  $42^{\circ} 40'$ ; longitude,  $103^{\circ} 28'$ . On White River, on line of Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, 3 miles from Crawford, on Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station at the post. Post reserve, 20 square miles. Wood and timber reserve, 16 square miles. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 37 officers, 8 troops cavalry, and 3 companies infantry. Water pumped from springs to an elevated tank of 95,000 gallons capacity, thence distributed. Sewer system.

*St. Francis Barracks, Fla.*—Latitude,  $29^{\circ} 53'$ ; longitude,  $81^{\circ} 17'$ . Southeast of and adjoining St. Augustine, Fla., on Matanzas River. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station, St. Augustine. Reservation proper, about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Powder-house lot, about 11 acres. In addition to which two islands in the Matanzas River were reserved by Executive authority of May 31, 1892, containing 1.96 and 0.04 acres, respectively, and about 700 acres on Anastasia Island, by Executive authority of May 4, 1893. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 9 officers, 2 companies infantry, and band. Water raised from an artesian well by hydraulic ram; 5 cisterns also in use. Sewer system.



*St. Louis clothing depot, Mo.*—Latitude,  $38^{\circ} 30'$ ; longitude,  $90^{\circ} 15'$ . In the city of St. Louis, on the Missouri River. Reservation, 31.8 acres. No cession of jurisdiction. Water supply from city waterworks.

*St. Philip, Fort, La.*—Latitude,  $29^{\circ} 25'$ ; longitude,  $89^{\circ} 30'$ . Post-office, Neptune, La.; telegraph station, Quarantine, La. Steamer triweekly from New Orleans, 73 miles, and from Bohemia, on New Orleans and Gulf Railroad, distance, 25 miles. Reservation, 640 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Sam Houston, Fort, Tex.*—Latitude,  $29^{\circ} 27'$ ; longitude,  $98^{\circ} 28'$ . In Bexar County, 2 miles north of San Antonio, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, 469.23 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 34 officers, 3 troops cavalry, 8 companies infantry, 1 light battery. Headquarters Department of Texas has accommodations for 15 officers. Water supply, San Antonio Water Company. Drainage by means of a system of vitrified pipes.

*San Carlos, Ariz. (subpost of Fort Grant).*—Latitude,  $33^{\circ} 10'$ ; longitude,  $110^{\circ} 25'$ . On Gila River, within limits of White Mountain Indian Reservation, 105 miles from Bowie and 106 miles from Wilcox, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Daily stage, except Sunday, from Bowie via Forts Grant and Thomas. Temporary accommodations for 12 officers, 2 troops cavalry, and 1 company infantry. Water pumped from well near San Carlos River into 2 tanks of 19,000 gallons capacity each, distributed. Natural drainage.

*San Diego Barracks, Cal.*—Latitude  $32^{\circ} 43'$ ; longitude,  $117^{\circ} 9'$ . In city of San Diego, Cal. Post-office, telegraph, railroad station, and boat landing, San Diego. Reservation, 2 blocks, 200 by 300 each, and wharf lot, 75 by 1,000. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 1 company infantry. Water from San Diego Water Company. Sewer system, connected with city sewers.

*Sandy Hook, Fort at, N. J.*—Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 25'$ ; longitude,  $74^{\circ} 1'$ . Post-office, New York City; distance, 22 miles. Telegraph, railroad station, and steamboat landing at Sandy Hook; distance, 2 miles. Reservation, about 1,366 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Water obtained from wells. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*San Juan Island, Wash.*—Latitude,  $48^{\circ} 37'$ ; longitude,  $123^{\circ}$ . In Archipelago de Haro, between the mainland of the State of Washington and Vancouver Island. Reservation, about 640 acres. Jurisdiction not ceded to United States.

*San Pedro, Cal.*—Latitude,  $33^{\circ} 40'$ ; longitude,  $118^{\circ} 40'$ . In San Pedro Bay. Reservation, 44.25 acres, more or less.

*Scammel, Fort, Me.*—Latitude,  $43^{\circ} 39'$ ; longitude,  $79^{\circ} 13'$ . In Portland Harbor, 2 miles from Portland, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, 11 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Schuyler, Fort, N. Y.*—Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 49'$ ; longitude,  $73^{\circ} 48'$ . On Throgs Neck,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from West Chester, and 17 miles from New York City. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, West Chester, N. Y. Reservation, 52 acres. Cession of jurisdiction, none or doubtful. State act of March 31, 1815, apparently authorizes cession to be made by commissioners' deed, but no record of deed is found. State act of May 7, 1880, cedes as to water-covered lands only. Accommodations for 9 officers and 2 batteries artillery. Water supply from New York and West Chester Water Company. Sewer system.

*Schuylkill Arsenal, Pa.*—General depot, quartermaster Department. Latitude,  $40^{\circ}$ ; longitude,  $75^{\circ}$ . Within limits of the city of Philadelphia, which is the post-office and telegraph station. Reservation,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Water supplied by Philadelphia Water Company.

*Sequoia National Park, Cal. (camp at Mineral King).*—Post-office, Three Rivers, Cal. Telegraph station, Visalia, Cal. Private conveyance to camp from Exeter Station, 48 miles, on Southern Pacific Railroad.

*Sewall, Fort, Mass.*—Latitude,  $42^{\circ} 30'$ ; longitude,  $70^{\circ} 33'$ . Situated  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Marblehead, which is the post-office, telegraph, and railroad station. Reservation, small tract and in litigation. Not garrisoned. In charge of town of Marblehead, Mass., by authority of act of Congress (Public, No. 19 of 1890).

*Sheridan, Fort, Ill.*—Latitude,  $42^{\circ} 14'$ ; longitude,  $89^{\circ} 30'$ . At town of Highwood, on Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, 24 miles north of Chicago. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station at post. Reservation,  $632\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 49 officers, 2 light batteries, 2 troops cavalry, and 8 companies infantry. Water supply pumped from Lake Michigan into reservoir of 100,000 gallons capacity, thence distributed. Sewer system.

*Sherman, Fort, Idaho.*—Latitude,  $47^{\circ} 42'$ ; longitude,  $116^{\circ} 38'$ . Four hundred and eighty-eight miles from Vancouver Barracks, Wash. On Cœur d'Alene Lake, at its outlet, Spokane River, one-half mile from the Cœur d'Alene branch of Northern Pacific Railroad. Post-office, Sherman; telegraph and railroad station, Cœur d'Alene, Idaho. Reservation, 688.65 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States.

Accommodations for 18 officers, 1 troop cavalry, 4 companies infantry, and band. Water pumped from Spokane River into a tank of 23,500 gallons capacity, thence distributed. No sewer system.

*Ship Island, Fort at, Miss.*—Latitude,  $30^{\circ} 20'$ ; longitude,  $89^{\circ} 7'$ . Situated 15 miles from Biloxi, which is on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, Biloxi, Miss. Special boat to post. No cession of jurisdiction. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Sill, Fort, Okla.*—Latitude,  $34^{\circ} 40'$ ; longitude,  $98^{\circ} 23'$ . On Medicine Bluff Creek, 65 miles from Henrietta, Tex., on Denver and Fort Worth Railroad. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Daily stage, except Sunday, from Rush Springs, Ind. T., on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, distant 27 miles. On Indian lands, 36 square miles reserved. In addition to which General Order 43, 1892, sets aside a wood reserve of 26,880 acres. Accommodations for 20 officers, 8 companies cavalry, and band. Water raised by steam pump from a reservoir fed by springs on Medicine Bluff Creek and distributed from 3 tanks of total capacity of 52,000 gallons by a system of pipes. Sewer system.

*Snelling, Fort, Minn.*—Latitude,  $44^{\circ} 53'$ ; longitude,  $93^{\circ} 11'$ . At junction of Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, on Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, 7 miles from St. Paul, and 8 miles from Minneapolis by the course of the river. Post-office, telegraph and railroad stations at the post. Electric railroad from St. Paul to post. Reservation, 1,531.21 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 36 officers and 8 companies infantry. Water pumped from a spring by steam pump and distributed from reservoir of 50,000 gallons capacity. Sewer system. G. O. 34 of 1894 discontinues ordnance depot and turns buildings over to Quartermaster Department.

*Spokane, Fort, Wash.*—Latitude,  $47^{\circ} 50'$ ; longitude,  $118^{\circ} 18'$ ; 537 miles from Vancouver Barracks. On the Spokane River, three-fourths of a mile from its junction with the Columbia, near Miles, Wash., 25 miles from Davenport and 50 miles from Sprague, on Northern Pacific Railroad. Post-office and telegraph station, Miles, Wash. Daily stage, except Sunday, from Davenport. Reservation, 640 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 19 officers, 1 troop cavalry, and 4 companies infantry. Water pumped from Spokane River into a reservoir of 150,000 gallons capacity, except that for drinking purposes, which is supplied from a spring to a reservoir of 61,600 gallons capacity, thence distributed. Sewer system.

*Stanton, Fort, N. Mex.*—Latitude,  $33^{\circ} 30'$ ; longitude,  $105^{\circ} 32'$ . On Rio Bonito, Lincoln County, 8 miles from Lincoln, 100 miles from Carthage, and 108 miles from San Antonio, on Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Daily stage from Carthage. Reservation, 16 square miles. Accommodations for 13 officers, 3 troops cavalry, 2 companies infantry. Water pumped from well about 100 feet from Rio Bonito and distributed from 2 reservoirs of 40,000 gallons total capacity. Partial sewer system.

*Stevens, Fort, Oreg.*—Latitude,  $46^{\circ} 31'$ ; longitude,  $125^{\circ} 1'$ . On Point Adams, Columbia River, 7 miles from Astoria and 105 from Portland. Post-office, telegraph station, Astoria, Oreg., telephone to post. Steamer daily from railroad station, Portland to Astoria, thence by steam tug daily, except Sunday, to post. Reservation, 640 acres. No cession of jurisdiction. Not garrisoned. Transferred to Engineer Department and in charge of ordnance sergeant. Four sets officers' quarters and 1 barrack.

*Sumter, Fort, S. C.*—Latitude,  $32^{\circ} 45'$ ; longitude,  $79^{\circ} 51'$ . In Charleston Harbor, 5 miles from Charleston. Post-office, Moultrieville, S. C. Telegraph and railroad station, Charleston. Reservation, about 125 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Taylor, Fort, Fla.*—Latitude,  $24^{\circ} 33'$ ; longitude,  $81^{\circ} 49'$ . Near Whitehead Point, 1 mile from Key West, which is the post-office, telegraph station, and boat landing. Reservation, 62.89 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Thomas, Fort, Ky.*—Latitude,  $39^{\circ} 5'$ ; longitude,  $84^{\circ} 29'$ ; 3 miles from Newport, on highlands overlooking the Ohio River, 4 miles from Cincinnati. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station, Newport. Reservation, 111 acres 2 roods 39 poles. Rifle range, 169 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 29 officers, 8 companies infantry, and band. Water supplied by Covington city waterworks. Sewer system.

*Trumbull, Fort, Conn.*—Latitude,  $41^{\circ} 21'$ ; longitude,  $72^{\circ} 6'$ . On right bank of the Thames River, 1 mile below city of New London, which is the post-office, telegraph and railroad station. Reservation,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 4 officers in cottages and 4 in casemates, 1 battery of artillery. Water supply from New London city waterworks. Sewer system.

*Vancouver Barracks, Wash.*—Latitude,  $45^{\circ} 40'$ ; longitude,  $125^{\circ} 32'$ . On north bank of the Columbia River. Daily boat from Portland, distance 18 miles, or by ferries and electric line, distance 6 miles. Telegraph station at post. Post-office and steam-boat landing at Vancouver. Railroad station, Portland, Oreg. Reservation, 640 acres.



Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 26 officers, 1 troop cavalry, 8 companies infantry, and band. Accommodations for 12 officers at department headquarters. Water pumped from an artesian well to a reservoir of 525,000 gallons capacity and a tank of 66,000 gallons capacity, thence distributed by gravity. Sewer system. General Order 34 of 1894 discontinues ordnance depot and turns buildings over to Quartermaster's Department.

*Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y. Harbor.*—Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 37'$ ; longitude,  $74^{\circ} 3'$ . On Staten Island, commanding The Narrows, entrance to New York Harbor. Post-office, Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y. Telegraph station, Quarantine, Clifton, Staten Island. Railroad station, St. George, N. Y. Reservation, about 100 acres. Additional lands recently purchased, General Order 19, 1895. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 15 officers and 3 batteries of artillery. Water supply from Crystal Water Company. Sewer system.

*Walla Walla, Fort, Wash.*—Latitude,  $46^{\circ} 6'$ ; longitude,  $118^{\circ} 24'$ ; 231 miles from Vancouver Barracks and 1 mile from Walla Walla, on Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's line. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station, Walla Walla, Wash. Reservation, about 613 acres. Jurisdiction ceded by United States. Accommodations for 16 officers, 2 troops cavalry, and 4 companies infantry. Water from springs on leased ground  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from post, conducted to a reservoir of 7,000 gallons capacity, thence distributed by gravity, there being another reservoir at the post of 85,000 gallons capacity for fire protection. Sewer system.

*Warren, Fort, Mass.*—Latitude,  $42^{\circ} 19'$ ; longitude,  $70^{\circ} 59'$ . On Georges Island, in Boston Harbor, 7 miles from Boston. Post-office and telegraph station, Boston. Daily steamer. Reservation, the whole island, about 18 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 3 officers in cottages, 8 officers in casemates, and 2 batteries artillery. Water supply from 10 cisterns and 4 wells, also by connection with Boston mains. Sewer system.

*Washakie, Fort, Wyo.*—Latitude,  $42^{\circ} 59'$ ; longitude,  $108^{\circ} 54'$ . On Little Wind River, 172 miles from Casper and 147 miles from Rawlins, on Union Pacific Railroad. Post-office and telegraph station at the post. Daily stage from Rawlins. Stage twice a week from Casper. Reservation, 1,405 acres, on Indian lands. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 9 officers, 1 troop cavalry, 2 companies infantry. Water pumped to tank of 10,000 gallons capacity by steam power from south fork of Little Wind River, and distributed by iron pipes. No sewer system.

*Washington Barracks, D. C.*—Latitude,  $38^{\circ} 53'$ ; longitude,  $77^{\circ} 3'$ . On Greenleaf Point, Potomac River, District of Columbia. Post-office, telegraph, and railroad station, Washington, D. C. Reservation, about 69 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 24 officers, 1 light battery, 4 batteries artillery, and band. Water from Washington city waterworks, owned by the United States. Sewer system.

*Washington, Fort, Md.*—Latitude,  $38^{\circ} 41'$ ; longitude,  $77^{\circ} 6'$ . On Potomac River, 13 miles from Washington, D. C. Post-office at post. Telegraph and railroad station, Alexandria, Va. Steamboat from Washington. Reservation, about 50 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of an ordnance sergeant.

*Wayne, Fort, Mich.*—Latitude,  $42^{\circ} 23'$ ; longitude,  $82^{\circ} 58'$ . On Detroit River, 4 miles from city hall in Detroit, which is the post-office and telegraph station. City railway to post. Reservation, about 63 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 15 officers, 4 companies infantry, and band. Water from Detroit city waterworks. Sewer system.

*West Point, N. Y.*—Latitude,  $41^{\circ} 23'$ ; longitude,  $74^{\circ} 41'$ . On west bank of the Hudson River, 51 miles above New York City. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station west shore at the post. Reservation, 2,330 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. United States Military Academy. Accommodations for 50 officers; 5 barracks. Water piped from springs by gravity and distributed from reservoir through iron pipes. Sewer system.

*Whipple Barracks, Ariz.*—Latitude,  $24^{\circ} 33'$ ; longitude,  $112^{\circ} 27'$ . On S. F., P. and P. R. R. One mile from Prescott, Ariz. Post-office and railroad station at post. Telegraph station, Prescott. Reservation, about 1,730 acres. Accommodations for 20 officers, 1 troop cavalry, and 4 companies infantry. Water pumped from a well on Granite Creek to a reservoir of 80,000 gallons capacity; thence distributed by iron pipes. Sewer system.

*Wilets Point, N. Y.*—Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 47'$ ; longitude,  $73^{\circ} 47'$ . On East River,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Whitestone, Queens County, 17 miles from New York City. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Railroad station, Whitestone, N. Y. Reservation, about 136.35 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Engineer station. Accommodations: 11 sets officers' quarters, 12 bachelors, 3 companies. Water from Flushing village waterworks. Sewer system.

*Winfield Scott, Fort, Cal.*—Latitude,  $37^{\circ} 49'$ ; longitude,  $122^{\circ} 48'$ . Golden Gate, San Francisco, Cal. Post-office and telegraph station, the Presidio of San Francisco. Railroad station, San Francisco. On the Presidio Reservation. Not garrisoned.

*Wingate, Fort, N. Mex.*—Latitude,  $35^{\circ} 29'$ ; longitude,  $108^{\circ} 32'$ . Situated at Bear Spring, 3 miles from Wingate, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which is the railroad station. Post-office and telegraph station at the post. Reservation, 130 square miles. Accommodations for 22 officers and 8 troops cavalry. Water pumped from Bear Springs into 2 reservoirs of 223,000 gallons total capacity; thence distributed. Sewer system.

*Winthrop, Fort, Mass.*—Latitude  $42^{\circ} 21'$ ; longitude,  $70^{\circ} 1'$ . On Governors Island, Boston Harbor, 2 miles from Boston, which is the post-office, telegraph and railroad station. Steamboat to post. Reservation, about 60 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Not garrisoned. In charge of ordnance sergeant.

*Wood, Fort, N. Y.*—Subpost of Fort Columbus. Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 41'$ ; longitude,  $74^{\circ} 11'$ . On Bedloe Island, in New York Harbor, 3 miles from New York City, which is the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Reservation, about 12 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 4 officers and 1 company of infantry. Water supply, cisterns. Sewer system.

*Yates, Fort, N. Dak.*—Latitude,  $46^{\circ} 11'$ ; longitude,  $100^{\circ} 34'$ ; 60 miles from Bismarck (on the Northern Pacific Railroad), which is the railroad station, and 445 miles from St. Paul. Post-office and telegraph station at post. Daily stage, except Sunday, from Bismarck; river crossed by ferry. Reservation, 1 square mile, on Indian lands. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. Accommodations for 19 officers, 2 troops cavalry, 4 companies infantry. Water pumped by steam power from 12 driven wells to 2 tanks of 30,000 gallons capacity each; thence distributed. Surface drainage.

*Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo.*—Latitude,  $40^{\circ} 58'$ ; longitude,  $102^{\circ} 39'$ . On Beaver Creek, 8 miles from Cinnabar, on Yellowstone Park line of Northern Pacific Railroad, 1,058 miles from St. Paul. During winter trains run on this branch line Saturdays only. Post-office and telegraph station, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo. Old reservation, 25 square miles; new, 22.5 acres set aside by the Secretary of the Interior for use of military authorities. Additional tract of about 5.5 acres set aside for hospital site by Secretary of Interior May 11, 1893. Exclusive jurisdiction in United States reserved by Congress. Accommodations for 4 officers and 1 troop cavalry at new post; 2 officers and 1 troop cavalry at old post. Water supply from Clematis Springs, dammed up to supply post through water-supply system. Partial sewer system.

*Yella Buena Island, Cal.*—Latitude,  $37^{\circ} 49'$ ; longitude,  $120^{\circ} 27'$ . Two and one-half miles northeast of San Francisco, Cal. Reservation, the whole island, about 120 acres. Jurisdiction ceded to United States. General Order 59, of 1892, transferred reservation to the Engineer Department, for use and occupation as a torpedo station for the Pacific coast.

*Yosemite National Park, camp in, Cal.*—Post-office and telegraph station, Wawona, Cal.; railroad station, Raymond, via Berenda station, on Southern Pacific Railroad, distance 40 miles; triweekly stage to camp.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
*Washington, D. C., August 1, 1895.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of the mail and record division for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895:

MAIL AND RECORD DIVISION.

The orders of the Secretary of War of May 15, 1894, instituting the card-record system for keeping the records of the War Department from July 1, 1894, did not materially affect this office, as practically the same system of records had been adopted and in successful use since November 15, 1890.

A precedent file has been established, and the other provisions of the order have been complied with.

The following communications were received, and letters and indorsements mailed:

Original cases.....	14, 344
Received-backs .....	28, 490
Letters and indorsements mailed.....	49, 052

An increase of about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent over the previous year's business.

## MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

July 1, 1894, there were awaiting action:

12 miscellaneous claims.....	\$2,829.00
7 accounts.....	786.71

Received:

181 miscellaneous claims.....	46,386.12
255 accounts.....	13,515.68

Total (455 claims and accounts).....	63,517.51
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Upon these final action was as follows:

9 claims approved for payment.....	359.74
121 claims sent to Treasury Department.....	25,206.30
4 claims referred to other departments.....	592.62
Deduction upon claims approved and referred.....	5,096.77
44 disallowed claims.....	10,746.19
206 accounts approved for payment.....	3,711.85
Reduction upon accounts approved.....	897.32
42 accounts referred to other departments.....	9,320.17
10 disallowed accounts.....	204.98

Total upon which final action was taken (178 claims and 258 accounts—436 in all) .....	56,135.94
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July 1, 1895, there were awaiting action:

15 claims.....	7,213.50
4 accounts.....	168.07

Total (19 claims and accounts).....	7,381.57
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An increase of 13 per cent over the previous year's business.

## CLAIMS UNDER THE ACT OF JULY 4, 1864.

July 1, 1894, there remained 97 claims presented to this office under provisions of this act, amounting to \$120,668.37, which were previously suspended awaiting additional evidence. This is their present status.

The papers on file in 26 claims, amounting to \$75,978.13, which had previously been investigated and disallowed by this office for want of proof as to loyalty of claimants or evidence that stores were actually taken and used by the Army, were transmitted to the Court of Claims or to the Department of Justice, as required, for use as evidence.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR MILITARY POST LIBRARIES.

One hundred and ten military post libraries were supplied with newspapers and periodicals (192 daily, 648 weekly and semiweekly, 247 monthly, 11 bi-monthly, and 6 quarterly publications), at cost of \$3,586.68. There were 394 companies (or detachments) at the stations supplied.

## PRINTING AND BINDING.

Four hundred and forty-two requisitions for necessary printing and binding were issued on the Public Printer, at a cost of \$2,024.98 for the work done. This amount does not include the work done by the War Department branch of the Government Printing Office.

## NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The 83 national cemeteries are classified as follows:

First class.....	25
Second class.....	20
Third class.....	16
Fourth class.....	22

The interments are:

Known.....	183, 946
Unknown.....	150, 507
Total.....	334, 453

There are 73 superintendents; changes during the year, 2 appointed and 1 vacancy caused by death. Two assistant superintendents, now on probation, will soon be eligible for appointment, thus completing the authorized number, 75.

Removals of remains of officers and enlisted men from abandoned post cemeteries and elsewhere to other permanent post or national cemeteries were as follows:

From—	To—	Total number of reinterments.
Newberry, S. C.....	National cemetery, Florence, S. C.....	3
Fort McKinney, Wyo.....	National cemetery, Custer battlefield, Montana.....	61
Fort Bowie, Ariz.....	National cemetery, San Francisco, Cal.....	75
Fort Supply, Okla.....	National cemetery, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	68
Fort Sully, S. Dak.....	do.....	64
Philadelphia, Pa. (Machpelah Cemetery).....	National cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa.....	15
Fort McHenry, Md.....	National cemetery, London Park, Md.....	297
Santa Fe, N. Mex. (old Masonic burial ground).....	National cemetery, Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	47
Hatton, Ala.....	National cemetery, Corinth, Miss.....	2
Fort Ontario, N. Y.....	Post cemetery, Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	1
Total.....		633

Instructions have also been given for the removal of the remains of soldiers of the Mexican and civil wars from the Military Asylum lot and from Greenwood Island, East Pascagoula, Miss., to the national cemetery at Mobile, Ala.

*Lodges and outbuildings.*—The stone lodge for the superintendent at Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, Montana, has been completed, and contract made for a stone outbuilding. A two-room brick addition to the lodge in the Jefferson Barracks (Mo.) and a small brick outbuilding in the Jefferson City (Mo.) national cemeteries have been constructed. Contracts have also been made for the construction of a superintendent's lodge and an outbuilding, both of stone, in the national cemetery at Santa Fe, N. Mex.; for a brick outbuilding at the Memphis (Tenn.) and a frame outbuilding at the Mill Springs (Ky.) national cemeteries. Proposals have been invited for the construction of a brick outbuilding at the national cemetery at Shiloh, Tenn.

*Flagstuffs.*—In the Soldiers' Home (D. C.) National Cemetery an iron flagstaff, 100 feet in length, has been erected. Similar staffs, 75 feet each in length, were erected in the Camp Butler (Ill.) and Fort Smith (Ark.) national cemeteries.

*Headstones.*—To mark the graves of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines buried in national, post, city, and village cemeteries, 7,340 white

marble headstones were provided. Arrangements have been made for locating and marking the graves of 20 Union soldiers buried in the Baptist church yard, Aiken, S. C.

*Roadways.*—The draining and repairing of the road to the Hampton (Va.) National Cemetery, authorized by acts of Congress, still awaits the action of the board of supervisors of Elizabeth City County.

Under acts of Congress (sundry civil) making appropriations for "repairing roadways to national cemeteries," repairs have been made to roadways leading to the national cemeteries at Alexandria, Va., Antietam, Md., Baton Rouge, La., Chattanooga, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., Culpeper, Va., Fayetteville, Ark., Florence, S. C., Fredericksburg, Va., Marietta, Ga., Mound City, Ill., Natchez, Miss., Newbern, N. C., Port Hudson, La., Richmond, Va., Springfield, Mo., Staunton, Va., and Vicksburg, Miss. Amount expended, \$19,454.86.

*Monuments and tablets.*—The work of marking the positions occupied by the Regular Army on the Gettysburg battlefield, and constructing the approaches thereto, has been completed, so far as pertained to the Quartermaster's Department.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation remaining in the Treasury September 27, 1894, was \$2,892.17.

Under the order of the Secretary of War dated September 27, 1894, any additional work under that appropriation was intrusted to the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission.

*Indigent soldiers.*—Under Congressional authority, making appropriations "for expenses of burying in the Arlington National Cemetery, or in the cemeteries of the District of Columbia, indigent ex-Union soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late civil war who die in the District of Columbia," for the burial of 45 such persons, a total cost of \$1,664.50 has been incurred.

*Improvements and repairs of national cemeteries.*—At Arlington, Va., repairs were made to the mansion, outbuildings, water supply, drainage, drives, walks, and burial sections. The asphalt driveway has been completed and the improvement of the ground in the new addition to the cemetery continued; a new driveway has been made from a point near the McClellan gateway to one near the southeastern gateway in the addition, and contracts closed for the construction of an additional driveway from a point west of the gravel pit in the addition connecting with the driveway above mentioned.

At Alexandria, Va., repairs have been made and the old water-supply pipe has been replaced by a new 2-inch cast-iron service pipe, which connects with the city supply.

At Baton Rouge, La., repairs were made to the lodge and outbuildings and an ample water supply secured by connection with the city service.

At Brownsville, Tex., the levee constructed in 1891 for the protection of the cemetery from overflow of the Rio Grande has been repaired, also the wire fence inclosing the cemetery and the water-supply pipe connecting with the Fort Brown, Tex., waterworks.

At Camp Butler, Ill., repairs were made to the lodge, outbuildings, and inclosing wall, a new iron flagstaff erected, and the water supply increased by the addition of a well.

At Custer Battlefield, Mont., a superintendent's lodge was erected and water supply provided by the construction of a cistern (6,000 gallons).

At Finns Point, N. J., 100 cubic yards of stone riprap were placed at the northwest corner of the cemetery as a protection to the foundation

of the inclosing wall from high water; a bulkhead of timber, backed with earth (320 feet in length), was built along the north side of the cemetery to protect the grounds from overflow.

At Fort Gibson, Ind. T., repairs were made and water supply increased by constructing an additional cistern (6,000 gallons).

At Mobile, Ala., repairs were made, the grounds improved, and the flagstaff provided with a new topmast.

A contract was made for rebuilding the brick-inclosing wall on the south front and extending it to include a strip of land 15 feet in width by 384 feet in length, which was donated to the United States by the city of Mobile.

At Nashville, Tenn., a new windmill was erected and repairs made to the water supply.

At Philadelphia, Pa., repairs were made to the mansion, grounds, drives, and walks, and the drainage was thoroughly repaired and improved.

At San Antonio, Tex., the lodge was repaired and new tile drains put in.

At Santa Fe, N. Mex., the national cemetery (formerly the post cemetery, Fort Marcy) was surveyed and plans prepared for its improvement. Contracts were made for the construction of a stone-inclosing wall with ornamental iron drive and walk gates, for the grading and drainage of grounds, the erection of a superintendent's lodge and the necessary outbuilding and flagstaff, and for the introduction of water from the city supply.

At Stones River, Tenn., repairs were made to the lodge and outbuildings, the cistern near the stable was reconstructed, and a new pump supplied. Contract was made for rebuilding the stone wall inclosing the "Hazen Brigade Monument" lot near that cemetery.

At Woodlawn, Elmira, N. Y., a portion of the retaining wall along the creek forming the southern boundary was rebuilt, and the picket fence, gate, and flagstaff repainted.

At the other national cemeteries necessary repairs have been made and the grounds cared for.

Statement showing expenditures is submitted herewith (marked A); also a list of the national cemeteries (marked B) showing class, location, size, etc.

Very respectfully,

OSCAR F. LONG,

*Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.*

The QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

*A.—A statement of disbursements of appropriations for national cemeteries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895.*

Name of cemetery.	Amount.	Name of cemetery.	Amount.
Alexandria, La.....	\$618.36	Keokuk, Iowa.....	\$145.31
Alexandria, Va.....	903.13	Knoxville, Tenn.....	302.78
Andersonville, Ga.....	1,003.86	Lebanon, Ky.....	131.46
Annapolis, Md.....	310.07	Lexington, Ky.....	75.00
Antietam, Md.....	589.29	Little Rock, Ark.....	853.26
Arlington, Va.....	28,681.44	London Park, Md.....	672.60
Balls Bluff, Va.....	25.00	Marietta, Ga.....	1,272.74
Barrancas, Fla.....	630.62	Memphis, Tenn.....	1,567.13
Baton Rouge, La.....	792.33	Mexico City, Mex.....	738.85
Battle Ground, D. C.....	88.35	Mill Springs, Ky.....	192.21
Beaufort, S. C.....	1,206.25	Mobile, Ala.....	620.88
Beverly, N. J.....	242.48	Mound City, Ill.....	566.34
Brownsville, Tex.....	1,069.36	Nashville, Tenn.....	2,585.29
Camp Butler, Ill.....	807.31	Natchez, Miss.....	846.23
Camp Nelson, Ky.....	438.92	New Albany, Ind.....	390.11
Cave Hill, Ky.....	79.95	Newbern, N. C.....	611.99
Chalmette, La.....	1,270.81	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,414.99
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	2,835.43	Poplar Grove, Va.....	820.49
City Point, Va.....	593.74	Port Hudson, La.....	557.03
Cold Harbor, Va.....	163.16	Quincy, Ill.....	18.75
Corinth, Miss.....	1,217.32	Raleigh, N. C.....	352.67
Crown Hill, Ind.....	253.06	Richmond, Va.....	824.12
Culpeper, Va.....	4,663.63	Rock Island, Ill.....	295.50
Custer Battlefield, Mont.....	1,067.32	Salisbury, N. C.....	388.37
Cypress Hills, N. Y.....	100.00	San Antonio, Tex.....	455.97
Danville, Ky.....	344.75	San Francisco, Cal.....	983.51
Danville, Va.....	535.57	Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	416.49
Fayetteville, Ark.....	920.81	Seven Pines, Va.....	124.75
Finns Point, N. J.....	272.41	Shiloh, Tenn.....	1,097.44
Florence, S. C.....	419.12	Soldiers' Home, D. C.....	1,282.85
Fort Donelson, Tenn.....	752.44	Springfield, Mo.....	315.80
Fort Gibson, Ind. T.....	136.85	St. Augustine, Fla.....	75.00
Fort Harrison, Va.....	624.94	Staunton, Va.....	156.30
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	352.10	Stones River, Tenn.....	1,060.98
Fort McPherson, Nebr.....	333.74	Vicksburg, Miss.....	4,424.15
Fort Scott, Kans.....	658.14	Wilmington, N. C.....	292.15
Fort Smith, Ark.....	897.76	Winchester, Va.....	469.11
Fredericksburg, Va.....	796.60	Woodlawn, N. Y.....	156.00
Gettysburg, Pa.....	196.50	Yorktown, Va.....	148.24
Glendale, Va.....	361.48	Soldiers' lots.....	218.15
Grafton, W. Va.....	758.92	Miscellaneous.....	2,657.85
Hampton, Va.....	2,220.36		
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	513.97	Total.....	90,821.47
Jefferson City, Mo.....			

The balance of the appropriation (\$100,000) is placed to the credit of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and is required for the payment of outstanding indebtedness.

*B.—National cemeteries, showing class, location, size, number of interments, etc., to June 30, 1895.*

*Alexandria, La.*—Third class, adjoining Pineville, the post-office, and near Alexandria, La., the railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 8.24 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and well; surface drainage. Brick 6-room lodge and outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 532 known, 772 unknown; total, 1304. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Alexandria, Va.*—Second class, at Alexandria, Va., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1862. Area, 5½ acres; inclosed by stone wall. Water from city waterworks; surface and underground drainage. Six-room stone lodge; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 3,410 known, 123 unknown; total, 3,533. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Andersonville, Ga.*—First class, about 1 mile from the village of Andersonville, the post-office. Railroad and telegraph station, Anderson, Ga. Established 1865. Area, 120 acres; 25 acres of which are inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cisterns; surface drainage. Six-room brick lodge and 2 brick outbuildings. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 12,782 known, 923 unknown; total, 13,705. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Annapolis, Md.*—Third class, at Annapolis, Md., the post office, railroad and telegraph station. Area, 4½ acres; inclosed by stone wall. Established 1862. Water from city waterworks; surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge



and outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 2,288 known, 204 unknown; total, 2,492. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Antietam, Md.*—First class, at Sharpsburg, Md., the post office. Railroad and telegraph station at Antietam, Md. Established 1865. Area, 11 acres, of which 9½ acres are inclosed by stone wall on 3 sides and iron fence on north side. Water supplied by 2 cisterns; underground and surface drainage. Six-room stone lodge and outbuilding. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 2,872 known, 1,864 unknown; total, 4,736. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Arlington, Va.*—First class, about 2 miles from Georgetown, D. C., the telegraph station. The post-office is Fort Myer, Va., and railroad station, Washington, D. C. Established 1864. Area, 1,100 acres, 350 acres of which are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cisterns, springs, and Fort Myer waterworks. Surface and underground drainage. Fourteen-room mansion and outbuildings of brick; receiving vault of stone and brick. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 12,589 known, 4,349 unknown; total, 16,938. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Balls Bluff, Va.*—Fourth class, about 2 miles from Leesburg, Va., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1865. Size 50 feet square, inclosed by stone wall. No superintendent; no buildings; no water supply. Interments: 1 known, 24 unknown; total, 25. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Barrancas, Fla.*—Third class, on military and naval reservation, about 8 miles from Pensacola, Fla., the nearest railroad station. Post-office and telegraph station at Warrington, Fla. Established 1867. Area, 8.56 acres, of which 7.10 are inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cisterns and wells. Surface drainage. Three-room brick lodge with 2-room frame addition; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 862 known, 710 unknown; total, 1,572. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Baton Rouge, La.*—Second class, at Baton Rouge, La., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 7½ acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern, well, and city waterworks. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge and outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 2,508 known, 532 unknown; total, 3,040. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Battle Ground, D. C.*—Fourth class, near Brightwood, D. C., the post-office. Telegraph station, Tacoma, D. C., and railroad station, Washington, D. C. Established 1864. Area, 1 acre; inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 43 known. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Beaufort, S. C.*—First class, at Beaufort, S. C., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1868. Area, 64 acres, of which 29 acres are inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface drainage. Six-room brick lodge; two frame outbuildings. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 4,775 known, 4,532 unknown; total, 9,307. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Beverly, N. J.*—Fourth class, at Beverly, N. J., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1864. Area, 1 acre; inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern and city waterworks. Surface drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 164 known, 7 unknown; total, 171. Depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., in charge.

*Brownsville, Tex.*—Second class, 1 mile from Brownsville, Tex., the railroad and telegraph station. Post-office, Fort Brown, Tex. Established 1867. Area, 25½ acres, of which 6 are inclosed by wire fence. Water supplied by cistern and Fort Brown waterworks. Surface drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 1,463 known, 1,379 unknown; total, 2,842. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Camp Butler, Ill.*—Third class, about 2 miles from Riverton, Ill., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1862. Area, 6 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface and underground drainage. Five-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 1,009 known, 355 unknown; total, 1,364. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Camp Nelson, Ky.*—Second class, 7 miles southwest of Nicholasville, Ky., the railroad and telegraph station. Post-office at Camp Nelson, Ky. Established 1866. Area, 9½ acres, of which 8½ acres are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 2,455 known, 1,189 unknown; total, 3,644. Depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., in charge.

*Cave Hill, Ky.*—Fourth class, within incorporated cemetery of same name at Louisville, Ky., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1863. Area, 3.53 acres. Water supplied by cistern and city waterworks. Surface drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 3,442 known, 582 unknown; total, 4,024. Depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., in charge.

*Chalmette, La.*—First class, about 3 miles from New Orleans, La., the railroad and telegraph station. The post-office is Arabi, La. Established 1864. Area, 13.60 acres,



of which 13 acres are inclosed by iron fence on front and rear and by brick wall on sides. Water supplied by cisterns. Surface drainage. Four-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 6,944 known, 5,742 unknown; total, 12,686. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Chattanooga, Tenn.*—First class, at Chattanooga, Tenn., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1863. Area, 129.53 acres, of which 75 acres are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cisterns and well. Drainage, surface and underground. Six-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 8,117 known, 4,969 unknown; total, 13,086. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*City Point, Va.*—Second class, at City Point, Va., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1866. Area, 7.49 acres, of which 6.60 acres are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room stone lodge; brick outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 3,779 known, 1,379 unknown; total, 5,158. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Cold Harbor, Va.*—Third class, about 9 miles northeast from Richmond, Va., the railroad and telegraph station. Post-office, Cold Harbor, Va. Established 1866. Area, 1½ acres, of which 1½ acres are inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room stone lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 672 known, 1,289 unknown; total, 1,961. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Corinth, Miss.*—First class, at Corinth, Miss., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1866. Area, 20 acres, of which 18.33 are inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 1,790 known, 3,939 unknown; total, 5,729. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Crown Hill, Ind.*—Fourth class, within the incorporated cemetery at Indianapolis, Ind., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1866. Area, 1.37 acres. No superintendent; no buildings. Interments: 680 known, 32 unknown; total, 712. Depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., in charge.

*Culpeper, Va.*—Second class, at Culpeper, Va., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 6 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface drainage. Six-room stone lodge; brick outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 456 known, 912 unknown; total, 1,368. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Custer Battlefield, Mont.*—Fourth class, about 13 miles southeast of Fort Custer, Mont., and 3 miles from Crow Agency, Mont., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1879. Area, of reservation, 1 mile square; of cemetery, 6.91 acres; not inclosed. Water supplied by cistern. Surface drainage. Seven-room stone lodge; stone outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 807 known, 183 unknown; total, 990. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Cypress Hills, N. Y.*—First class, at Brooklyn, N. Y., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1862. Upper cemetery within incorporated cemetery. Area, 2.75 acres; no inclosure. Lower cemetery fronting on Jamaica avenue and adjoining the Jewish Cemetery and reservoir. Area 15.39 acres, inclosed by iron fence in front, stone wall on north and west sides, and picket fence on east side. Water supplied by city waterworks. Surface and underground drainage. Eight-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding and receiving vault. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 4,975 known, 373 unknown; total, 5,348. Depot quartermaster, New York City, in charge.

*Danville, Ky.*—Fourth class, within city cemetery of Danville, Ky. The post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1862. Area, 0.31 acre; not inclosed. No water supply; no buildings. Interments: 349 known, 8 unknown; total, 357. Under supervision of Superintendent of Camp Nelson (Ky.) National Cemetery. Depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., in charge.

*Danville, Va.*—Third class, at Danville, Va., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 3.50 acres, of which 3.17 acres are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern and city waterworks. Drainage, surface and underground. Six-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 1,175 known, 153 unknown; total, 1,328. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Fayetteville, Ark.*—Third class, at Fayetteville, Ark., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 6.63 acres, of which 6 are inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface drainage. Six-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 445 known, 782 unknown; total, 1,227. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Finns Point, N. J.*—Fourth class, 6 miles from Salem, N. J., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1875. Area, 2½ acres; inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface drainage. Six-room stone lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 106 known, 2,539 unknown; total, 2,645. Depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., in charge.

*Florence, S. C.*—Second class, at Florence, S. C., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1865. Area, 3.76 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by well. Surface and underground drainage. Three-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 212 known, 2,804 unknown; total, 3,016. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Fort Donelson, Tenn.*—Third class, at Dover, Tenn., the post-office. Nearest railroad station is North Stewart, 13 miles distant. Telegraph station, Erin, Tenn. Established 1867. Area, 15.34 acres, of which 5 are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cisterns. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 160 known, 511 unknown; total, 671. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Fort Gibson, Ind. T.*—Third class, 2 miles from Fort Gibson, the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1868. Area, 6.90 acres, of which 5.70 are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by 2 cisterns. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room stone lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 241 known, 2,212 unknown; total, 2,453. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Fort Harrison, Va.*—Fourth class, 8 miles from Richmond, Va., the railroad and telegraph station. Post-office, Varina Grove, Va. Established 1866. Area, 1.55 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room stone lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 242 known, 575 unknown; total, 817. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Fort Leavenworth, Kans.*—Second class, at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1861. Area, 15 acres; inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cisterns and post waterworks. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room stone lodge; brick outbuilding. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 1,729 known, 1,445 unknown; total, 3,174. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Fort McPherson, Nebr.*—Fourth class, 4 miles from Maxwell, Nebr., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1873. Area of cemetery reservation, 107 acres, of which 4.50 are inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and river. Surface drainage. Six-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 473 known, 341 unknown; total, 814. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Fort Scott, Kans.*—Second class, at Fort Scott, Kans., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1862. Area, 10.26 acres; inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 489 known, 177 unknown; total, 666. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Fort Smith, Ark.*—Second class, at Fort Smith, Ark., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 15 acres; 9 acres inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and city waterworks. Surface and underground drainage. Three-room stone lodge; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 783 known, 1,150 unknown; total, 1,933. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Fredericksburg, Va.*—First class, at Fredericksburg, Va., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1865. Area, 12 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room stone lodge; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 2,490 known, 12,795 unknown; total, 15,285. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Gettysburg, Pa.*—First class, at Gettysburg, Pa., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1863. Area, 17 acres; inclosed on two sides by stone wall and two sides by iron fence. Water supplied by cistern, well, and city waterworks. Surface and underground drainage. Five-room stone lodge; brick outbuilding. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 1,985 known, 1,612 unknown; total, 3,597. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Glendale, Va.*—Fourth class, at Glendale, Va., the post-office. Nearest railroad station, Elk Station; telegraph office, Roxbury, Va. Established 1866. Area, 2.12 acres; 2 inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern; surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge, frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 238 known, 965 unknown; total, 1,203. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Grafton, W. Va.*—Fourth class, at Grafton, the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 3.40 acres; inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room stone lodge; stone outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 637 known, 620 unknown; total, 1,257. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Hampton, Va.*—First class, at Hampton, the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1866. Area of old cemetery, 11.61 acres, inclosed by stone wall; area of new cemetery, 8 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface drainage. Six-room stone lodge; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum.

trum. Interments: 6,653 known, 493 unknown; total, 7,146. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Jefferson Barracks, Mo.*—First class, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1863. Area, 50 acres; 20.50 inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern and post waterworks. Surface and underground drainage. Five-room brick lodge; 2-room brick office; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 8,806 known, 2,906 unknown; total, 11,712. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Jefferson City, Mo.*—Third class, at Jefferson City, Mo., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 2 acres; inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by 2 cisterns and 1 well. Drainage, surface and underground. Six-room stone lodge; brick outbuilding; frame stable. No rostrum. Interments: 370 known, 411 unknown; total, 781. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Keokuk, Iowa.*—Third class, at Keokuk, Iowa, the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1861. Area, 2.75 acres; inclosed by iron fence. Water supplied by cistern. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 661 known, 43 unknown; total, 704. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Knoxville, Tenn.*—Second class, at Knoxville, Tenn., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1863. Area, 9.83 acres; inclosed by iron fence on east side and stone wall on other sides. Water supplied by cistern. Surface drainage. Six-room stone lodge; frame outbuilding. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 2,149 known, 1,047 unknown, total, 3,196. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Lebanon, Ky.*—Fourth class, at Lebanon, Ky., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 2.50 acres; 2.38 acres inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 592 known, 277 unknown; total, 869. Depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., in charge.

*Lexington, Ky.*—Fourth class, within city cemetery of Lexington, Ky., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1863. Area, 0.75 acre, not inclosed. No buildings. Interments: 840 known, 112 unknown, total, 952. Under supervision of superintendent of Camp Nelson (Ky.) National Cemetery. Depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., in charge.

*Little Rock, Ark.*—First class, at Little Rock, Ark., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1868. Area, 12.12 acres; inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cisterns. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 3,349 known, 2,373 unknown, total, 5,722. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Loudon Park, Md.*—Second class, at Carroll, Md., the post-office and railroad station; near Baltimore, Md., the telegraph station. Established 1861. Area, 3.69 acres; inclosed by stone wall and iron fence. Water supplied by cistern and city waterworks. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 2,262 known, 374 unknown; total, 2,636. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Marietta, Ga.*—First class, at Marietta, Ga., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1866. Area, 24 acres, of which 21.5 acres are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by 2 wells. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; brick stable; 2 frame outbuildings. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 7,199 known, 2,965 unknown; total, 10,164. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Memphis, Tenn.*—First class, 7 miles from Memphis, Tenn., the telegraph station; post-office and railroad station at Cemetery Station, Tenn. Established 1867. Area, 43.91 acres; 37 acres inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge and brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 5,172 known, 8,820 unknown; total, 13,992. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Mexico City, Mexico.*—First class, at Mexico, Mexico, the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1851. Area, 2 acres; inclosed by brick and stone wall. Water supplied by cistern, well, and city waterworks. Surface drainage. Nine-room brick and stone lodge; 1 outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 570 known, 750 unknown; total, 1,320. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Mills Springs, Ky.*—Third class, near Logans Cross Roads, Ky., 8 miles from Somerset, Ky., the telegraph and railroad station. The post-office is at Nancy, Ky. Established 1862. Area, 3.50 acres, of which 1.75 acres are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 350 known, 366 unknown; total, 716. Depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., in charge.

*Mobile, Ala.*—Second class, at Mobile, Ala., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1865. Area, 3 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied

by cistern and well. Surface drainage. Six-room brick lodge; 1 brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 796 known, 116 unknown; total, 912. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Mound City, Ill.*—First class, at Mound City, Ill., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1864. Area, 10.50 acres, of which 8 acres are inclosed by iron fence. Water supplied by 2 cisterns. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 2,504 known, 2,763 unknown; total, 5,267. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Nashville, Tenn.*—First class, 6 miles north of Nashville, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Madison, Tenn., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 65 acres, of which 60.60 acres are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room stone lodge; stone outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 11,857 known, 4,701 unknown; total, 16,558. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Natchez, Miss.*—First class, at Natchez, Miss., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1866. Area, 11 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by three cisterns. Surface and underground drainage. Three-room lodge, 1-room office, and stable of brick; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 332 known, 2,780 unknown; total, 3,112. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*New Albany, Ind.*—Third class, at New Albany, Ind., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1862. Area, 5.46 acres; inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern, well, and city waterworks. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 2,192 known, 676 unknown; total, 2,868. Depot quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind., in charge.

*Newbern, N. C.*—Second class, at Newbern, N. C., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 7.60 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface drainage. Six-room shell-rock lodge; shell-rock outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 2,212 known, 1,091 unknown; total, 3,303. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Philadelphia, Pa.*—Second class, at Germantown, Pa., the telegraph and railroad station. Post-office, Station D, Philadelphia, Pa. Established 1862. Area, 13.26 acres; inclosed by a stone wall. Water supplied by 2 wells. Surface and underground drainage. Seventeen-room brick mansion; frame outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 2,173 known, 185 unknown; total, 2,358. Depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., in charge.

*Poplar Grove, Va.*—Second class,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Petersburg, Va., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1866. Area, 8.65 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by well. Surface drainage. Six-room stone lodge; brick outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 2,199 known, 4,006 unknown; total, 6,205. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Port Hudson, La.*—Second class, at Port Hudson, La., the post-office and railroad station. Telegraph station is Baton Rouge, La. Established 1866. Area, 8 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by 2 cisterns. Surface drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 592 known, 3,239 unknown; total, 3,831. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Quincy, Ill.*—Fourth class, a lot in Woodland Cemetery, at Quincy, Ill., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1868. Area, 0.25 acre; not inclosed. No superintendent. No buildings. No water supply. Interments: 167 known, 55 unknown; total, 222. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*Raleigh, N. C.*—Second class, at Raleigh, N. C., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1866. Area, 7.83 acres, of which 6.90 are inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern. Surface drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 629 known, 572 unknown; total, 1,201. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Richmond, Va.*—First class, at Richmond, Va., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1866. Area, 8 acres, of which 7.50 are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 851 known, 5,700 unknown; total, 6,551. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Rock Island, Ill.*—Fourth class, at Rock Island, Ill., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1863. Area, 1 acre, inclosed by iron fence. Rectangular rostrum. No other buildings. Surface drainage. Interments: 288 known, 20 unknown; total, 308. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Salisbury, N. C.*—First class, at Salisbury, N. C., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1865. Area, 6 acres, inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied from a creek and cistern. Surface drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 102 known, 12,035 unknown; total, 12,137. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*San Antonio, Tex.*—Third class, at San Antonio, Tex., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 3.63 acres; inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern and city waterworks. Surface drainage. Six-room stone lodge; stone office; frame outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 966 known, 225 unknown; total, 1,191. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*San Francisco, Cal.*—Fourth class, on reservation at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1884. Area, 9.50 acres; 7.25 inclosed by stone wall on 3 sides and iron fence on front. Water supplied by post waterworks. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; no outbuilding; no rostrum. Interments: 999 known, 397 unknown; total, 1,396. Depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., in charge.

*Santa Fe, N. Mex.*—Fourth class, at Santa Fe, N. Mex., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1875. Area, 9.35 acres; inclosed by stone wall and wire fence. Water supplied by city waterworks. Surface drainage. Seven-room stone lodge; stone outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 243 known, 360 unknown; total, 603. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Seven Pines, Va.*—Fourth class, at Seven Pines, Va., the post-office, and 8 miles from Richmond, Va., the telegraph station; railroad station, Oaks Station, Va., three-fourths mile distant. Established 1866. Area, 1.55 acres, of which 1.47 acres are inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 154 known, 1,226 unknown; total, 1,380. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Shiloh, Tenn.*—First class, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., the post-office; railroad and telegraph station at Corinth, Miss., 20 miles distant. Established 1866. Area, 10.05 acres, of which 9 acres are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 1,236 known, 2,362 unknown; total, 3,598. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Soldiers' Home, D. C.*—First class, at Soldiers' Home, D. C., the post-office, and about 3 miles from Washington, D. C., the railroad and telegraph station. Established 1861. Area, 16 acres, inclosed by stone wall and iron fence. Water supplied by well and Soldiers' Home waterworks. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room stone lodge; brick outbuilding. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 6,303 known, 293 unknown; total, 6,596. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Springfield, Mo.*—Third class, 4 miles from Springfield, Mo., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 5 acres, of which 4.90 acres are inclosed by a stone wall and iron fence. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface and underground drainage. Six-room brick lodge; frame outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 919 known, 734 unknown; total, 1,653. Depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., in charge.

*St. Augustine, Fla.*—Fourth class, at St. Augustine, Fla., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1881. Area, 0.58 acre, inclosed by concrete wall. No buildings. Surface drainage. Interments, 1,470 known. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Staunton, Va.*—Fourth class, at Staunton, Va., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 1.15 acres; inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern. Surface drainage. Three-room brick lodge, with 3-room frame addition; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 234 known, 527 unknown; total, 761. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Stones River, Tenn.*—First class, 3 miles from Murfreesboro, Tenn., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1865. Area, 20.10 acres, of which 18.45 are inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by 3 cisterns and well. Surface drainage. Six-room stone lodge; frame outbuilding. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 3,817 known, 2,330 unknown; total, 6,147. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Vicksburg, Miss.*—First class, at Vicksburg, Miss., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1865. Area, 40 acres, of which 34.50 are inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by 4 cisterns, 1 well and creek. Drainage, surface and underground. Three-room lodge with kitchen addition, 4-room gardener's cottage, and office of brick; 4 frame outbuildings. Rectangular rostrum. Interments: 3,935 known, 12,721 unknown; total, 16,656. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Wilmington, N. C.*—Second class, at Wilmington, N. C., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1867. Area, 5 acres, of which 4.50 acres are inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cisterns. Surface drainage. Six-room stone lodge; frame outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 717 known, 1,577 unknown; total, 2,294. Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga., in charge.

*Winchester, Va.*—Second class, at Winchester, Va., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1866. Area, 4.89 acres; inclosed by stone wall. Water supplied by cistern and well. Surface and underground drainage. Three-room stone

lodge; frame outbuilding. No rostrum. Interments: 2,099 known, 2,385 unknown; total, 4,484. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.

*Woodlawn, N. Y.*—Fourth class, within incorporated cemetery of Elmira, N. Y., the post-office, railroad and telegraph station. Established 1874. Area, 2.36 acres; inclosed one side by picket fence, on other sides by hedge and creek. Surface drainage. No buildings. Interments: 3,068 known, 7 unknown; total, 3,075. Depot quartermaster, New York City, in charge.

*Yorktown, Va.*—Third class, at Yorktown, Va., the post-office; railroad and telegraph station is Lee Hall, Va., about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant. Established 1866. Area, 3 acres; inclosed by brick wall. Water supplied by cistern. Surface drainage. Six-room stone lodge; brick outbuilding. Octagonal rostrum. Interments: 750 known, 1,435 unknown; total, 2,185. Depot quartermaster, Washington, D. C., in charge.





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REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL  
OF SUBSISTENCE.

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# REPORT

## OF THE

### COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,  
*Washington, D. C., October 1, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895:

#### RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES.

The following statement exhibits the aggregate fiscal resources and expenditures of the Department for the year mentioned, and the balances at the close of the fiscal year:

#### RESOURCES.

Amounts in the Treasury to the credit of appropriations of the Subsistence Department on June 30, 1894, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1893.....	\$31, 273. 01	
Subsistence of the Army, 1894.....	995. 03	
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough:		
Certified claims, acts March 2, 1889, and April 4, 1890.....	2, 0	
Certified claims, 1893, act August 5, 1892.....	16, 445. 87	
Certified claims, 1894, act March 3, 1893.....	20, 396. 25	
	<hr/>	\$71, 156. 24

Amounts to credit of officers of the Subsistence Department and of officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department, with the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, and designated depositories, and in their personal possession on June 30, 1894, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1894.....	76, 896. 7	
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough, certified claims, 1894, act March 3, 1893.....	944. 74	
	<hr/>	77, 841. 51

Amounts refunded to the Treasury near close of fiscal year 1894, since carried to the credit of the appropriations, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1893.....	3, 806. 00	
Subsistence of the Army, 1894.....	4, 217. 40	
	<hr/>	8, 023. 40

Amounts appropriated for the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1895, act of August 6, 1894.	1, 650, 000. 00
Subsistence of the Army, 1895, act March 2, 1895....	25, 000. 00

Amounts appropriated for the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895—Continued.

Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough, certified claims, 1895, act of August 18, 1894.....	\$15,000.00
Subsistence of the Army, certified claims, act August 23, 1894.....	935.96
Subsistence of the Army, certified claims, act March 2, 1895.....	224.58
Twenty per cent additional compensation, act March 2, 1895.....	224.80
Claims for quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies, act March 2, 1895.....	77.88
	<hr/> \$1,691,463.22

Amounts collected from various sources and refunded to the appropriations of the Subsistence Department on the books of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1895, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1892 and prior years.....	225.91
Subsistence of the Army, 1892 and prior years, transfer account.....	964.73
Subsistence of the Army, 1893, transfer account....	7.75
Subsistence of the Army, 1893.....	552.24
Subsistence of the Army, 1894.....	1,518.60
Subsistence of the Army, 1895.....	3,224.30
Amount placed on books of Treasury, by war indefinite appropriation warrant—commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough—	
Certified claims, acts March 2, 1889, and April 4, 1890.....	176.30
Certified claims, 1890, act April 4, 1890.....	2.75
Certified claims, 1891, act August 30, 1890.....	2.00
Certified claims, 1892, act March 3, 1891.....	7.50
	<hr/> 6,682.08

Amounts received by officers of the Subsistence Department and by officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department from sales of subsistence stores to the following purchasers during the fiscal year 1895, and taken up for immediate disbursement under the following appropriations:

Subsistence of the Army, 1894: Sales to enlisted men.	7,428.90
Subsistence of the Army, 1895: Sales to officers, \$287,790.55; to enlisted men, companies, detachments, and hospitals, \$350,788.64; to post exchanges, \$32,313.38; to civilian employees, \$11,272.41; to Leavenworth Military Prison, \$4,682.81; to Quartermaster's Department, \$222.04; to Indian agents and employees, \$1,336.27; to naval officers, \$60.50; of surplus and condemned stores and property at auction, \$2,092; to United States snag boat, \$224.21; of boxes, barrels, etc., \$74.14; of garden seeds, \$57.37; to Geological Survey, \$249.11; total.....	691,163.43
	<hr/> 698,592.33

Amounts taken up by officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department on account of reclamations for stores lost, damaged, etc., and in correction of errors in their accounts, etc., during the fiscal year 1895:

Subsistence of the Army, 1894.....	33.17
Subsistence of the Army, 1895.....	799.47
	<hr/> 832.64

Amounts charged against officers still in the service on account of funds and stores alleged to have been lost by theft, etc., and for which relief can only be obtained in the Court of Claims, under sections 1059 and 1062, Revised Statutes, or from Congress, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1880.....	75.92
Subsistence of the Army, 1886.....	2,455.82
Subsistence of the Army, 1889.....	24.04
	<hr/> 2,555.78

Total resources .....	2,557,147.20
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## EXPENDITURES.

Amounts expended on the books of the Treasury from the appropriations of the Subsistence Department during the fiscal year 1895, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1892 and prior years, transfer account .....	\$31.82	
Subsistence of the Army, 1893 .....	181.09	
Subsistence of the Army, 1894 .....	1,413.11	
Subsistence of the Army, 1895 .....	197.14	
Subsistence of the Army (certified claims), act August 23, 1894 .....	935.87	
Subsistence of the Army (certified claims), act March 2, 1895 .....	224.58	
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough—		
Certified claims, 1890, act April 4, 1890 .....	2.75	
Certified claims, 1891, act August 30, 1890 .....	2.00	
Certified claims, 1892, act March 3, 1891 .....	7.50	
Certified claims, 1894, act March 3, 1893 .....	77.25	
Certified claims, 1895, act August 18, 1894 .....	13.50	
Certified claims, acts March 2, 1889, and April 4, 1890 .....	104.47	
Claims for quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies, act July 4, 1864, and March 2, 1895 .....	77.80	
Twenty per cent additional compensation, act March 2, 1895 .....	224.80	
		\$3,493.68

Amounts disbursed by officers of the Subsistence Department, and officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department, during the fiscal year 1895, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1894 .....	53,336.96	
Subsistence of the Army, 1895 .....	2,249,759.26	
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough:		
Certified claims, 1894, act March 3, 1893 .....	905.06	
Certified claims, 1895, act August 18, 1894 .....	4,434.15	
		2,308,435.43

Amounts dropped by officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department in correction of errors in their accounts during the fiscal year 1895:

Subsistence of the Army, 1894 .....	.14	
Subsistence of the Army, 1895 .....	74.00	
		74.14

Amounts transferred on the books of the Treasury, act March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 418):

Subsistence of the Army, 1893, transfer account .....	7.75	
Subsistence of the Army, 1892 and prior years, transfer account .....	932.91	
		940.66

Amounts carried to the surplus fund on June 29, 1895:

Subsistence of the Army, 1893 .....	35,450.16	
Subsistence of the Army, 1892 and prior years .....	225.91	
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough, certified claims, 1893, act August 5, 1892 .....	16,445.87	
		52,121.94

Total expenditures .....		2,365,065.85
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## BALANCES.

Amounts in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriations of the Subsistence Department on June 30, 1895, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, certified claims, act August 23, 1891 .....	.09
Subsistence of the Army, 1894 .....	36,093.06
Subsistence of the Army, 1895 .....	13,782.56

Amounts in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriations of the Subsistence Department, etc.—Cont'd.

Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough:

Certified claims, acts March 2, 1889, and April 4, 1890 .....	\$2, 117. 91
Certified claims, 1894, act March 3, 1893 .....	20, 358. 68
Certified claims, 1895, act August 18, 1894 .....	10, 486. 50
Claims for quartermaster's stores and commissary supplies, acts July 4, 1864, and March 2, 1895 .....	.08

\$82, 838. 88

Amounts to the credit of officers of the Subsistence Department, and of officers doing duty in the Subsistence Department, with the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, and designated depositories, and in their personal possession, on June 30, 1895, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1894 .....	246. 60
Subsistence of the Army, 1895 .....	106, 374. 24
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States and soldiers on furlough, certified claims, 1895, act August 18, 1894 .....	65. 85

106, 686. 69

Amounts charged against officers still in the service on account of funds and stores alleged to have been lost by theft, etc., for which relief can only be obtained in Court of Claims under sections 1059 and 1062, Revised Statutes, or from Congress, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 1880 .....	75. 92
Subsistence of the Army, 1886 .....	2, 455. 82
Subsistence of the Army, 1889 .....	24. 04

2, 555. 78

Total balances.....:..... 192, 081. 35

#### SUPPLIES.

The Subsistence Department is charged with the duty of purchasing and issuing to the Army such supplies as enter into the composition of the ration, and of procuring and keeping for sale to officers and enlisted men such articles as may from time to time be designated by the inspectors-general of the Army. These supplies are purchased as near the points of consumption as practicable, regard being had to their quality and prices as compared with those of stores at more remote points and to the cost of transportation from place of purchase to place of issue or sale. The greater portions of the supplies have during the past year been procured as usual in the large markets of the country, such as New York, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Paul, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans, etc., but fresh meat, and to a great extent flour and fresh vegetables, have been obtained from dealers and producers at or near the points of issue.

#### FREQUENCY OF SHIPMENTS.

It is the policy of the Department to have requisitions made for short periods, depending upon the keeping qualities of the different articles, viz, quarterly (or bi-monthly when nearness to the point of supply will permit) for coffee, canned goods, etc.; monthly for breakfast bacon, cheese, evaporated fruits, fish, ham, etc., and semi-monthly for fresh vegetables. The result has been found to be most satisfactory, as it reduces the amount of damage.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS AND CONTRACTS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, 95 newspaper advertisements and 707 circulars, posters, and handbills inviting proposals for subsistence supplies were reported to this office. There were also

reported 402 contracts for fresh meats, fresh vegetables, complete rations and meals, and other supplies required for the Army.

## ISSUES TO INDIANS.

The following statement shows the issues of subsistence stores to Indians during the year, made at the expense of the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, the amount of which has been reimbursed by that Bureau:

To whom issues were made.	Value of issues.
Enlisted Indians and their families:	
Troop L, Third Cavalry, at Fort Meade, S. Dak.....	\$124.94
Troop L, Eighth Cavalry, at Fort Keogh, Mont.....	2,652.77
Moqui Indian prisoners en route from Fort Wingate, N. Mex., to and at Alcatraz Island, Cal.....	533.36
Total.....	3,311.07

The following issues were made to Indians for which no charge was made against the Indian Bureau:

To whom issues were made.	Value of issues.
Chiricahua Indian prisoners at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and at Fort Sill, Okla.....	\$9,485.00
Indian prisoners at various posts.....	189.90
Indians visiting military posts, under Army Regulations 1395 and 1396.....	320.67
Total.....	9,995.57

## MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Issues to the value of \$43.37 were made to teachers of Indians at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., from July to November, 1894. These issues have been paid for from the appropriation for contingencies of the Army.

Destitute citizens were supplied with subsistence at a few posts during the year upon orders of the commanding officers. The issues amounted to 531 incomplete rations.

At Sacramento, Cal., from July 20 to August 20, 1894, 2,907 rations were issued to United States marines.

For liquid coffee there was expended \$7,743.21, being an increase of \$3,861.51 over previous year. This increase was due largely to movements of troops during the labor troubles in the early part of the fiscal year. For extra-duty service \$20,257.50 was expended, a decrease of \$1,912.40; for advertising, \$6,305.56, a decrease of \$443.33; for meals for recruits and recruiting parties, \$50,715.68, a decrease of \$31,697.51.

## LOSSES OF STORES AND PROPERTY.

The value of the stores lost by accident, by wastage in transportation, while in store, etc., during the year, for which no one was held responsible, was \$4,178.74, of which \$170.79 was due to fire at Fort Pembina, N. Dak., in May, 1895, and \$188.53 to theft at Fort McIntosh, Tex., in January, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in June, 1895. The aggregate of losses of this character is less by \$3,759.84 than that of similar losses of previous year.

Supplies lost in transportation during the year, for which the responsibility was fixed, amounted to \$183.58, of which \$56.41 has been collected.

#### SALE OF CONDEMNED AND OBSOLETE STORES.

	Subsistence stores.		
	Condemned.	Obsolete.	Total.
Original cost.....	\$5,246.07	\$2,053.52	\$7,299.59
Amounts realized from sales.....	1,379.82	435.46	1,815.28
Loss.....	3,866.25	1,618.06	5,484.31

A decrease from previous year in the value of the stores condemned of \$2,188.08. The net loss on condemned stores was less than one-fifth of 1 per cent of the value of all stores purchased. From the sale of condemned subsistence property the sum of \$276.72 was realized.

#### CREDIT SALES.

Sales to officers on credit amounted during the year to \$189.93, all of which was collected. The sales to enlisted men on credit amounted to \$23,267.33 and the collections to \$23,579.59, a portion of which was on account of sales on credit in previous year.

#### FRESH BEEF.

With a view to improve the quality of fresh beef, under the changed conditions of commercial supply, contracts have been made when practicable for the delivery of chilled beef. This insures the delivery of beef in better condition than could otherwise have been secured, and the cost is only half a cent a pound more than last year at the same posts.

#### ROOT CELLARS, COLD STORAGE, MEAT-ISSUE ROOMS, AND CORRALS.

The experience of previous years having shown me the necessity for the construction of root cellars, cold storage, meat-issue rooms, and corrals at posts which needed them, I had the honor recently to address a letter to the Secretary of War requesting that \$17,000 be made available in the Quartermaster's Department for providing them during the current fiscal year, and that if this could not be done an item of that amount be directed to be included in the annual estimate of that Department for the fiscal year 1897 for the purposes mentioned. The Quartermaster-General has reported that the item would be included under the proper heading in the estimate, as requested. As my letter gave full explanation of the necessity for supplying these facilities at posts, I here quote extracts from the same, viz:

All buildings at military posts, including those needed for the storage and protection of subsistence supplies, are constructed by and at the expense of the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department. Whatever the needs of the Subsistence Department may be in these particulars, relief can only be obtained through the Quartermaster's Department, except only in cases of temporary shelter where the Quartermaster's Department is not prepared to furnish it, when it can be supplied by the Subsistence Department from the appropriations of that Department.

Where subsistence storehouses at posts have been provided with cellars the latter have been used for the storage of salt meats and such other stores as require to be kept in a cool place. When the law of June 16, 1890, added fresh vegetables to the ration proper storage facilities did not exist at all posts for caring for them, and the cellars of storehouses, and in some instances the storerooms themselves, were used for such storage. The experience gained in that time has shown the inadvisability of storing vegetables in a room containing subsistence stores which absorb odors,

such as coffees, teas, sugars, flour, etc., or in a cellar beneath such stores where the emanations from those which decay pass up through the floor. It has also been determined that it is to the interests of the Government to send to posts which are isolated vegetables in earload lots, but they should not be so sent unless root houses—structures apart from storehouses—constructed in the earth or on the surface, according to soil and climatic conditions, are provided for their reception. These structures should properly be built, where needed, by and at the expense of the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department.

The necessity of providing fresh meats for the Army under such altered conditions as will insure with a greater certainty than formerly the furnishing of meats for enlisted men of the kind and quality stipulated for in the contracts has been recognized for some time by this office. In February last I had the honor to invite attention to the subject. The changed conditions referred to contemplated the providing at posts of a moderate amount of cold-storage facilities in the way of large refrigerators or specially constructed rooms to answer for cold-storage purposes, under the charge and control of the post commissary and maintained at the expense of the Subsistence Department for ice, where meats would be received from the contractor in bulk (in quarters, halves, or whole carcasses) and cut up and issued by the Subsistence Department to the organizations or general messes as wanted, the surplus on hand being preserved by the post commissary from one issue day to another in the facilities provided for the purpose. The providing of these facilities would properly fall on the Quartermaster's Department, but the Quartermaster-General, to whom the request for them for certain posts was referred, reported that there were no funds available in his Department for the construction of cold-storage rooms at the posts mentioned in the communication. This office thereupon authorized the furnishing of large refrigerators at various posts needing them for the preservation of the fresh meats to be received under the contracts for the fiscal year 1896.

Another of the changed conditions necessitates the providing at each post of a meat-issue room in which the contractor can deliver his meats for inspection and acceptance, and where it can be cut up and served out to the organizations entitled to it. At small posts, where issues can be made in the subsistence storehouses, large refrigerators can be made to answer the purpose, without any considerable special construction by the Quartermaster's Department. At large posts where separate meat-issue rooms must be constructed the issue room and cold-storage room can be easily and economically combined in one structure. All these constructions should be undertaken by, and at the expense of the appropriations of, the Quartermaster's Department.

A few posts in the West, situated at points remote from railroad facilities, require for quality and certainty of supply that beef contractors should keep their herds of cattle near the post and feed them upon stipulated qualities and quantities of forage for a definite period before killing. To save the expense of the construction of the corral (charged in the price of the meat), which must occur upon each change of beef contractors, a corral for the post should be constructed and maintained by the United States, and the expense of this is properly chargeable to the appropriations of the Quartermaster's Department.

It is not practicable for me to estimate with extreme accuracy the amount of money that will be needed for each of the specific objects of root houses, cold storage, meat-issue rooms, and corrals, which the service stands in need of. Original constructions are not needed at all the posts. Doubtless alterations of existing structures can be made to answer the requirements at many of them for cold storage and issue rooms at least. But whatever money is needed for original constructions or for alterations must properly be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. The Subsistence Department is thus placed in a position of being held responsible for efficient and satisfactory administration of the subsistence branch of the public service as a whole, while a part of the means for the attainment of full efficiency has to be sought at the hands of a coordinate Department. \* \* \*

I am of opinion that \$17,000 should be made available in that Department, or obtained by it from Congress, for providing the facilities deemed by this Department necessary for its efficient and satisfactory management. I have the honor, therefore, to request that, if the money is not now available in the Quartermaster's Department, an item of \$17,000 may be directed to be included under the proper heading in the estimate of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year 1897. \* \* \*

#### RATIONS FOR OFFICERS AND THEIR SERVANTS ACCOMPANYING THEM WHILE SERVING IN THE FIELD OR ON TRANSPORTS.

I have proposed an item in the annual estimate of the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year 1897 covering the probable increase in the issue of rations in that fiscal year if the measure proposed by me for furnishing rations to officers and their servants while serving in the field shall be adopted. The measure I propose is to amend the clause,



making appropriation for subsistence of the Army by adding a proviso as follows:

*Provided*, That hereafter each officer serving in the field or on transports shall be entitled, while so serving, to draw one ration per day for himself and one ration per day for one servant actually accompanying him, and that the commanding officer of a separate command numbering not less than four companies shall be entitled, while so serving, to draw an additional ration per day for an additional servant actually accompanying him.

When troops are hurriedly ordered into the field, as they are usually in our Army, the officers should be able to give their undivided attention to the proper equipment of their companies and not be interrupted by the necessity of selecting and gathering personal supplies. Taking the field hurriedly, as above, there may be no stores taken for sales, and in a sparsely settled country none may be found. Tradesmen (as in the late railroad riots), either through sympathy with the discontented employees or for fear of a boycott in the future, often refuse to sell to the troops. In such cases officers are forced to live off the rations issued to the enlisted men of the company, paying, it is true, to the company fund the value of the rations used, but the company is deprived of a portion of its food at a time when it is most needed.

I therefore believe, for military reasons, that it is desirable to issue rations to every person ordered on active service away from a garrison and liable to be surrounded by a hostile enemy or to serve among disaffected people. When transportation is limited the chances are that the ration articles only will be carried.

On taking the field an officer must leave his quarters, his family, his established mess, and, if mounted, he must employ, at his own expense, a hostler as well as a cook. The additional expense entailed upon him, though incidental to the service, is not trifling in amount when purchases, if possible to be made, have to be made at a distance from the regular markets; and the granting of a ration to him, and to his servant or servants accompanying him, from the subsistence stores which must be provided for the troops with which he serves, is reasonable in view of the privations to which he is subjected and the increased responsibilities which he assumes. It is hoped that the measure will meet the approval of the Secretary of War and be by him commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

#### EMERGENCY RATION.

On April 17, 1895, I had the honor of recommending that boards of officers should be appointed to examine into the propriety of establishing a ration to be carried on the person of the soldier on emergent occasions where transportation is limited or is not available. My recommendation was approved, and a board (which consisted of one officer of the Subsistence Department, one officer of the Medical Department, and three officers of the line of the Army) was ordered by the commanding general of each department to report upon the components of such a ration. Great interest has been manifested in the subject, and from information received I am inclined to believe that it will be possible to provide a ration, weighing not more than 30 ounces, that will contain sufficient nutriment for the soldier for one day.

#### ARMY COOKS AND BAKERS.

My predecessors, in their annual reports for the years 1876, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, strongly recommended legislation which would authorize the enlistment of cooks

and bakers for the military service. As good bread and well-cooked food are matters of great importance to the soldier, I would respectfully invite attention to the subject, with the hope that the Secretary of War may find it consistent to urge upon Congress the desirability of passing the necessary laws for the enlistment and payment of cooks and bakers needed for the service.

I would invite attention to the fact that in the Navy stewards, cooks, and boys are enlisted for the services of officers and crew, and would suggest that to perform similar work in cooking and baking for the enlisted force of the Army skilled cooks and bakers should be enlisted for these special purposes, whose pay should be fixed by law.

There should be a cook and assistant cook for every company, and at posts at which general messes are established or maintained a chief cook at every post, and one baker and assistant baker, with additional assistant bakers not exceeding one for every 200 rations of bread baked per day in excess of 300.

The pay of the chief cook and the baker should be each \$30; of the cook, \$25; of the assistant baker, \$18; and of the assistant cook, \$16 per month.

In addition, I would recommend that a special allowance to the bakery for the necessary fuel and lights be established by regulations.

The action recommended would produce the best results from the ration, no part of the flour issued to the soldier would be taken from him, and the detail of soldiers away from their legitimate duties would be to this extent prevented.

In earlier times, say 1869, the value of flour was about \$6.50 per barrel; now flour of equally good quality can be obtained at \$3.50 per barrel. The expenses of managing bakeries have become greater from the fact that the bakers and assistants are now allowed extra-duty pay at the increased rates now paid to all classes of extra-duty men. This extra pay is paid out of the money received from the sale of flour and bread. The price of bread, from the lessened price of flour, has decreased about 50 per cent. Consequently, the savings (in baking), although probably as great as ever in percentage of flour, do not realize as much money, a deficit occurs, and the necessary expenses are not met.

#### ARMY COOK BOOK.

The Manual for Army Cooks has been revised, and the revision will soon be placed in the hands of the Public Printer. A feature of the revision is Part II, which treats in detail the subject of field cooking. This portion of the book it is thought will be found to be of great value where troops are ordered to take the field and are of necessity thrown on their own resources in the matter of cooking the food materials issued to them.

#### SALES OF SUBSISTENCE STORES TO OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

I repeat the recommendation of this office of last year, that sections 1299 and 1300 of the Revised Statutes be repealed, and I would recommend that section 1144 be amended to read as follows:

SEC. 1144. That the officers of the Subsistence Department shall procure and keep for sale to officers and enlisted men, at cost price for cash, such articles as may, from time to time, be designated by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That sales of such stores on credit shall be made only to officers and enlisted men who have not been regularly paid, or who are in the field where it is impracticable to procure funds, and to recruits during their first month of enlistment, the amounts due therefor to be charged on the pay accounts of officers and on the muster and pay rolls of enlisted men next after the date of purchase, and deducted from the payments made upon such pay accounts or muster and pay rolls by the Pay Department.

The amendment here suggested will, if enacted, reduce clerical labor in the Subsistence Department at posts and in the Pay Department, and will result in considerable saving to the appropriations of the Subsistence Department. By the existing system these appropriations are now subject to losses by reason of desertions and other causes, which prevent the amounts due for sales on credit from being collected and restored to the current moneys of the Department. As the troops are now regularly paid, no hardship will be imposed upon them by the change to a cash basis. The amendment will, besides, confer on the Secretary of War statutory authority to designate the articles to be kept for sale. This authority, it is thought, should vest in the head of the Department of War, rather than in subordinate officers.

#### COMMISSARY SERGEANTS.

The number of commissary sergeants in service at the commencement of the fiscal year was 104. During the year 3 new appointments were made, 2 died, 2 were discharged, and 13 were retired. The number in service at the close of the fiscal year was 90.

#### CLERICAL WORK OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

	Accounts current.	Returns of subsistence stores.	Returns of subsistence property.	Total.
There were on hand June 30, 1894.....	137	87	3	227
Received during fiscal year 1895.....	1,910	1,460	562	3,932
Total.....	2,047	1,547	565	4,159
Examined during the year.....	2,042	1,474	564	4,080
On hand June 30, 1895.....	5	73	1	79

The examination of the accounts current required the verification of 35,808 vouchers; the returns of subsistence stores, 24,283 vouchers; and the returns of subsistence property, 1,612 vouchers.

In connection with the examinations there were 3,186 letters and 2,444 indorsements written and recorded upon cards, and 213 papers copied.

The accounts and returns were rendered by 351 officers.

	Claims for commutation of rations while held as prisoners of war in rebel States.	Claims for commutation of rations while on furlough, and miscellaneous claims.	Total.
There were on hand June 30, 1894.....	8	22	30
Received during the fiscal year.....	249	228	477
Old claims reopened.....		3	3
Total.....	257	253	510
Disposed of during the year.....	240	236	476
On hand June 30, 1895.....	17	17	34

The number of communications in connection with the above claims sent out during the year was 1,885.

The clerical work above reported, and that connected with the conducting of correspondence between this office and chief and purchasing commissaries of subsistence concerning the solicitation of proposals and awarding of contracts and other specific details of service; with the Adjutant-General of the Army and the Secretary of War in regard to the revision of Army Regulations, the revision of those of the Subsistence Department, and other general matters of administration of the Subsistence Department; the preparation of estimates, and the placing of moneys to the credit of disbursing officers; and the recording and indexing of letters received and sent, in accordance with an adaptation of the system prescribed by War Department circular of May 15, 1894, have kept the clerical force of the office fully and diligently employed, and the clerical work is practically up to date at the writing of this report.

DUTIES AND STATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SUBSISTENCE  
DEPARTMENT.

A roster of the officers of the Subsistence Department on June 30, 1895, showing their stations and duties on that date, is hereto appended.

Very respectfully,

M. R. MORGAN,  
*Commissary-General of Subsistence.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

*Roster of the Subsistence Department, United States Army, June 30, 1895.*

Name, rank, and brevet rank.	Duty and station.	Assigned to present station.
<b>COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.</b>		
<i>Brigadier-general.</i>		
Michael R. Morgan (brevet brigadier-general, Apr. 9, 1865).	Commissary-General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C..	Oct. 8, 1894
<b>ASSISTANT COMMISSARIES-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.</b>		
<i>Colonels.</i>		
Thomas C. Sullivan (brevet lieutenant-colonel, Mar. 13, 1865).	Purchasing C. S. at Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 16, 1892
John W. Barriger (brevet brigadier-general, Mar. 13, 1865).	Chief C. S., Department of the East, New York, N. Y....	Jan. 26, 1893
<i>Lieutenant-colonels.</i>		
Thomas Wilson (brevet brigadier-general, Mar. 13, 1865).	Purchasing C. S. at New York City, N. Y.....	Feb. 29, 1892
William H. Bell (brevet major, Mar. 13, 1865).	Chief C. S., Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.	Mar. 26, 1894
Jeremiah H. Gilman (brevet lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 31, 1862).	Chief C. S., Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill....	Aug. 29, 1892
<b>COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.</b>		
<i>Majors.</i>		
Samuel T. Cushing (brevet major, Mar. 13, 1865).	Assistant to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.	May 3, 1894
William A. Elderkin (brevet major, Mar. 13, 1865).	Purchasing C. S. at Los Angeles, Cal.....	Oct. 11, 1888
Charles B. Penrose (brevet lieutenant-colonel, Nov. 11, 1867).	Purchasing C. S. at Baltimore Md.....	Aug. 31, 1889
William H. Nash (brevet major, Nov. 17, 1865).	Chief C. S., Department of the Columbia, and purchasing C. S., Vancouver Barracks, State of Washington. On leave.	Jan. 1, 1890
Charles P. Eagan (brevet captain, Feb. 27, 1890).	Purchasing C. S. at San Francisco, Cal.....	Apr. 1, 1894
John F. Weston.....	Chief C. S., Department of Texas, and purchasing C. S. at San Antonio, Tex.	July 5, 1893
Charles A. Woodruff (brevet captain, Feb. 27, 1890).	Assistant to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.	Apr. 10, 1894
John J. Clague.....	Chief C. S., Department of Dakota, and purchasing C. S. at St. Paul, Minn.	Feb. 8, 1892
<i>Captains.</i>		
Wells Willard.....	Assistant purchasing C. S., New York City, N. Y.....	Apr. 18, 1895
Henry G. Sharpe.....	Purchasing C. S. at St. Louis, Mo.....	Jan. 21, 1893
Frank E. Nye.....	Chief C. S., Department of the Platte, and purchasing C. S. at Omaha, Nebr.	Apr. 25, 1894
Douglas M. Scott.....	On sick leave.....	
William L. Alexander.....	Purchasing C. S. at Denver, Colo.....	Mar. 26, 1894
Henry B. Osgood.....	Purchasing C. S. at Boston, Mass.....	July 20, 1893
Oskaloosa M. Smith.....	Purchasing C. S. at New Orleans, La.....	May 31, 1892
Edward E. Dravo.....	Chief C. S., Department of the Colorado, Denver, Colo...	Aug. 13, 1893
Abiel L. Smith.....	Purchasing C. S. at Kansas City, Mo.....	June 30, 1893
Tasker H. Bliss.....	On detached duty as aid-de-camp to the Major-General Commanding the Army, Washington, D. C.	Dec. 23, 1892
James N. Allison.....	Purchasing C. S. at Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Sept. 19, 1893