Grand Army of the Republic Department of Washington and Alaska and Predecessor Organization Annual Encampment Collection, 1883-1926.

Version 3
August 20, 2018

PROCEEDINGS

—OF THE—

FIFTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT,

Grand Army of the Republic,

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

CONVENED AT TACOMA,

APRIL 20 & 21, 1887.

Unofficial Proceedings

—AT THE—

GRAND ARMY HALL,

Tacoma, April 20th., 1887.

On the evening of April 20th the Department Commander and staff and representative, to the Department Encampment, escorted by the Tacoma Guards, preceded by the Silver Cornet Band, proceeded to Grand Army Hall, which was densely crowded with members of Custer Post, other comrades and citizens of the Territory and delegates to the annual convention of the Women's Relief Corps. At 8 P. M. the meeting was called to order and Comrade Thomas Carroll delivered an eloquent address of welcome to the Women's Relief Corps, and after the medley Grand March by the band, Hon. Theo. C. Sears was introduced and delivered the following welcome to the Grand Army of the Republic:

SOLDIERS:

A little more than a quarter of a century ago, treason was audacious, malicious and defiant. It was seeking with murderous intent, the life of the Republic. You were then in the strength and power of your young and vigorous manhood, engaged in the varied civic and industrial pursuits that flourish and prosper only in times of peace. Loyal and patriotic, you could not comprehend the diabolical conspiracy that had been formed to disintegrate and destroy a great, free government; and not until the old flag had been dishonored, disgraced, torn down and ignominiously trampled under the feet of its treasonable assailants, did you appreciate the immensity and intensity of the greatest and wickedest political confederation ever organized against good government.

The echoes from the throats of treason's guns at Sumter, penetrated every nook and corner of the land; and from the hearts of the loyal people there arose such a storm of indignation that was never before or since paralleled; and such monstrous and continually increasing demonstrations of patriotic love and fidelity that challenge all history for their equal. From the plow, the anvil, the forge, the mine, the shop, the store, the office, the cloister, the pulpit, came up and out a shout, as clear and shrill as a blast from the horn of Roderick Dhu. It echoed through every valley and bounded from hill top to mountain, until it united in one grand chorus from millions of loyal throats, "We accept the challenge that treason has vauntingly made. The Union must and shall be preserved."

In response to the call of your government, you left your homes, your business, your wives, your children and your affianced ones, and offered and presented your own breasts to the shot and shell of murderous guns, as ramparts of defence to those you left behind you. The history of the great struggle through which you passed, in comparison with which all other struggles, since the morning of creation, dwarf into insignificance, your children know by heart, and with praiseworthy pride exclaim, "My father fought for the Union."

The epochs in history are comparatively rare. Men movements and events move along, without much apparent friction, or serious antagonism, subordinating every consideration to the accumulation of material wealth, and the attainment of material prosperity, or social enjoyment, until some great wrong or wickedness, that has been encouraged or permitted, has pervaded the whole social and political fabric from base to summit; irritating, corroding and corrupting, and by the virtue and strength of its own inherent, aggressive wickedness at length exploding with dynamic force, exposing to the public gaze, a hideous den of concealed moral vipers that had been eating and consuming the very vitals of all healthy political and social organism. No such remarkable instance of this ever

occurred or that was so suddenly developed and brought to light, as the great conspiracy of 1861; and while every loyal heart was temporarily paralyzed and every loyal sense dazed at the development, patriotic manhood soon recovered itself, and with shouts of defiance and songs of patriotism stripped itself for the fight. You were there, and you are among those, who cheerfully responded to the call of your country.

You have been favored above hosts of your comrades, in that you survived the deadly conflict. More than a half of a million, of brave and loyal men, as brave and loyal as you, were sacrificed in that bloody carnage. You escaped not because the conspirators desired you to do so, but in spite of their murderous efforts to kill you, their shots and sabres failed to reach you. Had treason, in its hostile, armed purpose accomplished its object, not one of you would have escaped. No camp fires would have been lighted at night around which the old soldier could meet his comrades and repeat the story of their battles, their sufferings, their marches, their defeats and their victories. Mankind, everywhere, instinctively pays homage to bravery; but that bravery inspired and nerved by a burning intelligent patriotism, has always been the subject of the most stirring song, the grandest eloquence, and the highest art. That unconscious homage which to-day —after more than twenty years have passed since the close of the war of the rebellion—that prompts the loyal citizen to uncover his head as he passes the maimed, crippled, limping survivor of that unparelled conflict, is a touching but common and sincere expression of gratitude, and tribute of respect to his bravery and his patriotism. He regards him as one of the nation's own; that the soldier's individuality has been swallowed up, and merged into the nation's life and become an integral part of it, never to be forgotten so long as the republic lives.

"You asked me little one, why I bowed,
Though I never passed that man before?
Because my heart was full and proud
When I saw the old blue coat he wore.

I knew not what weapon he chose,
What chief he followed, what badge he bore,
Enough that in the front of foes
His country's blue great coat he wore.

Perhaps he was born in a forest hut,
Perhaps he had danced on a palace floor;
To want or wealth my eyes were shut,
I only marked the coat he wore.

It matters not much if he drew his line
From Shem, or Ham, in the days of yore;
For simply he was a brother of mine,
Who for my sake the war coat wore.

He might have no skill to read or write,
Or he might be rich in learned lore;
But I knew he could make his mark in fight
And nobler gown no scholar wore."

What scenes of agony, desolation, blood and death were passed through during the years of the contest, no art can picture, no imagination adequately conceive. The Moloch of war strode through the land holding high carnival, gorged with human sacrifices and yet his demoniacal appetite unsatiated. Nearly every family was in mourning. The sombre weeds of bereavement were everywhere seen. The hospitals were full of the bleeding, wounded and dying. The public highways by land and sea were crowded with corpses, being removed from the fields of conflict and carnage to the old homes of the dead.

These days of agony, anguish and blood were lengthened into weeks, months and years. A brave, valiant enemy was at the front. In the rear were traitors too cowardly to take the field and fight for what they secretly desired, but who opened and kept up a warfare of treachery, falsehood and slander, rejoicing at loyal defeats and sorrowing over loyal victories. Good men and women, as the terrible conflict waged and the destruction of human life became more and more appalling, began to despair. But the boys at the front never wavered, never looked back, but fought, suffered, bled and died until the supreme moment when victory, full and complete, was theirs. What and how much they endured no imagination can measure. Only the soldier that was there can tell.

Can it be wondered that men who have seen, suffered, endured and accomplished so much, should be bound together by a common experience, in ties of

rare strength, beauty and tenderness? Is it strange that the soldier should be keenly sensitive to any neglect in public, political or social life, when he knows that he has done so much to make the enjoyment of that life possible?

Is it strange that he heaves a heavy sigh and experiences a pang in his heart when he discovers a disposition upon the part of the government he saved, to hold him down upon the frozen law, and apply to him the most rigid, technical facts, when he seeks some indemnity for physical suffering and disability? Is it strange that he hears with indignation, the charge thrown into his teeth that for the meagre pittance of eleven and thirteen dollars per month in defence of his home, his people and his government, he contracted to endure all, suffer all, and probably die? With a national treasury plethoric, overflowing, is it strange that he wonders that he must be submitted to the crucial test of a heartless investigation as though he was a thief with designs upon a fund that his own sacrifices made possible? If the government of the United States did only simple justice, it would pension every soldier that stood in the field at the risk of his life—whether sound or disabled. I do not advocate extravagant expenditure, only common gratitude. The cry of economy at the expense of justice and honesty is hypocrisy, intended either to cheat or punish somebody, or avoid a manifest duty. It is a fact that should be remembered by old soldiers, that the men who are so conscientious as to the appropriation of the public fund for some compensation for their dangers, sacrifices and sufferings, are not those whom they met in the open field; but those who skulked in the rear and fought the battle of cowards—northern men, who during the dark, bloody days of the war sought by all subterranean and pusillanimous means to weaken the government, paralyze its arm, neutralize the hard work of the Union soldier—rejoicing at his defeat, mourning over his victory and doing everything they dare to do without incurring the open fury and wrath of indignant patriotism. For the men of the South, born and bred under the civilization that prevailed there before the war, taught to believe the sacredness of a cherished but wicked institution, with all the political creeds, formulated to protect and defend it, educated to believe in their superiority as a race to the hardy workingmen of the North, and of the ease with which they could subdue them, and educated to the further fact that they were sought to be deprived of their constitutional rights, and under the inspiration of these teachings and this education, rushed to arms to defend what they believed their property, their rights and their homes, I can and do have respect and can and do have fraternal feeling and fellowship. But the men of Northern birth, born under the old North star, of Northern mothers nursed, bred and educated under the freedom inspiring and union loving influences of a Northern civilization, who raised their traitor's hand against their government; or the Northern dough face who, by his hypocrisy, his subserviency, his political treachery and dishonesty, and his encouragement to the conspiracy, helped to precipitate the conflict; or the Northern copperhead, who like the venomous creature after which he was named, crawled around and from concealed places sought every opportunity to strike a poisonous blow at the Union soldier and those who were sustaining him,—I can have neither respect nor fellowship, forgetfulness nor forgiveness

But forgetting the bitter days of the war, excepting its lessons and experiences, smoothing and softening down as fast as may be the antaganisms it created, let us all continue to aid in the pushing forward of that unexampled prosperity that was inaugurated by the new birth and new life that followed your successful labors and efforts for the American people. Thank God, and the brave hearts and strong arms of a volunteer American soldiery, the evil threatened has been averted, and a stronger Union and an era of unparalleled development and prosperity with their attendant blessings have taken the place of dissolution and disintegration with all their train of calamities and evils; political, social and moral.

Indeed, from the very breaking out of the rebellion, the country's growth and increase in all of the industries, in material wealth, in moral and scientific attainments have been such as to confound alike the statistician and patriot. It seems to mark an epoch, when intelligence and science received a fresh and lavish inspiration and baptism from the heart and hand of infinity. More progress has been made in all of the elements essential to a great, healthy, aggressive and progressive civilization than all of the years before. The key to the hitherto unknown arcana of nature was delivered to willing, ready hands, and the spirit of invention seemed to take up its abode in our very midst.

Since the establishment of the government more than 330,000 patents have been issued, more than 200,000 of them since 1860. As no patent can legally issue, except for the discovery of some new principle or a new method of its application, we have as one product of scientific and mental growth of the last

quarter of a century, more than 200,000 new discoveries brought out of nature's great treasury and subjected to the use and employment of mankind. The population has been more than doubled and our agricultural and industrial products more than trebled, and the advancement in science, learning and morals have kept an even pace. Indeed, from the very moment you took up the gauntlet that had been boastingly thrown down, and made an offering of your lives, your property and your sacred honor, for the defence, maintenance and perpetuity of institutions that a God of Providence had vouchsafed to the American people, He seemed to have made Himself "manifest in the flesh" and opened His vast storehouse of science and nature and invited the people to partake of the choicest viands an infinite mind could conceive and an Omnipotent hand prepare.

And to-day, the nation, you and your comrades saved, stands second to none upon the globe. Its flag is everywhere respected. Great in its men, great in its women, great in its government, great in its industries, great in its commerce, great in science and learning, great in invention, great in charity, great in its moral and political power, great, if need be, in its vengeance, it stands forth proudly—aye, defiantly, towards its enemies—whether open, manly foes, or whether they sneak in alleys, by-ways and secret places in our very midst as assassins, or stand in the streets and highways shaking the red flag of anarchy or communism—a great people that ought to be the proudest and happiest people in the family of nations—proud that they had among them the gallant, willing heroes to come to the rescue and save them from shipwreck and national death—happy, that as a result of this great conflict, there had been secured to them, not only their own, without a star lost from the coronet of the republic, but a prosperity, development, power, honor and fame, that have confounded all nations and surprised themselves. From ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf, there is not a spot, that has not realized and now enjoys the beneficent effects of the brilliant achievements and patient sacrifices of our American soldiery.

With such results, such a priceless legacy, yet your duties are not ended. They are different but of vast importance. To every man and woman are assigned a place and a duty. Wherever or whatever that may be, he or she is a factor, in the great drama that began with time, and whose duration is coexistent with an endless eternity. They who fail to perform, or who violate that duty, cause a discord and jar disastrous to themselves, and an irritation and injury to society. We are all integral parts of a stupendous, and naturally harmonious whole; and the transgression of the individual, produces a disturbance in the whole body. There was not only Divine truth, but Divine philosophy in the words of the great apostle to the Gentiles when he said, "For none liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." The little pebble thrown into the sea makes only a few ripples, so far as the natural eye can discover, but a great ocean is disturbed by its intrusion. It matters little to what place or duty we may be assigned. If it be, to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," if our work is well done we have achieved a victory; not perhaps to be written in human history but to be recorded by that unerring Divinity that numbers "the very hairs of our head." Very few of us are great as the world measures men and women. But every man may be a hero and every woman a heroine, and they are such, who to the best of their ability perform the duties and discharge the obligations imposed upon them in the Providence of Almighty God, in whatever sphere they may be placed—high or low, conspicuous or humble.

If this individual responsibility is a matter of serious moment in older communities, how much greater is it in new ones, like our own, that are in their young, formative, and to a great extent, undeveloped condition? The impress you are now making in all of your industrial pursuits, in civic and political life, the impulse you are giving to society, and government, to good morals, education and religion will have their effect and leave their impression in precisely the condition and extent you now influence and exert them. You are pioneers and inhabitants of a country already exhibiting the proportions of a young, stalwart empire. Its magnificent proportions are already outlined. The same faith that characterized the pioneers of the earliest American civilization, has been transplanted upon this North Pacific coast. It was this faith that lived through all of the centuries of persecution, ignorance, darkness and corruption, to which pious hearts clung with the tenacity of death, burnished and purified until it became pure gold, and, at the proper time, inspired a band of hardy, God-fearing men to seek the inhospitable shores of unexplored America, for free homes where free men might exist and free government be the ruling power.

It was this faith under whose inspiration they encountered the storm, cold, hunger, privation and disease; they lifted their voices in prayer and praise, with

their hands resting upon their trusted flint-locks to protect them against the knife and tomahawk of the merciless savage, and suffered and fought and wrought till they went to their reward, bequeathing to their children the same faith, the same sublime heroism that animated and controlled them.

It was this faith that inspired the men and women in 1776 to lay the first corner stone of American nationality. It was the same faith that nerved the strong arms and inspired wise heads and honest hearts to defend and preserve it. It was the same faith that nerved your brawny arms and fired your patriotic hearts during the great war of the rebellion. With such a faith inherted by and animating the men and women of Washington Territory, in spite of obstacles, abuses and debauching demagoguery, in spite of the devices, wickedness and chicaneries of designing, selfish men, there will be laid a corner stone at the great Northwest corner of the American Republic that shall be as enduring as Plymouth Rock.

Do you require to be told what was the inspiring power that brought into being, that has held in its firm but loving grasp this vast governmental, social and industrial fabric during all of these years? Why have other people, animated by the success of republican institutions in the United States, and who sought to emulate the examples here furnished, failed?

Because the spirit that landed on Plymouth Rock, and has abode with the American people for nearly three hundred years, was not there. The preparatory discipline and chastening of centuries had not moulded, grounded and educated a race for the great work that was committed to our forefathers, and so faithfully maintained and sustained by you. This spirit through all these years, modified, it is true, by changes in condition has always pervaded and been the dominant, controlling element in all our social and political changes and developments. It was the animating, aggressive influence that uprooted and destroyed slavery. It was "the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night" that led you in the war of the rebellion. It was the wise guide and counselor that abode in the walls of the national capital to reorganize and reconstruct. It wrs the Messenger from the Throne of Infinite Wisdom that brought the key with which to unlock the hidden mysteries and agencies of nature, and reveal them to men. It is the spirit which to-day hovers over our beloved country from ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the gulf tenderly watching and guiding, ready to sound the alarm when danger approaches and to nerve and energize the patriotic arm when it threatens. It is this spirit which takes us all in its loving embrace and by the memories of the past and the hopes of the future, pleads with us to keep, maintain and perpetuate the sacred treasure that we have now in charge, and guard it in the future, as in the past, with all tenderness and bravery against any unholy attack either from within or without.

It is in the actual presence of that spirit that we are standing to-day. The lengthening shadows of the nineteenth century are gathering around us. The record of its great achievements is nearly made. Already the gray light of the morning of the twentieth century, with its vast and unknown possibilities, appears on the distant mountain tops. Echoes come back to us from Bethlehem, from Independence hall, from every battle field of the republic. The voices of the patriotic dead are yet ringing in our ears.

When you contemplate all these, do you not almost feel, as did Moses when standing before the burning bush, "to remove the shoes from your feet because the ground on which you stand is holy ground?" Do you not almost feel and realize that you are in the actual presence of an invisible Ominpotence, that in silent, sublime and awful grandeur is accomplishing its purposes with men and with governments? Do you feel to-day as you stand looking at God and Nature's majestic, moving panorama that it would be sacrilege to throw even a grain of sand into the movements of that silent, resistless, but absolutely perfect machinery that is working out the purposes and decrees of an incomprehensible eternity? In the light of history with its striking developments and experiences, its warnings and teachings, with nature opening to us her vast storehouse, which has been closed since the morning of creation, with thought and intelligence lighted by Divinity itself, penetrating mountains, running in streams at the bottom of the ocean, with time and distance annihilated, with Omnipotence itself stretching out its hands to break down the barrier between Him and His creatures, who can but believe but that we are living in a "grand and awful time? In such a presence we feel both appalled and entranced.

Soldiers, you are falling rapidly before the great mower. Next year some of you will be side by side with your sleeping comrades. Year by year the silent,

invisible army increases, and nearly every boat that crosses the turgid waters of the dark stream that separates us from the great beyond and unknown, carries over an honored veteran to the vast camp of silence and eternal rest. But so long as you remain on this side of the dark river, by all that you have suffered and wrought, permit no wicked heart or hand to sacrilegiously devise, defile or touch the precious gift of liberty, of safety, of good government, of protection that you purchased at such an enormous sacrifice.

Then will you complete and round up a life of which your children will always be proud, for which millions of patriotic free men during the lifetime of the nation will be grateful, and which will ensure you an abundant reception into the abode of the blest, where so many of our comrades have already gone!

Soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic! such are the words of welcome from the men and women of Tacoma, who send you a generous, fraternal greeting and a fervent "God bless you all."

Mr. Sears' address met with the warmest reception. The program proceeded in patriotic music and a recitation of "Mustered Out," by Miss Florence Mollinelli, closing with "Marching Through Georgia" by the audience standing. At the invitation of Custer Relief Corps, delegates, representatives and all members and comrades partook of an elegant banquet.

Roll of Encampment.

Those present are marked with a letter p.

DEPARTMENT OFFICERS:

p CHAS. M. HOLTON.....Department Commander
p A. P. CURRY.....Sen. Vice Department Commander
J. P. BURNS.....Jun. Vice Department Commander
N. G. BLALOCK.....Medical Director
M. M. BANE.....Chaplain
p J. T. KINGSBURY.....Assistant Adjutant General
p J. O. CLARK.....Assistant Quartermaster General
M. D SMITH.....Inspector
p S. G. COSGROVE.....Judge Advocate
p M. M. HOLMES.....Mustering Officer
N. H. OWINGS.....Sen. Aide de-Camp

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION:

p John A. Shoudy, p Wm. Hipkins, Louis Myers, L. H. Prather and A. D. Rogers.

POST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS:

F. W. Sparling, (Provisional,) p George D. Hill, p A. M. Brooks and H. A. Morrow.

REPRESENTATIVES:

POST NO. 1, SEATTLE.

Commander

DELEGATES:—p James Alexander, p Lyman Wood, p W. E. Wilson, Albro Gardiner, J. S. Jones and R. Scott.

ALTERNATES:—Wm. Murphy, H. P. McFadden, J. H. Perkins, B. F. Bogardus, John Convrey and N. L. Oakley.

PAST POST COMMANDERS:

DELEGATES:—p J. H. Griswold, A. P. Spaulding and p M. M. Holmes.
ALTERNATES:—p G. W. Tibbetts, H. A. Bigelow and p O. B. Johnson.

POST NO. 2, VANCOUVER:

Commander

DELEGATES:—p Wm. G. Stafford, p A. Swauk and N. F. Bolten.
ALTERNATES:—Wm. Baker, Daniel Stump and p John D. Geoghegan.

POST NO. 3, DAYTON.

POST NO. 4, WALLA WALLA.

POST NO. 5, OLYMPIA.

p R. G. O'BRIEN.....Commande
DELEGATTS:—p James R. Hayden p Wm. McMicken, p Thomas J. McKenney and A. D. Rogers.
ALTERNATES:—N. H. Owings and p J. W. Bomer.

POST N. 6, TACOMA.

J. W. SPRAGUE.....Commande
DELEGATES:—p George H. Taylor. p D. G. Scovell, p S. E. Sampson, p N. W Nestelle, p S F Sahm and p Job Carr.
ALTERNATES:—p Wm. Hipkins, p F. T. Taylor and p Thos. Carroll.

POST NO. 7, TOLEDO.

R. S. CALVIN.....Commander
DELEGATES:—p S. R. Bond, p N. T. Byham and p T. B. Mitchell.

POST NO. 8, SPOKANE FALLS.

E. R. CHILDS.....Commander
DELEGATES:—p C. D. Ide, p J. S. Kauffman and A. P. Curry.

POST NO. 9, NORTH YAKIMA.

p JAMES K. WARD.....Commander
DELEGATES:—T. J. V. Clark and p C. M. Holton.
ALTERNATES:—J. F. Sinclair and p J. Y. Kingsbury.

POST NO. 10, SNOHOMISH.

POST NO. 11, ELLENSBURGH.

JOHN L. BROWN.....Commander
DELEGATES:—p A. P. Mason and p John A. Shoudy.

POST NO. 12, KALAMA.

p W. D. CLOSE.....Commander
DELEGATE:—Jos. Smith.

POST NO. 13, MONTESANO.

POST NO. 14, SPRAGUE.

POST NO. 15, PORT TOWNSEND.

OLIVER WOOD.....Commander
DELEGATES;—D. P. Trimble and p D. P. Quinn.
ALTERNATES:—Henry Landes.

POST NO. 16, GARFIELD.

Commander

POST NO. 17, PUYALLUP.

J. M. MCCLULOCK.....Commander
DELEGATES;—C. C. Field. p A. S, Farquharson and W. C. Harris.
ALTERNATES:—p Chas. Lee and p John Beverley.

POST NO. 18, LA CAMAS.

Commander

POST NO. 19, COLFAX.

p F. W. BECKER.....Commander
DELEGATES:—Wm. A. Inman.

POST NO. 20, GOLDENDALE.

Commander

POST NO. 21, FORT SPOKANE.

Commander

POST NO. 22. POMEROY.

H. E. FARNSWORTH.....Commander
DELEGATES:—p H. C. Thompson and p S. G. Cosgrove.
ALTERNATES:—p C. G. Austin.

POST NO. 23, CHENEY.

Commander

POST NO. 24, WHATCOM.

Commander

POST NO. 25, CLAQUATO.

R. N. ASHMORE.....Commander
DELEGATES:—p John A. Taylor and p J. T. Berry.
ALTERNATES:—G. F. Richards.

POST NO. 26, SEATTLE.

A. SLORAH.....Commander
DELEGATES:—p George Delfel and A. T. Beede.

POST NO. 27, ILWACO.

Commander

POST NO. 28, WALLA WALLA.

W. J. DRUMHILL.....Commander
DELEGATES:—F. B. Morse.
ALTERNATES:—p Alfred Noacke.

POST NO. 29, PALOUSE.

ROBERT BRUCE.....Commander

POST NO. 30, LA CAMAS.

Commander

POST NO. 31, SEATTLE.

p W. G. LATIMER.....Commander
DELEGATES:—p George G. Lyon, p Richard Osborn, p Geo. W. Bullene and p A. M. Brooks.
ALTERNATES:—S. B. Vroman, Geo. N. Alexander. p D. L. McCowan and p G. D. Hill.

POST NO. 32, BLAINE,

Commander

POST NO. 33, WALLA WALLA.

Commander

Business Session.

The Fifth Annual Encampment of the Department of Washington Territory, Grand Army of the Republic, convened at Grand Army Hall, and was oponed in due form at 2 P. M., by Department Commander Charles M. Holton, Comrades Richard Osborn, of Miller Post, Acting Jun. Vice Department Commander, L. E Sampson, Acting Chaplain and Wm. McMicken Acting Medical Director, in the absence of these officers: Comrade C. T. Patterson, of Custer Post, officer of the day.

Provisional Department Comrade F. W. Sparling, and Post Department Comrade A. M. Brookes, being present were invited to seats with the Comrades.

Special order No. 24, appointing Comrade S. F. Sahm, of Custer Post, assistant to the Assistant Adjutant General, was read.

The Committee on Credentials, appointed by general order, not being ready to report, a recess of fifteen minutes was taken, at the close of which the committee submitted their report, which, on motion of Comrade S. G. Cosgrove, was read, the Encampment passing upon the representatives of each Post in their order upon call of the roll.

Comrades W. T. Bryan, of Post No. 7, D. P. Quinn, of Post No. 15, C. G. Austin, Post No. 22, not bearing regular credentials, were, on motion, admitted as representatives of their respective posts.

There being present from Post No. 31, two representatives and two Posts being entitled to but one, Comrade George G. Lyon withdrew, and was on motion of Comrade J. K. Hayden, admitted as a member.

On motion of Comrade S. G. Cosgrove it was decided to admit as representa-

tives of Posts not regularly represented, such Comrades as were present, if any.

On motion of Comrade C. D. Close, the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted as amended.

On motion of Comrade A. M. Brookes, the following order of business was adopted:

ORDER OF BUSINESS:

1. Opening of the Department Encampment in due form.
2. Calling Roll of Officers.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Calling Roll of Members.
5. Reports of Officers, beginning with Department Commander.
6. Appointment of Committees.
7. Report of Committees.
8. Unfinished Business.
9. New Business.
10. Selection of place for next Encampment.
11. Election and Installation of Officers.

On motion of Comrade A. M. Brooks, an invitation was extended to the members of the annual convention of the Woman's Relief Corps to be present during the delivery of the address of the Department Commander, and to the Department President to deliver her address at the time in the presence of both bodies.

The Department Commander announced the following committees:

On Resolutions —Comrades Geo. G. Lyon, H. C. Bostwick and J. A. Shoudy.

On Report of Assistant Adjutant General.—Comrades A. S Farquharson, F. W. Becker and Charles G. Austin.

On Assistant Quartermaster General's Report.—Comrades Griswold, C. D. Ide and T. B. Mitchell.

On Inspector's Report.—Comrades Fred T. Taylor, F. P. Heman and W. D. Close.

On Chief Mustering Officer's Report.—Comrades O. B. Johnson, J. K. Hayden and J. K. Ward.

On Report of Medical Director, Chaplain and Surgeon's Report.—Comrades John D. Geoghegan, Geo. W. Tibbitts and C. J. Duffey.

By the Sen. Vice Department Commander on Commander's Address.—S. M. Brookes, Richard Osborn and I. S. Kauffman.

On motion of Comrade W. E. Latimer the Encampment directed that all resolutions be submitted in writing.

The Council of Administration submitted the following report, which was read and on motion of Comrade F. W. Becker, adopted:

TACOMA, W. T., April 20, 1887.

To the Department Encampment:

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

COMRADES.—We, the undersigned members of the Council of Administration, have carefully examined the books of accounts of the Assistant Adjutant General, and the Assistant Quartermaster General, also their reports and the reports of the Department Inspector and Chief Mustering Officer.

Our examination of the books and accounts justify us in saying that they have been kept with care and that they are correct.

The accounts of the A. A. G. and A. Q. M. agree.

CHAS. M. HOLTON,
JOHN A. SHOUDY.
Council of Administration.

Pending the reading of the Assistant Adjutant General's report, the Officer of the Day announced that the Women's Relief Corps was waiting admittance, and on motion of Comrade Richard Osborn the further reading was suspended.

The Department Commander said: We are honored by the presence of the member of the Annual Convention of the Women's Relief Corps of this Department. The staff will retire and escort them to seats in the Encampment and their officers to the platform. The ladies were received with honor. The Department Commander introduced their President, Mrs. Viola A. Kenyon, who delivered her annual address, which was replete with interesting facts, reliable suggestions and patriotic sentiments and was received with hearty applause.

Having called the Sen. Vice Department Commander to the chair, Department Commander, Chas. M. Holton, said:

COMRADES:

It is a pleasure to open to you the hospitable tents of Custer Post No 6, whose welcome guests we are. That we meet under circumstances most auspicious intensifies that pleasure. Recovered, in part, from sympathy with a depressed financial condition of the country, extending throughout the administration of my honored predecessor and far into the present, eight new Posts have been added to the Department, and its membership, increased, is animated by a magnificent spirit The Department of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to this Department, now numbering ten Corps, has been permanently organized since our last Encampment, and its First Annual Convention is in session in this city at the present time. Meeting in our Fifth Annual Encampment, under such glad auspices, is cause for joyous congratulation. The objects of our convocation are as familiar to you as the fundamental principles of our order. As members of the grandest civic organization of history, we meet to review our work of the year just closed and to formulate our plans for that to come. As victorious veterans of the grandest army of the World's history, a score and more of years after defending in a thousand pitched battles, and finally establishing forever, the unity of the mightiest republic of earth; after the passions and resentful sentiments, awakened by prolonged war, are all at rest, we meet in Annual Encampment, not to relight the flames of hatred, not for vain-glory or hero-worship, but for the purpose of strengthening the bonds of comradeship, welded in the long ago, and of kindling anew the fires of patriotism.

The good of the Order has been the bluelight of my administration, and as now, with its many imperfections, it passes into the balances of history, I venture to hope it may not be found so far wanting as to disappoint my comrades whose generous confidence made me the unexpecting recipient of the high favor of being your Department Commander. The enforced absence of Staff Officers has caused occasional delays in Department work, which comrades have doubtless kindly pardoned, knowing the pittance of compensation allowed the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General forbids their devoting their entire time to their official duties.

In this connection it is proper to bring to your notice the services of these officers, especially the A. A. G , and the extreme disproportion of the pay allowed. During this administration, the combined duties of the two offices, well performed, would employ one efficient officer fully six hours per day. For this service only $75 was allowed by the last Encampment. Requirement of the duties of both offices from the A. A. G., and a reasonable compensation for the same is suggested for your consideration.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day, 1886, was generally observed throughout the Department. Post Commanders' reports show great interest and active aid on the part of the Woman's Relief Corps, and general co-operation of other citizens in our celebration of our "Festival of the Dead."

REPRESENTATION.

The ratio of representation in the Department Encampment has not been changed since the First Annual Encampment. As now fixed, it allows one elected representative to each twenty members in good standing; each Post of less than twenty members being entitled to one. A larger elected representation would, I think, add to the general interest and usefulness of the Order. While the Department remains small the ratio could be increased without the Encampment becoming too large. The matter is submitted for your consideration,

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The meeting of the National Encampment at San Francisco, on the third of August last, was. perhaps, the Grand Army event of the Pacific Coast for all time. The comrades of that city had prepared a most royal entertainment, and the arms of the people and the doors of their homes were wide open to welcome the veterans of the nation. This Department was represented in the Encampment by a full delegation, and in column of the Grand Parade by sixty-eight comrades in line. Our venerable comrade, R. H. Milroy, feeble though he was, being offered a carriage, declined it; preferring a place in the ranks with "the boys."

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

I have read with interest the proceedings of the first meeting and organization of the permanent Department of the Woman's Relief Corps, held at Seattle last

November. Its perusal impresses one with the earnest devotion to the sacred cause of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty of Mrs. Viola A. Kenyon, Department President, of the bright constellation of grand women, whose pleasure it is to divide with her the labors and honors of Department work; and of that other shining galaxy who direct the efforts and share the blessedness of Corps labors. Nor is one less impressed by the business efficiency displayed.

The present worth of this ally to our Order cannot be over estimated. Nor will it ever be, so long as its membership numbers none but truly loyal women. But one danger threatens it. The doors of its Corps may be opened too wide. Hearts truly loyal to our sublime trio of principles may find themselves in a minority there. It is our duty to assist these noble women in extending their organization throughout the department, and to hold up their hands in an effort to aid our work by all the power at our command.

SUSPENSIONS.

The year 1885 and first half of 1886 witnessed greater depletion in our ranks from suspension for non-payment of dues than all the balance of the life of the Department. This subject merits your most careful consideration. Realizing its importance, the Fourth Annual Encampment reduced the per capita tax from eighty to sixty cents per annum The efficacy of the remedy has nowhere appeared. It reduced the revenue of the Department, materially lessening the efficiency of the administration, without benefitting the individual comrade.

The causes for so many comrades suffering suspension are numerous. It was a time of financial and business depression, felt in almost every locality in the Department. While others were husbanding their resources, mental, physical and material, our comrades were freely sacrificing theirs upon their country's altar. At the battle front, in four years, they expended much of the energy, vitality and power given them for life's battle of three score and ten. It is not surprising that to-day they are generally distanced in the chase after wealth. Many of them, who have cast their lot in this new country, are without capital, struggling to comply with the homestead or pre-emption law, while many others are day laborers or artisans. Notice of suspension was a welcome thing to few indeed; and the cold fact is that some of those who have maintained their Post standing have deprived themselves or their families, to the extent of their dues, of sheer comforts of life.

Under the rules and regulations, prior to the Twentieth National Encampment, comrades, six months in arrears, could be dropped without notice. When this arbitrary rule was enforced promptly, as all rules should be, its tendency was to create in the mind of an unwilling delinquent a want of confidence in the fraternal feelings of his comrades, not readily removed. An occasional comrade can, but fails to pay--cares little for his Post or its members. Tardy enforcement of the rule makes him more indifferent. Many of both these classes are slow to renew their standing. It is important that every effort be made by Post Officers to lead comrades into the habit of never allowing a quarter's dues to become delinquent. To allow a comrade to become far in arrears is unjust alike to him and the Post. If he can pay, but neglects to do so, notice and suspension in due time should follow If he is willing, but unable to pay, remittance should be made at once

It is a pleasure to note, in passing from this subject, that all up and down its broad avenues are seen unmistakable evidences that a long era of prosperity has dawned upon our grand young commonwealth, and that as a result in part, and in part of the excellent work of Post Officers, Department records show a long list of names recently transferred from the column of suspensions to that of reinstatements.

QUARTERLY RETURNS.

The attention of Post Commanders has been called, repeatedly, in general orders, during the year, to the importance of promptness on their part, in forwarding quarterly reports. A marked improvement is noticeable; yet there are, seemingly, some Post Commanders who seem to forget that there is no obligation which they voluntarily took upon themselves at their installation, more binding than the performance of this duty strictly according to the letter of the rules and regulations of our Order. Judged by the tardiness with which some comrades perform this and perhaps other duties, they regard their installation obligation more as a matter of form than as a binding promise, made on assuming an important trust, upon the faithful execution of which depends their own standing, that of their Posts and of each member of them, in the Department, as well as

that of the Department at National Headquarters. Post Commanders are apt to think the duty in question belongs to their Adjutant. The rules and regulations provide that each Post Commander, not the Adjutant, shall make quarterly returns to the Assistant Adjutant-General on the first day of each quarter. They also require the A. A. G. to forward to the Adjutant-General a consolidated report of such returns within twenty days after the beginning of each quarter. It is easy to see that the standing of the Department depends on the promptness of Post Commanders. I am happy to say that a large majority of them in the Department are giving this part of their duties full attention. Most of the Posts are represented in this Encampment by their Department Commanders. If their representatives should go from here determined that hereafter their returns shall be made out at the last meeting of each quarter and forwarded at once, there would be little cause for complaint in the future.

For information, financial and statistical, pertaining to the administration, the Encampment is referred to the reports of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster General, herewith submitted.

PARTIZAN RESTRICTION.

The records of the Pension Office disclose many things of interest to us, but none more so than the evidence that 9772 veteran defenders of national unity are to-day in the poor houses of the country. Thither they have gone, as the only refuge from starvation offered by a great nation which they sacrificed their all to save. There, wrecked and shattered, physically and mentally, brooding over the Nation's ingratitude and broken pledges, they finally drop into paupers' graves, and their places are filled by others, who come at last to the same saddest of all innocent ends of life. It makes the heart sick to imagine the trial through which many of these brave men passed, when, bowed and broken with hardship, disease and age, they could no longer earn support for, and had become a burden which, unaided, their families could no longer bear, that their loved ones, as dear to them as are his family to a millionaire, might live a little longer without begging from door to door, nerved themselves to suffer the disgrace, bid adieu to home forever, and tottered away "over the hills to the poor house."

When we recollect the Nation's tribulation, '61 to '65; when we remember the spirit of patriotism which then swelled the bosoms of these brave men, and which, with the solemn pledges of the people and the government to care for their dear ones and save the health stranded survivors of the war from want, made the sacrifice of home, life plans and life itself easier, and sent them to battle front with contented minds and cheerful hearts; when we read that Pension Office record, this late after victory and peace, we are astounded at the broken faith of the people and the ingratitude of the government.

But we are told by those who view with indifference these long columns of the Nation's defenders, marching without music or colors, with bent forms, trembling step and sad hearts, down to the Potter's Field, that the pension appropriations are already very large. So, indeed, they are, but the War of the Rebellion was a very great war; the sacrifice of property, opportunity, health and life of its soldiers was a very great sacrifice. This is a very great Nation; and its greatness was only possible through these very great sacrifices. Weak and despised in '61, it is to-day the honored power of the world. Penniless and without credit then, its bonds command a premium in the marts of every civilized nation and it has a hundred million of surplus dollars in its vaults. All this national prosperity, greatness and glory was possible, and only possible, I repeat, through the services of "the boys in blue."

The Grand Army of the Republic is nearing the climax of its power—a power as far-reaching as the outstretched arms of the Republic. It is grounded upon the purest principles that inspire human action. Moved by these principles, it has done and is doing the grandest work of any order known to history. Notwithstanding this, I fear it is not doing its whole duty. Seeing the rock upon which so many organizations have gone to pieces, its founders wisely gave great prominence, among the rules and regulations, to this restriction: "No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes. * * *" Under this restriction, our order, holding a balance of power in two-thirds of the great States of the Union, has year after year read the flattering resolutions and invitations of political parties of every name, seen their rise, or attempt to rise, and their fall; and to none has it ever said God speed! or stay! It has witnessed with silent indignation the hypo-
[illegible] their widows and orphans

and has as silently experienced its gratitude when it has discovered among them a sincere friend. It has been the good Samaritan to thousands of comrades, their widows and orphans; but wept for thousands more existing in alms-houses, it was unable to relieve. It has seen the vows of the people, plighted in adversity, forgotten in prosperity; the pledges of the government, made to save its very existence, broken through decades of peace and power—even when its greatest financial problem is how to reduce the volume of surplus coin in its treasury It has seen thousands of deserving pensioners, under a stingy enactment of the pension laws by every administration since their enactment, turned away with a pittance of two dollars a month and thousands more with nothing at all. It has seen the law requiring that preference, in appointments to the public service and in retentions when the force is reduced, be given to honorably discharged Union veterans, of the requisite capacity, more honored in its breach than its observance.

Thus has the Grand Army of the Republic been tried, and under all these grievances it has refrained from every act having the least semblance to politics. In our great anxiety to keep within the restriction, have we not mistaken the essence and been thereby been led into a violation of the letter and spirit of our ritual?

The language of this rule prohibits the use of the Grand Army by any officer or comrade to further the partisan interests of any individual or political party. Farther than this its inhibition does not go. It does not compel us to look silently on for twenty years more, while the government continues to violate its obligations to thousands of its defenders, their widows and orphans. It does not require us to disregard our obligation to stand by our comrades in the right. It does not restrain us from demanding that we hear no more of its disgraceful plea that it is unable to determine the right of ten thousand applicants for pension. It does not forbid us demanding that the government, in pursuance of its solemn duty, expend sufficient of its idle millions, to ransack every precinct, school district and alms-house of the Nation for pensioners and the evidence of their merits. It does not prohibit our demanding an honest execution of the laws providing that ex-Union soldiers, of requisite capacity, shall be preferred over other applicants for government employment. Nor does it forbid us enforcing these with the combined force of the Grand Army. It only prohibits marching this grand phalanx through the avenues of partisan politics, and this prohibition is right. Acting within the strict letter and spirit of the restriction, 350,000 comrades, earnest men, scattered all over the republic and in every walk of life, aided by their powerful allies, can so educate the American people that a public sentiment will be created in favor of prompt and righteous dealings with our comrades, their widows and orphans, against which neither politicians, nor parties nor any other power of the Nation can stand. To this end let every comrade labor and our waiting will not be long.

FALLEN BY THE WAY.

The report of the Assistant Adjutant-General will contain a Roster of the Dead. By the grace of the Great Commander of All, the list is not long. Late Assistant Adjutant General A. E. Alden died at his home in Seattle, April 23d, 1886. In his death the Department loses a staunch and loyal friend and comrade. As a soldier he was brave, trusted and true; as an officer of the Grand Army most efficient, and as a comrade generous and devoted. His loved name and fraternal deeds will ever remain a cherished memory in the hearts of his comrades and friends. I recommend the appointment of a committee to prepare a brief biography to be incorporated in this.

And may I not refer in this presence to our late glorious comrade John A. Logan, of the Department of Illinois. He answered the final roll call January 26th, 1884. The prince of Grand Army comrades, that Department claims his sacred dust, but his grand life, full and rounded over with kindly deeds and public service, distinguished and patriotic, civil and military, is the treasured heritage of every loyal American.

I indulge in no vain boasting or unmerited praise, but state a patent truth, when I say the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and its auxiliaries are the very salt of this grand Nation of ours. They are its conservative, loyal and patriotic force. They are the element of Americans who, when civil war threatened national unity and free government, had sank most deeply into the spirit of our fathers, by whose labors, prayers and valor our cherished institutions were established. Had this element been eliminated prior to 1861, the priceless

heritage of our ancestors would now be dismembered and sundered into fragments. The pride of the American people in the first solemn assertion to the world, of the inherent rights of man, and in the establishment of a constitutional government, guaranteeing their enjoyment, would have been dashed to pieces. The spirit of liberty would have been broken and the hope of the world's tired millions blasted.

Corps after corps have been promoted from the ranks of this force to higher duties on the plains of eternity, and companies and battallions are following daily. We who are yet in line are face to face, to-day, with the stern reality that, with columns daily depleted and duties daily increasing, our places, too, will soon be vacant, and the field their virtues have made glorious will know us no more forever.

On this field the duties are those of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. That Fraternity which was welded in the fires of battle and strengthened with passing years. That Fraternity which guards with zealous care the good name and honest fame of every worthy comrade; sustains him in the right, chides him kindly in the wrong, rejoices in his prosperity and laments the coming of adversity to his door. That charity which feels its promptings from the depths of a sincere and upright heart; embraces all comrades, their widows and orphans; is seen in kindly smiles, words of cheer, looks of sympathy, and acts which relieve the over-burdened shoulder; a charity keenly alive to the welfare of others, the greatest of all virtues. Such Loyalty as sustained "the brave old legions" of our fathers and crowned their efforts with victory. A loyalty which burned the bosoms of their sons, nearly a century afterwards, and hurried them to the field to preserve that victory. A Loyalty born of patriotism, rocked in the cradle of virtue and reared in the school of intelligence. A Loyalty which appreciates liberty and respects law, which has been and ever must be the chief corner stone of our system of free government. Such are the duties on the field we now occupy and must so soon vacate. In a little while longer, our arms will all be stacked and the last comrade mustered out and and gone home.

Will the Sons of Veterans, well drilled in the manual of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, with hearts full of our sentiments, bearing our old banners, with our old inscriptions, and breathing our old prayers and singing our old songs, march bravely into the field, take our arms, keep them bright, dwell in our tents, and defend the Temple of Liberty erected by their forefathers and protected by their sires? If *we* do our duty, yes; and around the altars of that Temple will our children's children be blessed forever. If we neglect it, no; and the whole grand structure will crumble at the feet of the next generation.

There is a tide in the affairs as men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
Omitted, all the voyage of this life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.
On such a full sea we are now afloat,
And we must take the current where it serves
Or lose our ventures.

The kindly words of encouragement and counsel and the timely deeds of assistance of many comrades, and the uniform courtesy of all through all my efforts to serve you will ever remain with me a tender memory.

For efficiency and faithfulness the Department and Staff Officers merit the gratitude of the comrades of the Department. Special mention is due Assistant Adjutant-General J. T. Kingsbury and Assistant Quartermaster-General J. O. Clark, of Meade Post, for the acceptable manner in which they have discharged the duties of their offices. Also S. V. D. C., A P. Curry, of Sedgwick Post, J V. D. C., J. T. Burns, Post Department Commander, A. M. Brooks, of Miller Post; and comrades A. C. Farquharson, of L. C. Ladd Post, J. F. Sinclair, of Meade Post, S. W. Nestelle and D E Lovell, of Custer Post, F. W. Becker, of Nathaniel Lyon Post, and M. C. Blaine, of Thos. Drury Post, for special service at the Twentieth National Encampment.

And, now, comrades, in returning to you the trust with which you have so highly honored me, permit me to remind you that another Grand Army year has come and gone and with it all its opportunities forever. God gave us this mighty comradeship because it is a necessary adjunct to the mighty forces He is employing to work out the lasting of the mightiest Republic of all time. It is in our hands to-day and upon us rests the present responsibility for the warmth of its

Fraternity, the breadth of its Charity and the depth of its Loyalty. Let us then, here and now, dedicate ourselves anew

"To holy memories of deeds that we have done;
To form resolves of duties yet begun.
To brotherhood with comrades in distress;
To help the widow and the fatherless:
To readiness, if e're our country calls,
To take our well-worn sabers from the walls,
And strike again, as we have srtuck before,
For that dear flag our patriot fathers bore."

Comrade A. M. Brooks moved that the installation of Department officers be public and that the Women's Relief Corps be invited to publicly install their officers at the same time and place.

On motion the Encampment adjourned at 6 P. M. to convene at 9 A. M. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

April 21st, 9 A. M.

The Encampment called to order by the Department Commander. The Officer of the Day reported all present members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the following proceedings were had:

On motion of Comrade O. B. Johnson the following dispatch was sent to the Department Encampment of Iowa in session at Dubuque:

TACOMA, W. T., April 2st, 1887.

TO THE DEPARTMENT ENCAMPMENT OF IOWA:

"The Department Encampment of Washington, in session at Tacoma, send fraternal greeting."

Comrade Alfred Noack, of Warren Post, was appointed to fill a vacancy on the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Comrade J. A. Shoudy the reading of the minutes of yesterday's proceedings was omitted and the reading of the Assistant Adjutant General's report resumed. The report was referred to the proper committee.

Report of Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
North Yakima, April 19th, 1887.

TO CHAS. M. HOLTON, Department Commander:

SIR AND COMMANDER:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report required of me by the rules and regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic for the year 1886 and 1887.

The following tabulated statement, taken from the reports of my office, show the number in good standing at the commencement of the present fiscal year, April 21st, 1887, also the increase, loss and present membership of this Department from March 31st, 1886, to March 31st, 1887.

There are a few Posts that were delinquent, whose reports have been received within the past few days, and after preparations were made for my departure for the Department Encampment, which do not appear upon my reports to the Adjutant General, and the present on first quarter reports are not a true index of the present standing, which will need to be accounted for in a supplemental report, owing to the delinquent reports not yet received or were not at the time of leaving for the Encampment.

MEMBERSHIP.

In good standing March 31st, 1886, 21 Posts reporting Printed Proceedings show only 17 Posts reporting.		817

SECOND QUARTER, 1886.

14 Posts reporting gains.		
Muster and Organization	20	
Transfer	7	
Reinstatements Suspended	13	
Reinstatement from Delinquent Reports	27	67
Total		884

LOSSES.

Death	1	
Honorable Discharge	4	
Transfer	15	
Suspension	17	
Dropped	1	
Delinquent Reports	324	362
In Good Standing June 30th, 1886		522

THIRD QUARTER, 1886.

22 Posts Reporting Gains.		
Muster and Organization	75	
Transfer	5	
Reinstatement	284	364
Total		886

LOSSES.

Death	1	
Honorable Discharge	6	
Transfer	18	
Suspension	83	108
In Good Standing September 30th, 1886		778

Number remaining suspended this date as reported 168 would make 946 total.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1886.

18 Posts Reporting Gains.		
Muster and Organization	31	
Transfer	6	
Reinstatement	80	117
Total		895

LOSSES.

Death	1	
Honorable Discharge	27	
Transfer	12	
Suspension	163	
Dishonorable Discharge	2	205
In Good Standing December 31st, 1886		690

Remaining Suspended 322–1013

FIRST QUARTER, 1887.

22 Posts Reporting Gains.		
Muster and Organization	41	
Transfer	8	
Reinstatement	49	98
Total		788

LOSSES.

Death	1	
Honorable Discharge	5	
Transfer	21	
Suspension	22	49
In Good Standing March 31st, 1887		740
Remaining suspend about 300, making a total of		1040

The expenditures of the Department are as follows, viz:

Stationery and Printing	$144 77
Postage and Telegrams	48 82
Expense Charges	9 05
Traveling	18 50
Office Rent, Lights and Fuel	107 50
Salary	56 25
Miscellaneous	87 82
Per Capita Tax	14 71
Total	$487 42

During the year eight new Posts have been mustered, the names of which appear in the Chief Mustering Officer's report.

One Post, J. H. Hendry, No. 16, has surrendered its charter during the year.

There are a number of Posts delinquent for the 2d. 3d and 4th quarter that do not appear in my report, as they were received too late.

The total membership, if reports were in from all the Posts that are in working order, would swell our number to about 1,100.

REPORTS, ETC.

Permit me to make the following suggestion, and this the first: I wish to impress upon every member of the Grand Army, for the reason there is not one in the ranks that is not elegible to highest office that can be conferred by our order, and upon this depends the existence of the Grand Army of the Republic. This Commander and Comrades, one and all, is the making and forwarding of reports. I do not speak of this in a fault-finding way, but will ask that you and each of you do your duty in this respect as you did years ago. See to it Comrades that your Commander, Adjutant and Quartermaster are not only good soldiers, but that they can, and not only can, but will perform this small but most important duty to perpetuate and keep the Grand Army in existence until the last of the brave ones have answered the final roll call. With a little care and time reports can be made in full, all blank spaces filled, and thereby save the Assistant Adjutant General much time as well as themselves.

Permit me also to suggest and earnestly recommend a change in the time of the meeting of the Encampment—to some time about the 10th of February. Ours is about the only Department not already reported to National Headquarters. Several letters have been received by me from the Adjutant General for the credentials to National Encampment. He says they should be printed now, and in addition the new Post officers are elected in December, and in order to furnish rosters, which are called for from all sections of the country, we have to make out two sets, which not only costs much money but a great deal of labor.

I would also suggest that a committee of Comrades who are familiar with reports and accounts should be appointed by this Encampment to get up a form for blanks for reports of the different staff officers, and that they be printed and furnished such officers from Department Headquarters, in order not only to facilitate business, but that they may be more uniform.

And again, in order that the officers may have more leisure and rest their good right arm for further service should their country require, I would suggest that "Territory" be dropped from the name of our Department. You are aware Commander, but for the information of the Encampment and Comrades, I will state that I took the office at a late day, November 22d, 1886. Everything was new and strange to me and owing to a long and continued absence of the former Assistant Adjutant General Commander Wheelock, as well as Assistant Quartermaster General Clark, a great amount of business had accumulated. which, with the regular business, made the duties of my office more difficult than they would seem or would have been had not this misfortune occurred.

For the benefit of your successor, as well as my own, I would suggest that the Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quartermaster General offices be combined, and that he should be so situated that he could attend to the duties daily.

With many and most earnest thanks to you, Commander and all of the officers and Comrades, for their many and continued courtesies and expression of good feeling I submit this my report.

Yours in F. C. & L.

J. T. KINGSBURY, A. A. G.

The reports of the Assistant Quartermaster General, Inspector, Judge Advocate and Chief Mustering Officer were read and referred to the proper committees.

Report of Assistant Quartermaster General.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
Department of Washington Territory, Grand Army of the Republic.
NORTH YAKIMA, April 19th, 1887.

To J. T. KINGSBURY, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Washington, Grand Army of the Republic:

COMRADES:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office for the past year. I received supplies from Geo. G. Lyon, late Assist Quartermaster General, valued at $34 99, cash $196 32.

Cash received from all sources	1,127 87
Cash disbursed	864 77
Cash on hand	263 10
Account of supplies purchased and sold is as follows:	
Supplies sold	423 20
Supplies purchased	267 90
Balance of credit to supply account	$ 155 30
Amount of supplies now on hand	99 04
	$ 256 34

Balance sheet shows as follows:

DEBITS.

Cash account	$ 263 10
Due from Posts	173 73
	436 83

CREDITS.

Supply account	256 34
Due Posts	469 00
Dept. W. T	436 83

The Department owes nothing except some of the expenses of the first quarter of 1887. Upon the appointment and qualification of my successor all property belonging to the Department will be turned over after receiving due notice of same.

Allow me to thank you and all Comrades with whom I have been associated in the office for the many favors received while acting as a Department officer.

I remain yours in F. C. & L.

J. O. Clark,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

Report of Judge Advocate.

Pomeroy, W. T., April 14th, 1887.

To Chas. M. Holton, Commander G. A. R., Department of Washington

I herewith beg leave to submit to you my annual report for the Department year just closing.

At the outset let me assure you that the brevity of my report is not owing to any compunctions of conscious against lengthy reports, but through and owing to a dearth of material out of which to make report.

The year has found me at my post ready to be sacrificed for the good of the order, only awaiting your orders to serve you in whatever capacity the responsibilities of my official position demanded.

The year is gone and so far as I can learn no officer has been guilty of cowardice. The funds and property of the Department have not been embezzled or squandered.

My attention has not been called or directed to any malfeasance or misfeasance of any Post Department officer.

The Comrades of the Department have obeyed the Constitution of the Order and the by-laws of their respective Posts, they have also been respectful and courteous to those in command, have been fraternal and charitable to their fellow comrades and have taught their wives loyalty and their children obedience.

Under such favorable circumstances the officers and comrades of the Department have without any assistance settled between themselves all their disputes, both in law and equity, and for the year the drumhead court martial has been silenced and may we hope forever supplanted by the tenets of our order fraternity, charity and loyalty.

Respectfully submitting the above I remain yours in F. C. & L.

S. G. Cosgrove,
Judge Advocate.

Report of Chief Mustering Officer.

SEATTLE, W. T., April 19, 1887.

J. T. KINGSBURY, A. A. G.
Department of Washington, G. A. R.

COMRADE: I have the honor to report the organization and muster of Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, since the last Annual Encampment, as follows:

NAME OF POST.	No.	DATE.	LOCATION.	COMMANDER.	No. CHARTER MEMBERS.	NAME OF MUSTERING OFFICE.
		1886				
Canby	27	June 19	Ilwaco	W W Nichols	10	E A Nichols S M O
Gen. Warren	28	June 12	Walla Walla	Nathan Pierce	1[illegible]	H O Simonds, S M O.
Maj. Anderson	29	July 31	Palouse City	J J Hughes	20	Robt Bruce, S M O.
O. M Mitchell	30	Dec. 18	La Camas	Geo W Brewer	17	J R Smith, S M O.
John F. Miller	31	Dec. 22	Seattle	W G Latimer	28	M M Holmes, C M O.
		1887				[S M O.
John A. Logan	16	Jan. 26	Garfield	J A Dicas	16	A C Curry, S V C &
Reynolds	32	April 7	Blaine	S P Huges	15	M M Holmes, C M O.

John A. Logan Post was numbered 16 in place of J. H. Hensley Post whose charter has been surrendered.

Inspector's Report.

The report herein referred to was forwarded to Department Commander, C. M. Holton, at Tacoma, and it will appear from the annexed report of the committee that said report was received and acted upon by the Encampment. The report seems to have been misplaced and is not in possession of the present headquarquarters, and as there is not at hand the proper data from which to formulate a report to be inserted the same is omitted.

Spokane Falls, W. T., July 31st, 1887.

M. D. SMITH,
Post Inspector General.

The reports of the committees on Department Commander's address and reports of A. A. G., A. Q. M. G., Chief M. Q. and Inspector were read and adopted.

Report of Committees on Commander's Address.

TO THE COMMANDER AND COMRADES OF THE DEPARTMENT ENCAMPMENT:

We, your committee appointed to act upon the address of the retiring Department Commander, Charles M. Holton, would most respectfully report that we heartily endorse the eloquent and patriotic sentiments therein contained and believe the address eminently worthy of publication in full in the proceedings of the Encampment.

The recommendations made are respectfully referred to the Encampment for such action as they may deem proper.

A. M. BROOKS,
RICHARD OSBORNE,
I. S. KAUFMAN,
Committee.

TO THE DEPARTMENT ENCAMPMENT.

TACOMA, April 21st, 1887.

COMRADES:

We have the honor to report that we, your committee on the Assistant Adjutant General's report, have had the matter under consideration and find that his work has been well performed, and that the suggestion made therein should receive the due consideration of the Encampment, especially his recommendation as to the time of holding the Department Encampment.

A. S. FARQUHARSON,
L. W. BECKER,
C. J. AUSTIN,
Committee.

ON ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S REPORT.

To the officers and members of the Fifth Annual Encampment:

COMRADES:

Your committee to whom was referred the report of the Assistant Quartermaster General, submit the following report: That we have examined

the same and find it correct. Your committee would recommend that a reasonable value be placed on all Department property of whatever description, and that Assistant Quartermaster General's annual reports hereafter contain an exhibit thereof.

Yours in F. C. & L.

I. H. GRISWOLD,
T. B. MITCHEL,
Committee.

ON CHIEF MUSTERING OFFICER'S REPORT.

To the officers and members of the Fifth Annual Encampment:

We have examined Chief Mustering Officer's report and hereby recommend its adoption by the Encampment. Your committee would also beg leave to suggest that in future new posts be given a new number next following the last Post numbered.

Respectfully.

O. B. JOHNSON,
J. R. HAYDEN,
J.K WARD,
Committee on Chief Quartermaster's Report.

ON INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Department Encampment:

We, the undersigned committee upon examination of the Inspector's report for the year ending January 1st, 1887. find that eighteen Assistant Inspectors have reported that eight Posts have good prospects for the future. Three, Alfred Sully, No. 3, Mead, No. 9 and Anderson. No. 29, are reported as in very good condition. Also, three Posts, Geo. H. Thomas. No. 5, Gen. Geo. Wright. No. 14, Joe Hooker, No. 25, reported in fair condition. The prospects of Thomas Drury, No. 21, are reported as bad. Eleven Posts not reporting at all. It seems from the report of the Chief Quartermaster that some of the Assistant Inspectors are neglectful of their duties, and the committee suggests that each and every Comrade make it his duty to see that the different officers attend promptly to their duties; for in this way alone can the strength of the Grand Army of the Republic be maintained.

[Signed]

FRED T. TAYLOR,
FRANK P. HEMEN,
D. W. CLOSE,
Committee.

April 21st, 1887.

ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which was read by its Chairman, and on motion was adopted:

TACOMA, W. T., April 21st. 1887.

COMRADE C. M. HOLTON, Department Commander.

Comrade:

Your Committe on Resolutions have the honor to submit the following report.

The following resolutions marked "A" have been handed to the Commander and are reported to the Encampment without recommendation.

For the following resolution marked "B" a substitute has been prepared which appears with other resolutions formulated by the Committee and herewith submitted to the Encampment with the recommendation that they be adopted.

GEO. G. LYON,
Chairman Committee on Resolutions,

RESOLVED, That the apportionment of delegates to the next Annual encampment shall be upon the basis of one delegate for each twenty members and one delegate for a fractional part thereof in excess of five members.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of comrades are tendered to H. S. Huson, J. J. Donovan and C. F. Reardon, officers in charge of construction on the Cascade Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for courtesies extended to officers and delegates to this encampment.

RESOLVED, That the hearty thanks of this encampment are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Tacoma for the cordial welcome extended and the

generous treatment accorded to its officers and members during this session and that we bear with us to our several homes most pleasant memories of our too brief sojourn in this hospitiable city.

RESOLVED, That this encampment tenders its thanks to the Hon. T. C. Sears. for his eloquent address of welcome to the Grand Army of the Republic. The sterling sentiments therein contained, touch a responsive chord in the breasts of of every member of our order.

RESOLVED, That we appreciate the sentiment and kindly courtesy which prompted the Tacoma Guard to meet the delegations to this encampment and act as an escort to the place of meeting and hereby extend our thanks to the officers and men of that command.

RESOLVED, That to the officers and members of Custer Post No. 6, great credit is due for the perfection of arrangements made to secure the comfort and convenience of delegates to this encampment; for the tender of their hall for its use, and for the valuable aid rendered in providing facilities for conducting of its business. We extend to Custer Post our sincere thanks for its successful efforts in our behalf.

RESOLVED, That this encampment appreciates fully the effective service rendered by the Post Department Commander, Comrade C. M. Holton, and his efficient staff in their respective posts of duty and extends its thanks therefor. Especially do we recognize the impartiality and courtesy which have characterized the rulings of Comrade Holton while presiding over the deliberations of this encampment.

RESOLVED, That the Grand Army of the Republic in this Territory, views with sincere satisfaction the rapid extension and effective organization of its honored auxilliary, the Woman's Relief Corps. It has become an indispensible adjunct to our labor, progress and success. The fruits of its work are daily visible in every city and hamlet where a veteran, his widow, or orphans are found to be in need. To its officers and members, one and all, this encampment extends its heartfelt thanks. That its ministrations may continue until the last veteran of the Union Army crosses the river, we fondly hope and devoutly pray.

WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic by its articles of faith, the sacred obligations assumed by, and the character of its membership stands before the people of this nation as a conspicuous symbol and illustrious example of patriotism and unselfish devotion to the maintenance of the constitution and laws of this republic and

WHEREAS, The unholy, disloyal and dangerous teachings of Anarchists. Socialists and Demagogues have in many places resulted in temporary subversion of good order, in violation of the laws of this government and in attempted substitution of irregular and unconstitutional means for the legal and regular methods provided in our organic laws to remedy and remove all existing evils of whatever nature, wherefore be it

RESOLVED, That as a body of veterans united in presenting and maintaining the social order and constitutional government bequeathed by our ancestors and for the supremacy of which we contended in battle, we sternly reprobate and will use our utmost effort to combat in all places and under all circumstances the teachings and acts of all who conspire or combine to discredit the authority of this nation and violate its solemnly enacted treatise and laws:

The following resolutions reported to the encampment by the committee on resolutions, without recommendation were on motion adopted.

RESOLVED, That the Hon T. C. Sears be requested to furnish this encampment a copy of his "Address of Welcome" to the Grand Army in behalf of the citizens of Tacoma, and that the same be published with the unofficial proceedings.

Respectfully submitted, W. D. CLARE.
McPherson Post.

RESOLVED, That the Department of Washington Territory G. A. R. recommend the adoption by the different Posts of the G. A. R. hat as a head uniforu instead of the fatigue cap. But that this be left to the decision of the different Posts in this Department.

W. MCMICKEN,
J. R. HAYDEN.
Geo. H. Thomas Post No. 5.

On motion of Comrade C. G. Austin a committee of three, to prepare a memorial page for the late Assistant Adjutant-General A. E. Alden, was appointed by the Dept. Commander, consisting of Comrades C. G. Austin, Geo. G. Lyon and F. T. Taylor.

The committee reported the following:

MAJOR AUGUSTUS E. ALDEN.

Major Augustus E. Alden, late Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Washington Territory, G. A. R., died at his residence in Seattle, W. T., April 23d, 1886, after a brief illness.

This Encampment saw in Comrade Alden the possession, in large measure, of the highest qualities of sterling manhood and true comradeship.

We cherish the memory of his many virtues as citizen, soldier, comrade and friend.

We hereby give expression to our deep sorrow for his death and sore regret that he is lost to us until time shall be no more.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
North Yakima, W. T., April 25th, 1886.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

In Memoriam.

COMRADES:

Death has removed from our ranks to those of the Grand Army above our most worthy Comrade, A. E. Alden, late Assistant Adjutant General. It is fitting that our archives contain some record of our appreciation of his brilliant services to his country; of his noble virtues as a citizen and as a comrade and officer of the Grand Army of the Republic. Comrade Alden was born at Augusta, Maine, A. D., 1837, and died at his home in Seattle, W. T., April 23d, 1886. His early years were passed, and his education received, at his native place. Removing to the State of Minnesota, he entered the service as a volunteer with the rank of First Lieutenant in the famous Second Infantry of that State, He was a true soldier and served with distinction on the staff of General Vandevier at the battles of Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga. In the latter engagement he distinguished himself for gallantry, and was breveted Major on May 14, 1865. When mustered out of the service at the close of the war, he remained at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was elected Mayor for two terms during the years 1866 and 1867. He afterwards served the government faithfully in the Revenue Department at Washington.

While residing at the Capital he married Miss Amelia Sparling, the daughter of Mr. F. W. Sparling, late Provisional Commander of this Department of the Grand Army. Removing to this Territory Major Alden for two years filled the position of accountant and outside superintendent at the hospital for the insane at Steilacoom with honor to himself and credit to the public service.

As Assistant Adjutant General during the administration just closed he was obliging, faithful and efficient. As a soldier he was patriotic and brave; as husband and friend, kind and true; and as a Comrade of the Grand Army he was loyal to every duty.

In our onward march we will vainly endeavor to touch elbows across the vacancy his death has made in our ranks. Mourning his loss, let us emulate his virtues.

To his family in their bereavement we extend the profound sympathy of the Comrades of this Department.

Fraternally,
CHAS. M. HOLTON,
Department Commander.

A motion by Comrade I. H. Griswold, that the Encampment officers be elected before the place of next meeting is fixed, was lost.

A motion by Comrade J. R. Hayden, that selection of place for next meeting be made the special order for 2 P. M. today was lost.

Nominations for place of holding the next Annual Encampment were made as follows: Ellensburg, by Comrade Shoudy; Seattle, by Comrade Quinn; Pomeroy, by Comrade Cosgrove.

A motion by Comrade Osborn, that the Encampment vote on the candidates by ballot, prevailed, and a ballot being taken gave Seattle thirty votes, Ellensburg nineteen and Pomeroy four. On motion the selection of Seattle was made unanimous.

Nominations for Department Commander, being in order, were made as follows: Comrade Fred T. Taylor, of Custer Post, by Comrade Griswold; Comrade, Jno. D. Goeghegan, of Ellsworth Post, by Comrade Close; Sen. Vice Dept. Commander A. P. Curry, of Sedgwick Post, by Comrade Osborn.

Comrades O. B. Johnson and A. S. Farquharson were appointed tellers.

The nominations of Comrades Taylor and Goeghegan were withdrawn and on motion of Comrade Goeghegan the Assistant Adjutant-General was instructed to cast the vote of the Encampment for Comrade Curry, which was done and Comrade Curry was declared the duly elected Department Commander.

Comrade Wm McMicken was nominated for Sen. Vice Dept. Comdr., by Comrade Hoyden; Comrade C. P. Patterson, of Custer Post, by Comrade Lovell; Comrade O. B. Johnson by Comrade W. M. Holmes, and Comrade Goeghegan by Comrade J. O. Clark.

On the first ballott 53 votes were cast, of which Comrade Johnson received 19, Patterson 11, Goeghegan 8 and McMicken 15. No choice.

On the second ballot 51 votes were cast; necessary to a choice 26. Johnson received 21, Patterson 8, Goeghegan 7 and McMicken 15. No choice.

Comrades Goeghegan and Patterson then withdrew, and on the third ballot 51 votes were cast; necessary to a choice 26. Comrade Johnson received 26, McMicken 25; and Comrade O. B. Johnson was declared duly elected Sen. Vice Dept. Commander. On motion of Comrade McMicken the choice was made unanimous.

Comrade J. T. Berry, of Joe Hooker Post, was nominated for Jun. Vice Dept, Commander by Past Dept. Comdr. A. M. Brookes; Comrade S. G. Cosgrove, of McDowell Post, by Comrade H. C. Thompson; Comrade A. T. Mason, of Jos. Parsons Post, by Comrade J. T. Kingsbury, and Comrade F. T. Taylor, of Custer Post, by Comrade Quinn, who declined.

On motion the Encampment adjourned at 12 M. until 1:30 P. M.

April 21st. 1:30 P. M.

The Encampment was called to order, Commander Charles M. Holton in the chair, and the officer having announced all present members of the G. A. R., the proceedings following were had.

The order of business being the election of a Jun. Vice Dept. Comdr., a ballot was taken. Whole number of votes cast 48; necessary to a choice 24. Comrade Mason received 13, Berry 18, Cosgrove 15, scattering 2. No choice.

On the second ballot 49 ballots were cast; necessary to a choice 25. Comrade Mason received 10, Berry 26, Cosgrove 12, and scattering 1. Comrade Berry was declared duly elected Jun. Vice Dept. Commander.

Comrade H. C. Bostwick, of Custer Post, was nominated for Medical Director by Comrade Goeghegan, and on motion of Comrade L. W. Nestelle, the A. A. G. was instructed to cast the vote of the Encampment for Comrade Bostwick, which was done and he was declared the duly elected Medical Director.

Comrade D. P. Quinn was nominated for Chaplain by Comrade F. T. Taylor and Comrade J. F. Sinclair, of Meade Post, by Comrade Kingsbury. Comrade Sinclair not being present, his nomination was withdrawn and the A. A. G. was instructed to cast the vote of the Encampment for Comrade Quinn, which was done and he was declared duly elected Ceaplain.

On motion of Comrade Brookes a committee of five, consisting of Comrades Brookes, Cosgrove, Kaufman, Shoudy and Sampson, were appointed to select the council of administration.

Comrade I. H. Griswold moved that the committee thus appointed by the Department Commander be the council or administration, which motion prevailed, when Comrade Shoudy declined and Commander Holton appointed Comrade Ward to fill the vacancy.

On motion, the A. A. G. was instructed to cast the vote of the Encampment for these comrades, which being done. Comrades A. M. Brookes, S. G. Cosgrove,

I. S, Kaufman, L. E. Sampson and Jas. K. Ward were declared duly elected Council of administration.

Comrane F. W. Becker, of Nathaniel Lyon Post, wat nominated for Delegate at-Large by Comrade Griswold, and Comrade Thos. Carroll, of Custer Post, by Comrade Nestelle.

Comrade Osborne moved that the A. A. G. cast the vote of the Encampment for Comrades Becker and Carroll for Delegate and Delegate-at-Large in the order nominated. The vote wos so cast and they were declared duly elected.

Comrade W. D. Close, of McPherson Post, was nominated by Comrade McMicken as alternate for Delegate-at-Large and on motion the A. A. G. was instructed so cast the vote of the Decampment for him, which being done, he was declared duly elected.

Comrade A. S. Farquharson, of L. C. Ladd Post, was nominated for alternate to Delegate by Comrade F. T. Taylor, and on motion the A. A. G. was instructed to cast the vote of the Encampment for him, which being done, he was declared duly elected.

Comrade R. G. O'Brien offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That Posts of the G. A. R., in this Department, be requested to solicit such aid from local boards of trade and associations as will enable the committee to carry out the objects of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the Department Commander, S. V. and J. V. Commanders, be and are constituted a committee to solicit such legislative aid from the Legislature of Wash. Ter. as will enable the G. A. R. of Washington Territory, in future years, to present to the notice of their comrades in the East the resources of our great and growing Territory.

On motion of Comrade A. P. Curry, a committee of three, consisting of Comrades Farquharson, Becker and Carroll, was appointed to act with the Department officers on transportation.

At 4 P. M. the Encampment accepted an invitation from the Tacoma Guards to join them in a public parade, and on motion took a recess of one hour for that purpose.

On reassembling, Comrade Sampson moved that a copy of the resolutlous adopted be furnished the local papers for publication.

Comrade O'Brien moved that a committee of five be appointed, of whom Dept. Comdr. A. P. Curry be the chairman and whose duty should be to solicit supplies for an exhibit of tne resources of this Territory, to be made at St. Louis during the National Encampment, and such aid as may be needed to effect the same. The motion prevailed. The Dept. Comdr. appointed the Delegates and Alternates elect to the National Encampment members of such committee.

A motion by Asst. A. A. G. Kingsbury, that the next Annual Encampment be held between the 1st and 10th of February, prevailed, and on motion was reconsidered. Comrade Curry moved to amend, fixing the time for the Encampment the third Wednesday in April, 1888, which prevailed, and the question recurring on the original motion as amended, the motion prevailed.

At 6 P. M. the Encampment adjourned to meet at 7:30 for the installation of officers.

G. A. R. Hall, 9:30 P. M., April 21.

The Encampment was called to order by Commander Chas. M. Holden.

The Annual Convention of the W, R. C., having accepted the invitation tendered, were present.

Past Department Commander Holden installed the officers elect of the G. A. R. and Mrs. Viola A. Kenyon, retiring President, installed the officers of the W. R. C. in the presence of an assembly which crowded Grand Army Hall to its utmost capacity.

The Woman's Relief Corps and citizens having retired, the Encampment was called io order by Department Commander A. P. Curry, and the business of the Encampment was concluded as follows:

The Department Commander announced the appointment of S. F. Sahn, of Custer Post, as Inspector, and Comrade M. M. Holmes, of Stevens Post, as Chief M. D.

Sen. Vice Dept. Comdr. O. B. Johnson moved that the salary of the Asst. Adjt. General be $200.

A motion by Comrade Goeghegan, to amend by inserting $100 in place of $200, was lost.

The question recurring on the original motion, the same prevailed.

A motion by Comrade Cosgrove, to allow the A. Q. M. General a salary of $50, was lost

On motion of Chief M. O. Holmes, the salary of the A. Q. M. General was fixed at $25.

On motion of Comrade Holmes, per capita was fixed at fifteen cents per quarter for this fiscal year.

The Encampment was then closed informally.

J. T. KINGSBURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.