

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

FOR THE YEARS 1893 AND 1894.

OLYMPIA, WASH.:

O. C. WHITE, STATE PRINTER.

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REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 OLYMPIA, October 20, 1894.

HON. J. H. MCGRAW, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Olympia,
 Washington:*

SIR— Since my last biennial report some important changes have occurred in the national guard of this state which has added materially to its strength and efficiency. In addition to the two regiments and one unattached company of infantry and two troops of cavalry then existing, the provision made by the legislature at its last session for an increase of the cavalry arm of the service has been accomplished, and one troop from North Yakima and one from Spokane duly mustered into the service of the state.

I beg to submit the following, a statement of the *authorized* strength of the military arm of the state government, together with the actually organized force, to wit:

AUTHORIZED STRENGTH.

General staff.....	21	
Brigade staff.....	10	
<i>First Regiment:</i>		31
INFANTRY REGIMENTS.		
Field and staff.....	10	
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	
Band.....	23	
Ten companies with 63 officers and men each	630	
		670
<i>Second Regiment:</i>		
Field and staff.....	10	
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	
Band.....	23	
Ten companies with 63 officers and men each	630	
		670
<i>Third Regiment:</i>		
Field and staff.....	10	
Non-commissioned staff.....	7	
Band.....	23	
Ten companies with 63 officers and men each	630	
		670
<i>First Squadron:</i>		
CAVALRY.		
Field and staff.....	6	
Non-commissioned staff.....	8	
Band.....	20	
Four troops with 63 officers and men each.....	252	
		286
Total authorized strength		2,327

ORGANIZED STRENGTH.

	Officers	Non-com. Officers.....	Privates	Totals.
General staff.....	21			21
Brigade staff.....	10			10
				31
INFANTRY REGIMENTS.				
<i>First Regiment:</i>				
Field, staff and band	9	7	23	39
Company A.....	3	12	38	53
Company B.....	3	12	42	57
Company C.....	3	12	48	63
Company D.....	3	12	46	61
Company E.....	3	12	48	63
Company F.....	3	12	48	63
Company G.....	3	12	40	55
Company H.....	3	12	41	56
Company I.....	3	12	48	63
Company K.....	3	12	29	44
				617
<i>Second Regiment:</i>				
Field, staff and band.....	9	7	23	39
Company A.....	3	12	48	63
Company B.....	3	12	42	57
Company C.....	3	12	47	62
Company D.....	3	12	36	51
Company E.....	3	12	47	62
Company F.....	3	12	40	55
Company G.....	1	4	20	25
Company H.....	3	12	28	43
Company I.....	3	12	44	59
Company K.....	2	12	42	56
				572
<i>Third Regiment:</i>				
First unattached company.....	3	12	48	63
				63
CAVALRY.				
<i>First Squadron:</i>				
Field, staff and band.....	6	7	17	30
Troop A.....	3	13	44	60
Troop B.....	3	13	35	51
Troop C.....	3	13	43	59
Troop D.....	3	13	31	47
				247
Total organized strength	127	317	1,086	1,530

The personnel of this organization is, with few exceptions, first class; and it is a matter of pride that the great body of our people have faith in its ability to cope with any difficulty that may arise.

The cost per capita for the support of the National Guard of Washington, on a basis of 423,000 population, which is below the mark, and an appropriation of \$40,000, is 9½ cents.

I undertake to say that it will be difficult to find a parallel in economy, when account is taken of the youth of our guard and the many things necessary to meet the demand for needed supplies, and the fact that it has done more duty in maintaining the peace of the community than that of most of the older states of the union, and all the cost paid out of the small appropriation.

Towards its support each taxpayer contributes in proportion to the amount of property he owns to be protected. For the extra guarantee in the peaceful possession and enjoyment of life and property by the strongest arm of the state government, the man whose property has an assessed value of \$10,000 pays at the rate of one-fifth of one mill tax, \$2 per annum; if assessed at \$1,000 he will pay 20 cents per annum, and surely no reasonable man can deny it to be a good investment.

THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

The annual encampment for this year was held at Woodland, a station on the Tacoma, Olympia & Gray's Harbor branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, about four miles east from the city of Olympia and immediately on the premises of the Woodland Driving Park Association, owned and donated for the purpose by Mr. Isaac Ellis, one of Olympia's most enterprising citizens, without cost to the state for its use, but with the understanding that all damage done to the premises should be made good by repairs.

The first installment entered camp on the 20th of June, under the command of Capt. Chas. W. Billings, Company G, first infantry, Tacoma, to assist in pitching the tents and make ready for the brigade when it should come. In this work Captain Billings rendered very efficient service, and all the tents in camp were placed by the morning of the 27th, during which day Colonel E. W. Pike, commanding the second infantry regiment, arrived with two companies of his regiment and one company of the first, under Captain M. F. Ellrich, from Vancouver. Owing to delay on the part of Colonel Green, of the first, in shipping tents in his possession, which it became necessary to apply for, and the further delay in transporting them to the destined point, the tents for the first regiment, which arrived on the ground with the regiment, were not in place and consequent delay occurred in housing it. A detail from the first cavalry, from Tacoma, rendered material aid in preparing the cavalry camp, and the efficient services of Sergeant Ellis Garretson, in command of the detail, cannot be overlooked.

The most liberal estimate of attendance for this year's encampment of 1,000 men was so far below the actual number that it was found necessary to purchase more tents to supply the necessities of the moment, and just at this time the strike on the Northern Pacific and other roads made it impossible to transport such supplies

otherwise than by boat and team, and greatly increased the expense of the encampment. The men were without shelter in a driving rain, and tents must be had at whatever cost, as well as facilities for cooking. The supply of such materials at Seattle and Tacoma was exhausted in the demand, and it became necessary to purchase, from whatever source, such tents as could be brought to hand.

On the 28th day of June at 3 P. M. all of the companies of the first infantry regiment with two companies of the second were in camp and under the command of Colonel E. W. Pike, pending the arrival of General Curry, brigade commander, who was tied up at Ellensburg with eight companies of the second regiment under command of Lieutenant Colonel McCarthy, and three troops of the first cavalry under command of Major Charles B. Johnston, with their horses and supplies.

General Curry wired to your excellency the situation, and in your absence I wired Mr. C. H. Prescott, vice president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, stating that if we could get permission I would order General Curry to take possession of the train, put on his own engineers, of which he had several in his command, and bring the train through. Mr. Prescott responded that he would be very glad to have him do so, and I wired General Curry accordingly. He, having in the meantime adjusted with the striking engineers at Ellensburg the matter of forwarding the state troops to their destination, arrived in camp on the morning of the 29th with troops weary and travel worn.

INSPECTION IN CAMP.

The inspection called for the 30th of June in general orders No. 5, in consequence of the recent arrival of the eastern contingent of the brigade and the almost incessant downpour of rain, was deferred until Monday, the 2d day of July, when the entire brigade was under arms and review.

The function of the inspector general is not to give instructions in the field, but rather to observe how well the duties are discharged by the several officers having them to perform. The brigade was drawn up in line facing the east, in the order of seniority of commanders, second infantry, first infantry and first cavalry, at 2 o'clock P. M., there having been considerable delay which was not sufficiently accounted for, and a radical departure

from the hour set (10 A. M.) for the inspection. The brigade passed in review and presented as fine an appearance as any body of men it has ever been my pleasure to witness. The marching of companies was, with few exceptions, extremely good. Numerous mistakes, incident to a lack of practice more than a want of knowledge, were noticeable. In passing along the line there was an evident lack of attention on the part of the men in the ranks as well as among some of the junior officers; too much looking around in all directions except "straight to the front," and a disposition to carelessness in the adjustment of equipments on the part of some of the men.

Owing to the extreme heat of the day the companies were dismissed to their respective quarters and company inspection had in the shade of the grove. There the lack of experience was manifest in many instances; company streets and quarters not properly policed; pieces of torn paper and other rubbish thrown back of and scattered around the outside of the tents; small heaps of rubbish left in the company streets, and clothing and collars and cuffs, instead of being put neatly away out of sight, were left scattered about the tent and quarters. The rule was not by any means general, I am glad to say. Many of the companies presented well kept quarters; notably, the first unattached, Captain Canton, commanding, and company E, first regiment, Captain L. B. Parsons, commanding. The most commendable individual tent was that in charge of Sergeant Thomas Coyle, of company G, second regiment, which, for neatness and orderliness, is seldom equaled.

The uniforms of the several companies, with a few exceptions, were in good and serviceable condition, some of them being almost new. One company, I of the second, appeared with a full complement of men, and several were without uniforms of any kind. This was due to the fact that the strike on the eastern railroads had "tied up" the uniforms ordered for this company, while in transit, and it was impossible to supply them with the needed outfit. The same will apply to company C, second, with regard to forage caps.

The attendance at this encampment was the largest that has ever been at any in the past. There was no reason to believe, from past experience and the condition of the times, that there would be over 1,000 men, whereas more than 1,400 answered roll call for duty every morning.

A very noticeable and commendable feature in this encampment was the cavalry battalion, under the command of Maj. Chas. B. Johnston, comprising four troops, mounted on good horses, which, in the short time allowed, were extremely well in hand.

The guard mounting was very well done; numerous mistakes of a minor character were noticeable which were the outgrowth of a lack of practice more than knowledge, and were principally noticeable in the cavalry and second regiment. When it is remembered that these two commands have not the opportunity that comes to the first regiment by reason of having several companies in close relations, it is greatly to their praise that they have done so well.

NOTEABLE ERRORS.

1. Brigade commander should have taken position *with his staff* opposite the reviewing station in front of the center of the brigade, instead of alone, leaving his staff at the reviewing station.

2. Brigade commander should have ridden on the right of the reviewing officer when passing down the line for inspection, previous to passing in review.

3. Several of the line officers of infantry and cavalry neglected to look towards the reviewing officer and salute with the sword while passing in review.

4. Distances between companies were not closely observed in several instances while marching in review.

Many of these were matters of thoughtlessness, and doubtless the outgrowth of anxiety to have companies present the best appearance possible, rather than want of knowledge.

Following is a roster of the troops in camp, as appears from the muster rolls presented at inspection:

General and brigade staff.....	27	27
<i>Second Regiment:</i>		
Field, staff and band.....	36	
Company A.....	50	
Company B.....	58	
Company C.....	56	
Company D.....	46	
Company E.....	62	
Company F.....	55	
Company G.....	45	
Company H.....	39	
Company I.....	53	
Company K.....	44	
First unattached.....	52	
Supernumeraries in subsistence department.....	24	
		620

TROOPS IN CAMP—CONCLUDED.

<i>First Regiment:</i>		
Field, staff and band.....	34	
Company A.....	41	
Company B.....	57	
Company C.....	42	
Company D.....	60	
Company E.....	57	
Company F.....	52	
Company G.....	54	
Company H.....	52	
Company I.....	41	
Company K.....	44	
		534
<i>First Cavalry:</i>		
Field, staff and band.....	32	
Troop A.....	60	
Troop B.....	49	
Troop C.....	46	
Troop D.....	47	
		234
Total on duty.....		1,415

Which exceeds by nearly fifty per cent. the attendance at any former encampment.

ARMS, EQUIPMENTS AND UNIFORMS.

The state troops are armed as follows: Infantry, with the Springfield breech-loading rifle, calibre 45; the cavalry with Springfield breech-loading carbine, calibre 45, Schofield S. & W. revolver, calibre 45; sabre, waist belts, both leather and webbing, haversack, knapsack, canteen, cartridge boxes and bayonet scabbards, and, in fact, all the equipments required for both arms of the service, except troops C and D, which have no revolvers as yet.

All the carbines and most of the rifles have the Buffington sight; the percentage without them being small, it is deemed unwise to exhaust the government allowance in drawing others in view of the fact that in the near future the general government will be ready to issue the new Kraag-Jourgensen rifle to the militia, and we can take advantage of the issue by having a larger amount to our credit in the department.

In addition to the equipments above named, each man is provided with a tin plate, tin cup, knife, fork, spoon, and blankets.

The regulation uniform of the United States army, consisting of a dress coat, blouse, trousers, overcoat, helmet, forage cap, brown canvas leggins are issued to the infantry; and the same components, with the addition of yellow hair plume for the helmet, to the cavalry.

The cavalry is also provided with the McClellan saddles, bridles,

halters, nose feed bags for the horses, stable blouses, saddle blankets, watering bridles, gauntlets, the same as troops of the like arm in the regular service, and are ready in a moment's notice to enter even a prolonged campaign, with full complement of equipment and clothing.

CAMP EQUIPAGE.

The state owns sufficient camp equipage to supply the needs of the entire force at this time, either for encampment or active service. We have no wagon or ambulance transportation facilities, and in the event of active service, must hire wagons and horses to meet the requirements.

The camp equipage consists of the following:

TENTS.	
"A" tents.....	72
Small wall tents.....	326
Medium wall tents.....	57
Large wall tents.....	53
Large cook tents.....	2
Sibley tents.....	2
Total.....	412
Tent flies and awnings.....	25
RANGES.	
Steel ranges, water barrels and range furniture.....	25
TENT FLOORS.	
Tent floors, various sizes.....	400

REGIMENTAL ENCAMPMENT.

Again, I most respectfully urge that the experience of this year has demonstrated beyond a doubt that my urgent recommendation for a regimental encampment rather than a brigade is one fraught with the best results to the men, and the greatest economy, from a financial point of view, to the service.

By a regimental encampment the expense incident to a brigade staff in per diem, subsistence, forage, horse hire and transportation will be entirely obviated, and greater opportunity afforded the regimental as well as company officers to become thoroughly familiar with the duties of their respective offices, and discharge them understandingly.

An encampment of the national guard is not a picnic gotten up for the especial enjoyment of its members, to be made the most of in all pranks closely allied to hoodlumism; but is a school where the soldiers of the state are expected and required to demonstrate the lessons taught them in their armories during the other part of

the year; where soldierly training and qualities are looked for; where the honorable office as representatives of the strongest arm of the state government is expected to be guarded with pride, and so shown; where foolish acts and childish play have no place, and where the dignity of the State of Washington should be fully protected and maintained.

I regret to say that such is not always the case, and this year's encampment presents no exception in that particular. For this state of affairs company and regiment commanders are directly responsible. It exhibits a lamentable lack of a knowledge of the first rules of discipline, without which no military organization can be successful or effective.

There is a time for work and a time for play; when the time for work is on, let it be work and work alone; when the time for play arrives, which it does in due course of every tour of duty, then let it be enjoyed within proper limits and as becomes the soldier of the state.

An absolute disregard of the rights of individuals, and the responsibility attaching to the state by reason of acts of vandalism on the part of its soldiers, unchecked by their officers, and especially superior officers, largely increased the expense of the encampment for this year. The destruction of the high board fence surrounding the race track for the purpose of making bunk frames and floors in tents should not have been permitted. Notwithstanding the attention of the brigade commander being called to it, it was permitted to be torn down in the face of a knowledge of the fact that the state must make it good, and much of the lumber was used for camp fires when there was plenty of wood in close proximity to the company streets, needing only the use of the axe, with which each company was well supplied, to fit it for use on the fire. The robbing of neighboring hen roosts, Chinese huckster stands, and ill-treatment of the owners, is certainly anything but creditable to the discipline of company commanders. To the credit of the guard, however, it is a pleasure to know that such acts were limited to but two or three companies.

The mere routine of camp guard duty is not sufficient in an encampment of this magnitude. Where the assembly of all arms of the service, as in this case, makes it possible, there should have been established outposts along the different roads leading to the camp; videttes of cavalry and pickets of infantry posted, the same as in

actual warfare, to guard the camp; scouting parties of both infantry and cavalry in every direction, making short marches; officers taking and noting events of interest along the route, especially the conformation of the country through which they passed, and its strategic features; bivouacing for the night, if need be, and completing the tour on the following day, and in the duty gaining such information as will be of value should actual strife exist and they required to take part in it.

In the cavalry branch of the service particularly should the duty of "patrols" be closely studied. In the United States army cavalry patrols are divided into five classes: (1) Officers patrols; (2) reconnoitering patrols; (3) visiting patrols; (4) covering patrols; (5) connecting patrols. They are specifically defined by the drill regulations for United States cavalry.

Perhaps no place in the state offers better opportunity for the service outlined than Woodland, and wherever and whenever the next encampment is held it is hoped that more attention will be given to this important duty.

RELATIVE COST OF REGIMENTAL AND BRIGADE ENCAMPMENT.

Anticipating your personal preference for a regimental encampment for this year, I had based all my calculations accordingly, and was ready to accommodate the cavalry battalion and one regiment of infantry in camp at the same time, without purchasing more than seventy tents and six ranges and furniture, having enough equipage on hand to fill the complement with the above addition. But when a brigade encampment was ordered it became necessary to purchase more tents and kitchen accommodations to meet the absolute necessities of the increased number of men in camp at one and the same time, and the supplies could not be gotten on the ground before the camp opened, owing to the short time intervening between the change of the character of the camp and its establishment. The difficulty was greatly augmented by the strike on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which occurred on the day the troops were to enter on duty, and then it was impossible to get the needed supplies transported other than by teams from Tacoma and elsewhere to camp, and by steamer to Olympia, from thence by teams to camp, all of which added greatly to the expense and could not possibly be avoided.

The proposition to have two companies do their cooking over one range was tried and found totally impracticable, and it became necessary to purchase fifteen more ranges, with the requisite stove furniture, to make it possible for troops to secure meals at regular times and avoid delay in the routine work of the camp.

From the fact that the second infantry regiment and first cavalry battalion are composed largely of persons engaged in farming, to accomplish the best results with economy to the state, it is almost imperative that these two organizations go into camp at the same time, and the most convenient season for them is between "seed time and harvest," the month of June.

Basing all my calculations on such a course in the first instance, and having nearly sufficient equipage in the quartermaster's department to accommodate that force at one time, each command being separate and apart and under its own commander, it would have been only necessary to purchase, in addition to the equipage on hand, to complete accommodations for the force named, the following quartermaster supplies:

70 small wall tents, at a cost of.....	\$550 00
8 ranges and furniture.....	560 00
Lumber for table use, etc.....	60 00
Straw for bedding for men and horses.....	40 00
Total.....	\$1,210 00

For the manifest reason that when one command moved out after its tour of duty, the other command would move into the same quarters.

By having a brigade encampment, however, it became necessary to furnish additional supplies and compensation as follows:

Tents and fixtures to the value of.....	\$1,382 50
Ranges and range furniture.....	1,036 11
Lumber.....	96 59
Straw for bedding of men and horses.....	83 74
Bedding and cots for hospital department.....	68 40
Barrels for water for camp.....	15 00
Freight on tents, hauling and transportation.....	119 21
Bed sacks for troops.....	69 60
Blankets for troops.....	605 00
Subsistence for brigade headquarters.....	254 50
Horse hire for brigade staff.....	150 00
Pay of cooks and helpers for staff.....	84 00
Pay of hostlers for staff horses.....	150 00
Pay of staff officers.....	255 00
Total.....	\$4,369 65
Deduct cost of supplies necessary to complete outfit for regimental camp.....	1,210 00
Excess cost of brigade over regimental camp.....	\$3,159 65

The foregoing figures do not touch the increased expense of subsistence, forage and pay incident to the flood and strike, but simply the additional cost of having the entire force in camp at one and the same time, and which could have been avoided by a regimental encampment with better results to the service and a saving of the above amount to the state.

We have had three brigade encampments; in fact all the authorized encampments held since the lawful establishment of the guard has been by brigade, and in none of them has there been a brigade drill nor a demonstration of brigade movements beyond a review or dress parade. Company, battalion and regimental drill has been the rule from beginning to end, and the same can better be accomplished in a regimental camp.

I do not wish it understood that I am opposed to a brigade encampment at any time. Far from it; but I do believe that the best results can be obtained by having regimental encampments for two successive years and a brigade camp the third year.

By such a course the regimental and company commanders, unhampered by a almost hourly departure from the order of camp duty announced in general orders from general headquarters, as in the past, can work with a full knowledge of the day's duties; thoroughly familiarize themselves with the maneuvers they will be required to demonstrate at a brigade encampment under the instruction of a competent brigade commander, and the cost of brigade headquarters saved to the state.

COST OF ENCAMPMENT OF 1894.

The cost of the encampment for this year cannot be taken as a criterion for the future for the reason that the same circumstances surrounding it may never occur again, and I am unable to see in what way the same expense can be possibly duplicated in the future.

The unexpected and unparalleled overflow of our principal water ways, submerging the railroad tracks over which in the past our troops have always passed to the summer tour of duty, made it impossible to secure transportation by that means, and the high state of the waters was such as to make connection by steamboats, even, very uncertain; and, wherever resorted to, time was essential in the movement of the troops to the field, and cost necessarily increased. Then, just at the opening of the encampment, the great

strike on the Northern Pacific and other roads came on and tied up part of the troops en route, and stopped all trains on the way with passengers and troops bound for camp and likewise returning from camp to their homes. These complications, added to the fact that supplies were embargoed by reason of the trains not running and could only be gotten on the ground at increased expense of transportation by steamer and teams, and the further fact that the continuation of camp beyond the time allotted necessitated the purchase of more supplies and increased pay to the troops in the field, as well as the expense attending delay at Tacoma for all necessaries after leaving camp for home, greatly increased the cost which otherwise would have been within a reasonable figure for the duty performed.

Pay of troops.....	\$31,708 50
Transportation of troops and horses.....	9,173 67
Subsistence.....	9,248 13
Forage.....	770 25
Medical stores.....	155 20
Camp equipage (tents, ranges, etc.).....	3,305 45
Blankets and stable blouses.....	643 00
Ordnance stores (ammunition).....	19 20
Telegraphing.....	145 37
Preparing grounds and clearing up.....	1,186 46
	\$56,355 23

Of the above there has been paid the sum of \$33,892.70, leaving still due thereon a deficiency of \$22,482.53, for payment of which we must look to the legislature for an appropriation from the unappropriated balance in the military fund.

Much of the above expense was increased cost by reason of the strike on the Northern Pacific and other railroads, and summed up as far as bills have come in to this time, as follows:

Pay of troops.....	\$5,932 50
Transportation of troops and horses.....	259 20
Subsistence.....	936 83
Forage.....	104 14
Ammunition.....	19 20
Equipments.....	11 94
Telegrams.....	84 12
	\$7,348 03

Had the troops been sent into camp on the 16th or 18th of June by regiment, as first contemplated, the first contingent would have been at home, or on the way, before the strike came on, and the second contingent could have waited its tour of duty until the strike was over.

The above aggregate of cost does not represent or cover the ob-

ligations incident to the service for the year ending March 31, 1895. There are the allowances to the companies for armory rent and other incidental expenses; expenses of this office and necessary expenses of trans-shipment of supplies from the quartermaster's department to the various companies throughout the state, together with the amounts due for clothing and other necessary supplies purchased from time to time during the past year, and which is estimated as follows:

Rent of armories, etc., to March 31, 1895.....	\$15,240 00
Needed supplies for the use of troops.....	2,160 85
Current expenses of adjutant general's office, quartermaster and commissary departments, postage, telegrams, telephone, etc.....	1,500 00
Total estimate not provided for.....	\$18,900 85

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

The following exhibits the appropriations and expenditures on account of the national guard since my last report, to wit:

Amount appropriated for the balance of the year ending March 31, 1893.....	\$14,310 34
<i>Expenditures, account of—</i>	
Transportation.....	\$520 78
Armory rents.....	7,704 90
Clothing.....	2,847 43
Subsistence.....	94 75
Forage.....	
Pay.....	2,247 50
Incidental expenses.....	285 48
Camp equipage.....	10 75
Equipment.....	21 30
	13,732 89
Balance to credit.....	\$577 45
Amount appropriated for the year ending March 31, 1894.....	\$40,000 00
<i>Expenditures, account of—</i>	
Transportation.....	\$2,445 56
Armory rents.....	12,881 04
Clothing.....	11,708 40
Subsistence.....	453 75
Ordnance.....	257 78
Pay.....	7,992 60
Medical stores.....	10 50
Incidental expenses.....	1,085 30
Camp equipage.....	93 27
Equipment.....	3,071 80
	40,000 00

Amount appropriated for the year ending March 31, 1895..... \$40,000 00

<i>Expenditures, account of—</i>	
Transportation.....	\$278 59
Armory rents.....	90 00
Clothing.....	21 45
Subsistence.....	7,227 81
Forage.....	15 35

Ordnance.....	\$94 23
Pay.....	31,062 05
Incidental expenses.....	999 61
Camp equipage.....	5 50
Equipment.....	200 83
	\$39,995 42
Balance to credit.....	\$4 58

I report the expenditures above in the aggregate, for the reason that the report of the state auditor contains the items embraced in the foregoing, and to multiply expenses by printing again in this report seems to me a needless cost which, at this time, we can ill afford. The above recited expenditures for the year ending March 31, 1895, does not cover all the outstanding claims against the military fund, but simply those within the appropriation. The vouchers for the amounts set forth in the following aggregates are on file and ready to be audited by the board of military auditors at the proper season, together with those that have been allowed as shown:

<i>On account of—</i>		<i>Allowed by emergency board.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Transportation.....	\$8,910 82	\$689 40	\$9,609 22
Armory rents.....	4,295 60	150 00	4,445 00
Clothing.....	2,160 85		2,160 85
Subsistence.....	3,178 15	250 05	3,428 20
Forage.....	880 40	69 11	949 60
Ordnance.....	26 10	19 20	45 30
Pay.....	3,454 75	1,925 00	5,379 75
Medical supplies.....	154 60		154 60
Incidentals.....	378 77	321 87	700 64
Camp equipage.....	2,170 21	1,111 02	3,281 23
Equipment.....	153 59		153 59
Totals.....	\$25,763 33	\$4,544 65	\$30,307 98

FIELD AND LINE.

I have watched closely the course of events so far as relates to the selection of field and line officers, and there can be no doubt that the present system in vogue is pernicious to the best interest of the service, and is destructive of that discipline that characterizes a thoroughly organized and well disciplined militia. The oft recurring election of officers to fill vacancies, instead of following the line of promotion, has done more to destroy the efficiency which we have a right to expect, from the time and expense given to the maintenance of the guard, than any other one thing. When an officer of a company, occupying a subordinate position, has studied

hard to qualify himself for command, and an opening occurs for his promotion by the resignation or, perhaps, death or expiration of service of his superior, it is anything but encouraging to have an election called which too often results in taking a private from the ranks and placing him in command of the company and those who theretofore have been his superiors, regardless of his qualifications, simply because "he is a good fellow," which in itself is the sheerest folly from any point of view.

A good commanding officer is seldom popular with his men until an opportunity offers to show them that he knows their interests better than they do themselves. As a rule they are looking for an opportunity to "get even" because he endeavors to make men and soldiers of them, and they generally take the opportunity of "turning him down" when election time rolls round. Lieutenants in the line of promotion are, as a rule, not always his successors, for if he studies and works to fit himself for the place as he should do, he also has offended the power that has placed him where he is, and there are always some private or non-commissioned officers with more political sagacity than soldierly qualities that walk to the head of the line, and the interest and ambition of those officers is destroyed, and the service suffers in consequence.

In the organization of a company, the election of its officers in the first instance is eminently correct, but from that on the system of promotion in regular order, the same as in the regular army, should be adhered to, based upon frequent examinations, wherein a failure to make a certain percentage drops the candidate if it be for promotion, or the officer if it be on the regular examination. Complying with all the requirements and keeping his proper standing in periodical examinations, he should hold office during good behavior, as is the rule in many other states, unless he is pleased to retire of his own accord.

The character of a company is determined by the character of the company commander. A good captain will have a good company, and *vice versa*. In the organization of new companies grave mistakes are often made in the selection of their officers, which can only be cured by the report of the examining board, if adverse to the qualifications of the candidate. The standard of the field and line especially can only be raised by frequent examinations as to qualifications. The responsibility of the examining board would

be great, and it should be composed of officers fearless in the discharge of that line of duty.

We do not expect that captains will bring their companies into camp, or in the discharge of duty at the call of the civil authorities, perfectly disciplined, perfectly instructed and perfectly prepared to meet all the requirements of *trained* soldiers, manifestly for the reason that the time, energy and hard work required to bring a company up to that standard cannot be given by company commanders without more substantial recognition on the part of the state for the time spent from their other duties of life in doing so.

EXAMINING BOARDS.

I am satisfied the present method of examination of officers for commissions does not produce the best results for the service, but that a standing board, having the elevation of the standard clearly in mind, and the qualifications necessary for a good officer, unbiased in any manner as to organization associations, would have a far better result in securing a better knowledge of the requirements of an officer from the aspirants, for the reason that such a board would establish a course of examination which all officers would have to pass, to entitle them to official recognition.

RETIRED LIST.

There are a number of ex-officers of the guard of this state of broad experience whose services would be of value to the state in many ways, and whose connection has been severed by reason of expiration of term, resignation on account of business associations requiring their entire time, or have moved from the immediate vicinity of the command to which they were attached, who would like to keep in touch with the service, and are ready to render valuable services in special duties that would save money to the state by assigning them to its performance. Furthermore, they are entitled to more substantial recognition than is meted out to these faithful servants than they now receive; and to meet such cases, no greater compliment or act of justice could be extended than to place such officers on the "retired list" of the national guard of this state, retaining the rank held by them at the time of retiring, and entitled to wear the uniform of their rank on all public occasions. This should apply, however, only to those officers who have served continuously for seven years, the time fixed by law for exemption.

Moreover, no better source could be employed to furnish the makeup of the general staff, rather than resorting to political preferences, placing men in these offices that know little or nothing of military affairs.

SPECIAL MILITARY FUND.

Under the act of the legislature providing for organizing and maintaining the militia the special levy of one-fifth of a mill upon all the taxable property in the state has not been available for the purposes for which it was assessed.

The taxable property for the year 1892 aggregates.....	\$283,110,032 00
For the year 1893.....	288,274,057 00
Total.....	\$571,384,089 00
Upon which was assessed for the support of the guard for those two years the one-fifth mill ($\frac{1}{5}\%$), producing a revenue for the special fund of.....	114,276 81
Of that amount the legislature appropriated for the year 1892 \$40,000, and 1893 \$40,000.....	80,000 00
Leaving an unappropriated balance in the military fund of.....	\$34,276 81

Which is very much needed to meet the obligations of the guard and for which we ask an appropriation.

WAR RECORDS, INDIAN WAR OF 1855-56.

There was omitted from my last report the publication of the muster roll of Captain William Strong, commanding the Washington Mounted Rifles, enlisted for three months from October, 1855, during the Indian war of 1855-56, which I include in this report.

There is to be found but one pamphlet containing detailed history of the causes leading up to that strife, in which the early settlers of this state bore so noble and arduous a part, and I believe it to be of such historical value to the state as to merit, and in fact require, republication. All the official correspondence relating to the same, both between the governor of the territory and the war and interior departments, the orders and correspondence between the officers in the field and the directing power, the messages of the governor to the legislature touching the situation at the time, are all of very great value as matters of history, and should be perpetuated.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

I was compelled to forego the annual inspection, required by regulations, for the year 1894, in the armories of the several companies, from a lack of funds to meet the expense incident thereto. I append, however, my report for the year 1893, marked exhibit "A." [Not printed.]

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

It is a matter of extreme regret that company commanders have not given that attention to returns of rifle practice required by the regulations. I am enabled to report the result of the season of 1893 only, and it is very incomplete from laches on the part of the company commanders reported as having made "no report." It is a fact that these companies either put in the practice, or waste the ammunition trying to, and the company commanders, from sheer neglect, or some other unexplained reason, fail to make any return whatever of the result of the score. Ammunition is furnished to each company, and it is expected that commanders of companies will endeavor to obtain the best results from its proper use, and not waste it "firing at a mark" and taking and making no account of it.

I recommend that hereafter one day in the year, at least for the season of 1895, be set apart on which every company of the guard shall turn out for small arms practice, devoting the entire day to that business, and I suggest May 30 or July 4 as within the limits of fine weather for that duty.

It is a pleasure to note that of the number scoring we have the following number in the advanced classes:

Sharpshooters.....	31
Marksmen.....	42
First class men.....	16

And it is hoped that the present year's practice will augment the number in a large degree.

UNIVERSITY HONORS.

The rules of the war department require the United States army officers detailed as professors of military science and tactics at colleges within the state to report to the adjutant general of the state the names of the most distinguished student in military science and tactics under their instruction. Pursuant thereto, I beg to submit the report of Second Lieutenant John L. Hayden, first United States artillery, professor of military science and tactics at the State University, Seattle (marked exhibit "B"), presenting the name of Francis Otto Collings, of Vancouver, Washington.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The duties of the adjutant general and his office in this state are very exacting, numerous and arduous. He is the chief of staff,

and the medium by and through which the entire correspondence of the officers of the guard and the commander in chief are made. That in itself is of no small moment. He is required to keep records of all commissions, enlistments, discharges, resignations, and everything of that nature pertaining to the military forces of the state, also to formulate and distribute such forms, blanks and other stationery as is necessary for carrying on the business of the service.

As quartermaster general, he must contract for the transportation of troops when called into the service of the state; purchase forage and necessary supplies for the use of troops and horses; purchase uniforms and such equipments as must be bought by the state, and issue the same to the various company commanders, taking their receipts therefor, keeping accounts of the same in his own office, and have a care and charge of all military stores kept in reserve for immediate use.

As commissary general, he must purchase and issue to troops all subsistence necessary for feeding them while in camp or on other duty, keeping accounts of same, and generally caring for such supplies till issued to troop; distributing forms and reports to the various officers pertaining to that department.

As chief of ordnance, he must receive from the United States government all ordnance and ordnance stores drawn therefrom, taking account of the same, and issue it as required to the various portions of the militia from time to time; make reports to the war department of all ordnance stores received and on hand, and the condition of the same.

As inspector general he must annually inspect the troops not only in the field at the annual encampments, but in their armories where all the military property in the hands of company commanders can be seen, inspected and taken account of and compared with the issues made by the adjutant general; make report to the commander in chief of the condition of the guard, and in his capacity of inspector condemn all unserviceable property reported for condemnation, and make special reports thereon.

For the discharge of the duties as chief of these five departments which fall entirely upon him, the adjutant general receives the magnificent (?) sum of \$1,500 per annum, the pay of a clerk in one of the departments of state. Why, the little state of Rhode Island, with an organized force of 1,570 men, pays its adjutant general, who is

also quartermaster general, \$2,200 per annum for the duties only of those two offices, and the duties of commissary general, inspector general, and chief of ordnance are discharged by others at increased cost. The little state of Nevada pays its adjutant general \$3,000. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and nearly all the other states in the union pay the same; New York pays the adjutant general for the duties of that office alone, \$4,000, and assistants extra; California pays its adjutant general \$3,000, and his assistant \$2,400 per year, and surely it will not be maintained that with the work of five departments devolving upon the adjutant general of Washington, the sum of \$1,500 per annum is extravagant or *sufficient*.

PAY OF TROOPS.

The pay of troops when called into the service of the state is as follows:

	<i>Per day.</i>
Officers.....	\$2 00
Enlisted men.....	1 50

This carries with it forage for horses and subsistence, together with transportation to and fro.

STATED PARADES.

There are three occasions when the entire national guard is required to parade, outside of the annual encampment, viz.: February 22, May 30 and July 4, in each year, and which are known as the stated parades.

DRILLS.

The law requires that each company shall drill twice in each month; but in every company, without exception, company drills are held four times each month, and it is so provided in their by-laws.

Battalion drills can only be held at stations where there is more than one company located, as, for instance, Seattle and Tacoma. In the second regiment, outside of the assembly at the annual encampments, no battalion drills are ever had, for the very good reason that the companies are scattered throughout Eastern Washington, no two companies being located at the same town.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Pursuant to your special orders No. 2, dated April 29, 1893, calling a muster and inspection of company I, first infantry regi-

ment, stationed at Port Townsend, for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons why no reports or returns of any kind could be gotten from the commanding officer of said company, and to report generally upon the condition of the company, I proceeded to Port Townsend, having first mailed orders to the company commander to have his command in readiness according to the orders, and found, upon arrival, that no attention whatever had been paid to your order in that behalf, although Captain Jones, the company commander, had received the orders in due course of mail. It became evident from his actions that he did not intend to give any attention to the orders, even after I sent him word that I was there for the purposes stated, and I was obliged to return without having carried out your orders in the premises. I reported the facts in full (see report marked exhibit "C"—not printed), and following up my recommendation that he be court martialed for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, conduct to the prejudice of military discipline, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, I prepared charges and specifications, which were presented duly for your approval, and which, for good and sufficient reasons, doubtless, was permitted to go no further. Shortly afterwards, the resignation of Captain Jones was presented, and duly accepted.

DISCIPLINE.

Following the organization and maintenance of the militia, as an effective foundation, and without which the time of those concerned as well as the people's money is wasted, is discipline. It is the one thing that makes an organized militia effective; without it there is no reliable organization; but with it the peace of the community is secure against violent disturbance at any and all times when it is brought into use for that purpose. Upon regimental and company commanders depends the establishment of discipline in the guard and by it the best hopes of the people who support it. Upon company commanders primarily, because they instill the first principles into the mind of the recruit; upon regimental commanders secondly, because if a company commander fails in his duty in that regard his duty is to compel company commanders to do theirs.

It is expected that every organized company in the national guard will obey the orders of their superiors at all times. It frequently occurs, however, that officers of little or no experience are

left in command of their companies and when the crucial moment arrives, calling for the utmost firmness and discipline, they are unable to control their commands and obtain that obedience from them which they are sworn to give. Nearly if not every state in the union has been through such experience, and our own state is little behind in that respect.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that which is already known to you through the medium of newspapers, although there is no official report on file from either the brigade commander or the other officers having such of the matters referred to in charge, except a copy of the official report made by Lieutenant Colonel McCarthy, commanding the second regiment on its return from camp at Woodland, to the colonel of his regiment, and which had no part in the proceedings taken by reason of the mutiny of Company G of the second infantry regiment at Tacoma.

This is one of the cases previously mentioned. A young and inexperienced lieutenant left in charge of the company during the enforced absence of its captain. An example of the pernicious system of election to fill vacancies rather than promotion on merit. An instance of "a good fellow" taken from the ranks and jumped over the head of another officer, placed unexpectedly in the command of his company, without previous experience, with the result—no control in the time of trial.

Had the captain of company G been on the field, no such disgrace would have overshadowed his command, for he is a man of experience, cool and unflinching discipline, and a thorough soldier. Company G has made a record in the history of the state which, let us hope, may be softened by time and good work in the future. The court of inquiry appointed by your excellency in the matter of the conduct of companies G and K, of the second regiment, have fully reported the facts and made their findings, which your excellency has approved, in which they recommended the discharge of all those men who took part in, or in any manner sympathized with, the rebellious spirit shown on that occasion. The report is appended hereto and marked exhibit "D". [Not printed.]

It is well, however, to remark that no official report has ever been made by the commander of the brigade of the doings of his command during or since the breaking up of camp, and especially touching this event.

UNITED STATES ARMY INSPECTORS.

The detail of Maj. D. R. Burke, twenty-fourth United States infantry, and Lieut. G. F. Stockle, tenth United States cavalry, as special instructors of the guard in camp, was very fortunate. The thorough manner in which every detail was watched by them, and the valuable information imparted to both infantry and cavalry will not soon be forgotten, and I desire to express my personal acknowledgment of the many courtesies extended to, not only myself and assistant, but every officer in the service.

ELECTION OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Pursuant to the requirements of the statute relative thereto and general orders No. 9, c. s., an election for brigadier general and adjutant general was held at Tacoma, October 1st, and Major James M. Ashton, commanding first cavalry battalion, was elected brigadier general, to succeed General A. P. Curry, whose term of service will expire on the first Monday in January, 1895, and Brigadier General R. G. O'Brien, was elected adjutant general, to succeed himself.

The report of the proceedings of the convention is appended, marked exhibit "E."

ENGINEER CORPS.

I beg to call your attention to the importance of the recommendation made by the military board, for the establishment of an engineer corps from the ranks of the present force, which can be done with but little cost to the state over and above the present requirements, and in many ways will be a saving of money. The detail from each company of an enlisted man versed in civil engineering, (and many of the companies have them,) under the instructions of the chief of engineers at the annual encampments, or such other times as the regulations may provide, to form the engineer corps. In many of the companies the county surveyors of the county are members, and possess information relative to county roads, bridges, streams, fords, trails, that in time will be of inestimable value to the state, and the collection of this information cannot be commenced too soon.

Maps and charts of each county in the state, with the trails, roads, water courses, fords, with depth of waters marked, as well as width of streams; bridges, giving length and estimated strength;

mountains, and trails crossing same; railroads, with most important junctions; cities and towns, with population of each and distances between, should be on file in this office for the general use and information of the military department, and where the engineer corps cannot reach such information directly it can be obtained through the several county surveyors, who have, or should have, the information in their respective offices. It is needless to say that, in an emergency, such information would be priceless, and can now be collected at very little expense.

The military board also recommended the establishment of the

HOSPITAL CORPS

On the same lines with that of the United States army, which would require the enlistment of men especially adapted to that service, and so thoroughly trained in their duties by the surgeon general and his assistants as to make it effective on all occasions of duty.

The board has prepared and presented for your approval the requisite regulations for the government of such corps.

TACTICS.

The new drill regulations require twelve companies of infantry to complete a full regiment, whereas the present rule provides but for ten, and unless the legislature authorize the enlargement of the complement our regiments will continue to work at a disadvantage. Under our law we must follow the provision made for the government of the regular army, and while a change to meet the requirements of the drill regulations is contemplated by congress, it may be some time before it is accomplished. It is hoped the legislature will meet the requirements at its coming session.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

The following, so far as received from county auditors, exhibit the number of male persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years who are subject to military duty in the counties named:

Adams	429
Asotin.....	302
Chehalis.....	1,973
Clarke.....	1,817
Clallam (no report).....	
Columbia.....	836
Cowlitz.....	973
Douglas.....	852

Franklin.....	103
Garfield.....	567
Island.....	338
Jefferson.....	994
King.....	22,685
Kitsap.....	1,096
Kittitas.....	2,074
Klickitat.....	875
Lewis.....	1,740
Lincoln.....	998
Mason.....	534
Okanogan.....	572
Pacific (no report).	
Pierce.....	6,440
Skagit.....	2,226
Skamania.....	208
Snohomish.....	2,650
Spokane.....	3,725
San Juan.....	418
Stevens.....	930
Thurston.....	1,069
Walla Walla.....	2,564
Whatcom.....	3,980
Whitman.....	3,254
Wahkiakum (no report).	
Yakima.....	1,044
Total.....	68,266
Number returned in last report.....	80,156
Falling off since last report.....	11,890

I am not ready to believe that the discrepancy shown really exists, but rather that assessors have not correctly reported the number of persons liable to military duty under the law.

Of course, some of the counties possessing large populations have made no report, but their returns would hardly swell the number to that which should appear.

ARTILLERY.

A bill has been introduced in congress providing for arming the artillery militia of the states with cannon and necessary equipments at the expense of the general government. It is greatly hoped that it may become a law, in which case it would be well for Washington to be in line to take advantage of the situation, and the legislature will be asked to authorize the organization of a light battery, of not to exceed six guns, to be located at one of the largest cities of the state.

A battery of Hotchkiss rapid firing guns, or three rapid firing guns and three gatling guns, would be found a very forcible argument in front of a peace breaking mob, which would admit of no rejoinder but dispersion.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Perhaps no state in the union presents greater necessity or better facilities for the organization and training of a naval battalion than the State of Washington.

Its organization can be effected with but little additional expense to the state, and with the supplies that will be furnished by the general government, as well as a training ship, the cost will practically be reduced to the cost of uniforms and allowance for armory rent.

I would not advise the organization of such a brigade if it is to be placed in the hands of amateur yachtsmen to manage and control, so far as its drill and instruction is concerned; but, let some of the many retired naval officers who have their homes amongst us be placed at the head of the organization, and its success is assured.

A battalion of not to exceed four divisions, with a captain in command, would be a valuable adjunct to the national guard, and who can say that it will never be needed on Puget Sound.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First: That legislation be asked enlarging the complement of companies in the formation of regiments of infantry from ten to twelve, in accordance with the provisions of the U. S. drill regulations.

Second: Providing for the organization of at least one battery of light artillery.

Third: Providing for the organization and equipment of a naval battalion.

Fourth: Authorizing the military board and board of military auditors to purchase a permanent camp ground for the national guard of this state.

Fifth: Authorizing the establishment of a "retired list."

Sixth: That in future, for a time at least, encampments be held by regiments for two years in succession, and a brigade camp be held the third year.

Seventh: That the staff department be established on lines separate and apart from the line, and the officers thereof be assigned to duty in the different commands.

Eighth: That the amendment to the regulations providing for the organization of the engineer and hospital corps be approved.

Ninth: That all appointments to the general staff be made from

those who have served honorable in the guard of this state or some other state, or in the volunteer army during the war of the rebellion, or in the regular army of the United States.

Tenth: That when the troops are called out to assist the civil authorities in the suppression of riot or breaches of the peace they be paid from the general fund of the state, and not from the special fund provided for their support.

In conclusion I desire to express to you my most grateful acknowledgment of the courteous and kindly consideration you have always extended to me in all our official relations.

I would be extremely remiss did I not acknowledge the valuable aid given by my assistants in the several departments over which I have the honor to preside, and especially to the loyalty and indefatigable attention to duty given by the clerks of the departments, Mr. S. C. Woodruff, Mr. S. M. Percival and Mr. W. S. Bedford, who have faithfully discharged every duty imposed for a compensation much less than ordinary clerks in other departments of the state receive.

Submitting herewith the several schedules and exhibits for your consideration, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. G. O'BRIEN, *Adjutant General.*

EXHIBIT "B."

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, May 19, 1893.

The Adjutant General, State of Washington, Olympia, Wash.:

SIR—In accordance with my instructions from the war department, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter to the adjutant general, United States army, for your information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN L. HAYDEN,
Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, Prof. Military Science and Tactics.

[Letter.]

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, May 19, 1893.

The Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR—I have the honor to report the name of Francis Otto Collings, Vancouver, Washington, as "the most distinguished student in military science and tactics of the class of 1893, at the University of Washington."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN L. HAYDEN,
Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, Prof. Military Science and Tactics.

EXHIBIT "E."

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT G. E. STOCKLE.

Following is the report of National Guard of State of Washington, inspected by Second Lieutenant G. E. Stockle, 10th cavalry, from June 26 to July 6, 1894:

1. National Guard of Washington.
2. Strength (*authorized*): General staff, 21; brigade staff, 10; first infantry regiment staff, 10 commissioned, 7 non-commissioned officers; second infantry regiment staff, 10 commissioned, 7 non-commissioned officers; third infantry, 10 commissioned, 7 non-commissioned; first cavalry battalion staff, 6 commissioned, 10 non-commissioned officers. Infantry, 30 companies, consisting of 3 commissioned officers and 60 enlisted men to each company. Cavalry, 4 troops, consisting of 3 commissioned officers and 60 men to each troop. Total, general and brigade staff, 31; field,

staff, band and enlisted men, infantry, 2,002; total field, staff, band and enlisted men, cavalry, 288. Grand total, 2,343. *Organized:* General and brigade staff 31, infantry commissioned staff 19, non-commissioned staff 14, enlisted men 1,169, line officers 63, band 40. Cavalry: Staff commissioned officers 6, non-commissioned 8, band 16, line officers 12, enlisted men 220. Grand total, 1,598. Per cent. attending camp (1,357), 84.23. Liable to military duty (census of 1893), 86,156.

3. General staff, headquarters Olympia. First brigade, headquarters Spokane, comprises the entire force. First infantry regiment, headquarters Seattle, comprises companies A of Olympia, B of Seattle, C of Tacoma, D of Seattle, E of Seattle, F of New Whatcom, G of Tacoma, H of Vancouver, I of Port Townsend, and K of Aberdeen. Second infantry regiment, headquarters Goldendale, comprises companies A of Ellensburg, B of Goldendale, C of Centerville, D of Waitsburg, E of North Yakima, F of Dayton, G of Spokane, H of Pomeroy, I of Clyde, and K of Tekoa. First unattached company, headquarters Waterville. First cavalry battalion, headquarters Tacoma, comprises troops A of Sprague, B of Tacoma, C of North Yakima, D of Spokane. Authorized number for each company and troop is 3 commissioned officers and 60 enlisted men. Colonel commanding details line officers to command of battalions of infantry where more than one battalion is required.

4. General officers: Brigadier general, headquarters Spokane; elected by the field and line officers on the first Monday in October, 1890, and every four years thereafter.

5. One brigadier general, elected every four years by field and line officers; one assistant adjutant general, appointed by brigadier general; one assistant inspector general (lieutenant colonel), appointed by brigadier general; one assistant quartermaster general (lieutenant colonel), appointed by brigadier general; one assistant commissary general (lieutenant colonel), appointed by brigadier general; one surgeon (lieutenant colonel), appointed by brigadier general; one paymaster (captain), appointed by brigadier general; three aids-de-camp (first lieutenant), appointed by brigadier general. Three infantry regiments authorized; but two organized officers for each regiment: One colonel, elected by commissioned line officers of respective regiment; one lieutenant colonel, elected by commissioned line officers of respective regiment; one major, elected by commissioned line officers of respective regiment; one adjutant (first lieutenant), appointed by colonel of respective regiment; one quartermaster (first lieutenant), appointed by colonel of respective regiment; one commissary (first lieutenant), appointed by colonel of respective regiment; one surgeon (major), appointed by colonel of respective regiment; one chaplain (captain), appointed by colonel of respective regiment; one inspector small arms practice (first lieutenant), appointed by colonel of respective regiment. Above are commissioned. Following are non-commissioned, appointed by colonel: One sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, one chief trumpeter, two color sergeants. Cavalry squadron: One

major, elected by company officers; one adjutant (first lieutenant), appointed by major; one quartermaster (first lieutenant), appointed by major; one assistant surgeon (captain), appointed by major; one chaplain (captain), appointed by major; one inspector small arms practice (first lieutenant), appointed by major; one sergeant major, appointed by major; one quartermaster sergeant; one chief trumpeter; one hospital steward.

6. Captains and lieutenants of companies are elected by enlisted men for a term of three years, and are commissioned by the governor. Non-commissioned officers of companies are appointed by regimental commander, upon recommendation of company commander. Commissioned officers required to pass examination before examining board.

7. Commander in chief: The governor of the state. General staff: Adjutant general, chief of staff, and *ex officio* quartermaster general, commissary general, inspector general, and chief of ordnance, with rank of brigadier general. The following with the rank of colonel: One assistant adjutant general, one paymaster general, one chief signal officer, one surgeon general, one judge advocate general, one assistant quartermaster general, one assistant commissary general, one assistant inspector general, one chief of ordnance, one chief of engineers. The following with the rank of lieutenant colonel: One assistant quartermaster general, one assistant commissary general, one assistant inspector general; four aids-de-camp to commander in chief; one assistant adjutant general and military secretary, with rank of major; two aids-de-camp to adjutant general, with rank of captain.

The adjutant general as chief of staff, and in times of peace as *ex officio* quartermaster general, commissary general, inspector general and chief of ordnance performs all the duties of those offices. He gives a bond to the state, and receives a salary of \$1,500 per annum, together with necessary expenses of office. He is allowed to appoint one assistant adjutant general, with rank of colonel; one assistant quartermaster general, with rank of lieutenant colonel; one assistant commissary general, with rank of lieutenant colonel; one assistant inspector general, with rank of lieutenant colonel; two aids-de-camp, with rank of captain.

All files, records and accounts of the various departments and branches of the service are kept by the adjutant general, and the work of the various staff departments of which he is head. Under the present management this work is well done, though as a natural result of this centralization the subordinate staff officers do not have as much experience as would seem desirable.

The surgeon general, who ranks as colonel, under the direction of the commander in chief, has general supervision and control of the medical department, and describes the physical and mental disabilities exempting from military duty; is chief purchasing and disbursing officer of that department; fills such requisitions approved by the commander in chief, made by surgeons and assistant surgeons, and reports the same to the adjutant general; makes inspections in regard to the sanitary conditions

of encampments, care of the sick, hospitals, etc.; makes annual report to the commander in chief through the adjutant general. Surgeons and assistant surgeons are subject to the orders of their immediate commanders, and to the general rules established by superior medical officers. Necessary guards, nurses and transportation are furnished upon application of brigade surgeon to the brigade commander. Brigade surgeon and medical officers of regiments are assisted respectively by the brigade and regimental hospital stewards, who take their instructions from them. A full and complete line of blanks and records are furnished medical officers. A hospital corps is authorized and shall consist of the medical officers and hospital stewards belonging to the different regiments and battalions in the service, together with a detail of one or more enlisted men from each company who shall be trained in the duties pertaining to the hospital corps.

Staff officers of the quartermaster, commissary, inspector and ordnance departments perform the usual duties in those departments under the direction of the adjutant general. Infantry department staff officers perform such duties within the brigades and regiments with which they serve as may be required of them, and are subject to the orders of the chief of their respective departments. All military transportation must be contracted for by the adjutant general, under the direction of the commander in chief. The chief engineer lays out the camp grounds, and performs the usual duties connected with that office. The signal corps is not yet organized. Commanding officers of regiments and battalions are authorized to detail one competent enlisted man from each company in their commands, who shall report to the chief signal officer or other officer detailed to that duty, for instructions, when so ordered by chief signal officer. Preliminary steps have been taken for the organization of this branch of the service, and at the last encampment considerable practice was had by volunteers with the heliograph, with very satisfactory results.

- 8-9. Ambulance and signal corps not organized or equipped.
10. Since 1892, only during encampment.
11. The military board consists of the brigade commander, adjutant general and one field officer appointed by the commander in chief, and constitute an advisory board to the commander in chief upon all the military interests of the state. Empowered to prepare and promulgate all necessary rules and regulations (which go into effect from date of approval and publication in general orders) not inconsistent with the laws of the state or of the United States. A majority of the board is a quorum. They shall cause to be purchased the uniforms, arms, equipments, stores, supplies, camp and garrison equipage required, and prescribe regulations under which they shall be issued. Prices paid for same shall not exceed those paid by the United States. Also prescribes the uniform to be worn.
12. Encampment held this year at Woodland, four miles from Olympia, from June 28th to July 6th, inclusive. Brigade encampment. Grounds not owned by the state. No regular troops encamped.
13. Within twenty-four hours from the issuance of an order the entire

second infantry regiment could be concentrated at Pasco. Also three troops of cavalry. The entire brigade within fifty hours. This point offers no particular advantage as a strategic point other than that of concentration of the entire force within the shortest time. Transportation would be almost entirely by rail. From Pasco there are three routes by which the first and second regiments and cavalry battalion can be consolidated: *First*, across the Cascade mountains by Northern Pacific Railroad, via Ellensburg and North Yakima; *second*, down the Columbia river by steamer or rail to Portland, Or., or Kalama, Wash., thence by rail to Olympia, Tacoma, Seattle, or other Puget Sound ports; *third*, by Northern Pacific or Union Pacific and W. & C. railroads to Spokane; thence by Great Northern Railroad to Seattle, and thence by rail or steamer to other Sound ports. The brigade could be concentrated in Spokane, Tacoma, Olympia, Seattle and most of the important towns in the state in about fifty-five hours. One or two battalions can be concentrated in most of the cities and towns in a very few hours. Pasco is but a village, with but a sparsely settled country around it, and affords a poor base for supplies. The principal cities and towns are Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, Olympia, New Whatcom, Walla Walla, Everett, North Yakima, Ellensburg, Port Townsend, Aberdeen, Vancouver, Chehalis, Centralia, all of which afford a good base for supplies and transportation. Best points for concentration for service outside of state are Spokane going east and Vancouver going south. At the latter point are the government barracks, and the town is but a few miles from Portland, Or., the principal city on the coast outside of San Francisco. In case of operations along our northern frontier, Spokane would be an important point, as it is a junction of two trunk lines, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, and is a good base of supplies. In all cases where an emergency is likely to arise, calling troops into action, the proper commanders are given warning to hold their commands in readiness to move on telegraphic orders from headquarters. At such times arrangements have always been perfected with transportation companies for moving troops quickly and quietly. There seems to be no pre-arranged plans of campaign. During the past year several companies had service guarding and escorting railroad trains during the strike. The strike occurred while troops were en route to the encampment. At the close of the encampment a detail of 120 men from companies of the first regiment escorted the train bearing the troops belonging east of the mountains, and returned with the train from Spokane to Tacoma. The railroad company and the non-union trainmen refused to move the trains without such escort was provided. Some trestles were burned which were rebuilt by the escort. Threatening movements were made by the strikers at Sprague, but no force or armed resistance was offered, and the detail for escort duty were not called upon to fire. They were, however, prepared for any emergency which might have arisen. During the various strikes last year, companies were held in readiness to move at thirty minutes' notice if necessary. Several companies went into company camp for target practice, etc.

14. State appropriation is \$40,000 per annum for maintenance, pay, armory rent, uniforms, equipment, forage, subsistence, camp equipage, transportation, etc.

15. National appropriation is \$3,450.45, expended for arms and equipment.

16-17. Cavalry furnished with saddles, bridles, saddle blankets, halters, nose bags, brushes, currycombs, carbines and slings, revolvers (two troops), holsters, sabers and belts, cartridge belts, canteens and straps, haversacks, fatigue and dress coats, trousers (reinforced), fatigue caps, helmets, gauntlets, leggins, overcoat, blanket, and saber attachments, all in fairly good condition. Infantry furnished with 45 calibre Springfield rifles and slings, bayonets and scabbards, cartridge box and belt, web cartridge belt, knapsack, haversack, canteen and strap, fatigue and dress coat, trousers, fatigue cap, helmet, overcoat, blanket, leggins, white gloves, bed sacks. Most all is in good condition. Very few equipments and uniforms in reserve, practically everything being issued to companies. Many of the rifles are of the old pattern. Two infantry companies are not well equipped, and only one cavalry troop has sabres.

18. The clothing is good quality of cloth, well made to order by the Pettibone Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

19. State owns no horses. All hired from other persons by individual members of troops, at the expense of the state. Allowance at the rate of from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day for stated parades and encampments.

20. Only from 10,000 to 30,000 rounds of ball cartridge kept here. Nearly all the ammunition is issued to companies and expended by them in target practice.

21. Tents: One 5 x 7 A, thirteen 7 x 8 wall, six 9 x 10 wall, three 10 x 14 wall, one 14 x 14 wall, one 16 x 21 wall, one 7 x 7 A, two hundred and eleven 7 x 9 wall, one 9 x 11 wall, two 12 x 14 wall, two 14 x 16 wall, one 16 x 24 wall, seventy 7-foot A, one 7 x 10 wall, thirteen 10 x 10 wall, one 12 x 16 wall, one 14 x 20 wall, one 14-foot Sibley, one 7 x 7 wall, forty-seven 8 x 10 wall, thirty-nine 10 x 12 wall, one 12 x 18 wall, one 16 x 20 wall, two large cook.

Tent flies: Four 8 x 15, one 14 x 15, two 18 x 18, three 9 x 15, one 14 x 16, one 20 x 50, two 12 x 13, one 16 x 16, three 20 x 100, five 12 x 14, one 16 x 20.

Supplied with ranges with hot water attachments, pots, pans, kettles, knives, forks, spoons, tin cups and plates. No regular mess tents. Have large flies, 20 x 100, which are used as mess sheds as far as they go. Only two cook tents.

22. Property issued to company commanders upon proper requisition. Company commanders are accountable to the state, and give bonds conditioned for the safe care and return of all property received by them. This regulation is enforced.

23. At last encampment commutation of subsistence was allowed at the rate of 50 cents per day per man, and the state also allowed each company one cook at \$2.50 per day and one helper at \$1 per day, and also

transportation. Each headquarters and each company constituted a mess, and provided their own rations. Regulations prescribe service ration.

24. Commissioned officers receive \$2 per day, non-commissioned officers and privates \$1.50 per day for camp, stated parades and service of the state. Also one ration per day and transportation. And every officer and enlisted man of cavalry, and every mounted officer of infantry, forage for one horse. When in actual service of the state, in time of war, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof, pay, rations and allowance for clothing shall be the same as allowed by law in the United States army.

25. Stores and equipments are purchased by the military board, usually from lowest and best bidders. Required to complete equipment for sixty days' service in the field: 150 rifles, caliber 45; 40 carbines, caliber 45; 150 bayonets and scabbards; 40 McLennan saddles; 200 revolvers; 100,000 rounds of ammunition; portable ranges; baggage wagons; horses for cavalry; horses and mules for wagons; ambulance wagons; 3 Gatling guns; 3 caissons complete; 60 A tents, 7x9; mess tents; 4,000 blue flannel shirts; 4,000 pairs drawers; 4,000 pairs socks; 1,500 pieces shelter tents; 1,700 pairs shoes; 200 overcoats; 1,800 service hats; rations; medical supplies (see paragraph 7). I could not get the surgeon general's report, so cannot report fully under this head.

26. Most companies drill once a week; law compels at least twice a month. Where two or more companies are in the same town or near each other, battalion drill is frequently held. Stated parades are February 22d, Decoration Day, Fourth of July. Annual muster and inspection. Annual encampment is not less than four days and not more than twelve days. The organizations vary greatly in regard to proficiency, the general average being good. During this last encampment there were no field maneuvers of importance.

27. The personnel is excellent. The discipline is generally very good, though unfortunately not universally so. Since the encampment the worst company has been disbanded for mutiny, and some other examples made which will have a good effect.

28. Very little systematic instruction. Confined to discussion of tactical points.

29. Very well done, considering the little instruction and practice the men had. I noted very few cases of neglect of duty on guard. No outpost duty.

30. Target practice is had by all companies at or near their home stations. A large number have targets in armories and ranges near station.

31. State has no wagons. Hired when necessary. Well supplied with railroads and navigable waters.

32. March 27, 1890. Yes.

33. February 4, 1891.

34. None, except of camp grounds. Map forwarded to the war department last year with stations of brigade, regiments and companies marked.

35-36. No armories or arsenals belonging to the state. All in use are rented.

State recognizes no independent commands. Several colleges have military instruction.

36. I would recommend that companies be permitted to keep their tentage in their possession, under proper regulations concerning care and use, also cooking utensils, and that a reserve of ammunition be kept on hand at all times in each company. This seems to me important, and has not been done. Would recommend that brigade headquarters and each infantry regiment headquarters and squadron headquarters secure a complete supply of blanks and records pertaining to them. Recommend that more attention be paid to marching, camping and field maneuvers.

39. The National Guard of Washington is, in my opinion, as fine a body of men as can be recruited. Men and officers are zealous and hard working, and only need systematic instruction to become excellent soldiers. The cavalry merits particular mention for efficiency and general bearing.

EXHIBIT F.

TACOMA, WASH., October 1, 1894.

Meeting of the field and line officers of the National Guard of Washington held at Tacoma, Washington, Monday, October 1, 1894, in accordance with general orders No. 3, c. s.

Colonel E. W. Pike, second infantry, N. G. W., having been designated in said order as inspector for said election, called the meeting to order, and after reading general orders No. 3, c. s., announced the next thing in order to be the selection of a secretary. On motion of Captain Reed, first cavalry squadron, Captain I. M. Howell, Company C, first infantry, was unanimously elected secretary of the meeting.

It was then moved by Captain Reinhart that the inspector appoint a committee of three on credentials and on order of business. The motion prevailed, and Captain Reinhart, first infantry, Captain Shuham, second infantry, and Captain Griggs, first cavalry, were named as the committee on credentials; and Captain Eshelman, second infantry, Captain Ellrich, first infantry, and Captain Reed, first cavalry, as committee on order of business.

A motion that the convention take a recess for an hour and thirty minutes was amended that the convention take a recess for ten minutes. Amendment and original motion both lost.

A motion that the convention take a recess for thirty minutes was amended to take a recess for forty-five minutes. Amendment lost, original motion prevailed and the convention took a recess for thirty minutes.

Convention reassembled. The committee on credentials submitted the following report, to wit:

Inspector of Election:

Sir—Your committee on credentials beg leave to report that the following officers of the field and line of the National Guard of Washington are entitled to vote in the convention called for this date, for the election of a brigadier general and an adjutant general of the National Guard of Washington, to wit:

Colonel E. W. Pike, second infantry; Colonel Joseph Green, first infantry. Lieutenant Colonel M. McCarthy, second infantry; Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Shank, first infantry. Major E. H. Fox, second infantry; Major E. S. Ingraham, first infantry. Major J. M. Ashton, first cavalry.

Captains: J. E. Frost, second infantry; Reinhart, first infantry; Phillips, second infantry; Booth, first infantry; Billington, second infantry; Howell, first infantry; Shuham, second infantry; Adams, first infantry; Eshelman, second infantry; Parsons, first infantry; Carr, second infantry; Weisenberger, first infantry; Lyons, second infantry; Billings, first infantry; St. George, second infantry; Ellrich, first infantry; Buffum, second infantry; Snyder, first infantry; Canton, first unattached company; Weatherwax, first infantry; Lindsay, first cavalry; Griggs, first cavalry; Reed, first cavalry; Downing, first cavalry.

First lieutenants: Armstrong, second infantry; Reed, first infantry; Bennett, second infantry; Fortson, first infantry; Hodson, second infantry; Clarke, first infantry; Smith, second infantry; Saum, first infantry; Combs, second infantry; Joslin, first infantry; Booker, second infantry; Gregory, first infantry; Owens, second infantry; Holleran, first infantry; Painter, second infantry; Morris, first infantry; Kay, second infantry; Dobbs, first infantry; Allen, first infantry; Cooper, first unattached company; Peterson, first cavalry; Best, first cavalry; Seudder, first cavalry; Lunn, first cavalry.

Second lieutenants: Steinman, second infantry; Milroy, first infantry; Lear, second infantry; Gormley, first infantry; Campbell, second infantry; Rice, first infantry; Williams, second infantry; Barnes, first infantry; Liggett, second infantry; Olson, first infantry; Miller, second infantry; Beard, first infantry; Seeley, second infantry; Lee, first infantry; Young, second infantry; Wintler, first infantry; Kay, second infantry; Wood, first infantry; Young, first unattached company; Sherwood, first infantry; Gehres, first cavalry; LaFarge, first cavalry; Hiscock, first cavalry; Purdy, first cavalry.

Respectfully submitted.

C. S. REINHART,

H. G. SHUHAM,

E. G. GRIGGS.

Committee.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted and the committee discharged.

The committee on order of business then reported as follows, to wit:

To the Officers of First Brigade, N. G. W.:

GENTLEMEN—We, your committee on order of business for the election of brigadier and adjutant general, National Guard of Washington, under the provisions of general order No. 3, c. s., beg leave to report as follows: *First*, The election of brigadier general; *second*, the election of adjutant general.

Respectfully submitted.

F. DUDLEY ESHELMAN, Capt. Co. E, 2d Inf.,

FRED. R. REED, Capt. Troop C, 1st Cav.,

M. F. ELLRICH, Capt. Co. H, 1st Inf.,

Committee.

The report of the committee, on motion, was received, placed on file, and the committee discharged.

The secretary was then instructed to call the roll, on completion of which there was found to be present officers as follows:

Colonels Pike and Green; Lieutenant Colonels McCarthy and Shank; Majors Fox, Ingraham and Ashton; Captains Frost, Phillips, Billington, Shuham, Eshelman, Carr, St. George, Buffum, Reinhart, Booth, Howell, Adams, Parsons, Weisenberger, Billings, Ellrich, Snyder, Weatherwax, Canton, Griggs, Reed, Downing; First Lieutenants Armstrong, Bennett, Hodson, Smith, Combs, Booker, Owens, Painter, Kay, Reed, Fortson, Clarke, Saum, Joslin, Gregory, Holleran, Morris, Dobbs, Allen, Peterson, Scudder; Second Lieutenants Steinman, Lear, Campbell, Williams, Miller, Seeley, Young, Kay, Milroy, Gormley, Rice, Barnes, Olson, Beard, Lee, Wintler, Wood, Gehres, La Farge, Hiscock. Seven field and sixty-three line officers. Total present entitled to vote, seventy; necessary to elect, thirty-six.

The inspector then informed the convention the nomination of brigadier general was in order, and Captain Canton, of unattached company, placed Colonel E. W. Pike in nomination, and Colonel Green, first infantry, placed Major J. M. Ashton in nomination.

On motion, the nominations were closed. A number of officers seconded the nominations of Colonel Pike and Major Ashton for brigadier general.

A motion then prevailed that the secretary call the roll, and that as each officer's name was called he come to the secretary's table and deposit his vote.

The inspector then appointed Lieutenants Hodson, second infantry, and Rice, first infantry, as tellers.

The roll was called and votes counted, resulting in Colonel Pike receiving thirty-three votes, Major Ashton thirty-six votes, and Colonel W. J. Fife one vote. The inspector then announced that Major Ashton was declared elected brigadier general of the National Guard of Washington. On motion of Major Fox, second infantry, his election was made unanimous, and so announced by the inspector.

Nominations for adjutant general being next in order, Lieutenant Reed nominated General R. G. O'Brien; Captain Weisenberger nominated Ma-

for Ingraham, first infantry, and Lieutenant Clarke nominated Captain W. A. Kimball, U. S. A. Nominations were seconded, and there being no further nominations the secretary was instructed to call the roll.

First ballot: General R. G. O'Brien received thirty-one votes, Major Ingraham twenty-eight votes, Captain Kimball nine votes, and Captain Frost, second infantry, two votes. Total votes cast, seventy; necessary to elect, thirty-six votes.

Second ballot: General O'Brien received thirty-three votes, Major Ingraham, twenty-nine votes, Captain Kimball, four votes, Captain Frost, three votes, and Colonel Scott, of the governor's staff, one vote. Total votes cast, seventy.

Third ballot: General O'Brien received thirty-three votes, Major Ingraham, twenty-eight votes, Captain Kimball, four votes, Captain Frost, five votes.

Fourth ballot: Major Ingraham and Captain Kimball's names were withdrawn in favor of Captain Frost. General O'Brien received thirty-six votes and Captain Frost thirty-four votes. General O'Brien having received the required number of votes to elect, the inspector declared him elected adjutant general of the National Guard of Washington.

General O'Brien was called for and came before the meeting and thanked his friends for the honor they had conferred upon him in electing him to the position of adjutant general.

There being no further business, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

E. W. PIKE,

Attest: I. M. HOWELL, *Colonel Second Infantry, and Inspector.*
Captain Company C, First Infantry, and Secretary.

EXHIBIT "G."

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM STRONG'S Company (A) of Washington Mounted Rifles, Washington Territory Volunteers, Army of the United States, from the 27th day of October, 1855, for the term of three months from the date of enrollment unless sooner discharged.

No.	Names, present and absent.	Rank.	Valuation.		Remarks.
			Horses	Horse equipment.	
1....	William Strong.....	Captain.....	{ \$300 } { 250 }	\$150	1 horse, \$300, James H. Grahame; 1 horse, \$250, Edward Charbouneau; horse equipment, Joseph Petrain.
2....	Hamilton J. G. Maxon.....	1st lieutenant.....	{ 150 } { 200 }	55	1 horse, \$150, Robt. Hunt; 1 horse, \$200, Hamilton J. G. Maxon; equipment, saddle, \$50, W. Stevens; bridle, \$5, Maxon.
3....	Henry C. Morse.....	2d lieutenant.....	{ 150 } { 250 }	50	1 horse, \$150, Ernie J. Taylor; 1 horse, \$250, Joseph Petrain; equipment, Edward Charbouneau.
4....	Marshall R. Hathaway.....	1st sergeant.....	250	60	Horse, Louis Rondeau; equipment, saddle, Peter Fulkerson, \$60.
5....	William Goldbeck.....	2d sergeant.....	150	57	Horse and equipment, William Goldbeck.
6....	Wm. S. Bennington.....	3d sergeant.....	200	50	Horse and equipment, Edward Charbouneau.
7....	Adam Burns.....	4th sergeant.....	250	60	Horse and equipment, Ernie J. Taylor.
8....	Moses E. Goodwin.....	1st corporal.....	300	35	Horse, Moses E. Goodwin; horse equipment, saddle, H. J. G. Maxon, \$300; bridle, Moses E. Goodwin, \$5.
9....	Jordon O. Taylor.....	2d corporal.....	200	25	Horses, Edward Charbouneau; horse equipment, William Ryan, saddle, \$25.
10....	Russel Burt.....	3d corporal.....	300	52	Horse, John Bonser; horse equipment, Russel Burt.
11....	Silas B. Curtis.....	4th corporal.....	200	35	Horse and equipment, Silas B. Curtis.
12....	John Pritchett.....	Musician.....	200	40	Mule and equipment, John Pritchett.
13....	Henry Young.....	Musician.....	200	50	Mule and equipment, Henry Young.
14....	Bartlett, James P.....	Private.....	200	35	Horse, Wm. Stevens; saddle, \$50, Edward Charbouneau; bridle, \$5, John Garrick.
15....	Bonser, Clinton.....	Private.....	200	35	Horse and equipment, Clinton Bonser.
16....	Bowman, Warren L.....	Private.....	200	15	Horse, Russel Burt; horse equipment, Joseph Petrain, \$15.
17....	Brin, Jackson.....	Private.....	200	30	Horse, Alexander Davis; horse equipment, Joseph Petrain.
18....	Bonser, James H.....	Private.....	300	40	Horse and equipment, James H. Bonser.
19....	Burgy, John.....	Private.....	200	25	Horse, James A. Grahame; horse equipment, John Burgy.
20....	Burke, James A.....	Private.....	150	55	Horse and equipment, Joseph Petrain.

EXHIBIT "G"—CONTINUED.

No.	Names, present and absent.	Rank.	Valuation.		Remarks.
			Horses	Horse equipment.	
21....	Coffey, Tinell M.....	Private.....	\$200	\$55	Horse, Joseph Petrain; horse equipment, Wm. S. Legg, saddle, \$49; Carro M. Coffee, bridle, \$6.
22....	Coffey, Alexander L.....	Private.....	200	58	Horse, Joseph Petrain; horse equipment, Alex. L. Coffee.
23....	Cummings, Ambrose S.....	Private.....	200	30	Horse, Wm. Ryan; horse equipment, Louis Rondeau.
24....	Davies, Alexander.....	Private.....	140	30	Horse, John Garrick; horse equipment, saddle, \$25, John Minnie; bridle, \$5, Joseph Petrain.
25....	Dick, Richard.....	Private.....	200	5	Horse, Wm. Stevens; horse equipment, bridle, Russel Burt.
26....	Fisher, Adam.....	Private.....	200	25	Horse, Alexander Pellin; horse equipment, Abraham Rabbi.
27....	Foster, James W.....	Private.....	400	95	Mule and equipment, James W. Foster.
28....	Frazer, Thomas.....	Private.....	125	50	Horse and equipment, Moses Pullen.
29....	Fair, Morgan.....	Private.....	200	30	Horse, John Bonser; horse equipment, Morgan Fair.
30....	Gee, William.....	Private.....	125	12	Horse and equipment, Wm. Gee.
31....	Gehr, Joseph E.....	Private.....	150	35	Horse and equipment, Joseph G. Gher.
32....	Harmon, George.....	Private.....	125	33	Horse and equipment, Geo. Harmon.
33....	Haber, Peter.....	Private.....	150	35	Horse and equipment, Peter Haber.
34....	Hunsacker, Bradford.....	Private.....	200	35	Horse, Joseph Petrain; horse equipments, Alexander Pellin.
35....	Jamison, James.....	Private.....	150	35	Horse and equipment, James Jamison.
36....	Lakin, William.....	Private.....	125	50	Horse, Edward Charbouneau; horse equipment, Isaac E. Bell.
37....	Millard, Levi.....	Private.....	200	5	Horse, Wm. Stevens; horse equipment, Edward Charbouneau.
38....	Morgan, David D.....	Private.....	140	5	Horse equipment, Danias Blanchett.
39....	Moore, Edward.....	Private.....	200	5	Horse, Charles Proulx; horse equipment, Dayanais bridle.
40....	Mitchell, Andrew.....	Private.....	200	.....	Horse, Louis Rondeau.
41....	Martin, Terry.....	Private.....	150	.....	Horse, Peter Fulkerson.
42....	McCard, James.....	Private.....	125	.....	Horse, Wm. Legg.
43....	Martin, Francis D.....	Private.....	140	40	Horse, Joseph Petrain; horse equipment, Hamilton J. G. Maxon.
44....	Owyhee, Alexander.....	Private.....	125	.....	Horse, John Work.
45....	Owyhee, James K.....	Private.....	125	.....	Horse, Peter St. Andrew.
46....	Pickins, Brittain W.....	Private.....	250	.....	Horse, Danias Blanchett.
47....	Pickett, David.....	Private.....	250	50	Horse and equipment, David Pickett.
48....	Roberts, Humphrey.....	.....	250	65	Horse and equipment, Humphrey Roberts.
49....	Riggs, Reuben.....	.....	300	35	Horse and equipment, Reuben Riggs.
50....	Sharp, William A.....	.....	200	25	Horse, Esther Short; horse equipment, Wm. Kelley.
51....	Stowbridge, John W.....	Private.....	140	5	Horse, Edward Charbouneau; horse equipment, Joseph Petrain.
52....	Stanley, Joseph.....	Private.....	200	.....	Horse, Joseph Stanley.
53....	Smith, Erastus.....	Private.....	200	50	Horse and equipment, Erastus Smith.
54....	Taylor, Irvine J.....	Private.....	250	65	Horse and equipment, Ervine J. Taylor.
55....	Turner, Allen.....	Private.....	200	.....	Horse, Stephen Bonser.

EXHIBIT "G"—CONCLUDED.

No.	Names, present and absent.	Rank.	Valuation.		Remarks.
			Horses	Horse equipment.	
56...	Totten, James E.....	Private	\$300	\$35	Horse, James E. Totten; horse equipment, saddle, \$30, James E. Totten; bridle, \$5, Wm. Kelley.
57...	Van Fleet, Lewis.....	Private	200	.....	Horse, John Bonser.
58...	Tooley, William B.....	Private	200	.....	Horse, Charles Proulx.
59...	Whittaker, Isaac.....	Private	150	30	Horse, Abraham Rabbi; horse equipment, saddle, \$25, Joseph Petrain; bridle, \$5, Alexander Pellin.
60...	Welson, Daniel.....	Private	225	.....	Horse, Joseph Petrain.
61...	Wycklah, John.....	Private	300	.....	Horse, Abraham Rabbi.

I certify, on honor, that this muster roll exhibits the true state of Captain William Strong's Company of the Washington Mounted Rifles, for the period herein mentioned; that each man answers to his own proper name in person; that the remarks set opposite the name of each officer and soldier are accurate and just, and that the valuation of all horses and horse equipment since the muster into service was made by disinterested and good judges and at fair and just rates, as appears by a copy of the appraisers' certificate deposited with the officer in command at Fort Vancouver.

(Signed) Wm. Strong, Commanding the Company.

I certify, on honor, that I have, at Vancouver, W. T., on this 27th day of October, 1855, carefully examined this roll and mustered the company into the service of the United States.

(Signed) JOHN WITHERS, First Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, Mustering Officer.

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