

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

FOR THE YEARS 1895 AND 1896.

OLYMPIA, WASH.:

O. C. WHITE, . . . STATE PRINTER.
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REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OLYMPIA, November 10, 1896.

HON. JOHN H. MCGRAW, *Governor and Commander-in-Chief:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition and of the operations of the National Guard of Washington, from October 20, 1894, the date of the last report of the adjutant general, until the present time.

The organization of the guard at date of last report was as follows:

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

Under the operation of an act of the legislature approved March 19, 1895, the guard was reduced and reorganized as follows:

ERRATUM.

On page 4, in table showing reorganization of Guard, company officers should read 24 instead of 30; enlisted men *eight* companies instead of ten; 480 enlisted men instead of 600. Footings should read 102 officers, 1,056 enlisted men.

Field and staff.....		8
Non-commissioned staff.....	18	
Company officers, six companies.....		380
Enlisted men, six companies.....		
<i>Two troops of cavalry:</i>		
Troop officers.....	6	120
Enlisted men, two troops.....		
<i>One battery of light artillery:</i>		
Battery officers.....	4	60
Enlisted men.....		
	108	1,176

All companies, troops and batteries have 60 enlisted men, except Co. B., 1st Infantry Battalion, which has 80, and all are nearly recruited to their authorized strength. These organizations may under the law be expanded to 105 enlisted men.

Under the operations of the law referred to, the following organizations were disbanded (General Orders No. 7, June 27, 1895):

- Co. H, 1st Infantry.
- Co. I, 1st Infantry.
- Co. B, 2d Infantry.
- Co. C, 2d Infantry.
- Co. G, 2d Infantry.
- Co. I, 2d Infantry.
- Co. K, 2d Infantry.
- First Unattached Company, Infantry.
- Troop C, 1st Squadron.
- Troop D, 1st Squadron.

The following was the organization and stations of the guard after this disbandment:

Headquarters national guard, at Seattle. Headquarters and three companies 1st Infantry Regiment at Seattle, one company at Aber-

deen, one company at Olympia, two companies at Tacoma, one company at New Whatcom.

Headquarters and one company 1st Battalion Infantry at Ellensburg, one company at North Yakima, one company at Waitsburg, one company at Dayton, one company at Pomeroy.

Headquarters cavalry squadron at North Yakima, one troop of cavalry at Sprague, and one troop at Tacoma.

After the conflagration which nearly destroyed the city of Sprague it was found impracticable to continue the cavalry troop at that place, and as the large cities of Spokane and Walla Walla were without troops, the following changes were by your order made:

The cavalry troop at Sprague and the infantry company at North Yakima were disbanded. A troop of cavalry was organized at North Yakima, a company of infantry at Walla Walla, and a company of infantry and the authorized battery of light artillery at Spokane. (General Orders No. 12, 1895.)

In the interests of economy, advantage was taken of the resignation of Major Fred. R. Reed, cavalry squadron, to discontinue the squadron organization, the two troops reporting directly to the commanding general. (General Orders No. 4, February 21, 1896.)

The resignation of Major J. E. Frost and the promotion to the rank of major of Captain John Carr, carried the headquarters 1st Infantry Battalion from Ellensburg to Dayton, January 14, 1896.

It appearing impossible to reorganize and officer Company H, 1st Infantry, at Aberdeen, it was disbanded. (General Orders No. 7, May 2, 1896.)

It appearing impossible to officer Company G, 1st Infantry, at Tacoma, it was disbanded. (General Orders No. 12, November 10, 1896.)

After the disbandment of the infantry company at Aberdeen a company was organized at Vancouver. (General Orders No. 8, July 14, 1896.)

No company has been organized in the place of the one disbanded at Tacoma. It is understood to be your intention to cause the organization of a company in its place as soon as practicable.

The following is a roster with the present stations of the organizations of the guard:

ROSTER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON.

GOVERNOR J. H. MCGRAW, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Date of rank.
Lt. Col. C. M. Atkins.....	New Whatcom.	Aide-de-Camp.....	May 12, 1890.
Lt. Col. M. McCarthy.....	Walla Walla.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	April 27, 1891.
Lt. Col. Clair Hunt.....	Spokane.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	April 6, 1893.
Lt. Col. Chas. E. Taylor.....	Tacoma.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	April 6, 1893.
Lt. Col. Pierre P. Ferry.....	Seattle.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	April 6, 1893.
Lt. Col. (vacancy).....		Aide-de-Camp.....	
Major E. C. Macdonald.....	Olympia.....	Asst. Adjutant General... Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.	April 6, 1893.

GENERAL STAFF.

Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Date of rank.
Brig. Gen. F. A. Boutelle.....	Olympia.....	Adjutant General..... Chief of staff.	June 15, 1895.
Col. S. W. Scott.....	Seattle.....	Inspector General.....	April 6, 1893.
Col. Wellington Clark.....	Walla Walla.....	Judge Advocate General..	April 28, 1891.
Col. R. C. Washburn.....	Seattle.....	Quartermaster General...	April 6, 1893.
Col. Albert E. Joab.....	Tacoma.....	Commissary General.....	April 6, 1893.
Col. Jas. B. Eagleson.....	Seattle.....	Surgeon General.....	Aug. 4, 1893.
Col. Henry Landes.....	Pt. Townsend.....	Paymaster General.....	May 12, 1890.
Col. Fred. G. Plummer.....	Tacoma.....	Chief of Engineers.....	April 6, 1893.
Col. W. J. Fife.....	Tacoma.....	Gen. Insp. Rifle Practice..	April 6, 1893.

BRIGADE—HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE.

Brigadier General E. M. Carr, Commanding National Guard of Washington.
Date of rank, June 14, 1895.

PERSONAL STAFF OF BRIGADE COMMANDER.

Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Date of rank.
First Lt. Ashmun N. Brown...	Tacoma.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	Jan. 7, 1895.
First Lt. W. A. Peters.....	Seattle.....	Aide-de-Camp.....	June 20, 1895.
First Lt. (vacancy).....		Aide-de-Camp.....	

BRIGADE STAFF.

Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Date of rank.
Lt. Col. Falcon Joslin.....	Seattle.....	Asst. Adjutant General...	June 20, 1895.
Lt. Col. L. H. Coon.....	Snohomish.....	Brigade Inspector.....	June 20, 1895.
Lt. Col. Wallace Mount.....	Sprague.....	Judge Advocate.....	June 20, 1895.
Lt. Col. E. S. Isaacs.....	Walla Walla.....	Brigade Quartermaster...	June 20, 1895.
Lt. Col. J. A. Hatfield.....	Seattle.....	Brigade Commissary.....	Feb. 27, 1892.
Lt. Col. Albert Whyte.....	Tacoma.....	Asst. Chief Engineer.....	Jan. 10, 1888.
Lt. Col. Donald B. Olson.....	Seattle.....	Inspector Rifle Practice...	June 20, 1895.
Lt. Col. W. J. C. Wakefield...	Spokane.....	Chief Signal Officer.....	June 20, 1895.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Date of rank.
Colonel Jas. B. Eagleson.....	Seattle.....	Surgeon General.....	Aug. 4, 1893.
Lt. Col. L. R. Dawson.....	Seattle.....	Brigade Surgeon.....	July 30, 1895.
Captain W. A. Shannon.....	Seattle.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	July 30, 1895.
Captain A. H. Deekens.....	Tacoma.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	July 30, 1895.
First Lt. Henry B. Luhn.....	Spokane.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	July 30, 1895.
First Lt. Elmer E. Heg.....	North Yakima..	Assistant Surgeon.....	July 30, 1895.
First Lt. Howard R. Keylor...	Walla Walla.....	Assistant Surgeon.....	July 30, 1895.

FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT—HEADQUARTERS, SEATTLE.

Colonel Joseph Green, Commanding.
Date of rank, March 24, 1892.

Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Date of rank.
E. S. Ingraham.....	Seattle.....	Lieutenant Colonel.....	Oct. 29, 1895.
J. J. Weisenberger.....	New Whatcom..	Major.....	Oct. 29, 1895.
(Vacancy).....		Major.....	
Captain (vacancy).....		Chaplain.....	
Captain W. V. Rinehart.....	Seattle.....	Adjutant.....	June 14, 1895.
First Lt. Arthur E. Griffin...	Seattle.....	Inspector Rifle Practice..	Dec. 13, 1895.
First Lt. B. R. Brierly.....	Seattle.....	Commissary.....	Dec. 13, 1895.
First Lt. Albert Bryan.....	Seattle.....	Quartermaster.....	Dec. 5, 1895.
First Lt. (vacancy).....		Signal Officer.....	

COMPANY A.

Name.	Rank.	Station.	Date of rank.
C. S. Reinhart.....	Captain.....	Olympia.....	Dec. 11, 1891.
M. E. Reed.....	First lieutenant.....	Olympia.....	Dec. 11, 1891.
Robert L. Blankenship.....	Second lieutenant.....	Olympia.....	Dec. 29, 1894.

COMPANY B.

George H. Fortson.....	Captain.....	Seattle.....	Feb. 19, 1895.
M. H. Gornley.....	First lieutenant.....	Seattle.....	Feb. 19, 1895.
Harvey J. Moss.....	Second lieutenant.....	Seattle.....	Feb. 19, 1895.

COMPANY C.

I. M. Howell.....	Captain.....	Tacoma.....	April 15, 1892.
W. F. Clarke.....	First lieutenant.....	Tacoma.....	April 15, 1892.
E. A. Sturges.....	Second lieutenant.....	Tacoma.....	Oct. 29, 1895.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT—CONCLUDED.
COMPANY D.

Name.	Rank.	Station.	Date of rank.
Frank E. Adams.....	Captain.....	Seattle.....	Oct. 1, 1894.
Henry L. Egell.....	First lieutenant.....	Seattle.....	Oct. 29, 1895.
Geo. B. Lamping.....	Second lieutenant.....	Seattle.....	Oct. 29, 1895.

COMPANY E.

Lewis B. Parsons.....	Captain.....	Seattle.....	Mar. 7, 1894.
(Vacancy).....	First lieutenant.....	Seattle.....	
Wm. C. Morse.....	Second lieutenant.....	Seattle.....	Oct. 29, 1895.

COMPANY F.

W. C. Gregory.....	Captain.....	New Whatcom.....	Mar. 31, 1896.
(Vacancy).....	First lieutenant.....	New Whatcom.....	
Daniel M. Beard.....	Second lieutenant.....	New Whatcom.....	July 7, 1893.

COMPANY G.

Not organized, {	.....	Captain.....	.....
	.....	First lieutenant.....	.....
	.....	Second lieutenant.....	.....

COMPANY H.

M. F. Ellrich.....	Captain.....	Vancouver.....	July 14, 1896.
(Vacancy).....	First lieutenant.....	Vancouver.....	
(Vacancy).....	Second lieutenant.....	Vancouver.....	

FIRST INFANTRY BATTALION—HEADQUARTERS, DAYTON.

Major John Carr, Commanding.
Date of rank, Jan. 14, 1896.

Name.	Residence.	Rank.	Date of rank.
First Lt. Geo. B. Baker.....	Dayton.....	Adjutant.....	Mar. 31, 1896.
First Lt. Edward C. Mills.....	Starbuck.....	Quartermaster.....	Feb. 5, 1896.
First Lt. Hardy E. Hamm.....	Dayton.....	Inspector R. P.....	Dec. 31, 1895.
First Lt. Julius C. Hubbell.....	Ellensburg.....	Commissary.....	Dec. 31, 1895.
First Lt. (vacancy).....	.....	Signal officer.....	

COMPANY A.

Name.	Rank.	Station.	Date of rank.
J. B. Armstrong.....	Captain.....	Ellensburg.....	July 20, 1895.
Alfred C. Steinman.....	First lieutenant.....	Ellensburg.....	July 20, 1895.
Frank N. McCandless.....	Second lieutenant.....	Ellensburg.....	July 20, 1895.

COMPANY B.

Emery P. Gilbert.....	Captain.....	Spokane.....	Oct. 7, 1895.
Joseph M. Moore.....	First lieutenant.....	Spokane.....	Oct. 7, 1895.
Robert A. Koontz.....	Second lieutenant.....	Spokane.....	Oct. 7, 1895.

COMPANY C.

Wm. B. Buffum.....	Captain.....	Walla Walla.....	Dec. 31, 1895.
Morrow C. Gustin.....	First lieutenant.....	Walla Walla.....	Dec. 31, 1895.
T. D. S. Hart.....	Second lieutenant.....	Walla Walla.....	Dec. 31, 1895.

FIRST INFANTRY BATTALION—CONCLUDED.

COMPANY D.

Name.	Rank.	Station.	Date of rank.
H. G. Shuham.....	Captain.....	Waitsburg.....	Dec. 1, 1886.
Chas. T. Smith.....	First lieutenant.....	Waitsburg.....	May 2, 1892.
John B. Caldwell.....	Second lieutenant.....	Waitsburg.....	Dec. 31, 1895.

COMPANY E.

Harry St. George.....	Captain.....	Pomeroy.....	Oct. 2, 1890.
(Vacancy).....	First lieutenant.....	Pomeroy.....	
Pulaski O. Seeley.....	Second lieutenant.....	Pomeroy.....	Oct. 14, 1893.

COMPANY F.

Chester F. Miller.....	Captain.....	Dayton.....	Feb. 1, 1896.
Chas. A. Booker.....	First lieutenant.....	Dayton.....	Oct. 8, 1892.
Geo. B. Dorr.....	Second lieutenant.....	Dayton.....	Feb. 1, 1896.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

BATTERY A.

Name.	Rank.	Station.	Date of rank.
A. H. Otis.....	Captain.....	Spokane.....	Oct. 7, 1895.
W. L. Luhn.....	First lieutenant.....	Spokane.....	Oct. 7, 1895.
E. K. Irwin.....	First lieutenant.....	Spokane.....	Oct. 7, 1895.
W. I. Hinckley.....	Second lieutenant.....	Spokane.....	Oct. 7, 1895.

CAVALRY.

TROOP A.

Name.	Rank.	Station.	Date of rank.
Marshall S. Scudder.....	Captain.....	North Yakima..	Dec. 31, 1895.
Frederick T. Briggs.....	First lieutenant.....	North Yakima..	Feb. 3, 1896.
(Vacancy).....	Second lieutenant.....	North Yakima..	

TROOP B.

Everett G. Griggs.....	Captain.....	Tacoma.....	July 4, 1894.
W. E. Best.....	First lieutenant.....	Tacoma.....	July 4, 1894.
Geo. V. La Farge.....	Second lieutenant.....	Tacoma.....	July 5, 1894.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Brigadier General R. G. O'Brien, with rank from January 10, 1881.
 Captain F. Dudley Eshelman, with rank from May 2, 1892.
 Lieutenant Colonel Wm. S. Shank, with rank from March 29, 1890.
 Lieutenant Colonel Hiram F. Garretson, with rank from June 12, 1888.
 Major Charles B. Johnston, with rank from May 1, 1888.
 Captain A. W. Lindsay, with rank from December 1, 1888.
 Colonel E. W. Pike, with rank from December 4, 1885.

ENCAMPMENTS.

Owing to the limited appropriation for the maintenance of the guard made by the last legislature, there was no encampment during the years 1895-96.

While the wisdom of the legislature in not providing for an encampment during the prevailing hard times can not be questioned, it is hoped that when the finances of the state are in such a condition that such an assemblage is warranted, the legislature will make a sufficient allowance. Probably the encampment is the most attractive feature of the service of the national guardsman. It is the citizen soldier's grand holiday, and without it the year's work is very tame. It is pleasant to note that all interested appear to realize that the matter could not, under the conditions, be favorably considered by the legislature, and that they must patiently wait for a return of prosperity.

FIELD SERVICE.

There have been few disturbances in the state during the past two years, requiring the presence of troops of the guard.

The infantry company at Ellensburg was in response to telegraphic request of the sheriff of Kittitas county, under arms November 9 and 10, 1895, for the purpose of suppressing threatened violence to citizens of Ellensburg; eight men remaining on duty for the ten days following.

During the destruction by fire of the city of Sprague, August 3, 1895, the cavalry troop stationed at that place was, in response to a telegraphic request from the sheriff of Lincoln county, ordered to furnish protection to the property of citizens, exposed to theft, until such time as it could be securely stored. The troop was under arms one day.

The company of infantry located in Ellensburg was August 19th, 1895, in response to a telegraphic request from the sheriff of Kittitas county, ordered to assist that officer in the safe keeping of prisoners confined in county jail from being released by a mob. The company was under arms six days.

Upon the representation of the sheriff of Pacific county (exhibit A) that the fishermen of Baker's Bay had been attacked by a mob of striking fishermen from Oregon, numbering between two and three hundred, their traps destroyed and their pile drivers taken from them and floated out to sea, Brigadier General E. M. Carr, commanding national guard, with a detachment of three officers

and forty enlisted men of the First Infantry, were ordered to the scene at once. (Gen. Carr's report, exhibit B.) General Carr remained until his services appeared no longer necessary, when he returned to his proper station.

Captain Frank E. Adams, 1st Infantry, commanding the detachment, remained at Baker's Bay until July 2d, when it appearing that protection was no longer necessary to the safety of the fishing interests of that locality, the troops were withdrawn.

The services of this detachment were of great value to the state, as its presence thoroughly protected on the Washington shore of the Columbia a valuable industry which on the opposite shore was completely paralyzed. Under the protection of the troops, our traps and canneries on Baker's Bay were running and the pack was worth hundreds of thousands of dollars; many times the cost of the support of the whole guard for two years.

The services of this detachment were extremely trying to men not hardened to exposure. For many days after its arrival the whole force was almost constantly on duty, and added to the fatigue and exposure was a constant downpour of rain. Although this has been his first command, Captain Adams, in all of his trying situations, has manifested remarkable ability, coolness and fortitude. There were many occasions when he had almost excuse for using force, but he did better, he *kept the peace*. He has furnished a report which is a very remarkable document. In my thirty years experience in the regular army I have seldom or never seen a report in which every detail of service was so carefully recorded.

The guard has been called out whenever properly asked for by the civil officers of the state, as required by the code. Some minor disturbances, other than the ones referred to, occurred on the Columbia river during the fishing season, but not of such magnitude that the sheriffs of the counties in which they occurred were disposed to ask the commander-in-chief for assistance.

DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION.

The different organizations of the guard were carefully and intelligently inspected during the year by Colonel S. W. Scott, inspector general. The following extracts are made from his reports:

FIRST INFANTRY.

Co. A, Captain C. S. Reinhart: Discipline, good. Instruction, good. Military appearance, good. The appearance of the men was

soldierly and showed marked evidence of good military discipline and instruction. * * * Those absent without leave and with no good excuse I would recommend be dismissed for the good of the service.

Co. B, Captain G. H. Fortsen: Discipline, good. Instruction, good. Military appearance, good.

Co. C, Captain I. M. Howell: Discipline, good. Instruction, excellent. Military appearance, good. Captain Howell's company is made up of a splendid, soldierly appearing body of young men, well drilled and disciplined. Captain Howell, his officers and men deserve much credit for the splendid condition of the company.

Co. D, Captain Frank E. Adams: Captain Adams is deserving great credit for the splendid condition of his command; with full sixty men on his rolls and four waiting for a vacancy to be mustered in, with so little encouragement from the state and the condition of the company as left by his predecessor, he has done excellent work, as shown by 55 officers and men answering the roll call at muster. Uniforms are nearly all worn out. One-half the men were in uniforms condemned long ago, but by having the old uniforms cleaned and mended, the command made a very creditable appearance. I would most heartily recommend that a point be strained to give this company new uniforms as soon as practicable. The men are all deserving great credit for the good appearance they made in the old uniforms.

Co. E, Captain E. L. Parsons: Discipline, good. Instruction, good. Military appearance, good.

Co. F, Captain (now Major) Weisenburger: Discipline, good. Instruction, good. The appearance of officers and men is soldierly and they appear to take pride in their organization. * * * The arms are in good condition.

Co. G, First Lieut. John A. Stewart, commanding: Co. G is in much better condition than I expected to find it. Since Lieutenant Stewart assumed command he has evidently worked hard, getting the arms and other property in fairly good condition, and the drill and soldierly appearance of the enlisted men is good. They all say they will recruit up the company and in every way possible strive to make Co. G one of the best in the regiment. I thoroughly inspected 58 rifles and found all but three or four in fairly good condition. The uniforms, like all other companies in the guard, are nearly worn out. Other state property has not been properly

cared for, which, I think, Lieutenant Stewart now fully appreciates. The books have been poorly kept. In about one-half of them not a single entry is made. * * * I am satisfied, however, that Lieutenant Stewart has taken hold in the right direction and will soon remedy these defects. * * *

FIRST INFANTRY BATTALION.

Co. A, Captain J. B. Armstrong: Discipline, good. Instruction, good. Military appearance, good. I find the general appearance of the officers and men of this company good, the men ready and willing to obey all orders, as shown by 42 men and 3 officers answering roll call on the night of inspection and muster, some of them coming twelve or fifteen miles on horseback, through one of the most severe storms of the season, to attend.

They should be given new uniforms as soon as practicable. The old ones are all worn out and worthless, the men appearing at inspection in dress coats, helmets and citizen trowsers, no two pairs alike, and the officers should be cautioned not to allow the uniforms to be worn only when on duty. The books are well kept and written up to date. The arms are in fair condition for service, but require the following parts: * * *

Co. B, Captain Emery P. Gilbert: Discipline, good. Instruction, good. Military appearance, good. The drill and discipline of this company is remarkably good for a command so recently organized. Captain Gilbert has evidently worked hard, and is deserving of much credit for the splendid condition of his command, and the men all appear to be trying to make Co. B second to none in the State of Washington. The state property is all well cared for, the arms in good serviceable condition, and the books well kept. The uniforms are all old and nearly worn out, but with a few blouses and trousers, which I recommend be issued as soon as practicable, they can get along very nicely until the state's finances are in a condition to give them an entire new uniform, which should be done as soon as possible.

Co. C, Captain William B. Buffum: Discipline, good. Instruction, good. Military appearance, fair. The uniforms are all worn out; they want new badly. * * * Arms old and in poor condition. * * * I would recommend that at least ten good ones be sent them. The personnel of the company is good, and with a little encouragement from the state can be made one of the best in the state.

Co. D, Captain H. G. Shuham: I find this company the best in every respect of any in the national guard of this state. The arms, uniforms, equipments and all state property is properly cared for and in first-class condition, which plainly shows the watchful care of the true soldier. The soldierly appearance of the men, the clean and neat uniforms and equipments, and the almost faultless conditions of the arms, is highly creditable alike to officers and every man in the ranks. One rifle with a safety notch broken is all the repairs wanted. Their armory is first class, with all the arms, uniforms and equipments nicely arranged in the lockers.

Co. E, Captain Harry St. George: Discipline, good. Military appearance, good. Instruction, good. This company is made up of the very best material in the community. Forty-four men and three officers answered at roll call on inspection and muster, and with little encouragement from the state would soon be recruited up to a full company. They should have, as soon as possible, new uniforms to replace those condemned and enough others to bring the number up to sixty. They have but forty rifles, every one of which is in first-class condition. Captain St. George is a very enthusiastic guardsman, and the men all appear to take great pride in their company, and are anxious to fill up their ranks to the full number. * * *

Co. F, Captain C. F. Miller: Discipline, good. Military appearance, good. Instruction, good. I find this company one of the best and most soldierly appearing in the state. They have a nice armory and the arms and all other state property are well cared for and in fairly good condition. The books well kept and written up to date. They should have immediately a few uniforms to replace those worn out and condemned. With the few uniforms required, the company would be in good condition for service if called upon.

CAVALRY.

Troop A, Captain Marshall S. Scudder: Discipline, good. Military appearance, good. Instruction, good. I find Troop A in good condition. A fine soldierly appearing body of men, ready to respond when called upon for service, and the officers well up in their duties. Good care is taken of all of the state property under their charge. The armory is nicely arranged and the arms and accoutrements all in good condition. The books well kept and written up to date.

Troop B, Captain Everett G. Griggs: Discipline, good. Instruction, good. Military appearance, excellent. I find Troop B in good condition, except uniforms badly worn. * * * Arms all in good condition and properly cared for. Books well kept and written up to date. Taken all together, I consider Troop B one of the best military organizations in the state.

ARTILLERY.

Battery A, light artillery, Captain A. H. Otis: Discipline, good. Instruction, fair. Military appearance, good. The general appearance of the officers and men in Battery A, light artillery, is good. The drill in infantry tactics is as good as could be expected in such a new organization.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Most of the companies of the guard are seriously embarrassed in the matter of target practice by the difficulty experienced in securing suitable ranges. In such as have ranges there is a fair degree of enthusiasm, and the records show quite a degree of proficiency. Ammunition is extremely expensive and the small appropriation will not admit of a proper expenditure.

While there are some exceptions, there is a general remissness on the part of officers of the guard in rendering proper reports of this important duty.

HOSPITAL AND SIGNAL CORPS.

Owing to the limited appropriation, the hospital and signal corps authorized by the military code have not been organized, except the appointment of two hospital stewards.

CLOTHING.

Nearly all of the clothing now in possession of the guard has been in use for several years and must be replaced without delay. In this connection attention is respectfully invited to the extracts from the report of the inspector general.

SUBSISTENCE.

Under the law, troops in active service are entitled to "subsistence." The old regulations of the guard provides for rations in kind which I believe have been generally purchased by the officers in immediate command of the troops, or their commissaries. This system, if practiced by officers and men of constant experience, and

thereby perfectly familiar with the pounds and ounces of each component part of the ration a detachment is entitled to, and supplied with such measures and scales as are used by regular troops, is a very good one, but for troops of limited experience in such matters, without any appliances for the separation of supplies for subdivisions of the command, it is very embarrassing, and leads to endless complications in accounts. The law does not require that subsistence shall be furnished in kind, and since I assumed my duties, *commutation* of rations has been paid at the rate of fifty cents per day. The commutation money is placed to the credit of the proper officer and he is supplied with a check book. As he requires supplies, he goes into the markets and purchases what is needed, paying cash by check. He is not required to make constant reference to the supply table to assure himself that he is not purchasing a few ounces of salt in excess of the allowance, which must necessarily be disallowed at this office and the office of the state auditor.

This system has proved perfectly satisfactory, and has the merit of having all accounts closed at once. Of course for extended field service, away from the markets, rations must be supplied in kind.

ARMORIES.

The matter of providing suitable armories for the accommodation of the national guard should be considered as soon as the finances of the state will admit of it. With the exception of Seattle, there is not a town or city in the state having a building wherein a small battalion can be assembled for instruction or public service. The companies are separated, even in Tacoma and Spokane, and have none of the benefits of competition in their ordinary work. In case of disturbance, the protection of their reserve stores and ammunition would require the presence of too large a percentage of the force.

The companies are obliged to rent such buildings as they can, from their allowance, and cannot afford to make such preparation for the safe keeping of their equipment as is necessary, for the reason that the owners of the buildings are liable to discontinue their occupancy at the end of the first lease. Such has been the recent experience of the guard in Spokane.

NAVAL BATTALION.

With a view to the encouragement of the organization of naval battalions in the states, the general government makes a small

allotment similar to the allotment for the support of the uniformed militia. There are few states in the union where a naval battalion would be more useful than in our own. The protection of our fishing interests last summer was an example, but as the allotment from the United States naval department would be but a drop in the bucket of expense, I cannot recommend an appropriation for such an organization until it is apparent that there are no outstanding military warrants and the collectible military tax more than sufficient to support the present organized national guard.

DRILL REGULATIONS.

The troops of the guard require an additional supply of drill regulations, but as the present system has for some time been under revision, I have thought it inadvisable to make any purchase. I am informed that the revised system, adopted by the regular army, will be published about February next. As soon as in print, the guard should be supplied.

UNIVERSITY HONORS.

First Lieutenant John L. Hayden, 1st Artillery, professor of military science and tactics at the State University, has kindly furnished me with copies of his reports of 1895-6, of students of the university who have shown special aptness for military service. (Exhibits D and E):

LIST OF DISTINGUISHED CADETS.

1895.

ERASTUS PHILLIPS DEARBORN, EARLE ROBINSON JENNER, ISAAC PHILLIPS MORRISON.

1896.

GEORGE MERRITT ALLEN, MADISON MONROE MOSS, JAMES EDWARD GOULD.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES SINCE LAST REPORT.

ALLOWED BY EMERGENCY BOARD—DEFICIENCY FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1895.

By appropriation—Incidental expenses connected with last encampment.....	\$523 22
Interest.....	27 00
By appropriation—Salaries of adjutant general and assistants.....	3,145 00
Interest.....	125 00
By appropriation—For temporary stenographer.....	40 00
Interest.....	1 50
By appropriation—For audited claims.....	1,848 48
Interest.....	60 00
By appropriation—Hotel expenses incurred by court of inquiry.....	74 95
Interest.....	2 50

To claims allowed as follows:	\$698 40	
Transportation.....	210 00	
Armory.....	250 05	
Subsistence.....	69 11	
Forage.....	2,210 00	
Pay.....	325 87	
Incidental.....	1,111 02	
Camp equipage.....	19 30	
Ordnance.....	164 91	
Interest allowed on above.....	789 09	
Balance unexpended.....	\$5,847 65	\$5,847 65
Totals.....		

(There is included in the above, certificates of indebtedness aggregating \$30, issued to Geo. Mottman, on armory account, which have not yet been presented to the auditor. Interest on this \$30 not computed in above.)

DEFICIENCY—FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1895.

By appropriation for unaudited claims prior to April 1, 1895.....		\$44,000 00
To claims allowed as follows:	\$2,726 60	
Transportation.....	15,623 78	
Armory.....	2,127 60	
Clothing.....	3,043 45	
Subsistence.....	1,027 58	
Forage.....	40 50	
Ordnance.....	6,308 75	
Pay.....	154 60	
Medical.....	485 75	
Incidental.....	2,216 46	
Camp equipage.....	154 09	
Equipment.....	10,090 84	
Balance unexpended.....	\$44,000 00	\$44,000 00
Totals.....		

(There are claims of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company aggregating the sum of \$6,503.42, for transportation of troops, etc., at the encampment of 1894, which are properly chargeable against this appropriation, which claims are held in the auditor's office as a partial offset against an amount due by the said railroad company to the State of Washington in connection with the Columbian exhibition.)

SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS.

By appropriation.....		\$10,000 00
To expenses Co. A, 1st Infantry Battalion, Ellensburg:	\$60 40	
Subsistence.....	305 00	
Pay.....	\$365 40	
To expenses Troop A, Cavalry, fire at Sprague—Pay.....	43 00	
To expenses detachment 1st Infantry Regiment, fishing strikes, Pacific county:	\$730 48	
Transportation.....	1,586 85	
Subsistence.....	4 60	
Ordnance.....	6,300 51	
Pay.....	64 60	
Medical.....	15 10	
Incidental.....	1 80	
Camp equipage.....	13 45	
Equipment.....	8,717 39	
Balance unexpended.....	874 21	
Totals.....	\$10,000 00	\$10,000 00

MAINTENANCE.

By appropriation from April 1, 1895, to March 31, 1897.....		\$40,000 00
To expenses as follows:	\$761 59	
Transportation.....	13,432 01	
Armory.....	430 51	
Clothing.....	194 85	
Subsistence.....	10 25	
Ordnance.....	10,648 50	
Pay.....	888 63	
Incidental.....	28 00	
Camp equipage.....	60 50	
Equipment.....	13,545 16	
Balance unexpended October 31, 1896.....	\$40,000 00	\$40,000 00
Totals.....		

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIVED AND PAID TO STATE TREASURER TO CREDIT OF MILITARY FUND.

July 25, 1895. Unclaimed pay of members of companies.....	\$15 50
Nov. 18, 1895. Charges for military property lost.....	18 50
Dec. 23, 1895. Armory rent overpaid Troop A.....	32 50
Oct. 12, 1896. Charges for military property lost.....	30 00
Total.....	\$96 50

In the statement of expenditures, only the totals are given under each heading, as the state auditor's report contains the items embraced in this statement, and it does not seem necessary to incur the expense of duplication here.

As will be seen, there is an unexpended balance from the appropriation covering unaudited claims, and other unpaid accounts. With the exception of an account of the Northern Pacific Railway of \$6,503.42, for transportation furnished in connection with the encampment of 1894 and the strikes which occurred about the same time, against which the state has a claim for an equal or greater amount in connection with the Columbian Exposition, I know of no account of any importance which can be considered.

The appropriation for the maintenance of the guard for the period from March 31, 1895, to March 31, 1897, has, under your direction, been carefully expended, and there is now an unexpended balance sufficient to carry the establishment the remainder of the time for which the appropriation was made.

I sincerely hope the guard will meet with as generous consideration at the hands of the next legislature as the condition of the finances of the state will admit. I believe every officer of the guard has conscientiously avoided any avoidable expense, and that it deserves well of the people.

The bad conduct of a very small part of the guard in 1894 was greatly magnified and bruited about the country in an unwarranted manner, giving to those who did not care to make any

inquiry, the impression that the guard as a body was of little value. I am glad to be able to report that every man connected with the mutiny at Tacoma has been discharged and prohibited from reentry into the service. In all new organizations and enlistments in old companies, respectability is a *sine qua non*. I believe the present national guard of the state to be a thoroughly reliable organization.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Soon after assuming the duties of adjutant general of the state, I discovered that very much of the regulations of the guard were unnecessarily burdensome upon the officers charged with making returns, and upon making such representation to your excellency, I was instructed to compile a revised system. As the work progressed, nearly to completion, so many small defects in the new military code were apparent, that it was concluded to defer the work until after the meeting of the next legislature, and if possible have the defects cured; after which to publish a system of rules and regulations which would probably not require any amendment for a considerable time.

The following changes in the military code are recommended:

SEC. 15. Last sentence. To strike out the word "second." There is no reason why a first lieutenant ought not to be detailed as adjutant.

SEC. 15. That the rank of non-commissioned staff officers be made distinct from that of sergeant. All should have rank in their grade from date of appointment.

SEC. 17. That not more than six corporals be authorized in any company in the guard.

SEC. 19. That provision be made for the detail of two sergeants, two corporals and twelve privates, from regiments and battalions for signal duty.

SEC. 57. That when no medical officer is available for the examination of recruits, company commanders be authorized to make the examination and sign the certificates as "examining officer."

SEC. 58. A return to the old law, which requires that in time of peace the adjutant general shall be *ex officio* inspector general, quartermaster general, commissary general, paymaster general, chief of ordnance and chief signal officer. This should particularly apply to the office of inspector general. It is too much to expect

any man who has brains enough to be selected as inspector general of the guard of this state, to leave his ordinary business for weeks at a time, for the purpose of visiting and inspecting the companies of the guard, stationed all over the state, for the pittance of two dollars per day. The adjutant general is the only paid (?) officer of the guard, and he should be required to perform this duty.

SEC. 41. The law provides that the brigadier general and surgeon general shall be members of the examining board for the examination of officers for appointment or promotion. Also, that officers shall appear before these boards at their own expense. To avoid so unreasonable expense to the officers appointed, who perform their ordinary duties without pay, it is sometimes necessary to send the brigadier general and surgeon general to points of easy access to the officers appointed. It is recommended that the examining boards be appointed by the commander-in-chief, from officers of any corps, provided that, where practicable, they shall be selected from grades superior to that of the officer to be examined, and that one member of the board shall be a medical officer.

SEC. 42. Under the law, staff officers are appointed by their chiefs and commissioned by the governor. This leaves no option with the commander-in-chief. It is recommended that all staff appointments shall be made subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief.

The requirement that captains shall have served one year as an officer and three years in the aggregate in the national guard of the state should be modified so that in case of the retirement, from any cause, of a captain of a company the promotion of his first lieutenant, who possibly has not served either a year as an officer or three years in the guard of the state, may be possible.

SEC. 43. Drum majors, band leaders, etc., should be enlisted men. Exceptionally expensive uniforms are provided for these men, and the law should protect the state from the expense of clothing a man one day and having him leave his position the next.

SEC. 57. Enlistments should be made in triplicate—one copy for company records, one for regimental or battalion records, and one for the adjutant general's office.

The system of recruiting is believed to be radically wrong. Under the law, applicants are balloted for by all of the members of the company, and three adverse ballots reject the applicant. It may happen, and I have reason to believe it has hap-

pened, that three hoodlums may, through misrepresentations or the carelessness of the investigating committee, gain admission to a company and be in a position to black ball any decent man who applies for admission. It would be well to make the officers and non-commissioned officers the recruiting committee or recruiting board, to examine all applications for admission and a one-third vote of the board reject an applicant. In this way, it is fair to believe, the most experienced men of the organization, and the men of best established character, would sit in judgment upon all applicants. With this system, all undesirable men would soon be eliminated from the present organizations and it would be impossible for such men to gain admission into the guard.

SEC. 64. The military code prohibits officers under arrest from tendering their resignations. This prohibition should be removed. Officers should be permitted to tender their resignations while under arrest, but should be required to file with their resignation a copy of the charges preferred against them. The ends of discipline may sometimes be reached in this way without the publicity or expense of a court martial.

SEC. 53. The code establishes the subjects upon which candidates for commission shall be examined, and leaves no latitude. The experience of the examining boards, since the new law came into effect indicates that excellent officers are sometimes unable to pass a fair examination in English grammar or geography; or, perhaps, know much of the laws governing the regular army. The examination prescribed is certainly a very simple one, but the man needed in the national guard is a bright business man who may not have the time to prepare for an examination and whose business has driven what he once knew of text books pretty well out of his head. When an examining board finds a candidate of fine natural intelligence and military capacity, who has the stamp of good citizenship, it ought certainly to have some latitude in passing judgment upon his fitness for command in the grade for which he is examined.

The law should provide for the appointment, as an assistant inspector general with rank of lieutenant colonel, of any officer of the regular army detailed for duty with the national guard, and for his actual expenses when traveling under orders, instructing or inspecting the organizations of the guard, at their stations.

SEC. 136. The delinquency court should be appointed by the

commander-in-chief whenever and wherever necessary. The code makes the colonel of the regiment the appointing officer, and makes no provision for the detail of more than one officer from a regiment or battalion. To comply with its provisions an officer detailed at Seattle is obliged to leave his business and visit any company of the regiment stationed in other parts of the state. This is too great a hardship to be endured by men who have other business in life. If the law authorized the commander-in-chief to appoint the court, an officer could be detailed in every town where there are companies of the guard, who could sit in judgment any drill night. In this way delinquents could be readily punished.

SEC. 42. The code prescribes that all staff officers, chaplains and judge advocates excepted, shall have served in the national guard of this or some other state, or in the regular army, for three years. The experience of regimental and battalion commanders indicates that this provision causes serious embarrassment in the selection of their staffs. Perhaps one year's service would serve the purpose intended and be all that should be required.

SEC. 67. The experience of the past year clearly indicates that all regimental commanders can not be relied upon to attend to the very important duty of the discharge of enlisted men. This business can very well be attended to in this office where the records are now very nearly complete.

Section 161 of the code was probably prepared when the affair at Tacoma was fresh in the minds of the gentlemen who prepared the bill, and when drastic measures were thought necessary. Perhaps its scope was not fully considered. Under its provision it is in the power of the commanding officer of a battalion, upon the finding and sentence of a delinquency court composed of one officer, to dishonorably discharge a man from service for failing to pay a fine of one dollar imposed for the offense of a failure to attend one drill. Such discharge carries with it the following remarkable penalty: "A dishonorable discharge shall disfranchise such person and disqualify him from holding any position in the national guard or from holding office in the state." It hardly seems probable that a law which degrades a member of the guard to the status of a felon for an offense which in the regular army, where discipline is very rigid, would cost him confinement in the guard house over night or the sacrifice of one dollar of his pay, had been maturely considered.

SECS. 77 and 86. Military board should consist of commander-in-chief, commanding general and adjutant general, the latter acting as recorder of the board. No purchasing board is necessary; its existence makes the establishment top heavy. Under the code, if it appears that the purchase of a pair of pants is necessary, the matter must be first considered by the military board and afterwards by the purchasing board.

The commander-in-chief, state auditor and the adjutant general, as recorder, should constitute the board of military auditors. These officers reside at the capital, and are constantly available for this duty. This arrangement would relieve the brigadier general from making frequent journeys to the capital for duty on the board and the state from his incidental expenses.

There is no provision of law for courts of inquiry. This certainly was an oversight on the part of the framers of the code.

IMPROPER USE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

Many persons appear to think that the military stores of the state are public property and ought to be at their disposal at any time. To prevent an improper use of the equipment, I recommend the enactment of a law making loans of any military equipment for any other than purely military purpose a misdemeanor with a fixed penalty.

I believe with the foregoing modifications the state would have the best code in the United States.

ESTIMATE FOR ENSUING TWO YEARS.

For incidental expenses of the guard, including armory rents, expenses of the adjutant general's office, officers traveling on duty, courts martial, boards, transportation of supplies, pay for stated parades, ammunition for target practice, repairs of clothing and equipage, etc.....	\$40,000
Supply of new clothing.....	10,000
Field guns for battery.....	10,000
Copies of rolls from bureau of rebellion records.....	800
Encampment.....	30,000
For equipment and maintenance of medical and hospital corps.....	2,000
Total.....	\$92,800
For the suppression of riots, etc., not available for any other purpose.....	20,000

The following summary will be convenient in estimating the necessary expenses per year:

Armory rents, 17 companies, at \$40 per month.....	\$8,160
Armory rents, 3 headquarters, \$25 per month.....	900
Armory rents, 1 band, \$25 per month.....	300
Adjutant general's office, including pay of adjutant general, one clerk, one storekeeper and clerk, telegrams, postage, etc.....	3,500
Pay, three stated parades.....	3,860
Medals for target practice.....	300
Total.....	\$17,020

This leaves a very narrow margin for the pay, transportation and subsistence of inspector, boards, courts, transportation of supplies, repairs, etc., and, as can readily be seen, little can be done in the way of replenishing supplies of any kind from an appropriation of \$20,000 per year.

New uniform clothing must be supplied the guard almost immediately, or it cannot be continued.

Appropriations for the maintenance of the guard have been made for only a few years. Previous to the establishment of this office, with a paid force of clerks, what records were kept, were the personal work of the adjutant general, who could ill afford, without compensation, to formulate and keep up a very perfect system of records. Since the organization of the office, a great deal has been accomplished, but there has been a heritage of back work which has caused an endless correspondence.

In this connection, I respectfully ask your special attention to the importance of the appropriation estimated for copies of muster rolls of Indian wars and services of the troops of the state in the war of the rebellion. As will be seen by letter from the bureau of rebellion records, exhibit F, these copies will cost about \$800. Requests for certificates of service are frequent, and I am seldom able to furnish the information asked for. Probably there are many persons in the state who are debarred from pension or reward for faithful service, by the absence of these documents. Nearly all of the states of the union have this work well advanced, and I earnestly hope the matter may receive the favorable consideration of the legislature.

NATIONAL GUARD DEPOT.

I was fortunate in being able to rent a store room large enough to store all of the military supplies in depot, under one roof. This has greatly facilitated the handling of the large quantities of stores received from the disbanded companies. I regret that I was unable to secure a lease of the building, and was obliged to take it on a monthly agreement.

All of the clothing of the disbanded companies, has been carefully cleaned, repaired and distributed among the companies of the guard. Much of the clothing of the organized companies has also been cleaned and repaired. It is by such economic practices the guard has been able to continue its exercises in uniform.

Through the unfortunate burning of its armory, Co. B. 1st In-

fantry Battalion, stationed at Spokane, lost nearly the whole of its equipment. I shall be able to supply it with arms and probably there will be enough money of the present appropriation to purchase what will be necessary to complete its equipment.

While matters of territorial jurisdiction are hardly proper subjects of report from this office, fearing that it may escape your attention, I respectfully ask your consideration of the undefined territory on Baker's Bay; particularly that of Sand Island and the adjacent tide lands.

Many, if not all of the fishermen of Pacific county are under the impression that Sand Island and the tide lands surrounding it are under the jurisdiction of the state and expect protection in their lives and property while engaged in their vocation. During the great strike last spring and summer it was necessary for the troops engaged in assisting the civil authorities in the maintenance of the peace in that locality to keep up a semblance of protection of the traps located about Sand Island. This island was formerly within the Oregon boundary, and the state made a cession of all of its tide lands to the United States in 1864. Since this cession, through the action of the elements, the island has been moved about two miles northward and is now about where the old "north channel" of the Columbia was several years ago. It is now north of the only channel navigable to *ships*, and I understand it has been held in the courts of both the states of Oregon and Washington to be the only channel which can be recognized. The act of the legislature of Washington, March 28, 1890, grants occupancy of the tide lands to the United States, with reversion to the state when the general government ceases to use them. It therefore appears that the United States now has complete jurisdiction over Sand Island and its tide lands. The act grants to the general government all tide lands required for its use to a depth of four fathoms of water. This depth can not be found anywhere between Sand Island and the main land.

During the troubles last spring our troops were instructed to observe the middle of the channel between the island and the main land, as the limit of our jurisdiction. This was believed to be a fair assumption, but it is thought the matter should be settled by proper authority, probably the courts.

Until some laws in the states of Oregon and Washington are enacted giving to the courts and officers of the law concurrent jurisdiction in arrests and punishment of law breakers, there will

be serious trouble every time there is any disagreement between the packers and fishermen on the Columbia river. Murders may be committed in their quarrels so near the channel that it will be impossible to determine in which state the crime was committed. Gill netters may destroy the traps of fishermen on the north side of the river, and by pulling out a few feet into the water, defy the officers from Washington.

Owing to the difference in the character of the fishing on the two banks of the river near its mouth — the Oregon shore being principally gill netting and the Washington shore being trap fishing — there can never be harmony between the fishermen of the different sides, and when unlawful interruption by armed bodies from one side is attempted on fishermen on the other, the law should be so framed that the rioters may be followed and arrested on either side of the river by officers of either state.

The records of the last legislature indicate that there was a prevailing sentiment in that body that the military establishment of the state had been very expensive, and that its continuance was of doubtful expediency. While there may have been some unnecessary expenditures, it should be borne in mind that these expenditures were made at a time when money was believed to be plentiful and when individuals did not practice such economy as in later years. From an examination of the list of military equipment made a part of this report (exhibit G) it will be seen that much of the money expended was for property which the state has now in possession.

A military establishment is unavoidably very expensive, but, like domestic affairs, after the furniture has been acquired the running expenses are not very great.

In closing this report, I desire to thank your excellency for your invariable courtesy in all of my relations to you, and on the part of the national guard for your constant interest. Also to bear witness to the cordial coöperation of the officers of the guard in all of my labors. In the work of my office I have been ably assisted by Mr. Sam. C. Woodruff, whose knowledge of the unsettled accounts and the history of the guard has been invaluable. Mr. Sam. M. Percival has, in addition to his ordinary duties in the office, performed the laborious work of storekeeper in a most satisfactory manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. BOUTELLE, *Adjutant General.*

EXHIBIT A.

Hon. John H. McGraw, Governor of the State of Washington:

The undersigned, sheriff of Pacific county, in the State of Washington, most respectfully represents:

That on Friday, the third day of April, 1896, while about twenty fishermen, citizens of the State of Washington, were lawfully engaged in driving piles to be used in fish traps in the waters of Columbia river at a place called Baker's Bay, in Pacific county, Washington, a large number, to wit, between two hundred and three hundred men, most of whom residents of Astoria, Oregon, armed with knives, hatchets and other deadly weapons, came with a steamboat and a large number of fish boats to the place where said men were so driving said piling, and forcibly, violently and unlawfully by intimidation, threats, and actual force and violence, compelled said men who were so lawfully engaged in driving piling, to pull piling from a number of lawful fish traps, which had been lawfully operated prior to the year 1896, and which the owners intended to lawfully operate during the fishing season of 1896; that said men driving piling were working from three steam pile drivers, each of which consists of a boat about eighteen feet in width and about forty feet six inches in length, with steam pile driver and gear, and each of which is worth from \$1,500 to \$2,000; that said assailants, in large numbers, gathered in fish boats around about said three pile drivers and in large numbers boarded the same and by force overcame the men lawfully thereon; that said assailants attempted to and did do great damage to said pile driver boats, and did cut the ropes belonging to the same and cast overboard the anchors, and otherwise broke, injured and destroyed various parts of said pile drivers; that said assailants compelled said men to continue to pull said stakes as long as the pile drivers were in a condition to be used, and until the gearing to said pile drivers became broken by reason of rough usage at the hands of said assailants; that after said drivers could be no longer used, by reason of their broken condition, said assailants cut the ropes which held them in place and set said pile drivers, three in number, to drift over the Columbia river bar, into the ocean, in order to destroy the same; that as two of the drivers were about to go over the bar a steamer belonging to P. J. McGowan & Sons caught them and towed them to a place of safety; that one of said drivers was cast upon the beach of said island at the mouth of Columbia river; that on Monday the sixth day of April, 1896, said driver had not been saved although a large force of men had been at work attempting to get the same off the sand and to a place of safety; that as to whether or not said driver or any part thereof has since been saved the undersigned is uninformed, but it is the opinion of the fishermen of said county that said driver cannot be saved, thereby causing a loss of about \$1,500 to the owner who is a citizen

of the state; that at said time and place, April 3d, said assailants knocked down, kicked and bruised and otherwise maltreated a number of said citizens of the state, and threatened to hang some of them to the said pile drivers and set them adrift over the bar; that said assailants refused to allow any of said citizens to return to the town of Ilwaco (which was about three miles away) until after said drivers had been set adrift as aforesaid; that at said time and place said assailants informed said citizens that the fishermen's union, a powerful organization of the State of Oregon, composed of many hundreds of gill-netters, was supporting them in said depredations, and that it was the intention of said assailants and of said union to prevent, by force and violence, the operation of any fish traps in Baker's Bay during the season of 1896; that they would come over in large numbers and destroy the drivers as often as our citizens attempted to use them, and that they would destroy the web, lawfully placed on the trap piling, as fast as it was placed thereon; that after said depredations had been committed a number of fish boats containing a large number of Oregon fishermen were lying in wait, near Sand Island in Pacific county, to destroy the property of our citizens as they would attempt to complete their traps; that said Oregon gill-netters have threatened to, and the undersigned and the fishermen along Baker's Bay believe they will, destroy and attempt to destroy the fish traps of our citizens in Baker's Bay; that on account of the peculiar situation and the character of the defense, the undersigned is unable to adequately or at all protect the property of the citizens of said county; that said Oregon gill-netters can and undoubtedly will make frequent incursions into the waters of said bay, and to a great extent destroy the fishing industry of the state, unless assistance is immediately rendered by the state; that the fishing season opens on April 10th, 1896, but our fishermen, on account of the violence heretofore committed, and the threats made by said Oregon fishermen, and the inability of said sheriff to render adequate protection, dare not place their webs on the fish trap piling and dare not expose their property to the violence of said Oregon fishermen; that unless our fishermen are able to operate their traps during the whole season, they will be greatly and irreparably injured; that in Baker's Bay there are about 400 fish traps belonging to citizens and residents of the State of Washington, of the aggregate value of about \$40,000; that the value of the pile drivers and the boats used in the construction and operation of said traps is about \$50,000; that the approximate value of the fish caught per season is \$400,000; that the fishing season is of only four months duration, from April 10th to August 10th; that for each trap a license of \$10 is paid to the State of Washington; that great fear prevails among not only the fishermen of said county, but among the cannerymen as well; that the fishing industry, which is the greatest industry of said county, is almost at a standstill, and the fishermen are now idle, whereas, except for the matters above stated, they would be now engaged in placing the web on their traps preparatory to the commencement of fishing on the 10th of April.

WHEREFORE, by reason of the matters and things herein stated the undersigned, as sheriff of said county, most respectfully calls upon the com-

mander-in-chief for such aid as in his discretion is just, proper and adequate.

(Signed) THOMAS RONEY,
Sheriff of Pacific County, State of Washington.

EXHIBIT B.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON,
 SEATTLE, April 15, 1896.

Adjutant General, N. G. W., Olympia, Wash.:

SIR—I have the honor to report that in accordance with Special Orders No. 9 from general headquarters, dated April 8, 1896, I left Seattle at 12:20 P. M. of April 9, 1896, with the detachment of the First Infantry Regiment ordered to Ilwaco, Washington, by Special Orders No. 9 from general headquarters, and proceeded to Ilwaco, arriving there at 2 o'clock A. M. of Friday, April 10, 1896.

No fishing was being done by the Ilwaco fishermen and no preparations for fishing were being made by them, and there seemed to be some uncertainty as to what course would be pursued by them. I learned that previous to my arrival a committee of the local fishermen's organization had been sent to a meeting of the fishermen's union at Astoria, and that at such meeting resolutions were adopted to the effect that members of that union would not engage in fishing and would not permit others to engage in fishing on the Columbia river until a price of five cents per pound for all fish delivered at the canneries on the river was assured. I was further informed that upon the return of this committee to Ilwaco a meeting of the local fishermen was held and that the committee made a report to this meeting in favor of joining the Astoria fishermen in the strike which had then been inaugurated, and that the report was approved by the meeting.

In a conference with Sheriff Roney regarding the situation on Saturday, April 11th, I was informed by him that the storm then prevailing prevented the fishermen from establishing their traps, and further, that the meeting to which the report of the committee had been made regarding the strike, was not a meeting of the local organization, but only of some of its members, and that the local organization would speedily define its position and prepare for active fishing operations on Monday. I informed Sheriff Roney that unless the local fishermen proposed to begin work as soon as the weather would permit, the force would be withdrawn.

On Saturday night a meeting of the local fishermen's organization was held at which resolutions were adopted which have been published in the press.

On Monday a number of fishermen began to work upon their traps and on Tuesday morning a large number were at work and it was evident that at least a large majority of the local trap fishermen would go to work without further delay.

The Ilwaco merchants and citizens generally are firmly convinced that only the presence of the troops prevents the destruction of the traps in Baker's Bay, and I am of the opinion that there is good ground for this feeling.

By noon of Tuesday, April 14th, Captain Adams of Company D, First Regiment, had established a very efficient patrol over the entire bay.

I left Ilwaco at 4 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, April 14, 1896, arriving at Seattle at 8:15 A. M. to-day.

I expect to receive to-morrow or the next day a detailed report from Captain Adams of the manner in which he has established his patrol, which report will be at once forwarded to general headquarters.

During all of my stay at Ilwaco the weather was very stormy and rain fell almost constantly. The behavior of the detachment on the journey and after getting into camp has been commendable in the highest degree.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
 E. M. CARR,
Brigadier General Commanding N. G. W.

EXHIBIT C.

NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON,
 SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 SEATTLE, Dec. 11, 1896.

Brigadier-General F. A. Boutelle, Adjutant General N. G. W., Olympia, Washington:

SIR—I have the honor to submit herein my annual report for the medical department of the National Guard of Washington, for the year 1896, and since no report was made on the work during the last year I will take the liberty of including it in this report in order that it may be a complete report of the work since the reorganization under the new law.

The medical department has never been fully organized or equipped because of lack of funds, and is not in a condition for active field service. The main effort of the department has been made in the direction of complying with the code in regard to the physical examinations of officers and recruits. The appointments made so far have been for the purpose of facilitating this part of the work.

The medical department at present consists of a surgeon general, with the rank of colonel, who is chief of the department; one surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, who is assigned to the brigade staff; two assistant surgeons, with the rank of captain; and three assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant.

The hospital corps with the exception of the appointment of one hospital steward to serve with the First Regiment has never been organized on account of lack of funds with which to purchase equipments. Six examining surgeons have been appointed for the examination of recruits for the companies which are not easily reached by the medical officers.

The surgeon general as an *ex officio* member of the examining board was elected secretary of this board at its organization, and has been present at every meeting of this board and personally supervised the physical examinations of the officers.

The examining board has held nineteen sessions for the purpose of examining officers for commissions, and has made in all ninety-seven examinations.

There has been no field service either in camp or in active service since the reorganization, except the detail of one company during the disturbance between the fishermen on the Columbia river at Ilwaco. For the sake of economy no medical officer was sent out on this tour of duty. Hospital steward L. G. Allis was detailed to look after the medical supplies and hospital work for the detachment during this period of service.

In conclusion I would respectfully recommend that the legislature be asked for an appropriation of two thousand dollars to be used for the equipment and maintenance of the medical department of the national guard of this state during the next two years, in order that it may be fully equipped and organized on the lines laid down in our present code.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. B. EAGLESON,
Surgeon General.

EXHIBIT D.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF WASHINGTON IN 1896.

AUTHORITY: Article 10 State Constitution, Chap. 108, Session Laws 1895.

1. Official Designation of State Troops, National Guard of Washington.
2. Strength: (a) Authorized. (b) Organized. (c) Per cent. Attending Camp. (d) Liable to Military Duty (latest estimate).
(a) 1879. (b) 1176. (c) No encampment. (d) Liable to military duty 86,156.
3. Number, Organization, and Stations of Brigades, Regiments, Battalions, and Separate Companies.

Headquarters and Companies B, D and E, First Infantry Regiment, at Seattle; Company A, Olympia; Companies C and G, Tacoma; Company F, New Whatcom; Company H, Vancouver. Headquarters and Company F, First Infantry Battalion, Dayton; Company A, Ellensburg; Company C, Walla Walla; Company D, Waitsburg; Company E, Pomeroy; Company B, Spokane. Troop A, Cavalry, North Yakima; Troop B, Cavalry, Tacoma. Battery A, Light Artillery, Spokane.

Strength of general staff, 15; medical corps, 7; brigadier general and brigade staff, 12; field and staff First Infantry Regiment, 10; First Infantry Battalion, 8; 14 companies of infantry, 2 troops of cavalry, and 1

battery of light artillery; 108 officers, 16 non-commissioned staff officers, and 60 enlisted men to each company except the infantry company at Spokane, which has 80. Aggregate organized strength, 1,176.

4. General Officers—Number and Manner of Appointment.

One brigadier appointed by the commander-in-chief with the consent of the senate.

5. Brigade, Regimental, and Battalion Field and Staff—Number and Manner of Appointment.

Original vacancies in the grade of field officer are filled by appointment by the commander-in-chief. As vacancies occur they are filled by promotion of the next in rank in the organization. Commanders of brigades, regiments, and battalions appoint their own staffs; they expire as such as soon as the successor of the officer who appointed them has been commissioned and qualified. Staff of the commander-in-chief: 1 adjutant general (brigadier general), 1 paymaster general, 1 judge advocate general, 1 inspector general, 1 quartermaster general, 1 commissary general, 1 chief of engineers, 1 general inspector of rifle practice (colonels), 1 assistant adjutant general and military secretary to the commander-in-chief (major). Aides-de-camp (lieutenant colonels). Brigade staff: 1 assistant adjutant general, 1 assistant chief engineer, 1 brigade inspector, 1 judge advocate, 1 brigade quartermaster, 1 brigade commissary, 1 inspector of rifle practice, 1 chief signal officer (lieutenant colonels) and three aides-de-camp (first lieutenants). The infantry regiment has 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel and 1 major to each battalion. Staff of the regiment: 1 adjutant, 1 chaplain (captains), 1 inspector of rifle practice, 1 commissary, 1 quartermaster, and 1 signal officer (first lieutenants). Staff of the infantry battalion: 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 commissary, 1 signal officer, 1 inspector of rifle practice (first lieutenants). Non-commissioned staff of the regiment and battalion: 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 commissary sergeant, 1 color sergeant, 1 chief trumpeter, and 2 color bearers (sergeants).

6. Company Officers—How Selected or Appointed. Examination of.

All officers of the line are appointed by the commander-in-chief. In the organization of new companies, the appointments are made on the petition of a majority of those signing the application for admission into the guard. In old organizations the field officers of the regiment and the officers of each company are gazetted for promotion, as vacancies occur, each in his own regiment or company. Non-commissioned officers, in the order of their rank in their companies, are in line of promotion to the rank of second lieutenant.

7. Staff Departments—Adjutant General, duties of. Medical Department, duties of. Other Staff Corps, duties of.

The duties of the adjutant general, as defined by the code, are "to keep and preserve the books, arms and accoutrements, ammunition, and other property belonging to the state not issued to the various companies;

to keep on file in his office copies of all returns and reports made by him; to keep an account, in the manner directed by the commander-in-chief, of all moneys received and disbursed by him; to attest commissions issued to military officers, and to make and transmit the militia returns prescribed by acts of congress;" also, to furnish uniforms, arms, etc., and to perform such other duties as the commander-in-chief may direct. The surgeon general "is charged with the administration of the medical department, under the direction of the commander-in-chief, and shall be, with the assistance of the adjutant general, the chief purchasing and disbursing officer of his department;" he is also a member of the board of examination of officers for appointment and promotion. Duties of other staff officers are correlative with those discharged by similarly designated officers in the regular army.

8. Ambulance Corps and Hospital Corps—Organization, Equipment, and Efficiency.

No organized ambulance corps. One hospital steward appointed for the regiment, and one for the battalion of infantry.

9. Signal Corps—Organization, Equipment, and Efficiency.

Provision is made for a signal corps, but the appropriation for the maintenance of the guard is so small that an equipment has been impracticable.

10. Regular Army Officers attached to Headquarters.

There is no regular army officer attached to headquarters. Several requests have been made by the commander-in-chief for the detail of an officer for duty with the national guard of the state, but they have not been favorably considered.

11. Military or Advisory Board—Organization and Duties.

The military board of the state consists of the commander-in-chief, brigadier general and senior field officer below the rank of brigadier general; the adjutant general is the recorder of the board; it considers such matters as petitions for admission into the guard, and is practically a council.

12. Encampment—Regimental, Brigade or Divisional—Period of Duration. Ground Owned by State? If so, Location. Regular Troops Encamped with State Troops.

Owing to the very limited appropriation for the support of the guard for the years 1895 and 1896, there was no encampment of the troops during the past summer. There are no grounds owned by the state set aside for military encampments.

13. Mobilization. (a) Points of Concentration for Service in State. (b) Points of Concentration for Service out of State. (c) Time required for Concentration for Service in and out of State. (d) Plans for Emergency. (e) Per cent. that would probably Turn Out for Sixty Days' Service.

(a) Headquarters and five companies of the First Infantry Regiment can be mobilized at Puyallup in six hours; the whole regiment and one

troop of cavalry in twenty-four hours. The First Infantry Battalion, one troop of cavalry and the light battery armed as infantry can be mobilized at Pasco in forty-eight hours, for service in the state. (b) and (c) The whole military force of the state can be concentrated at either Spokane or Kalama, for service out of the state, in about fifty hours. (d) No pre-arranged plans in the adjutant general's office for use of troops in case of emergency.

14. State Appointments.

The last legislature appropriated \$40,000 for the ordinary expenses of the guard for the years 1895 and 1896. Extraordinary expenses incurred by the guard in field services are paid from the general fund of the state.

15. National Appropriations.

As indicated in circular, war department, July 1st, \$3,450.45 per annum.

16. Armament—Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry—Character and Condition of.

Cavalry: Carbines, revolvers (Smith & Wesson), and sabres. Infantry: Springfield rifles, cal. 45. Many of the guns have been in the hands of troops for several years, and through want of proper care in camp and when on duty during strikes and riots, have become badly marred and rusted. The battery of light artillery is armed as a company of infantry. It is intended to equip it with rapid-firing field pieces as soon as funds are available.

17. Equipment—Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry—Character and Condition of.

Cavalry: Service saddles, saddle blankets, sweat pads, saddle cloths, curb bridles, watering bridles, horse brushes, currycombs, Mills cartridge belts, black leather belts, McKeever cartridge boxes, carbine slings and swivels, carbine boots, spurs and straps, sabre attachments, halters, and gauntlets. Infantry and battery of light artillery: Mills cartridge belts, black leather belts, McKeever cartridge boxes, blanket bags, canteens and straps, haversacks, knapsacks, overcoat straps, and leggins; all worn, but in fair condition, except the leggins.

18. Uniform Clothing—Character and Condition of.

Nearly all of the clothing in the possession of the guard was purchased by contract. A portion of it is very good, and a portion is of a quality inferior to that supplied the regular army. It is nearly all much worn and should be replaced. The state has little reserve equipment except tentage, of which it has sufficient to encamp the whole guard.

19. Horses Owned or Hired.

Hired when required for public service. Troop B, stationed at Tacoma, keeps about eight horses at its riding school, constantly, at its own expense.

20. Ammunition—(a) Character and Amount of, actually in hands of Troops. (b) Amount that could be Supplied on Arrival at Point of Concentration.

(a) Frankfort Arsenal; 1,000 rounds in possession of each company.
(b) Sixty thousand rounds.

21. Camp and Garrison Equipage—(a) Tentage, etc. (b) Mess Outfits.

(a) Sufficient for an encampment of the guard. No shelter tents for light field service. (b) Supplied with sufficient ranges for cooking for the entire guard in camp, and nearly enough stove furniture. Companies have nearly complete outfits for kitchens.

22. Property Accountability—Nature of. All Regulations in Regard to Strictly Enforced.

Property is issued to officers after a system similar to that of the regular army. Officers are bonded and held to a fair accountability. As the facilities for caring for the property are, in some instances, very poor, officers who manifest a disposition to take the best care possible meet with some leniency in covering losses. As far as known, nearly all the losses which have been sustained have been thefts in encampments, the confusion of service in protecting trains during strikes, and fires.

23. Subsistence—Rations—Component Parts of. How Furnished. How Prepared.

Ration consists of 14 ounces of pork or bacon, or canned beef (fresh or corned), or 1 pound 6 ounces of fresh beef, or 24 ounces of salt beef; 18 ounces of soft bread or flour, 16 ounces of hard bread, 1 pound 4 ounces of corn meal. And to every hundred rations, 15 pounds of beans or peas, or 10 pounds of rice or hominy; 10 pounds of green or 9 pounds of roasted coffee, or 2 pounds of tea; 18 pounds of sugar, 4 quarts of vinegar, 4 pounds of soap, 4 pounds of salt, 4 ounces of pepper, and 1 pound 8 ounces of adamantine candles, and to troops in the field, when necessary, 4 pounds of yeast powder to 100 pounds of flour.

At the last encampment, 50 cents per ration, commutation, was paid. This allowance appeared ample and very satisfactory. This allowance has since been made to detachments in the field, and appears to be the most satisfactory manner of victualing troops when so situated as to have access to markets. In addition to this allowance, the state has supplied one cook to each company.

24. Commissioned officers are paid \$2 per day, and enlisted men \$1.50 per day for duty at encampments and stated parades.

When on duty or assembled therefor, or invasion, or whenever called in aid of the civil authorities, commissioned officers are entitled to same pay and allowances as commissioned officers of the regular army of equal grade and service; enlisted men same pay as for parade and encampment duty. At encampments all officers and enlisted men are entitled to one ration in kind. All mounted officers and enlisted men are expected to furnish their own horses, for which they receive \$1.50 per day, and forage.

25. Stores—(a) Purchase of. (b) Amount required in addition to those now on hand, to enable the Command to take the Field for Sixty Days. (c) Medical Supplies.

(a) Stores are purchased by the purchasing board, consisting of the commander-in-chief, brigadier general, and quartermaster general. Purchases of any considerable amount are made by contract after inviting bids from manufacturers. (b) 160,000 rounds of ammunition, complete field transportation, 126 horses for cavalry. Rapid firing guns for the battery of light artillery, 2,200 blue flannel shirts, 3,300 pairs stockings, 3,300 pairs of drawers, 1,100 pieces of shelter tent, 1,100 pairs of shoes, 100 campaign hats, rations, medical stores, and for cold weather, east of the Cascade mountains, fur coats, warm gloves, arctic overshoes and fur caps.

26. Drills and Ceremonies—(a) Number and Nature of. (b) Proficiency in. (c) Field Exercises.

The military code requires one drill per month. All companies have at least four drills per month, and some of them as many per week. Seattle is the only place in the state where there is an armory large enough for battalion drills. The battalion located there has frequent drills, reviews dress parades, etc. There are three stated parades in the year, for which services the troops are paid, viz.: February 22d, May 30th and July 4th.

27. Personnel and Discipline.

Personnel good. Discipline believed to be generally good. If the services of a detachment of the 1st Infantry, commanded by Captain Frank E. Adams, during the fishing strikes on the Columbia river last summer, can be considered a criterion, the state has a national guard equal to any in existence. The detachment was for more than two months engaged in protecting the fishing interests of the state from interruption and the valuable plant from destruction by strikers from the Oregon shore, where they numbered thousands. Owing to the character of the strikers, the service was very dangerous, and much of it being performed at night, on the water, in stormy weather, was extremely arduous. Troops of the regular army could not have performed this service in a more thorough and satisfactory manner. The detachment had its principal camp in the town of Ilwaco, and *there was not the least infraction of civil law.*

28. Theoretical Instruction.

Confined to recitations in tactics and rifle practice.

29. Guard Duty—How Performed. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers Well Instructed. Sentinels Well Instructed. Any Outpost Duty?

None, except in the companies at Seattle, where the ceremony of guard mounting is frequently performed. The detachment noticed in par. 27 was thoroughly instructed in guard duty.

30. Target Practice—Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. Range and Gallery. Any Held at Stations of Troops? Any Held in Camp? Quantity of Instruction. System and Classification.

Reports of the year not received. No suitable ranges in the state. From correspondence it appears that the troops take a proper interest in

this very important duty, and as soon as the necessary appropriation can be obtained and ranges established the guard will be properly instructed. Gallery targets are supplied and gallery practice is encouraged. Owing to the expense, only a very limited amount of ammunition can be allowed. Blunt's Manual is used.

31. Transportation—Railroad and River.

No transportation owned by state.

32. Military Code—Date of, etc. Do State Laws Provide for State Troops Being Called into Service of United States?

Military code approved March 19, 1895. Yes, by inference, section 8, constitution of the state, with reference to the governor, says: "He shall be the commander-in-chief of the military of the state except when they shall be called into the service of the United States." There is no special reference made in the military code of service when called upon by the United States.

33. Regulations—Nature and Date of.

Similar in nature to many other states; February 14, 1891, new regulations were in course of preparation, but the code approved March 19, 1895, was found somewhat defective and it was concluded to defer the publication until after the next session of the legislature and after securing the apparently necessary changes, prepare a system that would require few changes for some time.

34. Maps—Scales and Character.

No maps of any value in office of adjutant general. The departments have been asked to supply suitable maps of the state.

35. Armories—Location and Description.

The state owns no armories. The only armory owned by any military association is located in Seattle. It is a large hall, probably 150 feet long and nearly as wide, with meeting and store rooms sufficient for the accommodation of three companies. The three companies of infantry located in Seattle have been quartered in the armory for several days at a time.

36. Arsenals—Location and Description.

None.

37. Independent Commands within State.

State constitution and session laws prohibit the organization of independent military organizations.

38. Recommendations.

More liberal appropriations by the general government for the armament and equipment of the national guards. The privilege to the states of purchasing military supplies from the regular army depots of any equipment necessary for their use in service. Authority for each United States senator to have representation at the military academy in the same

manner as members of the house of representatives. The assignment of all surplus graduates to companies as additional second lieutenants, subject to promotion as now provided for by law. The detail to duties with colleges and the national guards of the states of all lieutenants available, after providing the companies of the regular army with two officers and such details in the various departments as may be necessary. Or, in place of assignment, the discharge of all surplus officers of the last graduating class. Either system would supply the country with a large number of well educated military instructors, now much needed, at a very small expense. Few if any additional instructors would be required at the military academy, and the equipment is believed sufficient for the accommodation of the additional number of cadets recommended.

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. BOUTELLE,
Adjutant General.

EXHIBIT E.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, May 23, 1895.

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

SIR—In accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 93, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., Washington, December 27, 1893, I have the honor to report the names of Erastus Phillips Dearborn, Earle Robinson Jenner and Isaac Phillips Morrison, students of the class of '95, University of Washington, that have shown special aptitude for military service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. HAYDEN,

First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Prof. Military Science and Tactics.

A true copy: JOHN L. HAYDEN, *First Lieutenant, First Artillery.*
May 28, 1895.

EXHIBIT F.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, May 29, 1896.

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

SIR—I have the honor to report the names of George Merritt Allen, Madison Monroe Moss and James Edward Gould as those students of the class of '96, of the University of Washington, who have shown special aptitude for the military service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN L. HAYDEN,

First Lieutenant, First Artillery, Prof. Military Science and Tactics.

EXHIBIT G.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN FRANK E. ADAMS, COMMANDING DETACHMENT FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT AT ILWACO.

Colonel Joseph Green, Commanding First Infantry Regiment, N. G. W.:

SIR — I have the honor to respectfully submit for your consideration the following report of duty performed by a detachment of the First Infantry Regiment, N. G. W., pursuant to Order No. 8, dated headquarters First Regiment, N. G. W., Seattle, April 8, 1896, and of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. W.,
SEATTLE, April 8, 1896.

Orders No. 8.
In accordance with Special Orders No. 6 from brigade headquarters, which is hereto attached and made a part of these orders, the following detail to be under command of Captain Frank E. Adams of Company D is hereby ordered to report, equipped for duty, at 11 o'clock A. M., sharp, at the armory in Seattle, Thursday, April 9, 1896.

Captain Frank E. Adams, Company D, with two sergeants, two corporals and twelve privates.

First Lieutenant A. W. Skinner of Company E, with two sergeants, two corporals and eight privates.

Second Lieutenant H. J. Moss of Company B, with two sergeants, two corporals and eight privates.

Lieutenant Albert Bryan, Regt. Q. M., and Q. M. Sergeant J. A. Caughey, will accompany said detail and provide all necessary equipment, tentage, rations and supplies.

By order of COLONEL JOSEPH GREEN.

Official:

W. V. RINEHART JR., Captain and Adjutant.

[Copy of Special Orders No. 6.]

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, N. G. W.,
SEATTLE, WASH., April 18, 1896.

Special Orders No. 6.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 9 from general headquarters, Colonel Joseph Green, commanding the First Infantry Regiment, N. G. W., is hereby directed to detail a detachment from his regiment, to consist of three officers and forty enlisted men, to proceed to Baker's Bay, Washington, to aid the civil authorities of Pacific county, Washington, in maintaining peace and protecting the property of the citizens of that county residing in that neighborhood while engaged in their vocations from threatened unlawful interference by armed bodies of men.

The detachment will move on the Northern Pacific train, leaving Seattle at 12:20 P. M., Thursday, April 9, 1896, and proceed without unnecessary delay to Ilwaco, Pacific county, Washington, where the commanding officer of the detachment will report at once to the sheriff of said county and will render him all necessary aid for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens residing in that neighborhood. The detachment will be supplied with clothing, equipment and tentage for an extended tour of duty, with forty rounds of ammunition per man and with rations for ten days.

Requests in blank for transportation by rail and water will be supplied to the commanding officer of the detachment, who will report at once to general headquarters the kind, character and amount thereof whenever services are rendered.

By command of BRIGADIER GENERAL E. M. CARR.

FALCON JOSLYN, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

In accordance with the above order the detachment was formed in the armory at 11:30 A. M., April 9, 1896, and marched to the Northern Pacific

train, leaving Seattle at 12:30 with rations for ten days; at 2 P. M. the train stopped thirty minutes at Tacoma, and at 4:10 arrived at Tenino, where a cooking range and kitchen furniture, which had been requested from general headquarters at Olympia, had already arrived and formed part of the equipment.

South Bend, the end of the first stage of the journey, was reached at 7:30 P. M. and the first platoon transferred the equipage and supplies to the steamer Cruiser which had previously been arranged for by the sheriff of Pacific county, and which served as a transport across Willapa Harbor; this part of the journey being performed at low tide occasioned soundings every few moments to enable the pilot to follow the channel, and as the boat neared the center of the harbor, some members of the detachment experienced the first unpleasant sensations of their tour of duty, which however ceased upon their arrival at Seland, where a special was in waiting on the Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Company's narrow guage track, and received the supplies and equipage, transferred by the second platoon.

The last stage of the journey proved a pleasant run along the beach by moonlight, terminating at the town of Ilwaco, situated on Baker's Bay, Pacific county, at 1:10 A. M. of April 10th, where the detachment was glad to spread their blankets upon the floor of the town hall.

Upon looking over the field of operations it was apparent that Ilwaco should be selected as a location for headquarters and a review of the town indicated Ilwaco Park as the most practical camp ground, being close to the railroad, wharf and canneries, and afforded protection from the prevailing southwest winds by a thick growth of trees upon the beach.

As might be expected when soldering during April, in the State of Washington, a steady downpour of rain served to tighten the guy ropes, and "Old Glory" floated over Camp Carr in a shower of Oregon mist from which there seemed to be no protection, and after developments proved was not the only unpleasant experience Oregon had in store for the Washington troops.

To indicate one of the disadvantages under which duty was performed, during the first six weeks, there was obtained from J. J. Kelliher, observer, stationed at Fort Canby, a meteorological summary for the month of April, indicating rain for 22 days, hail several times, frost four times, range of temperature from 34 to 61, with driving winds, in which the troops were continually exposed upon the water and beach, and from which there seemed no relief. As storm after storm saturated the clothing, tentage and bedding; and it was with a feeling of delight that advantage was taken of the kindly proffered store building, heated by a large box stove and especially prepared for a "dry kiln" by Mr. J. W. Hower-ton, the mayor of Ilwaco; at this time rubber goods of all descriptions were in great demand, but the elements seemed to baffle all attempts at protection from moisture, in which the camp seemed to fairly float.

After establishment of permanent headquarters a consultation with Sheriff Thomas Rooney of Pacific county, who gave a general insight into the facts leading up to the trouble, and a view of the situation,

demonstrated but one way to cope with surrounding circumstances, which had become more complicated since the arrival of the troops by reason of the strike declared by the fishermen's union of Astoria, Oregon, to regulate the price of salmon sold to the canneries. For some years trouble had existed between the gill net fishermen and trapmen, a large majority of the former having headquarters outside of Baker's Bay, while the latter are practically dependent upon the shores of Baker's Bay for locations for their traps, which numbered about 300, spread over a territory of some fifty square miles, involving thirty-five miles of shore line, including the now famous Sand Island upon which the imagined conflict between Uncle Sam and his six year old nephew occurred, and along the west shore of which three trap drivers engaged in driving piles were molested by parties from Oregon, and it is reported, while the band played—

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,"

the pile drivers were cut adrift and property destroyed because from year to year a gradual encroachment, by the trapmen, into waters claimed as a drifting ground by the gill net men, had taken place and traps had been driven in locations which were claimed, causing death and destruction to gill net men driven in over the rough Columbia bar by sudden and violent southwesterly winds, which upset their boats among the traps and tangled the occupants in the trap nets; furthermore, it was claimed that Washington fishermen had no right on, nor did the State of Washington have any jurisdiction over, the tide lands immediately surrounding Sand Island, as it was contained within the northern boundary line of Oregon.

The arrival of the detachment found a division among the trap men on the price of fish, and the gill netters determined to hold out for five cents per pound; thus when expected that all on the Washington shore would be peaceful, a strong feeling against the troops was apparent, owing to a misunderstanding as to the reason for the presence of the troops, some ignorant ones insisting that they were employed by the cannery combine, for 50 cents per day, to force the fishing at four cents per pound.

In contemplation of internal, as well as external violence, it became immediately necessary to establish efficient patrols on land and water, for the protection of those desiring to proceed with pile driving and setting of trap nets; a call was made upon the sheriff for patrol boats, and the steamer *Sea Foam* was placed at the disposal of the commanding officer, who in the mean time had prepared a map of the entire situation, (a copy of which is hereto attached and made a part of this report), upon which appeared range dolphins, which marked the channel lines in Baker's Bay, proving very convenient in designating positions of boats and reporting locations as each dolphin consisted of a pile bearing a cross board with the letters "U. S." and a number. A complete circuit was then taken of the entire field, and a plan of operations formulated, resulting in the establishment of an outpost at the east end of Sand Island, consisting of a boat house, designated on the map as Fort Finstopper; at the same time a detail was dispatched to Chinook, the

headquarters of the striking trap men, where a camp was established, afterwards known as Paradise. From this point a telephone line followed the beach for about eight miles to Ilwaco, and instant communication was obtainable between camps. After a thorough overhauling of the line by Dr. Parks, the owner, and Lieutenant Bryan, commissary of the department, a code was prepared permitting of communications without divulging the contents of the message to those unfamiliar with the key. To effectively cover the eight miles of rough shore line intervening between Ilwaco and Chinook, or Camp Paradise, a mounted patrol was established consisting of two night patrols, meeting at a point midway the camps and returning, each to their respective stations; during the day, this shore and the movements of the numerous inhabitants scattered along the beach, were discernable from the day patrol boat, Camp Paradise and Fort Finstopper, the latter being so named by reason of its being the point from which the first shot was fired upon a passing sail boat, to emphasize and enforce the order of "come ashore."

It was apparent that every movement of the troops was closely watched and reported by agents of the fishermen's union of Astoria to that organization, which consisted of between two and three thousand men, comprising all nationalities, the majority being either Russian Fins or Italians; this union apparently controlled the actions of these men through the officers, who seemed to take a great interest in the approaching political contest to be held in June for the election of county officials, and it seemed their desire to maintain a feeling of animosity for the purpose of keeping the fishermen upon shore until after election, and later developments indicated the truth of this belief.

Investigation as to a possible resumption of trap driving upon the disputed territory heretofore mentioned indicated renewed operations upon the settlement of the weather, and in consequence the question arose as to the ownership of Sand Island and a request was made of the commanding officer at Fort Canby for permission to patrol the island, and upon the consent thereof a plan for the erection of a small fortification commanding the locations in question was adopted and a detail transferred to erect a breastwork thereafter known as Fort Starvation, made necessary by reason of rough and shallow water which prohibited the establishment of water patrols and thereby avoiding unnecessary details of men, which was an essential point all through the campaign by reason of the limited force operating over such a large expanse of territory.

Sand Island consists of a barren strip of land some four miles long, formed in "L" shape by the current of the river and tides and covered with driftwood and logs; consequently, upon the establishment of Fort Finstopper at the other end and Starvation at the point of the "L," it became necessary to provide means of communication for transmittal of messages, and a patrol to maintain diligent watch along the outer shore, to avoid the possibility of a large force landing between the stations during the night; to accomplish these ends two horses were transported to the island and a camp established at the lower end, and signal apparatus communicating with the outer end of the long dock, leading from head-

quarters three-quarters of a mile into Baker's Bay, and such signals as were received by the operator at the end of the dock reached headquarters by means of a bicycle courier or telephone to the telegraph office, where an operator was detailed to communicate with a detail established at Cape Disappointment light house, from which point a commanding view of Astoria, 15 miles distant, and the intervening waters was obtainable and from which point a telegraph line connected with Ilwaco. * * *

To complete the circuit, a wire from the Chinook telephone line was run to the telegraph office and the operator was in direct communication, with the end of the long wharf, Camp Paradise and Cape Disappointment Light, or Camp Searchlight, as it is called.

Up to this time (April 15) the patrol by boat was rendered very uncertain by the reason of impossibility to make proper arrangements for service by the boats, which consisted of the steamer Sea Foam and gasoline launches Iris, Ida Hazel and Hattie Hawthorn, which were at the disposal of Sheriff Rooney, when not engaged otherwise; it seemed impracticable to endeavor to maintain control of the situation, with such uncertain boat service, and though every effort had been made to charter two steamers, the result had been fruitless up to this time, and it was determined to withdraw all outposts, as developments indicated a desire on the part of the more passionate of the strikers, at Astoria, to visit Sand Island and annihilate the "hoodlums and bloodthirsty villains," as the troops were repeatedly termed in the Oregon papers, after it had become necessary to enforce the orders issued, by the use of the rifle. The orders up to this time had been to stop all sail boats going in or out of Baker's Bay, ascertain the names of the occupants, number of the boat and destination, and on Sand Island to hold all landing for inspection by the sheriff.

These orders kept the outposts busy, and the scarcity of boats for patrol caused worry, by the inability to respond to signals from the island; at this time however the Steamer Wenona came into the bay, subject to the orders of the sheriff and served as flagship during the entire service.

It would be useless to attempt a detailed report of the repeated trips of the patrol boats, the searching of sail boats and occupants for fire arms, and the constant stream of abuse heaped upon the detachment by the Oregon papers, for the sole reason that the situation was now under control, and every effort to disregard the authority of the national guard, within the limits established, had met with instant suppression.

A careful investigation followed every report sent to headquarters, and the situation upon Sand Island was believed at this time to be alarming, as it will be remembered the permit from the United States authorities was to establish patrols, and the question of refusing to allow the landing of a daily increasing number of fishing boats, coming from the Oregon side, with no apparent purpose save eventual trouble to the troops, resulted in a request upon the commander at Fort Canby for control of the island, which was verbally granted, and it was determined to establish a camp thereon, and the following report indicates the movements of all troops, up to the removal of same from the island. [Report not printed.]

Subsequent communications between the commander of the fort and the commander of the department of the Columbia upon the subject of control resulted in the withdrawal of the national guard and the establishment of a detail of regulars, composing one lieutenant and eighteen men. This relieved the command of a very disagreeable portion of the work. It is needless to remark that this change was effected without *any* of the exciting and warlike proceedings so elaborately portrayed in the daily newspapers, and was accomplished by the requests as set forth.

It might not be out of place to state at this time that the very best of feeling existed, and it is hoped exists to-day, between all members of the detachment and the regulars stationed at Fort Canby.

The wisdom of the effort to center the entire force of the detachment upon Sand Island will be clearly understood upon a brief study of the accompanying map, and the fact of the impossibility of establishing efficient patrols on the outside of the island by reason of the tides operating in the channels to Baker's Bay rendering it impossible to pass out or in at low tide on account of scarcity of depth. Thus, in case of conflict, no assistance could be rendered the patrol on the outside, nor could the troops patrolling withdraw from engagement. Consequently, it seemed unadvisable to incur such risks as would follow the establishment of what would appear upon first sight the most sensible patrol limits.

Following is a copy of the telegrams and correspondence relating to the patrolling and controlling of Sand Island by the National Guard of Washington:

[Telegram.]

ILWACO, April 14, 1896.

D. H. KENZIE, Fort Canby:

Captain Adams requests permission to establish patrols on Sand Island.

THOMAS RONEY, Sheriff.

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., April 14, 1896, 4:45 P. M.

Dated Fort Canby, Wash., 14th.

To THOMAS RONEY, Sheriff, Ilwaco:

Captain Adams has permission to place his men on Sand Island.

D. H. KENZIE, Major, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Post.

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., April 14, 1896.

Dated Fort Canby, 15th.

To CAPTAIN ADAMS, Ilwaco, Wash.:

Please wire me whether the permission to locate on Sand Island you requested yesterday was intended for day or for night, or only occasionally, or for all the time you will be in Ilwaco.

D. H. KENZIE, Commanding.

CAMP CARR, ILWACO, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1896.

To MAJOR KENZIE, Fort Canby, Wash.:

At present, wish island continuously. Will notify you when patrol is withdrawn.

F. E. ADAMS, Commanding.

On April 20th Lieutenant Skinner was detailed to interview Major Kenzie and obtain permission to control Sand Island, explaining the apparent intent of the strikers to force a conflict upon the island. This permission was granted, but the written consent withheld, pending communication with the headquarters of the department of the Columbia.

[Telegram.]

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., 10:20 A. M., April 21, 1896.

Dated Fort Canby, Wash., 21st.

To CAPTAIN ADAMS, Ilwaco, Wash.:

Do not refuse gill net fishermen from landing on Sand Island until I telegraph you answer to my telegram to headquarters of the department.

MAJOR KENZIE.

ILWACO, April 21, 1896.

To MAJOR KENZIE, Fort Canby, Wash.:

Your telegram just received; will wait for further instructions, as ordered.

CAPTAIN ADAMS.

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., 1:47 P. M., April 22, 1896.

Dated Fort Canby, Wash., 22, 1896.

To CAPTAIN ADAMS, Ilwaco, Wash.:

The department commander decides that the Washington National Guard can exercise no authority on Sand Island reservation, and its troops can not legally enter within its boundaries. You will therefore immediately withdraw all men of your command from Sand Island and all portions of the reservation. Will you please inform me by telegraph when your men are withdrawn.

D. H. KENZIE, Commanding Post.

ILWACO, April 22, 1896.

To MAJOR KENZIE, Fort Canby:

Men removed from lighthouse on the 20th, and from island to-day.

FRANK E. ADAMS, Captain, N. G. W.

Upon receipt of instructions removing the troops from the island, the following telegram was sent to General E. M. Carr, as he had been upon the field and understood the locations:

[Telegram.]

ILWACO, WASH., April 22.

To GENERAL E. M. CARR:

Commander of the department of the Columbia has refused permission for N. G. W. to set foot on Sand Island or Fort Canby reservation. I can not effectually control the situation here without control of the island.

CAPTAIN ADAMS.

The following day United States regulars proceeded to the island and established a camp, and it was afterward ascertained that the above telegram to General Carr resulted in a request upon the commander of the department of the Columbia for the establishment of a patrol by the regular army.

It will be borne in mind that at no time was this patrol withdrawn during the remainder of the tour of duty.

Shortly after the removal of the troops from Sand Island, Adjutant General F. A. Boutelle arrived at Camp Carr and explained the presence of the United States regulars, and hastily reviewed the situation, and commended the work done by the detachment; also speaking of the effectiveness of a howitzer, which would be furnished the detachment if required.

* * * * *

About the first report received regarding the fishermen's union was a description of their schooner rigged boat, Pathfinder, which was reported as steel plate lined, with loopholes in the bulwarks, and provided with steam power for drawing piles. This boat had been used several

times in committing depredations along the river, and in consequence the excitement was intense among the citizens of Ilwaco when, on Sunday, April 19th, this famous boat was sighted approaching Sand Island.

Following is a copy of the several reports submitted of that day's proceedings, which also gives an idea of the numbers of the reports called for on all detail service, and of which there are some three hundred type-written pages.

The first intimation of possible trouble was the receipt of the following telegrams, received from the corporal in charge of Camp Searchlight; and upon the sails of the Pathfinder appearing in sight above the island the citizens climbed upon the roofs of the wharf buildings in contemplation of witnessing a naval engagement:

[Telegram.]

Received at Ilwaco, April 19, 1896.

Dated Fort Canby, 19, 1896.

To CAPTAIN FRANK ADAMS:

Pathfinder in sight between Fort Finstopper and Republic wreck.

A. F. KEIL.

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., April 19, 1896.

Dated Fort Canby, 19, 1896.

To CAPTAIN FRANK E. ADAMS, Camp Carr:

Twenty fisherman sloops on the way from Astoria.

A. F. KEIL.

Received at Ilwaco, April 19, 1:45 P. M., 1896.

Dated Fort Canby, 19, 1896.

To CAPTAIN ADAMS, Camp Carr:

Two more sloops in sight from Astoria nearing Pathfinder. Pathfinder still anchored between first patrol and wreck of Republic, with naphtha launch lying alongside. Pathfinder seems to have a large crowd aboard.

A. F. KEIL.

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., April 19, 4:10 P. M., 1896.

Dated Fort Canby, 19, 1896.

To CAPTAIN FRANK E. ADAMS, Camp Carr:

Pathfinder has passed almost out of sight, going towards Young's river. Sloops all gone back, except six near Pathfinder. Look out to-night, as I can not see any farther than the wreck of Republic in the dark. Please send bread, crackers and some sugar or milk.

A. F. KEIL.

* * * * *

The Pathfinder remained outside the limits established by the detachment patrols and appeared searching or dragging for something on the bottom of the river, but information received later indicated an intent on the part of the strikers from Oregon to draw the troops on to commit some act of violence, which was happily averted by their remaining where they belonged, outside the limits of the patrols. Nevertheless, the day was one of excitement. * * *

During the brief stay of the detail at the lighthouse a dispute arose between the keeper and assistant and resulted in the writing of the following letter to the commander of the thirteenth lighthouse district:

CAMP CARR, ILWACO, WASH., April 23, 1896.

O. W. FARENHOLT, Commander, U. S. N., Inspector Thirteenth Lighthouse District, Portland, Oregon:

SIR—By request of Keeper Hartman, I write you to explain the presence of the members of the N. G. of W. at Cape Disappointment lighthouse.

It was desirable during a period of the previous military operations at this point to station a lookout at some place having a commanding view of portions of Baker's Bay and the lower Columbia, and naturally the lighthouse suggested itself, and after obtaining permission to place a detail on the reservation, a corporal and one private proceeded to the lighthouse.

They were to be there night and day, and the corporal asked if there was not some place where one of the detail might sleep at a time. The light keeper, Mr. Hartman, gave his permission to occupy his room, and the following day the first assistant revoked the permission and ordered them from the lighthouse.

After this the detail occupied a shed of the life saving crew for sleeping quarters, but having some maps in their possession of a private nature, the corporal asked Mr. Hartman if he could not occupy his room at times during the day to make out reports and telegrams and to refer to the maps.

He kindly gave his permission and loaned the corporal a key to the lighthouse. It was a great kindness, which I greatly appreciated, as the information obtained by observation from the point could be rapidly transmitted to my headquarters, thus saving considerable patrol duty, which would have worked a severe hardship upon my limited forces, and I trust Mr. Hartman will not be too severely criticized for his kindness to the State of Washington.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK E. ADAMS, Captain Commanding.

The preceding event of the first appearance of the Pathfinder and removal of the detail from Camp Searchlight occurred prior to the evacuation of Sand Island by the national guard.

At this time indications pointed to a better feeling among the trapmen of Chinook Beach regarding the ability of the national guard, and in consequence it was decided to withdraw for a time the detail at Camp Paradise, as the gentlemen who had threatened to "cut all the nets they took a notion to, disregarding the presence of 'McGraw's tin soldiers,'" had limited the number to correspond with the ideas of the officer in charge of this part of the territory. This, with the withdrawal of the details from Camp Searchlight and the island, lightened the labors of the detachment somewhat, though it must be remembered that the patrol boat was operating every night, carrying from eight to twelve men, divided into watches of two each, and the following is a copy of the report of one night's service:

CAMP CARR, 4-23-96.

CAPTAIN FRANK E. ADAMS, Commanding:

Report of Boat Detail, Night of 4-23-96.

With detail composed of Privates Eaton, Mason, R. J. Moore, J. H. Moore, Stevenson, Clarke, Lowman, and McKercher, left Camp Carr at 10:30, 4-23-96. Boarded Wenona for head of patrol on outside of island.

Captain refused absolutely to go outside on account of weather; nor would he go near Canby light, except to tie up to wharf.

Considering this and the inclemency of the weather, the improbability of small craft entering the outside channel, let alone their stopping to damage traps, I cruised slowly through inner channel and later tied up at end of island beyond Fort Finstopper. At 11:30 p. m., 4-23-96, spoke a gray or white double-ended Columbia river fishing boat with new sail, from Astoria to Ilwaco. Boat No. 133. Contained three men; said they were taking one of the three to Ilwaco to work in the cannery. Questioned them at length. Said "they had intended coming over during the afternoon, but were delayed by the storm."

Examined their boat and allowed them to proceed. They were all foreigners. During R. J. Moore's watch, about 1:15 a. m., 4-24-96, same boat was stopped headed for Astoria.

She contained two men, the man pointed out as Mr. Brown not being present. As they were returning to Astoria, and as circumstances partially verified their previous statement to me, they were allowed to proceed. Set watch at 11 p. m., 4-23-96, in one-hour

reliefs in rotation as above numbered. With No. 3's exception, all was quiet during the several watches.

Weighed anchor at 6:30 a. m., 4-24-96.

Captain of Wenona reports that he will be unable after 4-24-96 to steam more than half up inner channel on account of low tides. Says that smaller boats will undoubtedly be able to.

Respectfully,

SERGEANT J. E. MCKERCHER.

After the removal of the troops from the island a day patrol was established to operate in connection with the pile driver, which was operating driving trap piles upon the disputed territory off Sand Island. This work could only be done at ebb tide, and then only when the Columbia river bar was calm; thus the progress was slow and tedious.

Up to this time the following members of the detachment had been released from duty and returned to headquarters at Seattle: Sergeants B. W. Smith and A. Leland, released on the 13th, by reason of business duties; Privates F. J. Megguire and G. W. Lake, on the 18th, the former by reason of business duties and the latter for ill-health; on the 20th, Lieutenant A. L. Bryant, pursuant to telegraphic orders; and on April 22d, Sergeant Lindsley and Private Elliott, by reason of business duties.

In addition to the patrol duty it was necessary to maintain a regular guard at headquarters during the entire length of service to keep intruders from the camp and maintain order, and a guard mount took place every morning. Following is a copy of the camp guard report for one day:

CAMP CARR, ILWACO, WASH., April 11, 1896.

LIEUT. A. W. SKINNER, Officer of the Day:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following as "Report of Sergeant of the Guard" from 5:30 p. m., April 10th, to 8:30 a. m., April 11th:

Detail of guard divided into 1st, 2d and 3d relief, under command of Corporal Leland, Co. D, Corporal Valentine, Co. D, Corporal Head, Co. B. The following posts were established, viz.: Posts 1, 2, 3 and 4 from 5:30 until 11 p. m., April 10th. From 11 p. m., April 10th, until 8:30 a. m., April 11th, the guard was divided into relief No. 1 and No. 2 and posted each three hours. Strict orders were issued forbidding entrance or departure from camp ground, and sentinels were visited each fifteen minutes during the night. With the exception of one or two slight interferences, the guards were undisturbed. At about 2 a. m., April 11th, it became necessary to escort to his home under guard a friend who was too full of "joy" to be of much service to himself. At 2:30 a. m., same date, it became necessary for the sentinels at posts 1 and 6 to enforce the orders regulating guard line, and the intruder is going yet.

A strict watch was maintained along the water front, but nothing unusual occurred. Guard dismissed at 8:30 a. m., April 11, 1896, after guard mounting.

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. SMITH, Sergeant.

Respectfully submitted, Commanding Officer, Camp Carr, April 11, 1896,

A. W. SKINNER,

First Lieutenant and Officer of the Day.

Owing to the withdrawal of all outposts, and the consequent increase duty of patrols, it became apparent that the service was too constant for the number of men comprising the detachment, and to maintain the efficiency it became necessary to devise means for keeping a lookout from some promontory readily accessible from headquarters, and after a careful investigation Cannery Hill was chosen as a location for this post by reason of its close proximity, accessibility and the commanding view

therefrom, and from which point the following photograph was taken. [Photograph omitted.]

Upon this hill a camp was established, designated as Camp Bay View, and was continued through the entire service, from April 28th; and to illustrate the method of reporting upon the condition upon the bay, the following is submitted, being a copy of one day's report from this point.

CAMP BAY VIEW.

CAPTAIN FRANK E. ADAMS, Commanding Detachment:

Special report for April 31st, from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M.

6:05 A. M., sail boat off camp Lookout from Ilwaco. 6:30, steamer off Ft. Finstopper coming toward Ilwaco. Also steamer Wenona off camp Lookout coming in. 6:35, Wenona landed at dock. 6:55, steamer Ilwaco off camp Lookout headed for Ft. Canby. Row boats between traps off range dolphin 6. 7:05, Iris from Ft. Canby for Ilwaco. Row boat going toward traps on north side of island. 7:45, sail boat off camp Lookout. 8:15, two sail boats cruising about between camp Lookout and range dolphin 6. 9:15, sail boat came out from between fish traps off second scow. One sail boat landed at long dock. Steamer off head of island seems to be anchored. Boat on shore and three men on beach near Finstopper. 9:40, Wenona left wharf for Ft. Canby. Sail boat left head of island for Astoria. 9:45, steamer left for Astoria. 10 A. M., four sail boats among traps off Ilwaco. Two others in channel off first scow, one of them coming this way. 10:15, sail boat with row boat in tow going in among traps from first scow. 10:56, boat from Chinook with two men landed on beach near Finstopper, men on beach. 12:45 P. M., sail boat going down inner channel toward Astoria. Steamer Ilwaco arrived at dock from Ft. Canby. 1:30, row boat with six men from Ft. Canby going toward island. 1:35, schooner going up main channel toward Astoria. 1:40, Ida Hazel left dock going toward Astoria. 1:45, Wenona off Ft. Finstopper. Sent men ashore in boat. Two men on head of island going toward Ft. Finstopper. 2 P. M., sail boat off camp Lookout coming toward Ilwaco. 2:10, boat with regulars on beach near second scow. 2:15, sail boat among traps on inside of island. 2:20, Wenona left Finstopper. 2:25, one sail boat in sight out of Astoria. 2:55, Wenona landed at long dock. 3:40 P. M., regulars have left island for fort. 3:45, sail boat off camp Lookout going toward Ilwaco. 4:40 P. M., sail boat coming out from among traps on Ilwaco side of camp Lookout. 5 P. M., one sail boat in sight off Astoria.

Weather fairly clear this P. M.

A. F. KEIL, Corporal in Charge.

To provide signals in case of emergency, Roman candles were procured and furnished the officer in charge of the night patrol boats, and similar candles were issued at Camp Bay View for answers, and a signal from the boat was instantly communicated from the hill by courier to Camp Carr, when the entire detachment was turned out and placed on board the reserve steamer, and a rapid run made to the patrol, usually four miles away at the head of the island.

Trap nets were now dotting the bay, requiring increasing vigilance to cover the expanding territory, and owing to reports received as to the intended action of the strikers, it was deemed advisable to re-establish the camp at Paradise and also at Finstopper. These were continued until the trapmen, desiring to fish from Chinook, had set their nets, and were able to watch them during the day; and seining crews established on Sand Island maintained a watch from that point. At this time the outposts were again withdrawn and the work of guarding the nets at night and the pile drivers during their operations, was the sole work of the detachment.

The fishing was now commencing in earnest, and to illustrate to a certain extent this method of catching the salmon, the following photograph

is introduced, which indicates the trapmen tarring the net, preparatory to setting it upon the piles in the water, and the second photograph illustrates the trap when set, the part marked 1 being the lead, 2 the heart and 3 the pot; this trap is about 300 feet long and the fish upon striking the lead make for deep water, swimming along close to the lead and entering the heart, and from there to the pot, from which they are taken by letting down one edge and entering in a pond boat, when the net is drawn up and the fish are gaffed into the boat. [Photo. not printed.]

The starting of the cannery and catching of fish, resulted in uneasiness on the part of the strikers, and open threats were made to burn the cannery, and on May 8th the Pathfinder was employed, by the strikers, to draw some trap piles on Desdemona Sands, on the Oregon side; the proceeding was carefully watched from Camp Bay View, and every preparation made to receive the gentlemen did they relish the lawlessness to such an extent that a trial at the obnoxious Washington traps would be the result; but their appetite seemed to be satisfied after spoiling one man's living for the season, and they towed their formidable craft back to harbor in Young's river, close to Astoria.

The next day a visit was paid to Astoria to ascertain, if possible, the feeling, but it seemed such an every day occurrence, that the pulling of a few hundred dollar's worth of traps caused no comment, though the threats against the Washington fishermen were daily increasing, and from reports obtained by Sheriff Roney from the strikers' headquarters, it had been deemed advisable to send for a howitzer and the following telegrams had issued:

[Telegram.]

CAMP CARR, May 5, 1896.

To F. A. BOUTELLE, Adjutant General, Olympia, Wash.:
Send gun via South Bend.

F. E. ADAMS, Captain.

General F. A. Boutelle not being at headquarters, the above dispatch was not understood, and the following was returned:

[Telegram.]

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., 11:50 A. M., May 5, 1896.
Dated Olympia, Wash., 5th.

To CAPTAIN FRANK E. ADAMS, Ilwaco:

What kind of a gun do you want? If howitzer is wanted, do you want shell, cannister and primers? Can you get powder there?
F. A. BOUTELLE, Adjutant General.
By S. C. WOODRUFF, Chief Clerk.

[Telegram.]

May 5, 1896.

To F. A. BOUTELLE, Adjutant General, Olympia, Wash.:
Howitzer, as you suggested when here. Shell, cannister and primers.

F. E. ADAMS, Captain.

All dispatches went through Astoria, and it was considered prudent to avoid any unnecessary explanations as to the movements of the detachment; thus the brevity of the first telegram.

The howitzer arrived at its destination on May 7th, and a gun detail was immediately organized, comprising Corporal Head, Privates Huckins, Caswell, Eaton and Moore, R. J., and, upon request, Major Kenzie of Fort

Canby detailed a sergeant to instruct the detail in handling the piece, and after they had become familiar with the operations, the gun was dismounted from the carriage and remounted in the original trunion bearings which were set upon a block of wood specially formed and adapted to contact at one end, with the upper periphery of the bit of the steamer *Restless*, which bit had been shaped in cylindrical form, and iron straps bound the block to the bit, but permitted same to swing around the bit upon an iron track provided upon legs fastened to the deck about the bit, concentric therewith; thus the howitzer was adapted to execute in any direction, and target practice was indulged in with very satisfactory results. Fish were now running and were being caught and canned at Ilwaco and an attempt was made to start a cannery in Oregon some distance above Astoria; this caused a demonstration on the part of the striking fishermen on May 13th, resulting in an exchange of shots and the destruction of some fish, and it was reported that several men had been wounded; this was the first of a long series of lawlessness on the part of the strikers, resulting in the loss of a great many lives on both sides.

After this event it was difficult to obtain reliable information as to intended movements among the strikers and after due deliberation it was determined to select a volunteer for secret service among the lawless element, and Private Keene, who had heretofore acted as telegraph operator of the detachment, was furnished civilian clothing and proceeded to Astoria without the knowledge of any one except the commanding officer, and assuming the name of J. R. Coleman, reported from day to day; the following is a copy of one report:

ASTORIA, ORE., May 17, '96.

CAPT. F. E. ADAMS:

DEAR SIR—All very quiet here, nothing of any importance learned as yet. Am right among the strikers working hard. Don't think any one suspicious me, though received some hard looks while standing near a group of men by the *Pathfinder* this afternoon.

The union men most all talk a foreign language, and the non-union men do not know any more about their intentions than we do.

If you had some means of communication between here and there, would be a great scheme to keep a man here. I believe I could stay right among them all summer without being found out, and could quickly inform you of any movement on their part if we had the proper means. Had an amusing conversation with an old fisherman to-day; he said: "We went down there and pulled up a couple of piles, and Governor McGraw ordered out the militia. They got there after the damage was over and have been promenading up and down the river like a lot of game cocks ever since."

This service was continued until the latter part of May, when other arrangements were made by the sheriff for obtaining information, and Private Keene returned to headquarters at Ilwaco.

Depredations were now being committed almost every night along the river, though outside the jurisdiction of the detachment, and not knowing what time the strikers might attempt to stop the fishing in Baker's Bay it was considered judicious to barricade the patrol boats, and the requisite number of railroad ties were loaned by the Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Company for the purpose, and as it was now necessary to do considerable patrolling in small sail and row boats, where the rifle was at best a very clumsy weapon to handle, a requisition was made upon

general headquarters for revolvers, and upon their arrival each man was furnished therewith.

Without attempting a detailed report regarding the loss of life and destruction of property upon the river, outside the patrol limits of the detachment, it might be advisable to mention that eight people were murdered in rapid succession while endeavoring to pursue their lawful vocation of fishing; and some of those committing these acts of violence undoubtedly met with just deserts; it was estimated that at least twenty persons met their death as a direct outcome of the agitation.

Reports of divers natures were almost hourly received at headquarters, as those having fishing property in the bay, and those interested in the canneries and property along the Washington shore of the lower Columbia, daily expected a call from the element committing the depredations at their very door, and as a consequence their vigilance was never relaxed, and every scrap of information was immediately reported, and caused, at times, the necessity of careful study to determine whether or not it was advisable to cover the point in question, for had it been necessary to furnish protection in accordance with all these (reliable?) reports, it would have required a regiment instead of forty men.

To illustrate this, the following instance is related in which a gentleman called at headquarters, and reported that all his trap piles had been pulled at a point near Knappton, some twelve miles up the river, and he desired to replace them and requested the presence of a detail for protection; he was assured that the matter would be carefully looked into, and in consequence the following day a run was made up to Knappton, and a careful investigation followed, developing the fact that the property from which the traps had been drawn was seining ground, and the owner of the ground had drawn the piles, though the complainant had driven his trap under state license prior to the purchase of the property as seining ground; it thus developed that the question was one for the courts to decide, consequently, the detail was ordered back to headquarters; this being but one instance of the numerous calls made upon the detachment.

On May 30, Decoration day, pursuant to an invitation, the detachment attended the memorial services at Fort Canby, and on this day circulars, of which the following is a copy, were widely distributed about the towns on the lower Columbia:

ATTENTION, FISHERMEN!

A continuous and systematic effort has been and is still carried on all along the river with the purpose and intent of inciting the fishermen to disorder and violence.

We warn our members against this contemptible work of the enemy, and again advise our brothers to refrain from all violence, both to persons and property.

The union will countenance no infringement of this rule, nor will the union be held responsible for any disorder or violence whatever.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, C. R. F. P. UNION.

On June 2d target practice with the large guns at Fort Canby was commenced and the detachment was permitted to witness the firing from the batteries; this experience proved very pleasing and instructive; the following photograph shows the officers' quarters at Fort Canby and

Baker's Bay on the left, the Pacific Ocean on the right and the light house at the point of Cape Disappointment, where its batteries are located and the targets floated at the mouth of the river, over the bar. [Photo. omitted.]

Up to this time considerable gill net fishing by non-union men had taken place inside the island at Baker's Bay, but now it was proposed by some that they all combine and attempt fishing with the gill nets in the main channel, and as indications pointed to a trial of this project, a notification was sent the several headquarters of the N. G. W. that a probable call for additional troops would be the result of an attempt to fish upon the territory claimed exclusively by the striking fishermen, as it would be impracticable to attempt to afford this additional protection from the limited force at that time upon the river, but wiser counsel prevailed among the fishermen and gill netting was confined to the territory already covered by the detachment.

Up to this time the patrolling among the traps, at night, had been affected by means of a row boat and sail boat with a steam patrol boat as a reserve station, but owing to rough weather and the danger of capsizing while endeavoring to sail around and among the piles in the dark, it was determined to obtain a small vapor launch, which was at Sealand on Willapa Harbor, and on June 16th, a detail was despatched on the Ilwaco Railway & Navigation Company's road to bring the launch to Baker's Bay; on the way up the train was wrecked, delaying the return of the detail some time.

After the arrival of the launch the night patrol was more satisfactory and covered a larger territory than had been possible under the old system.

It will be remembered that the gill netters at Ilwaco, who were members of the fishermen's union, had refused to begin fishing, and at this time caused some annoyance, as the details at Camp Bay View on Cannery Hill, were compelled to pass through their territory in trips from camp to headquarters, and had received jibes of various natures to which no attention was paid until some of the gill netters attempted to shove and push, but were brought to their senses by a sight down the muzzle of a six shooter and a command to at once desist or suffer the consequences; after this no further attempts were made to molest the detail.

On the Oregon side matters were assuming a serious aspect, resulting in a call for troops, and the establishment of a full regiment of infantry and one light battery, manning two 12 pounders, and two gatling guns, at Astoria, on the 16th of June; these troops, scattered over the river on the Oregon side, permitted a slight relaxation of the diligent duty heretofore performed by the National Guard of Washington, and resulted in partial rest for a few days, though the night patrols were still maintained, and a watch kept from Camp Bay View.

After the arrival of the Oregon guard, some of the Oregon fishermen who desired to fish, were afforded protection, and fished in the main channel, and the canneries at Astoria were started, though those up the river at Megler's, Cook's and other points had been running for some time

though operating under difficulties by reason of the attitude of the strikers; while in Baker's Bay and McGowan's, just outside the bay, the canneries were running full time and had experienced no difficulty whatever, and fish caught in Baker's Bay had been shipped to the canneries at Astoria.

On Saturday, June 21st, a meeting of the union fishermen was held at Astoria, and a secret ballot taken, which terminated the great strike, but did not eradicate the bitter feeling against the traps of Baker's Bay which the gill netters were determined to destroy.

On this day a visit to the Oregon guard resulted in an exchange of ideas and information, which indicated trouble for the Washington traps, and on the night of the 22d the patrol boat ran across a sail boat among the traps, but the weather was very rough and the wind strong, and though shots were fired, the patrol was unable to overhaul or capture the boat.

On this evening a visit was paid Camp Carr by the Oregon patrol and it was learned that all but 100 men of the regiment had returned to Portland.

The next day at least 400 fishing boats were seen sailing about the river preparing to fish, and a visit was paid the Oregon guard by the detachment; and further information received as to the intended action of the gill netters against the traps of Baker's Bay, together with other information received from reliable sources, indicated a determination to destroy the traps fishing before the termination of the strike. It was during a talk with the sheriff, at which time it was decided that he should go to Olympia for an interview regarding the situation, and the necessity of retaining at least a portion of the detachment, that the following telegram was received:

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., 2:33 P. M., June 23, 1896.

Dated Olympia, 23, 1896.

To CAPTAIN FRANK E. ADAMS, Ilwaco, Wash.:

Apparently, your detachment may safely be withdrawn; consult sheriff; report as soon as possible.

F. A. BOUTELLE, Adjutant General.

June 24, 1896.

F. A. BOUTELLE, Olympia, Washington:

Not safe. Recommend return of one lieutenant, ten men. Sheriff to Olympia.

F. E. ADAMS, Captain.

The following day, as the sheriff was about to start for Olympia, a despatch was received, which caused his delay for one day, by reason of a man's body washed ashore near Frankfort, and which it was necessary to bury. A detail from the detachment accompanied the sheriff, and upon investigation it was apparent that the corpse had been in the water some ten or twelve days, and from all appearances death had resulted directly or indirectly from a blow upon the head, and it was concluded that the man met his death about the time of the then recent depredations, which had been committed, but no clew as to his identity could be obtained, and he was buried beside the river.

There was still one trap which had not been finished, and the locators

desired protection while driving the remaining piles for same, but as the trap was located directly upon the drifting grounds now occupied by the gill netters in fishing, and as prior to this time every facility had been offered for the completion of all traps, it was considered that matters might be carried too far, so a protest was entered against the completion of the work at this late day, as there was but little question that a resumption of trap driving, on this location, would bring about a bitter feeling at least; nevertheless, the locators seemed determined, and pending the culmination of the question it seemed advisable to withdraw the troops, especially as indications were that the nets on all traps fishing before the strike were in danger of being cut.

The sheriff left for Olympia on the 24th, and the patrols were continued as usual, and an effort made to dissuade the locators of the trap in question from completing their delayed work until the return of the sheriff; this was at last accomplished by persuading the owners of the pile drivers, who also owned traps fishing, that their property would be in great danger, did they allow drivers to be used to complete this work.

The sheriff was delayed in reaching Olympia, and the following telegrams passed between general headquarters and Camp Carr:

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., 10:50 A. M., June 26, 1896.
Dated Olympia, Wash., 25, 1896.

To CAPTAIN FRANK E. ADAMS, Ilwaco, Wash.:

Sheriff not here. Wire reasons why unsafe to remove troops at once. Oregon troops withdrawn. No reason apparent here why you should remain.

F. A. BOUTELLE, Adjutant General.

June 26, 1896.

F. A. BOUTELLE, Olympia, Wash.:

Sheriff left for Olympia Wednesday. Reliable information that traps fishing before strike terminated will be destroyed.

F. E. ADAMS.

These telegrams were followed later by the order which resulted in a trip up the Columbia as far as Kalama:

[Telegram.]

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., 2:30 P. M., 6-26-1896.
Dated Portland, Ore., 26, 1896.

To CAPTAIN FRANK E. ADAMS, Ilwaco, Wash.:

Relieve one officer and nineteen enlisted men; order them to Seattle immediately. Send by Kalama. Supply detachment with transportation and subsistence.

F. A. BOUTELLE, Adjutant General.

Upon the receipt of the above order, an order was issued releasing Lieutenant Skinner and nineteen men, and as it was too late for connections to be made that day by the ordinary means of transportation, the patrol steamer Wenona was used as a transport to Kalama. This part of the detachment was ready to start at 5 P. M. and arrived in Seattle the following day at the same hour.

Upon the return of the Wenona she was mustered out of service and converted from a man-of-war into an ordinary towboat, by the removal of the barricade of ties, the remainder of the detachment stripping the

boat of all removable articles as souvenirs of a boat upon which they had spent a greater part of ten weeks and as mementoes of the kind treatment they had received at the hands of the boat's crew.

* * * * *

Upon the return of Sheriff Roney from Olympia, steps were taken to determine the question as to further driving of piles, and it was settled that no more work was to be done upon the location in question, and it was determined to reduce the force as much as possible and still maintain a patrol over the traps, and in consequence the following telegram was sent:

[Telegram.]

ILWACO, WASH., July 1, 1896.

To F. A. BOUTELLE, Adjutant General, Olympia, Wash.:

Can release lieutenant, cook, steward, two enlisted men to-day.

CAPTAIN ADAMS.

Immediately following this dispatch the orders for the return of the entire force were received, as follows:

[Telegram.]

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., 2:49 P. M., July 1, 1896.

Dated Olympia, Wash., 1, 1896.

To CAPTAIN FRANK E. ADAMS, Ilwaco, Wash.:

Commander-in-chief directs your immediate relief from duty at Baker's Bay and return to Seattle. Ship howitzer and ammunition, range and all kitchen furniture received from depot to my address at Vancouver. Acquaint sheriff fully of legal status of Sand Island tide lands.

F. A. BOUTELLE, Adjutant General.

Following this, numerous telegrams passed between Sheriff Roney and general headquarters relative to the removal of the detachment, but immediate steps were taken to break camp and by 10 A. M. of the following day everything was in readiness for departure. Being unable to secure the services of the patrol steamer Restless for the trip to Kalama, it was necessary to embark upon the regular steamer.

In the meantime the following telegrams had been received and action taken accordingly:

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., 8:23 P. M., July 2, 1896.

Dated Olympia, Wash., 2, 1896.

To CAPTAIN ADAMS, Ilwaco, Wash.:

Leave howitzer and ammunition with Sheriff Roney.

Gov. JOHN H. MCGRAW.

Received at Ilwaco, Wash., 2:15 P. M., July 2, 1896.

Dated Olympia, Wash., 2, 1896.

To CAPTAIN ADAMS, Ilwaco, Wash.:

Deliver fifteen guns to Sheriff Roney and five hundred rounds of ammunition.

E. C. MACDONALD, Acting Adjutant General.

In reference to the departure of the detachment from Ilwaco the following clipping from the local paper is inserted as a part of this report:

(Pacific Journal, Friday, July 3, 1896, Ilwaco, Washington.)

"MILITIA GONE.

"Last Saturday a telegram was received by Captain Adams of the militia company here to send home twenty of the militia boys; accordingly, for a short time things were

lively around camp, and in a couple of hours twenty of the boys were on the Wenona and steaming up the river for Kalama, where they took the train for Seattle. It was supposed that the balance of the boys would remain here until the fishing season closed, but a dispatch was received Wednesday evening recalling them all. Without recognizing the fact that the boys were only fulfilling their sworn duty, and with them their coming here was not a matter of choice, they have been grossly insulted by some of the Oregon press, which called them 'curs and cowards,' besides the opprobrious epithet of 'tin soldiers.'

"If any of their dago pets, however, had undertaken any of their dirty work, they would have found that the boys were a long way from being cowards, and it was only their presence here that has saved thousands of dollars of property, and should their presence again be necessary they will return as quickly as they came in the first place.

"As for the boys themselves, they are, without exception, a fine body of men, of which the state may be proud.

"Every one was sent to the front in the great railway strike a couple of years ago and proved their mettle and that they were to be depended on in a tight place.

"The first few weeks following their arrival the weather was most disagreeable, raining every day, but not a murmur escaped the lips of a single man. The duty they performed on Sand Island until relieved by the regulars was no picnic, and they leave here carrying with them an increased respect for the National Guard of Washington by every citizen of Ilwaco, who fully recognized the fact that by their presence they have been permitted to exercise the liberty granted them by the Constitution of the United States, which was threatened by a horde of foreigners from another state.

"Appreciating the call for their services, the citizens of the town, before the militia left, presented the company with a large-sized photograph of Ilwaco and Baker's Bay, showing the scenes of their labors. Mayor Howerton made the presentation speech in a few well chosen words, which were responded to by Captain Adams, who accepted the souvenir on behalf of the company, and which will hereafter be kept in the armory at Seattle. Rev. Atkins and others made a few remarks, and the boys were dismissed by giving three cheers and a 'tyee' for Ilwaco, and the citizens echoing in like manner for the boys present and the National Guard of the State of Washington in general."

The trip to Kalama via steamer and from there to Seattle via train was accomplished without incidents worth mention. Upon the arrival at Seattle a detail from the Seattle battalion under Capt. George Fortson met the detachment at the depot and escorted it to the armory where it was dismissed amid many cheers, though on the following day (July 4) it was reformed and paraded in the fighting trim as a detachment for the last time.

In concluding this report it might be permissible to mention the kind treatment accorded the detachment by the citizens of Ilwaco and repeated words of praise as to the soldiery manner in which all duty was performed, as during the many trying moments of expectancy all had the utmost confidence in the judgment of the officers and the response of the enlisted men to a call to duty.

During the entire service every member of the detachment met each call with a willingness seldom shown on such occasions, where exposure and hardship are the essence of the service, and the commanding officer had no occasion, at *any time*, to doubt the valor of any member comprising the detachment, and every command given was responded to in a most prompt manner.

In conclusion, the following list of all those comprising the detachment, with the length of service of each, is made a part of this report:

Name.	Rank.	Com- pany.	Days.
Frank E. Adams.....	Captain.....	D	86
A. W. Skinner.....	Lieutenant.....	E	80
H. J. Moss.....	"	B	86
A. L. Bryan.....	Lieutenant and Quartermaster.....		13
Lindsley, W.....	Reg. Bugler.....		15
Allis, L. G.....	Hospital steward.....		39
Hodel, C. A.....	Sergeant.....	D	86
O'Connor, H.....	"	D	80
McKercher, G. E.....	"	E	86
Maitland, J. G.....	"	E	80
Smith, W. B.....	"	B	6
Leland, H. L.....	"	B	6
Stringer, J.....	"	D	80
Valentine, E. L.....	"	E	86
Houts, D.....	Corporal.....	E	65
Braid, J. F.....	"	D	86
Keil, A. F.....	"	D	80
Hunt, G. P.....	"	B	80
Head, Charles.....	"	D	20
Witherspoon, J. K.....	"	B	80
Wallace, J. A.....	"	E	21
Ford, George.....	"	B	86
Budlong, W.....	Private.....	D	80
Cunningham, F.....	"	B	80
Cornelson, J. E.....	"	B	57
Clark, R. W.....	"	D	86
Caswell, W.....	"	B	29
Carroll, B.....	"	B	15
Elliott, G. H.....	"	D	86
Eaton, C. E. W.....	"	D	80
Freeman, A. W.....	"	E	86
Huckins, H. E.....	"	B	36
Judkins, E. E.....	"	B	30
Judkins, W. C.....	"	E	80
Kelly, T. W.....	"	E	50
Kellogg, Chas.....	"	E	80
Kelly, F. J.....	"	B	86
Keene, L. B.....	"	B	11
Lake, G. W.....	"	D	80
Lowman, E.....	"	E	80
Lewis, D. B.....	"	D	86
Moore, J. H.....	"	B	11
Megguire, F. J.....	"	D	80
Moore, R. J.....	"	E	86
Mason, C.....	"	D	80
Melse, M. S.....	"	E	86
Robb, E.....	"	E	80
Stephenson, O. E.....	"	D	66
Tanner, Thos.....	"	D	80
Woodin, E. A.....	"	E	21
Wagner, L.....	"	D	80
Kelly, J. A.....	Bugler.....		86
Berger, Dan.....	Cook.....		

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK E. ADAMS,
Captain Commanding Detachment.

EXHIBIT H.

SEATTLE, WASH., Dec. 10, 1896.

Brig. Gen. F. A. Boutelle, Adjutant General, Olympia, Wash.:

SIR—In compliance with your order of date Dec. 9, 1896, I have the honor to report, that by virtue of order No. 12 issued by Colonel Joseph Green there was tried before me as president of a delinquency court at the city of Tacoma, Washington, on June 26, 1896, four members of Company C, 1st regt. N. G. W. One of whom was found not guilty, the remaining three were each found guilty, and fined as follows:

Private A. B. Clark, fined \$10.

Private M. C. Davis, fined \$10.

Private W. H. Savage, fined \$2.

The proceedings on each of the latter three cases were approved by Colonel Joseph Green on July 2, 1896, notice thereof was served upon each of the defendants, execution issued in each case and placed in the hands of the sheriff of Pierce county, Washington.

The execution against Priv. M. C. Davis together with \$10, the amount of the fine, has been returned. The sheriff informed me recently that \$8 had been paid into his hands upon the execution against Priv. A. B. Clark, and that the remainder would be paid in a few days, and that Priv. W. H. Savage has left the county.

By virtue of order No. 17 issued by Brigadier General E. M. Carr, I proceeded to the City of Tacoma, Washington, where there was tried before me as president of a delinquency court on the 19th day of November, 1896, ten members of Troop B, 1st cav. squadron, N. G. W.

Of these eight were found not guilty, and two found guilty and fined as follows:

Henry Huggins, fined \$14.

H. W. Hood, fined \$19.

The proceedings of which were delivered to Brig. Gen. E. M. Carr on November 24, 1896, in whose hands they now are. No part of either of the two last mentioned fines has been paid.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. FORTSON,

Capt. Co. B, 1st Regt., N. G. W., President of the Court.

EXHIBIT I.

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY ON HAND IN THE NATIONAL GUARD
OF WASHINGTON OCTOBER 31, 1896.

Articles.	In depot at Olympia.	In hands of organizations of National Guard.	Total.	Cost price.
Axes.....	9	8	17	\$17 00
Anvil and vise.....	1		1	7 00
Asphaltum, gallons.....	1		1	1 00
Arms chests.....	11	45	56	336 00
Boilers, large iron.....	2		2	8 00
Aiguillettes.....		21	21	36 54
Bugles.....	7	18	25	87 50
Blankets, woolen.....	159	1,068	1,227	4,294 50
Blankets, saddle.....		173	173	259 50
Blanket bags.....	85	338	423	571 05
Belts and plates, webbing.....	140	1,008	1,148	1,435 00
Belts and plates, waist.....	197	886	1,083	649 80
Belts and plates, officers'.....	2		2	2 00
Belts and plates, sergeants'.....	47	27	74	50 32
Belts, sergeants'.....	33		33	16 50
Belts and plates, sabre.....		157	157	164 85
Brushes, horse.....	59	120	179	193 32
Bags, nose feed.....	63	123	186	139 50
Bridles, curb.....	37	131	168	792 24
Brace, Ratchet.....	1		1	2 50
Bits, set.....	1		1	5 50
Bayonets.....	138	913	1,051	1,082 53
Bayonet scabbards.....	164	902	1,066	863 46
Buttons, military, gross.....	12		12	60 00
Boilers, stock.....	15	10	25	100 00
Buckets, galvanized iron.....	15	23	38	19 00
Buckets, wooden.....	2	2	4	2 00
Bowl, stone.....	1		1	40
Basins, wash.....	96	37	133	61 18
Baskets, litter.....	15		15	5 62
Brooms, corn.....	8	10	18	7 20
Barrels, water.....	42		42	27 30
Benches, wooden.....	12		12	6 00
Boxes, tent.....	35		35	280 00
Brush hooks.....	1		1	2 00
Blouses, drum corps.....	24	2	26	123 50
Blouses, infantry.....	29	796	825	3,712 50
Blouses, stable.....	44	123	167	83 50
Boxes, cleaning material (empty).....	14		14	35 00
Buckets, tin.....	1		1	30
Breast straps, cavalry.....	61	49	110	156 20
Bed sacks.....	530	233	763	381 50
Brooms, stable.....		2	2	1 00
Bridles, watering.....	1	92	93	114 39
Baldric.....		1	1	8 00
Bottles, salt.....	14	2	16	80
Carbines, caliber 45.....	88	121	209	2,395 14
Carbine boots and straps.....	100	120	220	268 40
Carbine slings and swivels.....	37	120	157	147 58
Carbine boots, old style.....	80		80	72 00
Canteens.....	124	1,009	1,133	600 49
Canteen straps, infantry.....	166	886	1,052	336 64
Canteen straps, cavalry.....	40	123	163	32 60
Cartridge boxes.....	250	950	1,200	1,464 00

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY—CONTINUED.

Articles.	In depot at Olympia.	In hands of organizations of National Guard.	Total.	Cost price.
Chin chains, cavalry.....	144		144	\$86 40
Cords, helmet.....	175		175	105 00
Candles, pounds.....	5		5	75
Cans, oil.....	2		2	50
Cruppers.....	19		19	22 80
Chisel.....	1		1	25
Collanders.....	1		1	35
Cleavers.....	2		2	3 50
Cloths, table.....	12		12	24 00
Cups, tin.....	480	664	1,144	57 20
Chairs, camp.....	34	2	36	30 60
Chairs, reclining.....	6		6	12 00
Chairs, office.....	3	9	12	27 00
Crates, for tent poles.....	25		25	43 75
Chests, camp equipment.....	3	6	9	45 00
Caps, fatigue.....	30	920	950	570 00
Coats, over.....	203	949	1,152	13,017 60
Coats, dress.....	914	472	1,385	10,179 75
Currycombs.....	65	120	185	55 50
Cots, woven wire.....	4		4	14 00
Cots, woven wire, $\frac{1}{2}$	17	1	18	45 00
Cots, woven wire, single.....	6		6	13 50
Chevrons.....	263		263	60 47
Cap ornaments.....		150	150	6 00
Cleaning material, boxes.....		17	17	158 10
Cartridges, rifle ball, caliber 45.....	36,000	14,000	50,000	925 00
Cartridges, rifle ball, gallery.....	3,000		3,000	15 00
Cartridges, carbine ball, caliber 45.....	24,000	4,500	28,500	484 50
Cartridges, blank.....	29,000	2,400	31,400	423 90
Cartridges, revolver, ball.....	13,000	3,000	16,000	160 00
Cartridges, revolver, blank.....	6,600		6,600	54 78
Canister, 12-pound.....	8		8	12 00
Carbine bullets.....	6,000	4,000	10,000	45 70
Carpet, yards.....		40	40	20 00
Crockery:				
Plates, dinner.....	74		74	7 70
Plates, soup.....	47		47	4 90
Sauce dishes.....	105		105	6 53
Vegetable dishes.....	147		147	9 14
Platters, small.....	33		33	9 62
Platters, large.....	4		4	4 40
Cups and saucers.....	163		163	20 40
Pitchers, water.....	4		4	3 00
Pitchers, cream.....	4		4	1 00
Sugar bowls.....	3		3	1 50
Glass tumblers.....	13		13	1 08
Dippers, galvanized.....	3		3	1 50
Dippers, tin.....	11		11	4 14
Drums, snare.....		14	14	219 38
Desks, office and field.....		4	4	38 00
Flag, national.....	1		1	65 00
Flags, signal.....	2		2	2 20
Flags, streamers.....	6		6	51 66
Flags, national, regimental.....		2	2	130 00
Flags, regimental.....		2	2	180 00
Flag, state.....	1		1	145 00
Forks, table.....	328	644	972	48 60
Forks, flesh.....	9	15	24	6 00
Forks, plated.....	81		81	8 44
Flies, tent 20 x 100.....	3		3	180 00
Flies, tent 20 x 50.....	2		2	60 00
Flies, tent 20 x 36.....	1		1	21 60
Flies, tent 21 x 22.....	1		1	18 40
Flies, tent 16 x 16.....	1		1	15 40
Flies, tent 14 x 16.....	1		1	13 50

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY—CONTINUED.

Articles.	In depot at Olympia.	In hands of organizations of National Guard.	Total.	Cost price.
Flies, tent 14x15.....	1		1	\$12 75
Flies, tent 12x14.....	5		5	52 50
Flies, tent 12x13.....	2		2	18 50
Flies, tent 10x12.....	1		1	6 75
Flies, tent 9x15.....	1		1	6 75
Flies, tent 8x15.....	1		1	6 50
Frogs, sergeant's sword.....	25		25	13 25
Flannel, yellow, yards.....	6		6	17 94
Fife.....		1	1	60
Flag, brigade national.....		1	1	25 00
File boxes.....		36	36	13 50
File, cabinet.....		1	1	11 00
Gloves, white, pairs.....	56	230	286	69 12
Gauntlets, buck, pairs.....	100	123	223	258 68
Grindstone, complete.....	1		1	4 50
Gun slings.....	91	830	921	442 08
Guidons and markers.....		11	11	176 00
Helmets.....	969	452	1,421	2,344 65
Hammers.....	1	4	5	3 75
Holsters.....	4	85	89	70 31
Haversacks.....	138	1,019	1,157	995 02
Howitzers, 12 pounder, brass.....	3		3	unknown
Hatchets.....	17	20	37	27 75
Halters, leather headstalls.....	42	97	139	168 19
Halters, rope leads.....	8	97	105	23 10
Hopples.....	9		9	10 80
Handles, pick.....	10		10	2 50
Halliards.....	2		2	1 50
Irons, branding.....	2		2	2 00
Knives, table.....	296	643	939	46 95
Knives, kitchen.....	4	9	13	3 25
Knives, plated.....	35		35	3 65
Knife, chopping.....	1		1	30
Kettles, iron mess.....	4		4	8 00
Kettles, camp.....	47	25	72	54 00
Knapsacks, leather flap.....	194	832	1,026	2,308 50
Lanterns.....	7	4	11	9 62
Lamps, bracket.....	2		2	1 50
Ladles.....	2	1	3	45
Leggings, infantry, pairs.....	17	811	828	496 80
Leggings, cavalry.....	52	187	239	191 20
Lockers, armory.....		54	54	208 00
Letter press and stand.....	1	1	2	60 00
Letter scales.....	1	1	2	10 50
Mattresses.....	5		5	17 50
Mattresses, single.....	14	5	19	42 75
Measures, gallon.....	1		1	30
Measures, pint.....	1		1	15
Masher, potato.....	1		1	15
Marking rods, disks and brushes, sets.....	4	1	5	2 25
Mattocks.....	5	1	6	7 50
Meat hooks.....	2		2	25
Napkins.....	352		352	14 00
Nails, lbs.....	100		100	3 50
Nail puller.....	1		1	2 50
Oven, tin.....	1		1	1 00
Oilcloth, table, yards.....	23		23	5 75
Plates, tin.....	300	816	1,116	55 80
Pans, tin, large.....	6		6	60
Pans, medium.....	39	350	389	27 23
Pans, tin, small.....	121		121	6 05
Pans, dish.....	9	15	24	18 00
Pans, drip, large.....	9		9	9 00
Pans, drip, small.....	6	24	30	12 00
Pans, fry.....	45	22	67	46 90

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY—CONTINUED.

Articles.	In depot at Olympia.	In hands of organizations of National Guard.	Total.	Cost price.
Pans, stew, large.	3		3	\$3 00
Pans, stew, small.	3	10	13	9 75
Pots, glue.	1		1	1 00
Pots, coffee, large.	14	16	30	45 00
Pots, coffee, medium.	8	13	21	21 00
Pickaxe.	19	6	25	25 00
Pins, firing.	78		78	7 80
Pillows.	12		12	6 00
Plumes for helmet.	190	1	191	257 85
Pasters, target.	71,000	54,700	125,700	12 57
Pulleys, galvanized iron.	2		2	40
Primers, friction.	1,650		1,650	22 39
Primers, cartridge.	120,000	65,500	185,500	111 30
Powder, small arms, pounds.	25	176	201	36 18
Rifles, Springfield, calibre 45.	163	906	1,069	14,025 28
Rifles, officers' model.	5	10	15	405 00
Revolvers, S. & W.	21	87	108	1,458 00
Revolver bullets.	4,000		4,000	10 00
Ranges, cooking, complete.	22	1	23	1,525 00
Rakes.	29	13	42	21 00
Rolling pins.	2		2	50
Rifle bullets.	20,000	26,600	46,600	253 97
Round balls.	92,000	41,200	133,200	114 45
Reloading tools, sets.	1	1	2	84 50
Saddles, McClelland.	92	126	218	3,411 70
Saddles, pack, for howitzer.	12		12	Unknown
Sabres, cavalry.	58	173	231	1,386 00
Sabre attachments.	110	182	292	108 04
Sabre knots.	40	113	153	153 00
Straps, blanket.	90	148	238	59 50
Straps, short.	10		10	1 50
Swords, sergeants'.	42	39	81	364 50
Swords, officers'.	4	19	23	322 00
Saws, hand.	3		3	6 00
Saws, meat.	1		1	2 00
Saws, crosscut.	1		1	3 95
Skimmers.	2	3	5	1 25
Spoons, kitchen.	3	8	11	3 30
Spoons, table.	380	420	800	15 33
Spoons, tea.	350	508	948	13 15
Spoons, table, plated.	38		38	3 95
Spoons, tea, plated.	64		64	6 65
Stove, heating.	1	1	2	16 00
Stove, cook.	1		1	35 00
Scales, platform.	2		2	57 00
Steelyard.	1		1	2 25
Shovels, l. h.	6	3	9	9 00
Stands, iron, for barrels.	7		7	No charge
Stools, camp.	19	32	51	17 85
Silhouettes, cloth, D.	18	29	47	10 10
Silhouettes, cloth, E.	17	29	46	7 36
Silhouettes, cloth, F.	19	29	48	4 80
Silhouettes, paper, D.	131	29	160	4 80
Silhouettes, paper, E.	31	29	60	1 20
Silhouettes, paper, F.	239	29	268	2 68
Screwdrivers, combination.	143	296	439	105 36
Shell extractors.	203	259	462	78 54
Spurs and straps.	29	120	149	67 05
Spurs.	10		10	3 50
Spring vice.	38	7	45	12 60
Side screws.	12		12	36
Sight covers.	153		153	61 20
Sear springs.	9		9	99
Stretchers, hospital.	4	2	6	27 00
Sheets, cotton.	18		18	9 00

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY—CONTINUED.

Articles.	In depot at Olympia.	In hands of organizations of National Guard.	Total.	Cost price.
Screwdrivers.	3		3	\$1 50
Stripes, non-commissioned officers, pairs.	264		264	50 28
Stocks, carbine.	6		6	1 00
Steamers, vegetable.		2	2	13 50
Shako.		1	1	6 00
Stencils, steel, sets letters.	1		1	14 60
Shells, 12 pounders.	10		10	2 50
Stencils, steel numbers, set.	1		1	12 50
Stencils, brass, large, for Co.	25		25	5 25
Stencils, brass, small, figures.	21		21	3 50
Stencil, brass, circular.	1		1	169 20
Sweat pads, saddle.	34	60	94	99 90
Saddle cloths.	45		45	16 00
Tents, 7x7, A.	4		4	390 00
Tents, 7 foot, A.	65		65	6 50
Tents, 7x12, A.	1		1	87 75
Tents, 7x8, wall.	13		13	1,451 45
Tents, 7x9, wall.	203		203	327 60
Tents, 8x10, wall.	38	1	39	52 50
Tents, 9x10, wall.	6		6	9 25
Tents, 9x11, wall.	1		1	27 75
Tents, 10x10, wall.	3		3	390 00
Tents, 10x12, wall.	31	8	39	12 25
Tents, 10x14, wall.	1		1	55 40
Tents, 12x14, wall.	4		4	17 00
Tents, 12x16, wall.	1		1	18 05
Tents, 12x18, wall.	1		1	17 50
Tents, 14x14, wall.	1		1	36 10
Tents, 14x16, wall.	2		2	43 00
Tents, 14x20, wall.	2		2	30 00
Tents, 16x20, wall.	1		1	31 00
Tents, 16x21, wall.	1		1	68 10
Tents, 16x24, wall.	2		2	29 00
Tents, 14 foot Sibley.	1		1	70 00
Tents, large cook.	2		2	
Tent poles, ridge.	385		385	
Tent poles, upright.	712		712	
Tent pins.	3,000		3,000	
Tent floors.	400		400	400 00
Target frames, Brinton, 6x6.	6	18	24	33 60
Target frames, Brinton, 6x12.	24		24	57 60
Targets, Brinton, 6x6.	1	1	2	80 16
Targets, Brinton, 6x12.	2		2	96 86
Target frames, D.	15	39	54	81 54
Target frames, E.	15	39	54	60 48
Target frames, F.	15	39	54	27 81
Targets, gallery, complete.	6	8	14	140 00
Target discs, gallery.	8		8	32 00
Targets, paper, A.	70	85	155	6 20
Targets, paper, B.	160	85	245	12 25
Targets, paper, C.	400		400	34 00
Target muslin, yards.		202	202	40 40
Trousers, infantry.	43	759	802	2,566 40
Trousers, cavalry.		179	179	662 30
Tumbler punches.	94	60	154	23 10
Trigger screws.	20		20	20
Truck, warehouse.	1		1	7 50
Tables, common deal.	13		13	6 50
Turner, cake.	1		1	15
Tables.		2	2	4 00
Toweling, yards.	6		6	66
Tub, wood.	1	1	2	2 00
Tubs, galvanized iron.	1		1	1 50
Uniform, drum major's.		1	1	85 00
Wrenches, monkey.	2		2	1 75

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY—CONTINUED.

Articles.	In depot at Olympia.	In hands of organizations of National Guard.	Total.	Cost price.
Whip, egg	1		1	\$9 75
Wipers, wooden	125	238	363	47 19
Wheelbarrow	1		1	5 00
Music pouches		21	21	27 30
Clarinets, B flat		2	2	70 00
Cornet, E flat		1	1	46 67
Cornets, B flat		3	3	195 00
Orchestral horn		1	1	65 00
Altos, bell up		2	2	103 34
Tenors, bell up		2	2	120 68
Trombones		2	2	120 68
Euphonium		1	1	76 00
Tubas, E flat		2	2	193 34
Bass drum		1	1	25 00
Snare drum		1	1	20 00
Marksman's buttons	18		18	1 80
Marksman's badges, bronze	90		90	54 00
Marksman's bars	183		183	32 94
Sharpshooter's badges	50		50	50 00
Books and records:				
Descriptive books	4	20	24	120 00
Orders, company	2	17	19	57 00
Orders, general and special headquarters	2		2	35 00
Record of ordnance	2		2	45 00
Record of quartermaster	2		2	55 00
Record of assemblies	1	17	18	77 50
Indorsement books	2	18	20	70 00
Docket books	5	18	23	69 00
Property books	3	21	24	84 00
Roster	3	20	23	80 50
Sick reports	4	18	22	77 00
Morning reports	1	18	19	28 50
Manual for army cooks	16	20	36	No chge.
Quartermaster sergeant's equipment books	99	11	110	82 50
1st sergeant's roll books	14	14	28	21 00
Score books		10	10	7 00
United States Army Regulations	33	19	32	16 00
Cash books	3	17	20	45 00
Ledgers	3	18	21	57 75
Receipts of issues	16	16	32	45 00
Letter books	15	17	32	64 00
Rules and Regulations N. G. W.	575	147	722	364 00
Street Riot Tactics	1	18	19	14 25
Drill regulations	5	38	43	32 25
Stub files	11	53	64	89 60
Blunt's S. A. F. Regulations		14	14	22 40
Records	3		3	10 00
Journals	2		2	4 65
Letter files	8		8	4 00
Service stripes, gold, pairs	478		478	478 00
Winthrop's Military Law	2		2	10 00
Myer's Signaling	1		1	3 50
Woodhull's Hygiene	1		1	2 50
Manual for court martial	1		1	1 50
Winthrop's Military Law, abridged	1		1	3 00
Brownings apparatus, set	1		1	5 00
Dictionary and stand	1		1	12 50
Map of Washington	1		1	10 00
Blank commissions	425		425	78 62
Blank warrants	70		70	7 00
Cabinet typewriter desk	1		1	30 00
Office desk	1		1	100 00
Office chair	1		1	16 00
Leather rockers	2		2	80 00
Leather chairs	4		4	152 00

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY—CONCLUDED.

Articles.	In depot at Olympia.	In hands of organizations of National Guard.	Total.	Cost price.
Leather couch	1		1	\$45 00
Carpets	2		2	151 63
Typewriter, Smith-Premier	1		1	95 00
Book case	1		1	35 00
Desk lamps, electric and gas tubing	2		2	16 50
Envelope cases	2		2	2 15
Letter baskets	2		2	1 50
Waste baskets	2		2	2 50
Wire card racks	2		2	1 50
Desk rack	1		1	8 00
Seal	1		1	7 00
Desk, 8-ft., standing	1		1	75 00
Document file	1		1	130 00
Cabinet file case	1		1	136 90
Extra rollers for file case	5		5	8 75
Numbering machines	2		2	32 00
Blank case	1		1	10 00
Mimeograph	1		1	15 00
Rocker, high back	1		1	7 00
Rifle, Kraag-Jorgenson	1		1	30 00
Carpet sweeper	1		1	3 25
Printing machine, with stamps	1		1	7 35
1 lot inkstands, rubber stamps, dating stamps, pads, etc.				21 25
Table, plain deal	1		1	2 00
Blanks and records not above enumerated				250 00
IN HANDS OF G. A. R. POSTS, SONS OF VETERANS AND COUNTIES.				
Bayonets			87	89 61
Bayonet scabbards			71	64 61
Belts and plates			86	51 60
Cartridge boxes			79	96 38
Rifles, Springfield, caliber 45			15	196 80
Rifles, Springfield, caliber 50			360	4,723 20
Total				\$101,021 53

NOTE.—Owing to imperfect early records it is impossible to perfectly segregate the equipment which has been received from the general government, but \$39,945.37 is a fair estimate of the value of the stores now in the possession of the state, included in the foregoing statement, which have been received from the United States under the provisions of section 1661, revised statutes, leaving the total amount expended by the state in the purchase of the above enumerated property, \$61,076.16.

The foregoing exhibit does not contain property that has been worn out in service, lost or condemned, but only that in actual use and service.

