to the Grand Army of the Republic. The heart of every citizen in our borders swells with just pride in the fact that the grandest secular organization in the world's history is, through its chief leaders and many thousands of its rank and file, the guest of our beautiful city upon the hills. St. Paul is always proud of its record, but to-day is the red-letter day of its rejoicing.

"Thirty-five years ago the infant State of Minnesota, through its war Governor, won the proud distinction of tendering to the National Government the first regiment of men offered with which to defend the treason-beleaguered Capital.

SCENES FROM THE OPEN-AIR RECEPTION ALONG SUMMIT AVENUE.

"And to-day, after the lapse of more than a generation of time, Minnesota boasts the still grander distinction of presenting to the representatives of that Grand Army which conquered treason and liberated a race, this same grand old war Governor, the last of his kind, who sent to the front the initial organization of what became an army of freemen numbering almost three millions of men.

"St. Paul and Minnesota venerate him for what he has done and for what he is to us. We connect his offering in April, 1861, with the marvelous heroism of the 1st Minn. upon the fateful field of Gettysburg. And long as pride of heroic deeds swells the hearts of Minnesota's sons and daughters, so long will we associate with pride and reverence

A. S. BATES, SECRETARY PARADE AND REVIEW COMMITTEE.

the name of the first regiment with that of Alexander Ramsey."

After a few tributes to the noble work of the Grand Army he continued:

"Show me a worthy member of the Grand Army and I will show you a man who has no place in his nature for anarchy or disobedience of law. As from 1861 to 1865 it was your mission to suppress disorder and disarm treason by force of arms, so to-day it is your proudest boast that you have at all times upheld the best and truest type of American citizenship in time of peace.

"Your deeds of valor upon the field of carnage and your marvellous fortitude in enduring suffering and privation were only an index of your achievements as citizens of the grand Republic you saved from treasonable force and monarchical intrigue. Despite all efforts of opposition you have for more than 30 years been in a large degree the governing force that impelled our great country in its unexampled march to the highest goal of material achievement known to the race of man. While heresies, not of you, may have at times impeded the progress of your onward march, it has ever been the mission of the Grand Army of the Republic to array itself upon the side of the right and of the truest Americanism. And who can measure this influence? How often it has been as potent for good as the reinforcement of a great army by a few thousand men in the crisis of battle, none can tell. For you it is sufficient to know that at all times your duty has been faithfully performed.

"Be good to yourselves, and we will strive to help you. The hand of fellowship and of generous hospitality is extended to you by our home comrades and all of our citizens in the glad hope that having once seen us, you will not feel satisfied until you have seen us again and often. The keys of the city are now in your keeping. In such keeping we feel secure and proud, because we know your past and are willing to trust us into hands that for four long years upheld and preserved the emblem of our freedom."

Capt. H. A. Castle was received with a burst of applause equaling that which had greeted the Mayor's remarks. Capt. Castle had presented the claims of St. Paul at the Louisville Encampment, and made an impression as an eloquent speaker upon that occasion, a reputation which to-day's effort served only to increase.

FOR THE STATE.

"The Empire State of the New Northwest has proudly welcomed the Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic to the hospitality of her queenly capital. Minnesota the golden, crowned with her plenteous harvests, and beautiful St. Paul, throned on her encircling terraces, have greeted with full pulsating cordiality 30,000 veterans of the Union. The Chief Executives of the State and city are here to formulate with due precision to you, the accredited representatives of these veterans, that welcome which has been informally, spontaneously, exultantly bestowed upon them by the people themselves.

"To me has been assigned a lighter, simpler task. When at Louisville one year ago I voiced our city's modest claims on your attention, my pleadings fell on friendly ears. The competition for your favor was sharp, and the temptation to overstate the case would to many men have been irresistible. I resisted—manfully, vigorously, successfully. I tried to tell you that St. Paul was the senior segment of a twin metropolis, placed at the geographical center and fertile heartcore of the continent, nested among the headsprings of her three great river systems, easily dominating all the commercial arteries of the hemisphere; consequently all roads lead hither, with wayside inns convenient and tolls at the minimum. I promised you fine weather, but that was surplusage; we never have any other kind. I tried to picture our smooth streets, and when our rivals, with a curiosity searching as croton oil, inquired about our hills, I defiantly proclaimed that the grades all dipped toward the terminal.

"Nothing is so dangerous to an invitation speech as a breechloading interrogation point; but truth is mighty—you marched yesterday all the way down hill. I tried to make you understand that you would be coming among friends, and would be properly cared for. There, also, I was firmly intrenched among the eternal verities.

"Now I am charged with the superfluous duty of pointing out that all our pledges have been faithfully fulfilled. The draft which I indorsed and you accepted, a draft perhaps on your credulity, a draft assuredly upon your kindness, your partiality, your fraternity, may be canceled now. Twelve shining months have run their speedy round, and you are here. Our promises were mild; our performance has been conscientious and literal. If there has been anything above and beyond that literal performance which we might have done to add to your enjoyment and did not, it will be to us a lasting sorrow.

"To the upbuilding of this Commonwealth our comrades have notably contributed. Coming in great numbers from every loyal State, they have met here the stalwart colonists from northern Europe and united to build up a new type of American citizenship. The two elements combine the best blood of the world, the dominant races of mankind. All their splendid energies, developed under the most invigorating climatic conditions, broadened by a generous culture, ripened and enriched by the masterful current of an intense patriotism, will flow in strengthening streams through the veins of rising generations who are to stand guard around the ark of the covenant in our holy of holies. Here the principles of our Order are granite cliffs from which solid bowlders of patriotic fervor have been quarried to be embedded in our laws, and institutions, exemplifying to the future this Nation's immeasurable value by its transcendent cost."

After drawing a graphic picture of the costly service given by the soldiers of the Union Capt. Castle said:

"They lived—a million of them live today. They lived to do men's work in building up the land their valor sanctified. They live to witness a development and prosperity beyond the stretches of their fondest dream. They lived to organize a great association which should express and typify and perpetuate the spirit of the epoch their services made illustrious. They lived to participate in 30 annual National Encampments of that association, heralded everywhere by acclamations of an admiring populace. They have lived to meet on Southern soil, greeted with royal welcome.

"They have lived to assemble where the imperial Mississippi begins her flow, in stately cities that were unmapped, unnamed in their schoolboy days. They have lived to see the sun of Appomattox flood the planet with its warming, brightening beams. They have lived to know that the war's immortal hero, touring round the earth, commanding homage from Kings and Emperors to his majestic personality, penetrated no regions so remote that his fame had not preceded him, visited no populations too ignorant to comprehend the significance of his victories. They have lived to read that in mud hovels in the deepest heart of Africa, in thatched huts on the banks of the Ganges, in cabins buried among Siberian snows, portraits of Lincoln are found, venerated by benighted millions as the saint of a new dispensation.

"They have lived to see the horizon strewn with wrecks of stricken dynasties—crowns crumbling, thrones trembling, the whole filmy remainder of hoary despotism shriveling like a gossamer scroll. They have lived to see the flag of the great Republic floating resplendent in the zenith, as a token that the Union lives, and that liberty reigneth forever.

"They will live to see the humblest survivor of the host which fought for that flag, hailed as a priest in the temple of freedom, a prince in the kingdom of glory. And their lifted vision then will meet the glow of gladness in the smile of Justice as she comes to reign, with a bridal coronet upon her brow, and her feet in the dew of the millennial morning.

"They have enriched the country with the fruits of their labor, and strengthened it with their teachings of patriotism. This patriotism is more than a sentiment. It is an inspiration—a living, animating spirit. Not in dens of ignorance and misery and crime does our Heavenly Father nurture this blessed spirit. Not there—but out on broad prairies, where fresh breezes blow and clear water runs, and where the green of grass and gold and crimson of flowers lie mirrored in the melted blue of the sky; up on high, free mountains, where splintered cliffs of granite dare the fury of lightning and storm; down by the riverside, where flying shuttles and whirring saws are working out, under man's skillful hand, his deathless doom of toil; over in classic halls, where Science with her finger on the arteries of the universe is telling off its pulse beats to a listening throng; across in temples of worship, where a divine evangel is speaking hope and mercy to the sinner's groaning heart.

"Here and there and wherever avenues to the expanding mind are open to the ingress of holy truth, this spirit of patriotism grows and sways, lifting even the dullest as the song-note lifts the lark, whose nest is in the furrow, but whose home is in the sky. Here it finds welcome, and everywhere, whispering in the breezes, laughing in the cascade, roaring in the thunder, singing in the mill wheel, shouting in the schoolroom, pleading in the sanctuary, it speaks

"THE GATES AJAR," COMO PARK.

one message in a thousands tongues: It is sweet and honorable for country to die—it is noble and blessed for country to live and toil and suffer!"

The Modoc Club, of Topeka, made a hit with its chorus, and then Comrade Fox, of the club, brought down the house by his rendition of "Old Shady," with chorus accompaniment.

ON BEHALF OF THE YOUTH.

Upon Gen. M. E. Clapp devolved the pleasing task of welcoming the veterans on behalf of that generation that has sprung up since the war, and which, as patriotic in every instinct as their fathers, was properly entitled to share in the welcome. Gen. Clapp was at his best and was accorded a warm reception. He said:

"In behalf of the youth of Minnesota we bid you welcome! Youth is prone to venerate the storied brave and to look with admiration akin to reverence upon the living hero. Yesterday St. Paul witnessed a sight probably never seen in any land but our own. Marching side by side with the veteran was the wife and daughter; in ages gone women chained to the chariot wheel have been drawn in triumphant procession, the unwilling offering of captivity to the arrogance of unbridled lust; but here they walked side by side sharing the glories of the triumph.

"It detracts nothing from the glory of your achievements to say that you had the inspiration of the fife and drum, of the waving banner, the enthusiasm borne of the multitude, while the woman who bade you godspeed, and remained at home to watch and guard those born of the fire that burns upon the altar of love, had no inspiration save the fadeless faith of a woman's heart that illumed her pathway during those dark years.

"Our youth read again the story of your achievements, not on the cold and lifeless page of history, but as a living reality. They saw you as you marched forth in manhood's prime of the long ago; they saw you famishing in Southern prison-pens; wasting with fever in the hospital; they saw you amid the smoke and carnage of battle, and your bowed forms and whitening locks kindled in their hearts a fire of undying flame.

"The inspiration of your sacrifices will arouse American citizenship equal to every crisis; and as you crushed treason and preserved this Nation, so will the youth of this land, inspired by the memory of your heroic deeds, arise to the fullness of American citizenship and sacredly guard the legacy received from you and your departed comrades."

GEN. WALKER'S REPLY.

As Gen. Walker rose to reply to the welcome thus elaborated and detailed, he was greeted with a hearty cheer by his comrades, and a small fire of applause from the galleries. He spoke extemporaneously and most eloquently, saying:

"Gen. Mason, Comrade Mayor, Mr. Clapp: In behalf of all my comrades here today, and those outside of this hall in this great city of yours, I extend you our heartfelt thanks for your cordial and magnificent welcome. You see before you, gentlemen, the representatives of the survivors of that great army of more that 2,000,000 men, who in the time of peril rallied to defend the National life from the death clutch of treason. How well they accomplished that purpose this great Nation of ours testifies to-day, a Nation where no man doffs his hat to another except in the courtesy of equals, where no slave's presence dishonors labor, where education is free, where manhood is respected, whose authors and soldiers and statesmen have made the 19th century blaze with the splendors of the diamond that they have set in Freedom's diadem.

"The men who saved the Nation, the brave soldiers, were thinking men. They were taught to think in our public schools. We have no tocsin for a man who does not think and have his own convictions. Ours is a Government from the people up and not from an aristocracy down. We need no great standing army in this country of ours. Our best army is the school-house, our greatest protection, and our most effective cannon the intelligence and integrity of the masses of this great country. The Grand Army of the Republic is simply the organized love of the men who marched and fought together in the armies of the Union. Their deeds will live. Let the youngest child of St. Paul live to become white with age, and almost overcome with the weight of years, the sound of the bugle, the tap of the drum, the drapery of the starry ensign, the services of Memorial Day, the mention of heroes' names, each and all will force upon memory its wonted office, and recall the radiance of their valor, the bravery of their deeds, the glory of their triumphs. Believe me, friends, the patriot is never dead, the hero lives forever. Again I thank you for this most sincere and cordial welcome that we have received at your hands."

Commander H. M. Nevius, of New Jersey, spoke briefly in eulogy of Gen. Lawler, and announced that Matt H. Ellis, Past Judge-Advocate-General, of New York, would make a formal presentation. Sturdy Tom Lawler was called to the front of the stage, and Comrade Ellis in a neat little speech presented him with a magnificent watch and chain. The watch is a repeater of the latest design, and handsomely jeweled and appropriately inscribed, while the chain is a long-neck chain with a beautiful charm.

Gen. Lawler was visibly affected by the beautiful testimonial, and the affecting way in which the presentation was made. Recovering himself, he gave the Encampment his thanks in a way that left no doubt that they came straight from the fulness of his manly heart.

"I value this gift," he said, not so much for its intrinsic value, but because it comes from this great organization. To be a private in the Grand Army is a privilege and the greatest honor that can come to any man of this great Nation of ours. How much greater the honor of having been placed at its head."

Gen. Walker then requested the citizens present to withdraw, and the executive session began for the transaction of the real business of the Encampment. When the doors were closed Commander-in-Chief Walker presented his annual report, which, with the report of Adj't-Gen. Robbins, appeared last week. The reports of the other officers were referred without reading to committees to consider, which were announced as follows:

THE COMMITTEES.

On the Report of the Commander-in-Chief—Russell A. Alger, Michigan; John P. Rea, Minnesota; A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin; John G. B. Adams, Massachusetts; Thomas G. Lawler, Illinois.

On the Report of the Senior and Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief—John S. Kountz, Ohio; John C. Linehan, New Hampshire; N. P. Bowman, Vermont.

On the Report of the Surgeon-General—A. Rauh, Kansas; Americus Whedon, Kentucky; W. N. Eaton, Virginia and North Carolina; John Ackley, South Dakota; A. J. Sampson, Arizona.

On the Report of the Chaplain—T. H. Hagerty, Missouri; Jacob Emery, Washington and Alaska; H. C. McWhorter, West Virginia.

On the Report of the Adjutant-General—E. B. Gray, Wisconsin; Hubert O. Moore, Massachusetts; P. J. O'Conner, New York; R. L. Chase, Iowa; James M. Steere, Texas.

On the Report of the Quartermaster-General—James A Sexton, Illinois; E. N. Leavens, Minnesota; Samuel L. Miller, Maine; James D. Gage, Nebraska; James P. Averill, Georgia.

On the Report of the Inspector-General—John E. Gilman, Massachusetts; R. W. Meade, New York; D. M. Burchfield, Ohio; Lewis M. Zimmerman, Maryland; J. Y. Niles, Kansas.

On the Report of the Judge-Advocate—H. E. Taintor, Connecticut; Josiah Given, Iowa; William J. Smith, Tennessee; George W. Stradley, Delaware; Junius G. Sanders, Montana.

On the Report of the Custodion of Records—B. L. Carr, Colorado and Wyoming; Daniel R. Ballou, Rhode Island; Nathan Bickford, Potomac.

On the Rules, Regulations and Ritual—Robert B. Beath, Pennsylvania; T. C. Masteller, California; Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey; Thomas B. Rodgers, Missouri; Chas. L. Davidson, Iowa.

For the Committee on Resolutions each Department selected its own representative, as follows: John Palmer, New York, Chairman; Alabama, Charles W. Buckley; Arizona, A. J. Sampson; Arkansas, G. W. Clark; California and Nevada, George Stone; Colorado and Wyoming, A. V. Bohn; Connecticut, Ebenezer Bishop; Delaware, Daniel Ross; Florida, George H. Packwood; Georgia, Ira M. Mallory; Idaho, J. L. Fuller; Illinois, William L. Distin; Indiana, William A. Ketcham; Indian Territory, Robert W. Hill; Iowa, J. K. P. Thompson; Kansas, O. E. Morse; Kentucky, John Barr; Louisiana and Mississippi, William Rodgers; Maine, Isaac S. Bangs; Maryland, John E. Hough; Massachusetts, Geo. W. Creasey; Michigan, Washington Gardner; Minnesota, H. G. Hicks; Missouri, H. E. Robinson; Montana, T. C. Davidson; Nebraska, C. J. Dilworth; New Hampshire, A. C. Haines; New Jersey, C. H. Houghton; New Mexico, Francis Downs; New York, Matt H. Ellis; Ohio, B. H. Moulton; Oklahoma, W. H. Baker; Oregon, E. W. Allen; Pennsylvania, Chill W. Hazzard; Potomac, Chas. P. Lincoln; Rhode Island, Samuel W. K. Allen; South Dakota, S. R. Drake; Tennessee, J. B. Ziegler; Texas, M. W. Mann; Utah, T. C. Iliff; Vermont, O. E. Adams; Wisconsin, M. Griffin; Virginia and North Carolina, H. deB. Clay; West Virginia, George J. Walker; Washington and Alaska, Thos. M. Young.

Past Commander-in-Chief Palmer, of New York, moved that inasmuch as the Mayor and city officials of Buffalo, who were in the city with an invitation for the Encampment of 1897, were anxious to return home as soon as possible to resume their official duties, they now be accorded the opportunity of presenting their invitation. The motion prevailed, and Anselm Smith was recognized to present Buffalo's invitation, which he did in a short but eloquent speech.

When he had concluded, and half the delegates were on their feet shouting for Buffalo, Gen. Alger moved that Buffalo be selected for the place of meeting of the next Encampment. However, Comrade Carr, of Colorado, prevented such precipitate action by requesting that Denver be privileged to present her invitation at 2 o'clock. This suggestion prevailed and a recess was taken to that hour.

Upon reassembling Comrade Vaughn was heard in behalf of Denver, extending the invitation of the city and State and of other cities and commercial bodies throughout the State. When he had concluded, Gen. Alger renewed his motion for Buffalo. Mr. Vaughn moved the substitution of the name of Denver. This motion was then lost by an overwhelming vote, and before Gen. Alger's motion could be put Mr. Vaughn moved that Buffalo be made the unanimous choice of the Encampment, and the motion prevailed with a hurrah.

The remainder of the afternoon was given over to the consideration of reports from various committees. Many of the committees to whom had been referred the reports of the officers, reported in favor of adopting the recommendations contained in the reports. Mrs. Lizabeth Turner, President of the Woman's Relief Corps, presented a report showing in detail the sums expended in the various Departments by her organization in relief work.

The Ladies of the G.A.R. made a verbal report. The differences that have existed between these two organizations ever since the latter was organized were made the subject of a special report, signed by John G. B. Adams, A. G. Weissert, Thomas G. Lawler, and Matt H. Ellis, members of the committee appointed at Louisville. The report details the formation of the two organizations, and refers to the constant trouble arising in the various Departments over the existence of rival organizations, and concludes by an unqualified indorsement of the Woman's Relief Corps, in the following terms: "While we do not desire to compel, we strongly urge that all should come under the banner of the Woman's Relief Corps, and that the Grand Army of the Republic and their faithful auxiliary move forward in their great charitable work for the relief of our suffering comrades and those dependent upon them." The Encampment adopted the report.

The Committee on Pensions then submitted its report, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

We report with sorrow that the condition of uneasiness and unrest with respect to pensions and the condition of the pensioner that has obtained for the last three years still measurably continues.

The Grand Army of the Republic in its Encampment held at Indianapolis in 1893 voiced in no uncertain language its sentiments and those of the great majority of the people in regard to the high-handed treatment which the Nation's heroes were receiving at the hands of the servants of that people, temporarily intrusted with the administration of public affairs, and that expression struck a responsive cord that left no doubt as to what the people desired.

At the first session of Congress thereafter it was formally enacted that pensions theretofore or thereafter to be granted should be deemed and held to be a vested right to the extent that payment thereof should not be withheld or suspended until after a hearing by the Commissioner of Pensions of all the evidence upon not less than 30 days' notice containing the full and true statement of any charges or allegations upon which the granting of the pension was sought to be in any manner disturbed or modified.

An honest, intelligent obedience to this salutary provision of law would have relieved the tension and restored to the pensioners confidence in the justice that was being meted out to them; but so far from that being the case, the administration of the Pension Bureau has been continued as though the provision referred to was but waste paper, and the feeling of uncertainty and doubt has been but slightly, if to any extent, allayed.

It is in vain that wise, just, and patriotic laws be passed if they are to be administered with "an evil eye and an unequal hand." If remedial laws are to be administered as though they were penal statutes; if in their administration fraud is to be presumed and honesty taken as the exception, the condition of the beneficiary is identically the same as though the laws were enacted upon the same narrow and contracted basis, and neither gives to the surviving soldier or to his widow and orphan that measure which is the just desert of him who "bore the burden and heat of battle," and which it is the desire and intention of the American people to have measured out to him.

Your committee met and consulted with the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the 54th Congress in January last, and after carefully considering House Bill No. 5549, which was drawn for the purpose and with the intention of, so far as possible, restricting the hostile administration of the Pension Bureau, and of compelling a fair and liberal construction and enforcement of the laws of Congress on the subject of pensions, we submit herewith an analysis of that bill. With the exception of the first and 14th section, as to which your committee did not feel at liberty to express an opinion, whether of approval or disapproval, the bill then pending met with our approbation, and we urged its speedy passage.

The House of Representatives, more closely in touch with the great body and great heart of the people, and coming from more recent contact with their constituents, promptly passed the bill; but the Senate, notwithstanding the efforts made by us in that direction, have so far not acted on the bill, which is still pending, and in the absence of such enactment an unsatisfactory condition still obtains in the administration of the Pension Bureau.

Justice long delayed becomes injustice; the insolence of office and the law's delay mean suffering, anxiety, and injustice to those for whom every instinct of humanity, every feeling of patriotism, every demand for justice, cry aloud for prompt relief.

We recommend that this Encampment speak clearly and distinctly, so that its meaning may not be misunderstood by any one, urging upon the Senate of the United States the necessity for the prompt passage of the bill in all its essential features, as passed by the House, with such disposition as to Sections 1 and 14 as shall to Congress, acting in the interest of the whole people, seem best calculated to inculcate a high order of patriotism, and most consistent with justice and fairness to those from whom the Nation may have received much.

The Nation that will not protect its protectors in their hour of need does not deserve to be protected in its hour of need. Frugality, economy, carefulness are great watchwords in the administration of public affairs; but when frugality becomes penuriousness, economy parsimony, and carefulness suspicion, especially when applied to those who offered to the Nation their lives without reservation or hope of reward, the picture is not calculated to encourage in the future high ideals of patriotism. Wise and patriotic laws, patriotically administered, are but just and proper expressions of the love and gratitude of a patriotic people; but a grudging and halting administration with a suspicious hand means in its results exactly the same as unjust and niggardly legislation.

These men, who deserve well of their country, have all passed the meridian of life; most of them are old and broken, and illy able to stand up and contend against an unfriendly spirit in the officers with whom they are brought in contact; without them and such as they there would be no pension laws to administer, and no happy, united, prosperous people to make provision for them. In no craving spirit, or spirit of self-seeking, but standing upright face to face with the American people, and looking them straight in the eye, we insist that to these our brothers, now needy and deserving, not alone in the cold letter of the law, but in the warm, breathing spirit of contact of man with man, officer with pensioner, full and ample justice shall be done, and that thus only shall our Government deserve the hearty confidence and love of all its citizens.

For the committee, W. H. KETCHAM,
T. S. CLARKSON.

Three reports came from a committee appointed to consider the Sons of Veterans. The majority report favored the admission of the Sons to meetings of the Grand Army Posts under certain restrictions as to secrecy. One minority report was flatly opposed to this plan and the other favored it with modifications. It was suggested that a resolution on this subject was pending before the Committee on Resolutions and so the matter was passed over. The session lasted until a late hour in the afternoon.

The following was the guard detail for the day: O. D., H. A. Norton; O. G., Samuel B. McCullach; R. M. Devore, Alfred S. Sayles, W. D. Mitchell, Charles Temme, Allen Swain, Henry A. Morse, Joseph Chafron, J. D. Hinds, James Hynes, E. M. Reed, Levi Lamson, George T. Tyron, Peter Planges, Charles Crissey.

SECOND DAY.

Clarkson Chosen as Commander-in-Chief—John H. Mullen as Senior Vice—Routine Business of the Session—End of Deliberations.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 5.

After the preliminary business was disposed of the Chair declared the nominations for the several offices to be in order. The candidates were then presented.

Delegate Coggswell, of North Dakota, presented the name of J. C. Linehan, of New Hampshire, in a strong speech, and the nomination was seconded by a New York delegate.

Comrade Brown, of North Dakota, nominated Rear-Admiral Meade.

Col. Spooner, of Rhode Island, made the nominating speech for Mr. Ballou.

Maj. Clarkson's name was presented by

HERMAN MUEHLBERG, CHAIRMAN, COMMANDANT OF STAFF COMMITTEE.

Judge M. L. Hayward, of Nebraska, to the Convention.

The name of Judge Given, of Iowa, was withdrawn by his delegation.

Senior Vice Commander Hobson's name was also presented by one of the delegates from Kentucky.

When the nominating speeches were finished, and preparations were being made for a ballot, there was general surprise when the announcement was made that Comrade Linehan's name would be withdrawn.

Then, as it appeared that a concerted movement had been decided upon for the withdrawal of all candidates except Maj. Clarkson, there was general applause. So the Chairman announced that the only candidate before the Convention was Comrade Clarkson, of Nebraska.

A motion was made at once that he be elected by acclamation. This was done with a whoop, and Maj. Clarkson was declared unanimously chosen. Delegates Meade, Ballou and Linehan, three of the opposing candidates, were chosen as a committee to convey the newly-elected Commander-in-Chief to the stage.

CLARKSON SPEAKS.

The committee discharged its duty amid much applause, and being called for a speech Commander-in-Chief Clarkson feelingly expressed his thanks to the Convention. He promised that his most ardent efforts during the coming year would be devoted to the advancement of the Grand Army. At the close of his speech, the new Commander was given three cheers and a tiger.

The next business in order was the selection of a Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

On motion, there being no other candidate, Gen. John H. Mullen, of Wabasha, Minn., was declared unanimously elected.

The Convention went into the nominations for Junior Vice Commander, Surgeon-General, and Chaplain-in-Chief, and after the ballots had been cast and counted the result was declared as follows:

Junior Vice Commander—C. W. Buckley, of Montgomery, Ala.

Surgeon-General—Rev. A. E. Johnson, of Washington, D. C.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. Mark A. Taylor, of Massachusetts.

The Commander-in-Chief announced the appointment of C. E. Burmester, of Omaha, as Adjutant-General.

The Council of Administration, as elected by the Convention, was as follows:

Arkansas—J. H. Hutchinson, Detroit.

California and Nevada—T. K. Stateler, San Francisco.

Colorado—B. L. Carr, Longmont.

Connecticut—John N. Wilsey, Hartford.

Delaware—J. W. Worrall, Pleasant Hill.

Florida—T. S. Wilmarth, Columbia.

Georgia—Ira M. Mallory, Fitzgerald.

Idaho—R. H. Barton, Moscow.

Iowa—Lumen L. Caldwell, Decorah.

Kansas—W. H. Smith, Marysville.

Louisiana and Mississippi—F. C. Antoine, New Orleans.

Maine—Herbert R. Sargent, Portland.

Maryland—Marion A. Brian, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—William S. Loomis, Holyoke.

Michigan—Roscoe D. Dix, Berrien Springs.

Montana—Charles Sprague, Bozeman.

Nebraska—A. Traynor, Omaha.

New York—Charles A. Shaw, Brooklyn.

Ohio—E. R. Montfort, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—W. H. Baker, Cross.

Oregon—W. H. Graham, Allegheny.

Potomac—William H. Chambers, Washington, D. C.

Rhode Island—Nelson Viall, Howard.

South Dakota—William A. Gray, Deadwood.

Tennessee—John W. Pattan, Chattanooga.

Texas—J. W. Ayers, Dallas.

Vermont—E. McIntyre, Danby.

Washington and Alaska—Thomas M. Young, Seattle.

Virginia and North Carolina—A. Jeffers, Norfolk.

West Virginia—G. K. Mallory, Parkersburg.

Wisconsin—O. W. Carlson, Milwaukee.

Alabama—M. D. Wickersham, Mobile.

Arizona—J. W. Dornington, Yuma.

Illinois—Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield.

Indiana—W. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis.

Indian Territory—R. W. Hill, Muscogee.

Kentucky—Charles W. Erdman, Louisville.

Minnesota—Albert Scheffer, St. Paul.

Missouri—F. W. Sterrett, St. Louis.

New Jersey—J. J. Kents, Trenton.

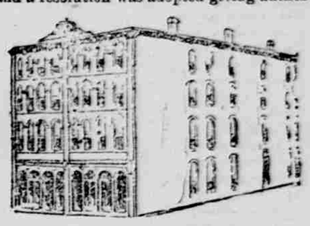
Utah—E. W. Tatlock, Salt Lake City.

The following committee reports, which only embody matter of official and technical interest, were then received and approved:

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Report of Committee on Rules and Regulations; of Committee on Resolutions concerning Past Commander-in-Chief Fairchild; of Committee on Report of Inspector-General; of Committee on Custodian of Records at Philadelphia, and of the Committee on the Report of the Adjutant-General.

A committee was appointed to procure a testimonial to the Past Commander-in-Chief, and a resolution was adopted giving authority to National officials to change location of the convention in case railroad rates were not satisfactory.



MORRISON'S OPERA HALL, INDIANAPOLIS.
Where the first G.A.R. Encampment was held.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, and the Convention indorsed, as a substitute for various resolutions offered in regard to the utterances of President Eliott, of Harvard College, that while they emphatically condemn his unworthy and untruthful statements, they would not dignify them by formal resolution.

It also reported favorably, and the Convention indorsed a resolution asking a preference to capable ex-soldiers in Government appointment; also one urging on Congress the justice and propriety of conferring on Gen. Miles the rank of Lieutenant-General; also a resolution indorsing a proposed park at Vicksburg; also a National park at the battlefield of Fredericksburg; recommending the reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg address as part of the exercises on Memorial Day; asking Congress to pass a law prohibiting the use of the United States flag and coat-of-arms for advertising purposes; asking Congress to provide for the repair and preservation of the United States frigate Constitution (Old Ironsides) and the United States sloop-of-war Hartford; asking Congress to provide for a Soldiers' Home south of the Ohio River.

Also a resolution of thanks to the Department of Minnesota and the municipal authorities and citizens of St. Paul for the hospitality shown to the Encampment was adopted.

After the Council of Administration had been elected all the officers were duly sworn in. A prayer was then offered by the new Chaplain-in-Chief invoking the blessing of God on the next Encampment, and the Chair declared the Convention adjourned.

The 5th Wis. held a Reunion in the Probate Courtroom. There was a large attendance. James Canterbury, of La Crosse, was chosen President of the Regimental Association and Frank E. Pease Secretary.

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WANTED—ADDRESSES.

WANTED—If this is read by George Tilghman, or by any of the former acquaintances of the late Alexander Spurrier, Co. A, 17th Pa. or Co. G, 221 Pa., please at once communicate with his mother, Mrs. Mary Spurrier, 618 Tenth street northeast, Washington, D. C., or with Geo. E. Lemon, Washington, D. C.

TO the surviving members of the 11th Pa. Cav., and all others interested. As many of you as will purchase a history of the above-named regiment, if published, will please signify your intention by notifying D. S. ORCUTT, Secretary, 11th Pa. Cav. Association, St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—The addresses of comrades who served on U. S. Gunboat Carondelet from September, 1862, to September, 1863. Henry C. Funk, 912 Tennessee street, Lawrence, Kan.

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