

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 1877) PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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Agents.—THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful, but persons who consider their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on the receipt of the subscription price.

Addresses, Renewals, etc.—Addresses will be changed on official cards, but each subscriber should in every case give out as well as the new address.

Correspondence.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, and Military matters, and letters to the Editor always receive prompt attention.

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Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

PRINTED AT WASHINGTON POST-TRUST OFFICE—CLARE MATHES.

JOHN McELROY, ROBERT W. SHUFFELL, BYRON ANDREWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 19, 1901.

Office: 335 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

IN BATTLE LINE.

By CAPT. FREE S. BOWLEY.

Our readers will look forward with lively anticipation to the appearance of a new story from Capt. Free S. Bowley, the gallant and talented author of "The Boy Lieutenant."

Capt. Bowley's new story, which will begin in an early issue of The National Tribune, is entitled "In Battle Line," and tells in the author's thrilling style the trials and achievements of certain comrades of a Massachusetts regiment in the war of the rebellion.

Its climax is at Gettysburg in the line that stood so manfully and hurled back Pickett's valiant charge at the "high-water mark of the rebellion."

AFIELD WITH CROCKER'S BRIGADE.

By David M. Strain, Co. B, 15th Iowa.

This is a simple narrative of the everyday doings of this famous brigade, which was composed of some of the best fighting regiments in the magnificent Army of the Tennessee.

PORT HUDSON.

A Reminiscence of the Civil War.

By Col. Prentiss Ingraham.

This is a tribute by a gallant Confederate officer, who was among the defenders of Port Hudson, to the brave boys in blue who besieged that place, and particularly to those who formed the celebrated Fortin Hope. It will appear in an early number of The National Tribune.

A SERVANT GIRLS' UNION.

Servant girls are really human, though a very large part of the women who employ them don't seem to think so.

The main trouble is that woman, while intensely lovely, kindly, sympathetic, and all that, is quite narrow in her range. Her love and sympathy all go out to her family, friends and immediate set. She has very little for anybody outside that circle.

Furthermore, she does not, like men, go through all the gradations of access, from an errand-boy upwards, to being an employer herself. The man gets his first lesson in consideration for the feelings of others when he is a mere boy, employed on the farm, in the shop, office or store, and is the victim of the harshness, unreasonableness, ill-temper, etc., of those who are temporarily above him.

The result is that wherever men are employed there is a pretty fair system in vogue, which aims to get the most service out of everybody with the least possible friction. Men of all grades—employers, superintendents, foremen, etc.—are generally, while strict and insistent, polite and considerate to those below them.

Unfortunately, women have little or none of this schooling. They have little preparation for the duty of working their employes hard, getting the most out of them, and yet being kind, just and reasonable with them, and retaining their services. It is doubtful whether they will ever acquire it.

Yet they must learn more than they now know, for the servant girl is an indispensable factor in our lives. She has come to stay. We must have her, unless we all go to boarding in flats and hotels, and family life become a thing of the past. There must be honorable, pleasant, well-paid employment found for millions of girls, who have just as much right to all these things as their brothers.

It looks as if some amelioration of the conditions may be brought about, as it has been in other lines of labor, by the formation of labor-unions. The Chicago servant girls have formed a union, and their first demand will strike everybody as quite reasonable.

They ask first for a sliding scale of wages, based on ability and experience, which is something that their brethren have not done. Young and inexperienced girls are to receive from \$3 to \$4 a week, and housekeepers from \$5 to \$7.

Under no circumstances shall work begin before 5:30 a. m., nor continue after the evening dishes are washed. This seems particularly reasonable. It makes a tremendously long day, as it is, and more than should be required of anybody. Two hours each afternoon, and the entire evening, at least, twice a week, belong to the girl in her own right. This is a division of time that may be discussed, but certainly the girl should have some time every day that she can give to her own self. She wants "that gentleness shall not be barred from the kitchen and back porch, and that conversation shall not be interrupted by members of the family during such visits."

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

The first words spoken after President Lincoln's heart ceased to beat were by Secretary Stanton, who said: "He now belongs to history."

President Wm. McKinley now belongs to history. What will history say of him?

It will give him a place among the very great Presidents who have administered this country's affairs with brilliant success, and that place will be singularly unique and differing from that of all his predecessors.

As characteristically American, as thoroughly forceful as any of them, he manifested these traits in a way peculiar to himself, and had his own way of representing the best thought and spirit of the country.

Without the towering greatness of Washington, the versatile brilliance of Jefferson, the stormy energy of Jackson, the prophet-like leadership of Lincoln, or Grant's indomitable force, he yet led the Nation as surely and truly as any of these, and his Administration was a series of monumental successes, without a single failure or an event which requires defence or apology.

He came to the helm of state at a time when the country was prostrate from financial depression, and threatened with still greater miseries. His accession at once restored confidence, and his course was such as to justify that confidence. He surrounded himself with men in whom the people believed, and Congress co-operated with the legislation that the country desired and needed.

A war with Spain was forced upon us. He went even further than most of the people desired to avoid the conflict; but when it came he showed marvelous energy and preparedness for it. The brilliant success of the war started the world and put the United States at once in the fore-front of the World Powers.

The new and immense problems that developed from this startling suddenness were all met with timely promptness and disposed of in a way that satisfied our own people and compelled the unwilling admiration of other Nations.

One thing that President McKinley surpassed all his predecessors was in the solidification of the people behind him in all the important steps of his Administration.

Though he had to make the most momentous decisions in far-reaching questions of policy, he encountered very little opposition or criticism. None of our Presidents, dealing with matters of such magnitude, ever had so little opposition or obstruction and such nearly universal approval.

Much of this was due to his personal tact, which amounted to genius, but more to his assiduous study of the drift of public opinion, and his careful adjustments of his acts to it. He was always abreast of the best thought, and yet did not hesitate to take a long step in advance, as in his decision to demand of the whole of the Philippines from Spain as one of the conditions of peace.

The management of our domestic policy, the conduct of the Spanish war, the prompt improvement of the opportunity to become a world power, and give our commerce the needed outlets, by the acquisition of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines; with a wise control of Cuba, and the establishment of the American influence in China, will make certain his place in history among the great American Presidents.

As Americans we can be very proud of his personal and private character. It was all that the ideal American should be. A boy of modest parentage, he was among the first to enlist at the call of his country, and for nearly two years he carried the musket of an enlisted man, trudged with his comrades in the long marches, and stood firmly with them in line of battle.

He was among the first to enlist at the call of his country, and for nearly two years he carried the musket of an enlisted man, trudged with his comrades in the long marches, and stood firmly with them in line of battle. He won each step in the promotions that came to him by faithful, conscientious service, and came home at the close of the war a modest little Captain and Brevet Major.

He was a consistent Christian from boyhood, and though all his life in politics, was so clean and unpolluted that his political enemies—had no other—could find nothing but his political principles to allege against him.

His greatness as a statesman, and his character as a clean-living, right-thinking, brave, patriotic American man, are alike precious heritages to our people. The whole world is far better for William McKinley having lived.

THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The President's death turned to bitter sorrow one of the greatest and most thoroughly enjoyable National Encampments ever held.

The crowd in attendance far surpassed expectations, the weather was unusually fine, and the people of Cleveland splendidly hospitable. Everywhere they acted as if they were really glad to have the veterans come, and took a delight in welcoming them.

The comrades assembled with the shock of the Buffalo tragedy still depressing them, but the hopeful bulletins soon uplifted them with assurances that the President was rapidly recovering, and on the parade, in the Campfires, and in the first day of the Encampment they were all buoyed up by this, and carried themselves with their usual joyous spirit. They proposed to put into the proceedings of the second day a vim which had not been seen in the National Encampment for many years.

But on rising on Friday morning they were confronted with the delectable change which had taken place in the President's condition after midnight, and their hearts died with them.

They wisely decided that the only thing to do was to close the Encampment immediately and disperse. They could not transact business with a momentary apprehension of the news of their distinguished and dearly-beloved comrade's death.

The selection for Commander-in-Chief was eminently satisfactory. Everybody liked him, and was glad to have him, if by his own candidate could not be elected. There was no man in the Order more fit for the office than he. He comes from loyal stock, and enlisted at the beginning of the war as a private soldier, and won his promotions, one after another, by good conduct in each grade, until the close of the war found him a Captain. He is a lawyer of high ability, has made a good record on the bench of Minnesota, and has been a zealous G. A. R. man from the first organization of the Order. He is scholarly, cultivated and deserving, popular with all who know him.

Comrade James O'Donnell, of Illinois, who was elected Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, served through the war in the 7th Ill., which is good enough record for any man. He is now in business in Chicago.

Comrade Thos. N. Boyle, who was elected Chaplain-in-Chief, is an eloquent divine of Pittsburg, Pa., and a thoroughly good G. A. R. man.

Dr. W. R. Thral, of Cincinnati, who was elected Surgeon-General, is a leading physician.

All the business before the Encampment was turned over to the Council of Administration, which, at a subsequent meeting, disposed of it. All matters referring to pensions were referred by it to the Commander-in-Chief and Committee of Pensions, with instructions that at such time as the Commander-in-Chief might see fit, the whole matter should be brought to the attention of the President of the United States.

The place of holding the next Encampment was referred to the Executive Council, the intention being to invite proposals from various cities and railroads, and secure precise terms before making the selection.

A long step forward was made toward better relations with the Sons of Veterans, an invitation being given to the Commander-in-Chief to hold his sessions at the same time and place as the National Encampment, and the Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual was instructed to report to the next National Encampment a plan for admitting Sons as visitors to the Posts, on the same basis that comrades now visit Camps of the Sons.

The most intense sympathy, loyalty, and comradely feeling for the stricken Chief Magistrate dominated the Encampment throughout.

Everyone, led by the Chaplain-in-Chief, joined in the heartiest thanksgiving to God, when the President was reported to be certain of recovery, and there could be no more impressive spectacle than that, when the direful news came that the President was dying, of the entire as-

35TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

(Continued from second page.)

many reasons which exist in favor of the bill suggested by our Pension Committee. Their report of last year fully covered the ground, and leaves no room for additional reasons.

The Commander-in-Chief made a supplemental report, saying that since his address had been printed he had seen the report of the Pension Committee, and since it did not, as he had hoped, make a recommendation of a remedy, he would now recommend that the Committee be instructed to prepare a charge against the Pension Commissioner for malfeasance in office, and to present it to the President, asking for an investigation of the same and suitable action thereon.

COMMITTEES.

The following committees were appointed:

Address of Commander-in-Chief—Past Commanders-in-Chief W. G. Johnson, J. P. S. Gobin, L. N. Walker, T. G. Lawyer, A. G. Weissert.

Report of Adjutant-General—Comrades Duffield, Mich; Daniel Ross, Del.; Edgar Allen, Va.; J. C. Lincoln, N. H.

Report of Quartermaster-General—Jas. P. Morrison, Pa.; E. T. Atkinson, N. C.; H. E. R. Montfort, Ohio.

Report of Chaplain-in-Chief—Hiff, Utah; Haggerty, Mo.; Boyle, Pa.

Report of Surgeon-General—Charles M. Gray, Wis.; J. G. Baker, Vt.; C. H. Mackay, Tex.

Report of Inspector-General—N. P. Gould, N. Y.; Wm. O. Hays, Mass.; G. H. C. Conroy, N. D.; J. C. Baker, Vt.; C. V. R. Foul, Mich.

Report of Custodian of Records—S. T. Snipe, Me.; W. A. Road, R. I.; John T. Keen, N. C.

Report of Judge-Advocate-General—Ell Torrance, Minn.; J. C. Lincoln, N. H.; H. E. Taintor, Conn.; Chas. Benton, Mo.

Rules, Regulations and Ritual—Past Commanders-in-Chief Beath, Wagner, Kuntz, Burdett and Alger.

SENIOR LIVING NATIONAL OFFICERS.

On motion of Comrade Wagner, Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Jas. R. Hawley, the oldest living Past National Officer, was invited to the platform. Past Officer, who is 92 years of age, was appointed a committee to escort him. Comrade Hawley was received with loud applause, and Comrade Boyle, briefly congratulated him, with a sketch of his services from the foundation of the organization. He had been in close touch with his comrades ever since the first feeble start of the Order.

The Senator immediately prepared a bill which he presented to the President, and he had told Evans, "Damn your Medical Bureau." Still, he did not believe in making a demand for Evans's resignation. He had told Evans, "Damn your Medical Bureau." Still, he did not believe in making a demand for Evans's resignation.

He related an incident of his own knowledge, where one of his own soldiers, a giant man, terribly wounded at Secesville, was denied a pension, died with out one, and one was denied his widow. The Senator immediately prepared a bill which he presented to the President, and he had told Evans, "Damn your Medical Bureau." Still, he did not believe in making a demand for Evans's resignation.

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THE CIVIL WAR, whom we represent, that the Pension Commission is not disposed to administer the duties of his office in that spirit of equity and justice to deserving applicants for pensions, which they are entitled to receive from a generous and just Government, representing the liberality of a grateful people toward their defenders; and

Whereas our remonstrances against the misconduct of the Commissioner of Pensions have been so far unheeded, therefore,

Resolved, That we are constrained in the performance of our duty as a last resort to request, respectfully, that the President of the United States will be pleased, now that the term of office of the present Commissioner has expired, to appoint a successor of known integrity, capacity, and fidelity, who will faithfully execute the duties of the office in obedience to the laws of the country; and

Gen. Sickles proceeded to say that the proposed Court of Appeals bill might be passed in a year or two, or it might not. It might prove to be a constitutional tribute, or it might not. He was probably a little wrong in saying that the committee was left without a prescription. It did leave a prescription, but one that would be ready for him to take for at least two years. The court could not reverse the policy of the Commissioner nor make him liberal, just, or obedient to the laws of the country, in the case of John Doe and go so far further. The only court the Commissioner of Pensions wanted was the one he had now, which he completely controlled, and he would fight bitterly every other tribunal. Yet it was the only court now open to the veteran. He was denied rights given every other claimant—access to the land office, access to the donor holder had his remedy against the Government, but the veteran had none. If the Government did not pay its interest on principal the cry of repudiation would be raised against it in every corner. But the Commissioner of Pensions refuses to pay a man his well-earned pension, the papers cried: "Served him right, the Government!"

Gen. Sickles had helped pass a law to stop Lochren's wholesale droppings, but now they were cunningly doing the same thing piecemeal.

The Court of Appeals could not cure this nor any other evil from which the veterans were now suffering.

The General paid a high compliment to the President's address and its bold outspokenness, and was proceeding to discuss the question when he was interrupted by the announcement by the Commander-in-Chief that it was now 10 minutes to 5, and he had promised to surrender the building at 5 sharp, so that there would be time for nothing more than motion to adjourn and to get out. The adjournment occurred until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

The Encampment Hastily Adjourned on Account of the President's Condition—Officers Elected and All Business Resolved to the Council of Administration.

Cleveland, O., Friday, Sept. 13. In the morning news left no hope that the President could live more than a few days. The announcement that he might die at any moment, and it was felt that it would be highly inappropriate to attempt to transact any other business than that of the Order; to-wit, the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The Commander-in-Chief called the Encampment to order at 10 o'clock, and made a brief allusion to the President's condition. It was moved that 15 or 20 minutes be devoted to religious exercises. A point of order was raised against this, and sustained.

Comrade Past Commander-in-Chief Burdett protested that an appeal to God Almighty was always in order.

The religious exercises were set apart for the purpose, and the Chaplain-in-Chief led the Encampment in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

Gen. Stewart then stated that he had adjourned the Encampment the evening before while Gen. Sickles had the floor, the business being the consideration of the report of the Committee on Pensions.

Comrade J. S. Dodge (Ind.) moved to lay both reports on the table, and discharge the committee.

Gen. J. P. S. Gobin (Pa.) moved as an amendment, by unanimous consent, that all business before the Encampment, except the election of officers, be referred to the National Council of Administration, and that the Encampment adjourn immediately after the election and installation.

Comrade Dodge accepted the amendment, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Commander-in-Chief announced that nominations for Commander-in-Chief were in order.

Gen. Sickles said that his name had been proposed for Commander-in-Chief, but he would not accept it, and he hoped that no friend would propose his name or vote for him.

The Adjutant-General called the roll for nomination.

When Minnesota was reached Gov. Van Sant took the stage, and in an exceedingly forceful, tactful little speech, put in nomination Past Department Commander Ell Torrance, a comrade splendidly equipped in every way for the high office. He came of patriotic ancestry, who had fought bravely in the Civil War, and had been engaged in. His father and four brothers had gone in at the outbreak of the war and fought through to the close. He had served his military term as an enlisted man, until his merits had won him a commission. He had been repeatedly wounded, and came out of the army with a most honorable record. He stood high among his fellow-citizens for every manly quality. He was a lawyer of high ability, had adorned the bench of Minnesota, and was a cultured, scholarly man.

Gov. Van Sant's speech was as apt and forceful as ever heard in the Encampment in presenting a candidate.

Gen. P. S. Gobin (Pa.) arose to put in nomination Past Department Commander Thos. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, and did it with a tact and skill equaling that of the Minnesota comrade. He said that Comrade Stewart was the son of a poor Irish immigrant, who was struggling hard to support a numerous family in a new country. Twice Comrade Stewart had enlisted, but his father had invoked the aid of the courts to give the boy back where he could help support his family. We had not met in the war was still under 17. At that time it required unusual courage to enter the army, for everybody then knew the awful reality of the war, and many had not in the awful gaps made by the incessant carnage of battle. Comrade Stewart faced the stern reality, knowingly, and was with his regiment in the fighting of the Confederacy at Petersburg, and appointed. The responsibility for his not having longer service lay between his father, who repeatedly invoked the aid of the courts, and Gen. Grant, who brought in to force a sudden termination after he had enlisted. Since 1863 there has been no man any where who has done more constant, loyal service for his country than Thos. J. Stewart. He has been all the time wherever he was wanted—whether in the front room of the Campfire or the Department of National Encampments. He was ready at all times for anything that would help the comrades, or advance their interests. He had crowded this with five years gratuitous service as Adjutant-General, and made a donation of what others had properly charged several thousand dollars for.

There were numerous seconds, and when the roll was called for the ballot it was found that Torrance had received 470 votes, and Stewart 470.

Before the roll was announced Gen. Wagner moved to declare Ell Torrance the unanimous choice, remarking that Torrance was elected, and that Stewart was elected, Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Torrance came to the stage, in the name of the Campfire, and said that he felt honored to be elected, and that the great office in the world, and the magnitude of the honor almost frightened him, as he thought of the responsibility, and the example set by the great Commanders-in-

Chief who had preceded him. But he who with God's blessing to do all that man could do to hold the office up to the standard that had been set.

The following is the vote in detail:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Votes. Includes Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Totals.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

It meets immediately after the Adjournment and Disposes of the Business.

The National Council of Administration, with Commander-in-Chief Torrance, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief McElroy, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief O'Donnell, and Chaplain-in-Chief Boyle, met at the Holleran House at 8 p. m. to dispose of the unfinished business of the Encampment. After a brief discussion of its powers it was decided that it represented to the fullest degree the National Encampment and possessed all its powers.

On motion of Comrade Serrle, it proceeded to examine the various reports of committees in the hands of the Adjutant-General. These were largely formal matters, relating to the various officers and were adopted.

The Committee on the Quartermaster-General report reported a most gratifying improvement in the various funds and complimented the Quartermaster-General for his excellent management. Adopted.

The Quartermaster-General explained the financial management and said that the necessity of an increase of 1 cent in the per capita tax was evident. This would give about \$2,000, which would put the treasury in healthy shape.

Nominations for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief were next in order. Comrade Dewost of Cleveland, put in nomination Commander J. L. Smith, of Memorial Post, Cleveland, O., the largest post in the State, and one which had been built up much in the last years by Commander Smith's efforts. He was a comrade of the highest character and unexcelled in the ranks of the Army of the Potomac, and was a gallant, faithful, ever-present-for-duty soldier.

Past Commander-in-Chief Burdett, in nomination Past Department Commander John McElroy. A number of scolding speeches were made from the various Departments, and Comrade Dewost withdrew the name of his candidate, and moved that McElroy's election be made unanimous. This was done.

For Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief James P. Averill, of Georgia, and James O'Donnell, of Illinois, were put in nomination. The ballot resulted in 315 for Averill and 265 for O'Donnell.

For Chaplain-in-Chief, Comrade M. L. Boyle, of Pennsylvania, was unanimously elected Chaplain, and Dr. W. R. Thral, of Cincinnati, Surgeon-General. The following were elected to the National Council of Administration: Arizona—M. D. Wickham, Mobile.

California—Michael Kirat, Little Rock. Colorado and Wyoming—L. E. Sherman, Colorado Springs. Connecticut—Virgil H. McNeil, New Haven.

Delaware—Peter McAlver, Wilmington. Florida—Thomson J. Owe, Ocala. Georgia—John A. Comerford, Marietta.

Idaho—Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield. Illinois—Wm. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis. Indiana Territory—Benjamin F. Hackett, South McAlester.

Indiana—S. C. James, Centerville. Kansas—A. W. Smith, McPherson. Kentucky—R. M. Buckley, Louisville. Louisiana and Mississippi—E. S. Stoddard, New Orleans.

Maine—A. W. McCausland. Maryland—John E. Hough, Baltimore. Massachusetts—Allison M. Stickney, Medford.

Michigan—C. V. R. Poad, Lansing. Minnesota—L. W. Collins, St. Cloud. Missouri—Frank M. Sterrett, St. Louis. Montana—J. O. Gregg, Great Falls.

Nebraska—Jas. D. Moore, Kearney. New Hampshire—David R. Roys, Claremont. New Jersey—Joseph Colyer, Jr., Newark.