

CLOSING SCENES IN THE GREAT G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

the proposed monument to Captain Wirz, infamous thru his brutality while in charge of the prison pen at Andersonville. Following this action, the encampment took a recess until 3 o'clock, with the prospects that the afternoon session would be very brief.

SENSATIONAL FEATURE Tanner's Wirz Movement Idea Checked by Council.

The sensational feature of the encampment came last night when the committee on resolutions, the most important and carefully selected body of the organization, by a overwhelming vote, refused to make a favorable resolution in favor of the Wirz movement.

Tanner wanted the encampment not only to protest against the erection of the monument to Wirz, but to send a message to the nation, in both the issues raised by himself and having back of them the great prestige of the high office of commander-in-chief, he has been disappointed, and the splendid success of the encampment on resolutions makes his defeat almost humiliating in character.

Late yesterday afternoon the encampment elected its principal officers. The new commander-in-chief is R. B. Brown of Ohio; the new senior vice commander-in-chief, W. H. Armstrong of Indiana; and the new junior vice commander-in-chief, F. P. Fenton of Michigan.

David F. Pugh of Ohio, past department commander, presented the name of Past Department Commander Robert B. Brown of Ohio for commander-in-chief.

Rev. B. F. Boyle of Kansas presented the name of Department Commander P. H. Coney of Kansas.

Past Commander-in-Chief Leo Rastier of Missouri presented the name of Charles G. Burton, past department commander of Missouri.

After the call of the roll for seconds Burton of Missouri rose and withdrew for the honor of "Comrade Rob Brown of Ohio."

Coney of Kansas followed Burton and withdrew in favor of Robert B. Brown of Ohio, and moved that the adjutant general cast the ballot of the encampment for Robert B. Brown of Ohio for commander-in-chief.

The commander-in-chief-elect returned thanks gracefully, promising to give the best service that he could give for the ensuing twelve months.

William H. Armstrong of Indiana was elected senior vice commander-in-chief by acclamation.

E. B. Fenton of Michigan was unanimously elected junior vice commander-in-chief.

Dr. W. H. Johnson of Nebraska was elected surgeon general in the same manner.

Archbishop John Ireland was unanimously elected chaplain-in-chief.

A resolution was adopted empowering the commander-in-chief and council of administration to change the place of holding the national encampment, should the hotels and railroads not give satisfactory rates in and to the city whose invitation is accepted by the encampment.

A delegation from Saratoga, N. Y., presented the claims of that city as a place to hold the 1907 encampment, and the selection of the location of the 1907 encampment was made a special order for 10 a.m. today. Then a recess to 10 a.m. was taken.

Today's Session. The encampment met at 10 a.m., and following the invocation and some other routine business, John P. S. Gobin, past commander-in-chief, made a stirring speech against the recommendation providing for incorporating the Grand Army of the Republic. The matter was referred to the incoming commander-in-chief and council of administration, with instructions to report at the encampment of 1907.

The department of New Jersey presented to the department of California.

Perhaps you don't care for a weak heart in hot weather.

It's a lot easier to get on without one. Suppose you stop the Coffee and use

POSTUM "There's a Reason"

nia and Nevada a beautiful stand of colors to take the place of those destroyed in the recent earthquake and fire in San Francisco.

The report of the committee on rules, regulations and ritual recommended for adoption a resolution entitling past commanders to departments and posts to retain their membership in national and department encampments so long as they are in good standing in the order, irrespective of transfer from one department to another. Other routine recommendations of less moment were also included.

CARED FOR 200,000 Enormous Task of the Local Committees About Over.

The fortieth encampment of the G. A. R. will be largely history by tonight. Departing thousands of visitors have left the city, and the committees and organizations that have been crowded to overflowing and full of business for a week, are now almost deserted. The information bureau and communication bureaus are out of business for there are none to call on them. The white-capped guides have disappeared from the streets, the Red Cross men are few in number, and the committees are busy with the general committee headquarters that have been filled to overflowing since Saturday, have only a few visitors, most of them people who have dropped in to express their appreciation of the manner in which the encampment has been handled.

The closing hours of the encampment bring one of the greatest pleasures to the committee workers. From all sides words of commendation are heard. Veterans who have never missed an encampment since the organization was first organized forward voluntarily to congratulate the committee on its success. There has been no discordant note. In addition to the personal congratulations of the war-time photographs published in the allied orders that have met with the encampment. The praise is not stinted and there is a feeling that the Minneapolis encampment is the best in the history of the organization.

Some idea of the work that has been done is gained from the fact that 200,000 strangers have entered the city and all have been cared for. Nobody has needed to wander about without suitable accommodations. All that could be expected within reason has been done. Free quarters in school buildings have been furnished to 8,400 veterans. Nine hundred have been cared for in tents. Fifteen battalions have been given free quarters. One band, the Veterans Orphan band of Indianapolis, has been given quarters and board. The accommodation bureaus have provided rooms for 45,000 persons and could have cared for 50,000 more.

In addition to all this a thousand other things have been cared for. The committee has furnished, privileges secured, headquarters and headquarters of the parade for visiting departments cared for, concerts and entertainment, instructions, decorations and every thing that was needed has been supplied.

DRAMATIC MEETING Men Who Escaped from Prison Together Reunited After 44 Years.

To the fact that he is left-handed, James F. Pewell, Iowa, owes the renewal of a friendship with J. E. Nash of Minneapolis, who was in the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts infantry, was fourteen days inside of old Libby.

Charles A. Morton of Fargo, N. D., who was on the staff of General Sherman, has the original photograph of the man who was captured with his prison comrade, James Brunson of Frankford, Ohio, was one of the most interesting episodes of the Minneapolis encampment, and has been the subject of much conversation in veteran circles.

At Petersburg in 1862, Fowell, a member of the Tenth Indiana infantry, was captured and taken to Andersonville. Confined with other prisoners he soon made the acquaintance of James Brunson, a member of the Sixty-third Indiana, who had been captured early in the war. The two men became fast friends and resolved to attempt an escape at the first opportunity.

On Aug. 25, 1862, according to confederate records, six prisoners, including Fowell and Brunson, escaped from Andersonville. They had been sent beyond the walls of the stockade to bury a dead union soldier, and when the confederate guard carelessly stacked arms the six soldiers made a break for liberty. Four of the six were captured, but Fowell and Brunson together, eluding by night and sleeping by day, finally reached the union lines at Alexandria thirty days after their escape.

Naturally a patriotic air and grew up between the two men, but each was anxious to return to his regiment, and they parted at Alexandria.

At the outbreak of the war there were a father and five sons in the Marshall family and all six existed before the close of the contest. All were in different regiments.

General Sherman and his staff at Atlanta. He says the photograph was not taken in a federal redoubt, but in one of the confederate earthworks after the surrender of the city. To General Sherman's right and leaning on the wheel of the piece of artillery is General Barry, chief of artillery. In front and to the extreme right is Colonel, then Captain Dayton. Then come Dr. Ritcoe, medical director; Colonel Beckwith, chief commissary of subsistence; General O. M. Poe, chief engineer; then Captain Morton, himself, then Captain John C. Neely, Colonel Ewing, General Sherman's brother-in-law; Colonel McCoy, and an assistant surgeon, whose name Captain Morton does not recall.

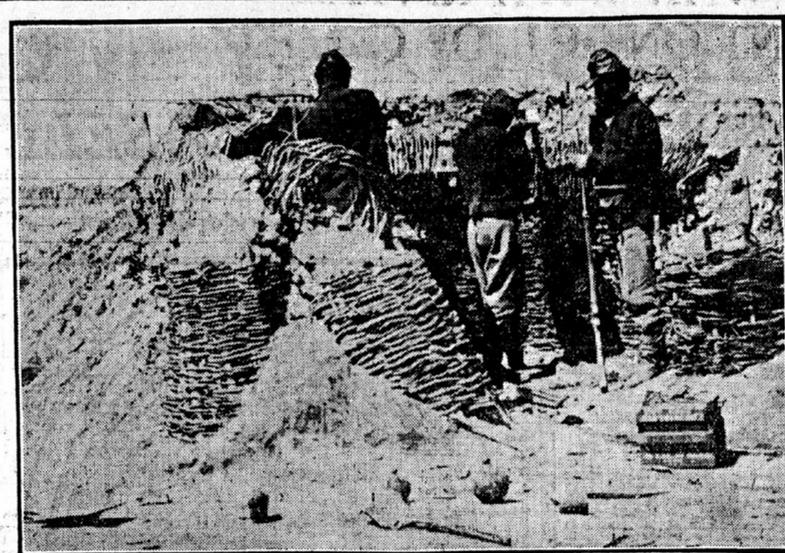
The James River Pontoon. Among those in the city who have vivid recollection of the old pontoon bridge across the James river is James Little, formerly of Company I, Sixth New York cavalry. Mr. Little regards the crossing of the James as one of the "ticklish" undertakings of the war.

The reunion took place at the home of their sister, Mrs. H. M. Jenkins, of 128 West Fifteenth street. Mrs. Jenkins tried hard to bring the entire family together, but two members, living in Kansas could not make arrangements to come to Minneapolis.

With this family none of the children has died. Five were born to Mr. and Mrs. Slade, and the quintet is still on earth, also two are past three score and ten and the other three are very near the mark.

V.—CIVIL WAR SCENE. WERE YOU THERE?

If You Remember This Scene, Drop Into The Journal Office and Give the City Editor Your Reminiscences.



UNION PICKET LINE IN FRONT OF FORT MAHONE, PETERSBURG, 1865. So close were the lines during the latter part of the siege that it became necessary for the pickets of the opposing army to entrench themselves. This was generally done in the manner shown, by wicker baskets filled with earth. Fort Mahone was one of the confederate defenses. When Petersburg was evacuated by Lee the move was made so noiselessly that our pickets scarcely a stone's throw from the abandoned lines, knew not that the enemy were moving till morning showed that they were gone. So wrote Horace Greeley in his "The Great American Conflict."

MANY TO IDENTIFY WAR TIME SCENES Several Crossed the Old Pontoon Bridge—Member of Sherman's Staff Has Old Photograph.

Many veterans have come in during the week to give personal recollections of the war-time photographs published each day in The Journal under the head of "Civil War Scenes." The old pictures revived some interesting stories for them, especially the old Libby prison with its grim walls.

C. A. Culver of Shawano, Wis., was a lieutenant in Company A, Ninety-third New York, spent three months in Libby prison, from November, 1864, to February, 1865. He says their regular ration consisted of a piece of cornbread two inches square, soup made of wild peas, and "tag-ends" of meat.

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The reunion took place at the home of their sister, Mrs. H. M. Jenkins, of 128 West Fifteenth street. Mrs. Jenkins tried hard to bring the entire family together, but two members, living in Kansas could not make arrangements to come to Minneapolis.

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THOUSANDS START ON HOMEWARD WAY Many Extra Trains Loaded with Outgoing Crowds—Heaviest Movement Westbound.

Twenty-five thousand people have left Minneapolis in the past twenty-four hours. The exodus has been so steady as to be hardly perceptible. There have been no serious jams at the stations and there has always been room for a few more at the validation desk in the G. A. R. memorial hall of the courthouse.

The majority of these people have been headed for northwestern points, the east has been taking back its quota as well. The big northwestern crowds have been going out from the union station and the trains for points within 200 miles of Minneapolis have been loaded to their utmost capacity.

The morning trains over the Northern and Wisconsin Central today were run in two sections, and the Northern Pacific sent out a special local to North Dakota points at 11 a.m. The 9:10 a.m. thru train for Omaha carried between six hundred and seven hundred passengers. A conservative estimate for the union station, based on the capacity of the thirty trains which have

First to Cross Bridge. J. E. Smith of the Ninth Vermont infantry, the first regiment that crossed over the pontoon bridge into Richmond at 7 a.m. April 9, 1862, was the encampment visitor. When General Ewell evacuated Richmond he destroyed all the bridges and it was necessary to throw across the river a pontoon bridge. It was the picture of the bridge that was printed in The Journal yesterday. Mr. Smith saw this picture and vividly recalled tramping across on that rainy day in April, 1862, when the union troops marched into the confederate capital.

Chase Helped Build It. Captain C. W. Chase, Newton, Kan., of Company H, Fifth Massachusetts infantry, and later with Company D, Fortieth Massachusetts infantry was looking at last night's Journal over the picture of the pontoon bridge and exclaimed that he had helped build it. With a detail of 150 men he was assigned to make a highway over the river, and a party of 150 men were surprised and delighted to see the cut of this valuable bit of his own handiwork.

Was Early in Atlanta. M. W. Marshall, father of C. L. Marshall, Minneapolis, and a veteran of the Fifth Indiana infantry, participated in the siege of Atlanta. He is spending the week with his son, Captain Marshall's regiment belonged to the brigade commanded by General John Pope. At the outbreak of the war there were a father and five sons in the Marshall family and all six existed before the close of the contest. All were in different regiments.

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DECORATION FOR RED CROSS MEN TO BE AGGRESSIVE

Encampment Committee Will Pay Honor to Volunteers Who Worked So Nobly.

The noble work done by the Red Cross service in the past week is to be formally recognized. It is also probable that a permanent Red Cross order will be organized from the workers who have done their best every week. The encampment executive committee will meet Monday to adopt formal resolutions of thanks for those who have been in the work during the encampment, and it is also probable that, in addition, the committee will manifest its gratitude in some other manner. The service that has been rendered since the outbreak of the emergency. An epidemic, a great fire, or any public calamity in future, will find relief at hand. Those who have been in the work are heart and soul, and whenever needed are ready to offer their services. As a piece of municipal advertising, the Red Cross feature of the encampment will carry the story of the successful Minneapolis encampment to every part of the United States.

Service Disbands Tonight. Today marks the closing of the emergency hospital. Tomorrow the Red Cross will be absent as an active body, the hospital in the old city hall will be closed, and the workers, physicians, nurses, Sons of Veterans, automobile owners and others will return to their private vocations. The success of the encampment has passed, thousands of visitors have left the city and altho the work could be continued forever as at present, it is believed that it will not be necessary.

The executive committee will not confine its vote of thanks to the Red Cross service alone. The police department, both the regulars and specials, within 200 miles of Minneapolis have been in the work during the encampment. On the day of the parade their fine work was manifest to everybody. The officers and members of the National Guard assisted in the organization of the line of march, as well as the Red Cross corps, will be formally thanked for their great work. On all sides, from visitors and residents there is nothing but praise for the services.

The committee workers, business and professional men who have worked long and hard for the encampment in planning and executing, have accomplished what could not have been done without the success of the work of each committee has contributed to the great success of the encampment.

Many Physicians Volunteered. The Red Cross work was organized to meet an emergency and the to a great extent hurriedly brought together, was most successful. It was all volunteer work, the members for the most part belong to no committees. A corps of 150 physicians attended to calls for visitors from every part of the city. The entire city was divided into districts and assigned to physicians who appointed their own staffs. The Sons of Veterans corps worked with the police and the physicians, about twenty-five men being assigned to the medical service particularly. The men were not alone in the work. The Sons of Veterans auxiliary organizations, doing excellent service, and the nurses' association furnished nurses for the emergency hospital.

The automobile squad was hurriedly called and added a spectacular feature to the Red Cross work. In response to a call from the Automobile club members to the city, a "lift" when possible, the parade and patrol squad went one better by devoting practically all of their time to the work. The idea took and the parade the machines on the side lines aided materially in holding the crowds back.

Some members of the auto squad have been on duty since Tuesday, continuing the work yesterday and today. Those who have been active in the work, giving all or part of their time, or the use of their machines, are: Geo. L. Lucas, Earl Savage, H. R. Yerxa, S. J. Hewson, Claude Cotton, Ass. Paine, F. M. Joyce, R. W. Munger, J. C. Sweet, F. R. Brooks, G. W. Dulany, Jr., George W. Johnson. The wide streets of Minneapolis have made the auto service possible and especially effective, whereas in other cities it might have been positively dangerous to attempt it. The public generally and the visitors seemed to "tumble" to the idea at once and the sign of the Red Cross was sufficient to assure confidence and assistance. The quick service was maintained by skillful driving and plenty of warning noises prevented accidents.

Some of the Faithful. Columbia post of Chicago, the escort to "Corporal" Tanner. Columbia post of Chicago, the escort to "Corporal" Tanner. Columbia post of Chicago, the escort to "Corporal" Tanner.

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BROWN PROMISES TO BE AGGRESSIVE

New Commander-in-Chief Will Spend Year in Bringing All Veterans Into G. A. R.

Captain R. B. Brown of Zanesville, Ohio, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will devote his energies to the building up of the Grand Army organization and the enrolling in its ranks every veteran of the war. This was the announcement of Captain Brown in the West hotel today, and it means the most active canvass for membership in the history of the G. A. R.

During the past year Commander Tanner has commenced a campaign for increased membership in the Grand Army organization and in his report made yesterday, he showed that the membership had increased 5,000 during the year. Commander Brown will continue the work started by Tanner and with the aid of the Grand Army posts throughout the country the effort to enlist every Union soldier in the order will be started at once.

Minnesota has a special interest in Commander Brown for he was a citizen of the state for three years and prides himself on his former residence in Minnesota. Directly after the war he accepted a position teaching school in the southern part of the state, and for three years he remained in Minnesota. He is a friend of C. S. Cairns, the local attorney.

Commander Brown is enthusiastic over the Minneapolis encampment and declares that the encampment was the most successful and the hospitality shown the guests the most noticeable in the history of the grand army. Speaking of Minneapolis, he said today: "When I began looking around the city on my arrival Monday, I could not realize that I was in Minneapolis. The change in twenty-two years was wonderful, and since the 1884 encampment I have not been in Minnesota. Minneapolis seems to have everything that a city should give; health, wealth and the right sort of people. Never before have I seen a community composed of people as courteous and as solicitous for the comfort of visitors. Everybody here is also well schooled with the spirit of the town and everybody is 'boosting' Minneapolis. The management of the encampment has been perfect in my opinion, and the result of the plans for preparation was particularly noticeable in the parade, the best conducted affair of its kind I have ever seen."

Was a Boy with Dr. Harper. The new commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. is a native of Muskingum county, Ohio, in which he still resides. He was born in 1831 and grew up in the village of New Concord, sixteen miles east of Zanesville. The same village was the birthplace of the late President Harper of Ohio. Commander Brown was he was brought up. The famous "New Concord Silver Comet band" of thirty years ago, of which young Harper was a member, also had Brown for one of its members. Many were the hours which the band bore home from other Ohio towns where they went to dispense their music.

Small college town was too small, and Brown went to Zanesville and became the editor and proprietor of the Zanesville Courier, one of the oldest and most influential papers in the state of Ohio. He is an able, ready and forcible writer and speaker, a man of positive convictions and unquestioned integrity. He has been identified with the G. A. R. since its inception, and will be a success as commander of the great order of heroes which he is chosen to head.

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