

I was asked to prepare an article about the 21st National Encampment of the GAR for this booklet. In doing so, I decided to see what my local paper in Ironton, Mo., said about it at the time. After reviewing those articles, the reader will probably enjoy the journalism and sometimes folksy humor instead of a modern analysis. --- Walt Busch.

From the *Iron County Register*, September 29, 1887, page 5 column 1:

St. Louis is filled to overflowing with the G.A.R., and so are her papers. Ironton sent a fair-sized delegation, and we hope the boys will have as good a time as they deserve. It is true, the weather is against them, but their quarters are so much better than they were accustomed to in worse weather, and on leaner rations, that we feel safe in announcing for them "a rattlin' good time," despite the untoward elements.

"Uncle Isaac," of Des Arc, pauses long enough between saw-logs to remark that "two-thirds of that outfit you call G.A.R. are nothing but beer-drinkers, and unworthy of the order they belong to." This is a rather heavy charge, but "Uncle Isaac," when away from home, may sometimes see double, and so on the late occasion referred to his eyes may have made a dozen Germans out of two or three. Or mayhap, just before sitting down to write, he broke out a saw-tooth or ran his circular into one of the "dogs" -- either of which mishaps would put the best of men in bad humor with all the world. We commend our friend to the immediate care of Judge K. and T.B.L., Esq. They know his quirks and hoe to manage them.

From the *Iron County Register*, October 6, 1887, page 2 column 1 & 2:

The Grand Army of the Republic, elected Judge John P. Rea, of Minnesota, commander-in-chief ; Nelson Cole of St. Louis, senior vice-commander-in-chief ; John C. Linahan, junior vice-commander-in-chief ; General Lawrence Donahue, of Washington, surgeon-general, and Rev. Edward Anderson, of Connecticut, chaplain.

About four hundred G.A.R. veterans visited Lincoln's tomb on the 29th.

H.P. Phelps, of Hartford, Mich., was killed by a railway accident at Mattoon, Ill., on the 29th, while returning home from the G.A.R. encampment at St. Louis.

The next National encampment of the Grand army [sic] of the Republic will be held at Columbus, O.

From the *Iron County Register*, October 6, 1887, page 2 column 6:

G.A.R. STATISTICS.

Reports Showing the Numerical Strength of the Organization, with Its Growth During the Past Year, the Work Done and Its Financial Condition.

St. Louis, Sept. 29 -- In the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at its session yesterday, the following reports were presented, which give something like a definite idea of the scope and work of the organization:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Adjutant-General was an interesting document. The possible composition of the Encampment was show to be as follows:

National Officers.....	9
Council of Administration.....	38
Past National officers.....	36
Department officers.....	152
Representatives.....	361
Past Department Commanders.....	<u>288</u>
Whole Number.....	884

March 31, 1886, there were 38 departments, 5, 765 posts and 295,337 members in good standing reported as constituting the Grand Army of the Republic at that date.

March 31, 1887, the returns show 38 departments, 6,312 posts and 320,946 members in good standing. Increase in good standing, 25,609. The returns covering June 30, 1887, however, increase this membership by -- good standing 336,562; suspended, 25,220 ; delinquent, 10,892; making the total number borne on the rolls June 30, 1887, 372,674.

The following report of the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic is made:

Members in good standing March 31, 1886.....	295,337
Gained by muster.....	54,942
Gained by transfer.....	6,819
Gained by reinstatement.....	24,838
Gained by delinquent reports.....	26,598
Total Gain.....	----- 113,197

Aggregate.....	408,534
Loss by death.....	3,406
Loss by honorable discharge.....	3,063
Loss by transfer.....	8,950
Loss by suspension.....	42,428
Loss by dishonorable discharge.....	415
Loss by delinquent reports.....	30,326
Total Loss.....	----- 87,588

Members in good standing March 31, 1887.....
320,946

Total number remaining suspended.....	23,496
Total number by delinquent reports.....	10,129
Number of posts reported March 31, 1886.....	5,765
Number of posts reported March 31, 1887.....	6,312
Net gain in membership during the year (in good standing).....	25,609

Net gain of posts during the year..... 546[sic]

CHARITY.

The total amount reported expended in charity March 31, 1886, inclusive, is \$253,934.43. Number of persons relieved, 26,606 ; 17,607 of these were members of the order, or the families of such ; 8,999 were either ex-soldiers, not members, or those dependent on them.

From what is well known by almost all comrades this amount represents not more than one-half the sum actually disbursed in charity, the other half being bestowed informally and not reported by posts.

The estimate is a fair one that the Grand Army of the Republic has contributed half a million dollars in the year under consideration, and used it where it was in every case needed. Massachusetts showed the largest expenditure for this purpose, \$51,011.32 ; New York next with \$48,896.75 ; Florida bringing up the rear with an expenditure of \$44.50.

The death-rate is as follows:

Quarter ending June 30, 1886.....	771
Quarter ending September 31 [sic], 1886.....	747
Quarter ending December, 1886.....	881
Quarter ending March, 1887.....	<u>1,007</u>
Total.....	3,406

It will be observed that a fair regiment dies each quarter, and a strong brigade each year.

It is quite noticeable that the death-rate per 1,000 is considerably greater East than West. The reason is found in the fact that the younger men enlisted in this section, and when the war was over the younger of the Eastern soldiers came West.

An exhibit is filed showing that 40,000 names have been furnished comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic by the Pension Bureau to assist in obtaining evidence to prosecute claims for pensions.

The Charleston relief fund had produced \$7,407.33.

GROWTH OF THE ORDER.

A Most gratifying increase in membership since April 1, 1887, had occurred, giving a net account current:

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance on hand August 25, 1886.....	\$22,135.73
Received from sale of supplies, as per abstract.....	33,359.99
Received from per capita tax.....	15,849.55
Received from interest on United States bonds.....	360.00
Received from interests on deposits.....	<u>189.00</u>
Total to be accounted for.....	71,894.27

EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures, as per abstract:

Salaries.....	\$3,783.66
Traveling Expenses.....	2,942.34
Incidentals, postage, freight, printing (including \$16,000 U.S. bonds	

1904, costing \$20,535.00.....	\$28,476.09
	\$35,202.09
Purchase of supplies, as per abstract.....	\$24,090.30
Total expenditures.....	\$59,292.39

Balance on hand August 31, 1887..... \$12,601.88

The liabilities of the Grand Army, as shown by the report, are none, and the total assets are \$33,906.24. The balance to the credit of the Pensacola fund is \$1,501.95, and the total contributions to the Grant Monument fund, from the various departments, from individuals and posts, and from the Woman's Relief Corps, are \$8,288.37, the balance to the credit of the fund being \$8,095.12.

The report of the Surgeon-General was read and book of forms and blanks presented for the use of surgeons of posts and departments.

From the *Iron County Register*, October 6, 1887, page 2 column 7:

THE DARK HORSE WON.

Judge John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, the New Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R. -
- The Pension Question Before the Encampment -- Personal Matters.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.--- The General Encampment of the G.A.R. was prompt in coming to order this morning. After some reports had been read, General Beath of Pennsylvania then arose to a personal explanation. He said he had been reported by the *Republic* [St. Louis newspaper with democratic leanings] to have said: "There never has been a Democratic Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R., and by the eternal Gods there never will be." He denied this as an "infamous lie and slander."

Corporal Tanner, of New York, said the *Republican* had quoted him as saying that he was putting a knife under Slocum's ribs. He also denounced this as a lie.

Delegate Anthony, of Kansas, made an attempt to reconsider the report of the committee on resolutions, by which a proposition to raise money for the erection of a monument to General Warren was defeated, but was unsuccessful.

The big business of the day was then reached when the committee on resolutions introduced ex-Commander-in-Chief Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska.

The resolution was divided into two parts. One part dealt with the pension for Mrs. Logan, and the other was a censure of President Cleveland for his veto of the Dependent Pension bill.

When the committee reported back the Vandervoort resolution, it split it up, recommending the adoption of the part relating to Mrs. Logan's pension and the rejection of the part referring to the President's veto.

There were but three speeches made on the committee's report. Vandervoort led off in an appeal for an adoption of the closure portion of his resolution. He believed that the President ought to be censured for his action. "I have as great an appreciation and respect for the office of the President as any man on the earth, but I believe that in his veto he insulted the comradeship of the Grand Army," he exclaimed. There was some applause, but very little. He rung the changes on that sentiment, but did it speciously. He

declared that the Grand Army should have the courage of its convictions, and should vote as it felt upon this question.

This gave General C.H. Grosvenor of Ohio a chance to make a ringing speech against Vandervoort. Jumping to his feet he exclaimed: "This is a spectacle. One man insinuating that the courage and bravery of the G.A.R. is centered in one man who alone dares to speak his convictions. [Loud cheering.]

The vote was then called on the report of the committee rejecting Vandervoort's resolution. It was taken viva voce. There was a storm of ayes, and not a no was heard. The chair decided the report adopted unanimously.

The pension bills came up next on the motion to adopt the minority report, which was in

favor of making service the basis for pensions. It was debated hotly for over an hour, General Burdette, ex-Commander-in-Chief, and other prominent men speaking. A ye and nay vote was taken about one o'clock, and resulted as follows:

For the minority report.....173

Against the minority report..... 31

There was considerable bad feeling among the delegates over the publication by the *Globe-Democrat* of the password at the door. Extra precautions were taken to prevent any bogus veterans from getting into the hall. The password was changed this morning, but that was not even enough. Whenever a party looked suspicious he was made to give the general password, his State countersign and asked other troublous questions. Several fellows who tried to use yesterday's password, "Farragut," were bounced double quick down the stairs.

St. Louis, Oct. 1-- Judge John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, Minn., was yesterday, on the first ballot, chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

John Patterson Rea is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Lower Oxford, Chester County, October 13, 1840. He attended school and worked in a factory previous to the war, and on April 17, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Ohio infantry for three months. He re-enlisted in Company I, First Ohio cavalry, August 20, 1861, for three years, and was commissioned second lieutenant, September 23, following. He was promoted to first lieutenant March 12, 1862 ; captain April 1, 1863, and breveted major November 23, 1863. He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, and was never off duty during his service of three years and four months, with the exception of eight days, when he was held a prisoner of war. After his resignation, November 23, 1864, he entered Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1867. He then studied law and was admitted to practice in 1868. Soon after this he was appointed a notary public, and on April 6, 1869, was appointed United States Internal Revenue Assessor of the Ninth Pennsylvania district, serving to May 12, 1873. He removed to Minneapolis in 1875, where he was editor of the *Daily Tribune* from January 1, 1875, to May 1, 1877. On the 1st of January, 1878, he was made Probate Judge of Hennepin County, serving until December 31, 1883. He then became a member of the law firm of Rea, Ketchel & Shaw, and practiced until April, 1886, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the bench of the Fourth district of Minnesota, and in November following was elected to the full term, which position he still holds. Since 1883, he has been Commissary General of the State, with the rank of Brigadier-General. Judge Rea joined the G.A.R. in Piqua, Ohio, as a charter member in 1866, and was a

member of the first encampment of the Ohio department. He became a member of Geo. N. Morgan Post, No. 4, of Minneapolis in February, 1881, and served as its first commander. He has served as member of the department council of administration, senior vice-commander and commander of the department of Minnesota, and in 1884 was elected senior-vice-commander-in-chief, serving one term.

Nelson Cole, of St. Louis, was elected senior vice-commander-in-chief.

From the *Iron County Register*, October 6, 1887, page 3 column 6:

AN EGREGIOUS BLUNDER.

General Rosecrans' Comments on the Position of the G.A.R.

General Rosecrans has been prominently identified with the Veterans' Union and was the spokesman of that association in carrying President Cleveland the assurance of its respect when the childish partisan conduct of certain Grand Army men made it necessary.

Because of this action the General and the organization which he represented have been denounced by the partisan gabblers who were sorely rebuked for their intemperate conduct, by this action. The charge is now made that the Veterans' Union is being used by Democrats for partisan purposes, and that it was organized in political antagonism with the Grand Army organization.

This charge General Rosecrans himself denies and in this connection shows that the Grand Army was not at first and was never intended to be a political organization. But that it has grown to be such an organization he admits, and deprecates the fact that the Republican politicians seem to have captured it.

The General further gives figures to show that the Grand Army would be to-day a much more powerful organization in point of numbers, and in fact in every respect, if it had not intermeddled with such unworthy political designs, and he draws the conclusion, and every soldier who has the good of the Grand Army organization at heart will agree with him that "it is a great mistake to play pranks in this way with so fine a foundation as the Grand Army had to start on." -- *Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot*.

From the *Iron County Register*, October 6, 1887, page 2 column 7:

St. Louis Correspondent.

G.A.R.

Ed. Register-- It is most certain that your many readers will be greatly interested in the all-absorbing topic of city and nation. It is said that the railroads brought 133,000 people into the city. Of that number, probably one-half were G.A.R. boys. The city had made wonderful provisions for their entertainment and pleasure. \$100,000 had been raised by the city for this purpose. To this sum all politics, religion, creeds and nationalities contributed. The men who "fought and died" for the S.C.A. did as nobly as any. besides this large fund, small bodies and associations of men raised an individual fund. The city was profusely decorated with bunting, flags, mottoes and transparencies of a costly character. Most of the parks of the city were turned into military camps, and the sunrise saluted with the booming cannon.

Tuesday was to have been the great day of parade, in which it was thought 70,000 men would have been in line. But to the great disappointment of soldiers and citizens it rained a heavy drizzle all day. The parade was postponed until Wednesday. Tuesday night the Board of Trade hall was packed with G.A.R. officers and men and citizens, male and female.

The Mayor of the city made a speech of welcome, which was loudly applauded by all people, both citizens and strangers, G.A.R. and S.C.A. This fine speech of Mayor Francis was responded to by Commander-in-Chief Fairchilds in the same happy and eloquent manner in which the welcome was given. The Commander-in-Chief assured the people that the G.A.R. had the most kindly feeling for all the friends of our common country. They only fought in the late war because they loved the country more than those who rose against it. He said the G.A.R. had no "bloody shirt" to wave. The masses called for "Uncle Billy." Gov. Oglesby was introduced and made a fine speech. The cry was then renewed for "Uncle Billy," "Old Commander," "Sherman," &c. The cry was so deafening that Gen. Sherman had to surrender and come to the stand. His speech was like "Uncle Billy," -- Gen. Sherman -- full of sense, good feeling and patriotism. Others were called out til 10:30, when the vast audience left for home full of the old enthusiasm of 1861-5.

It was announced, however, that the parade would occur on Wednesday A.M. "rain or shine." *It did not shine* -- rained worse than the day before. But the G.A.R. was out, and about one-third in line. The rest on the street, on sidewalks and in windows. There were, probably, 12,500 in line, with banner, fife and drum. The entire line was viewed by an anxious throng of men, women and children, and babies even, and not a soul would leave till they had seen the parade, though the rain came down in torrents. It was said to be the grandest parade St. Louis ever saw, both as to number and enthusiasm. It was the largest line of old soldiers, seen since the grand parade at Washington, D.C., at the close of the war. It is not probably there will be such a one again.

All the Posts of the city have done nobly in trying to make the stay of the G.A.R. boys as pleasant in the city as possible. Ransom Post [Sherman's post] spread a lunch three times a day, and probably had from 8,000 to 10,000 people --G.A.R. boys, their wives, mothers and daughters and friends. Ransom Post will be remembered for her wonderful provision for the comfort of the G.A.R. boys. California G.A.R. brought about forty tons of choice fruits which they exhibited and then gave away. The sight was simply astounding. We cannot do justice to this wonderful gathering in St. Louis of the G.A.R.

It is to be hoped as this army of veterans pass away, as they are doing, that there will be no further use for war and bloodshed in our broad and happy country. We should now all try to bring the people and the nations to Christ and then war will be no more.

St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1887.

From the *Iron County Register*, October 6, 1887, page 5 column 1:

IN THE RAIN

The Veterans Brave a Steady Downpour of Rain,

And Follow Their Commander in the Grand Parade, to the Number of Nearly Twenty-
Five Thousand, Through St. Louis Mud.
A Monster Army Review Their Comrades From Sidewalks, Widows and Other Points of
Vantage Along the Route.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.-- "We'll parade to-day if we march in mud up to our elbows," said General Fairchild this morning. "I said it would be a rainy week, and I am convinced I was right. To-day will be as good a day to parade as we will have. Those who don't feel that they can withstand the weather are at perfect liberty to remain out of the procession."

At about ten o'clock Generals Grier and Fairchild rode to Franklin and Third, where the first division was forming. General Grier was mounted on a large dark bay; General Fairchild was on Judge Normile's little bay, that danced and pranced most beautifully, and yet which was as gentle as a lamb. General Fairchild had wrapped himself closely in a long rubber cloak, over which the water poured in streams. His stiff-rimmed Grand Army hat was soaking wet, and the empty right sleeve of his coat was strapped closely to his side, while with his right hand he guided his horse.

The signal was fired at a quarter of eleven o'clock, and the great procession moved.

It was headed by a special detail of thirty-six mounted police, dressed in the regulation uniform, with black helmets [sic]; heavy plain sabers and large buckskin gauntlets. They were headed by chief of Police Anton Huebler, and were under the command of Captain Fruchte of the mounted district.

The chief's saber is somewhat lighter than those used by the remainder of the men, and is handsomely mounted in brass, with a gold hilt.

General Fairchild, surrounded by eighty-four aides, came next. Fourteen carriages followed. In the first was General W.T. Sherman, accompanied by Mayor Francis, General Pope, of the regular army, accompanied by Major Rainwater, Governor Rusk of Wisconsin and staff in four carriages. General S.W. Beath and Louis Wagner, of Philadelphia, and Geo. S.S. Burdett, of Washington, D.C., and others, Past Commanders General Merrill and General Clarke, of New York, and six carriages containing war governors and department commanders.

During the wait before the start General Sherman's carriage was surrounded by veterans who stood nearly an hour with bared heads for the privilege of shaking hands and speaking a word with the old hero.

The First division, under the command of Colonel Nelson Cole, came next. This included the Department of Missouri. The six St. Louis posts were represented and forty-eight outside posts, making about eight thousand veterans in all in this division, which was headed by the Excelsior (colored) band. It had also Ritter's St. Louis Band in the center of the division.

The Second division under command of Colonel J.G. Butler, was made up of about 1,500 Illinois veterans. There are between 8,000 and 10,000 Grand Army men from Illinois now in the city, so this shows how well they turned out. The division was led by Iron Hall band, of St. Louis, and had three other Illinois bands in the ranks: Belleville, Springfield and Decatur.

The Third division, ex-Governor Thos. C. Fletcher, marshal, consisting of the departments of Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Ohio, numbered about as follows:

Wisconsin, 400 ; Pennsylvania, 100, and Ohio, 600 -- less than one-fourth the delegation from these States. Headed by the Vandalia Cornet Band, the division fell into ranks, and, following the Illinoisans, marched down the avenue to the tune of "Rally Round the Flag," many old veterans catching up the refrain and giving voice to it.

The Fourth division, composed of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey and Virginia, with Assistant Marshal Colonel D.P. Dyer at the head followed the third, and was led by the White Hall band, which discoursed Sherman's March to the Sea. Though low in numbers this division divided the honors of the day in point of interest.

At the head of the Department of Maine was carried the first battle flag of the First regiment that left that State in response to the first call for troops, and it was borne to-day by the same standard bearer who carried it into the first battle of Bull Run, A.E. Hammond, of Geo. H. Morgan Post No. 4, Minneapolis, Minn., who left his own department at the request of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, to march with the Maine boys and carry his old flag.

The Fifth division, California, New Hampshire, Vermont, the Potomac and Maryland, was furnished music by the West End band, and followed hard upon the Fourth. This division also, composed of far-away departments and thinned by the rain, was not large, numbering perhaps three hundred in all, but its percentage averaged well with other wings of the parade. Vermont, with thirty men in line, furnished two ex-Generals -- Stephen Thom and General Henry -- who were undaunted by rain and mud. The Fifth was officered by Colonel Leo Rassieur.

Two thousand veterans from Indiana marched in the Sixth division to martial music, furnished by the Terre Haute band, under the command of Department Commander Ira J. Chase. The Commander's aides were: Adjutant-General L.N. Walker ; Quartermaster-General C.E. Whitsig; Chief-of-Staff, C.O. May ; color-bearer, A.B. Douglas, Morton Post No. 1, named in honor of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war governor, was given the position of honor.

Iowa was represented in the Seventh division by 8,000 men, under the command of Chief Marshal E.A. Consigny. His aides were Colonel E.M. Scott, James H. Hatton, George Newman, C.W. Bontin, E.G. White, R.J. Reimers. This department was headed by the Pella department band of thirty pieces. The Mount Pleasant and Eighth Iowa martial bands also contributed to the department's musical display, which was one of the best in the parade.

The Eighth had an old drum along that was carried through the war and was riddled with bullets. There are 6,000 men here, but the older ones didn't parade on account of the rain.

General Tuttle was in a carriage with H.C. Whittle. He is ageing [sic] and growing constitutionally weak, and the rain consigned him to the shelter of a handsome carriage.

Nebraska's three hundred were in the Seventh division, H.C. Russell in command. His mounted aides were Adjutant-General J.D. Miles, Major T.S. Clarkson, Charles E. Burmester, H.E. Palmer. A St. Louis G.A.R. band headed them, as they brought no musicians with them.

Colorado was represented by the Seventh, also by three hundred old war men, who were commanded by George Ady, aided by Senior Vice-Commander J.K. Jeffrey ;

Junior Vice-Commander W.S. Altward, Assistant Adjutant-General J.A. Lowne, Assistant Quartermaster-General S. McClanathan, Department Inspector George Waterbury. The Leadville Drum Corps did the musical honors for the Colorado men and, though mere boys, were heartily applauded along the route.

About eight thousand veterans from Kansas swelled the ranks of the Eighth division. There were about ten thousand of them in the city, but many of them were afraid to venture out in the rain. Department Commander T.H. Seward rode at the head of these Kansas vets. e was assisted by Senior Vice-Commander J.W. Feigham, Assistant-Adjutant-General A.. Limerick, Quartermaster-General A.B. Armant.

The military band of Topeka headed this magnificent department, and the Fort Scott Drum Corps played purely Kansas airs.

Of the six State and Territorial divisions assigned to the Ninth Grand Division only three had the necessary nerve and enthusiasm to come out, namely: Michigan, Minnesota and Kentucky. The absentees were Delaware, West Virginia and Washington Territory.

Michigan was represented by 180 men, including the personal staff of the Governor, commanded by Past Vice-Commander-in-Chief C.V.R. Pond. In the ranks was ex-Governor Alger, of Detroit, a millionaire lumber king, who unostentatiously held his umbrella over the colors and marched in the rain. The Wolverines had no band.

Minnesota came next, with 280 men, chiefly from Minneapolis, commanded by Colonel Wheelock and accompanied by Plummer's drum corps of Minneapolis.

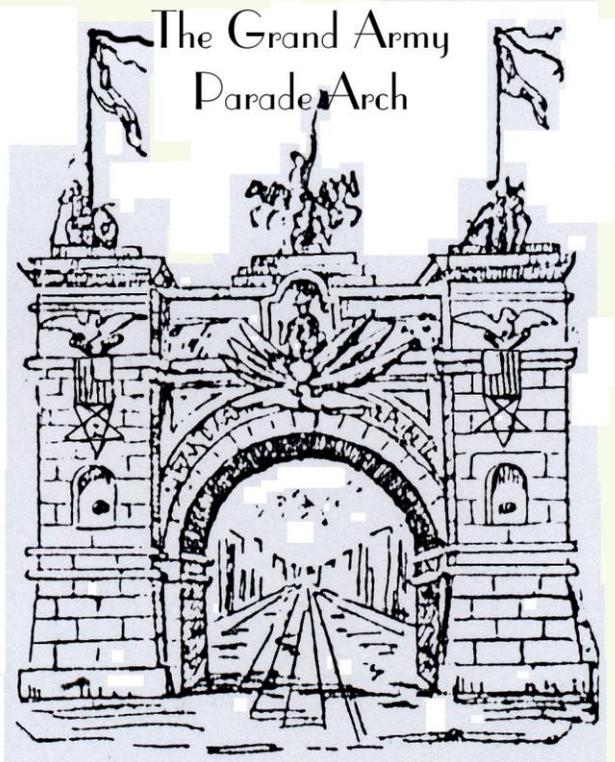
Kentucky was represented by 200 men and forty-seven State flags, the battalion being commanded by Colonel Bowman, of Frankfort. It was accompanied by Sayder's Louisville Band and the well-known William Nelson Drum Corps of nineteen boys, from Newport.

In the Kentucky column was carried the tattered colors of the Fourth regiment -- the first raised on Kentucky soil. It was presented by the ladies of Owensboro, and was carried by George M. Jackson, now of St. Louis, who raised the first company in the regiment. Mayor Speed S. Fry, widely known as the man who killed General Zollikoffer [sic], marched in this squad. All the colors of this State division were shot to ribbons at Shiloh, where the Fourth regiment alone lost one thousand of its men.

Arkansas and Florida Grand Army men and Sons of Veterans to the number of three hundred made up the Tenth division, which was commanded by Assistant Marshal Captain Henry Ziegenheim. This division occupied Sixth street, north of Franklin avenue, and bravely faced the pelting rain for more than two hours, disregarding all calls from the sidewalk to disband. It may be said that the Sons of Veterans honored their sires by their show of discipline.

When the reviewing stand was reached, Grand Commander Fairchild rode up by the side of the stand, and then sat on his horse to review the parade. The War Governors and General Sherman sat in their carriages, so the stand was only occupied by a few newspaper men and city officials, who stood up.

In passing under the triumphal arch, the veterans reverently lifted their hats and gave many of the designs three cheers.



It was precisely twelve o'clock when the squadron of police which led the column reached the grand reviewing stand, and after a desperate attack on the crowd succeeded in clearing a large space in front of the stand. Commander-in-Chief Fairchild then rode up, dismounted and took his position in the reviewing stand. He had ridden ahead of the column, and after he had taken his position for the review his special mounted escort, Logan Post of St. Louis, came up and wheeled into position across the street facing the stand. The San Diego band, the Springfield (Mass.) battalion -- special escort -- and the staff of the commander-in-chief then passed by and down Olive street. They were followed by General Grier and his staff, who wheeled into line directly in front of Logan Post. Then came the carriages containing the distinguished guests, who took their places on the stand. General Sherman, accompanied by Mayor Francis, alighted first, and then came Ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin with Mr. Frank Gaienne, Past Commander-in-Chief Merrill, C.H. Sampson, with Governor and Mrs. Sprague, of Rhode Island, and General John L. Otis, of Massachusetts; General John Pope, Lieutenant-Governor Morehouse of Missouri; John Usher of Kansas and other distinguished gentlemen were also on the stand.