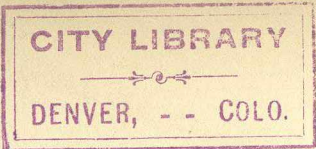


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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO

FOR THE

YEARS 1893 AND 1894.

T. J. TARSNEY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL.



DENVER, COLORADO:
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1894

Letter of Transmittal.

To His Excellency,

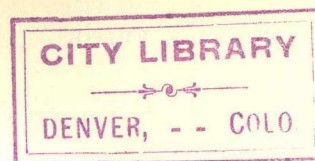
DAVIS H. WAITE,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

Sir—I have the honor to herewith present the report of this department for the biennial period ending November 30, 1894.

T. J. TARSNEY,
Adjutant General.

~~PA 3502~~
~~353.97886~~
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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL

NATIONAL GUARD.

During the year just closing, owing to the disturbed conditions existing in the state, the National Guard was called into active field service on three different occasions, the aggregate length of such service being sixty days and the duties devolving upon them being at times most arduous and it is most gratifying to note the fact that each call was responded to with the utmost alacrity by both officers and men and every duty performed with the ready and willing obedience that characterizes the conduct of veteran soldiers.

The authorized strength of the National Guard under the laws of 1893 is one Brigade, consisting of two regiments, two troops of cavalry, one light battery of artillery, one signal corps with a total of 151 officers and 2,694 enlisted men.

Of this authorized force, there is now organized two regiments of infantry, one regiment consisting of five companies, the other seven companies, two troops of cavalry, one light battery and one signal corps, making a total of eighty-nine commissioned officers and 1,032 enlisted men.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMANDS.

Commander-in-Chief, Governor's office, Capitol building.

Adjutant General, rooms 15, 16 and 17, Capitol building.

Brigadier General, commanding First Brigade, armory, Denver.

Surgeon General, armory, Denver.

Inspector General, armory, Denver.

Signal corps, Captain C. L. Southard, armory, Denver.

Troop "A" attached to First Infantry, Captain William Saxton, commanding, armory, Colorado Springs.

Troop "D" attached to Second Infantry, Captain William Calhoun commanding, Monte Vista.

Chaffee Light Artillery, Captain R. A. Kinkaid, Denver.

A. W. Hogle, commanding Headquarters band, Major Verdeckberg and companies "B," "E" and "K." Major J. L. Morehead and Company "H," Boulder, Colo.

Major Smith and Company "C," Aspen, Colo.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel H. B. McCoy commanding headquarters, Major C. M. Moses and Companies "B" and "C," Pueblo, Colo. Lieutenant G. F. Gardener and Company "H," Lake City; Major W. P. Clark and Company "F," Grand Junction, Major J. J. Quinn and Company "C," Leadville, Colo. Company "K," Durango.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General E. J. Brooks, N. G. C., Commanding.

STAFF.

Major A. McD. Brooks, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major H. F. Davis, Assistant Inspector General.

Major George Borstadt, Assistant Quarter Master General.

Captain William Cavanaugh, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Carl Johnson, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain William H. Smith, Aide-de-Camp.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Captain C. L. Southard.

First Lieutenant C. H. Hilton.

Second Lieutenant ———.

CAVALRY.

TROOP "A."

Captain William Saxton.

First Lieutenant F. M. Michael.

Second Lieutenant A. L. Bainter.

TROOP "D."

Captain William Calhoun.

First Lieutenant Chas. R. Williams.

Second Lieutenant W. B. Boutwell.

ARTILLERY.

CHAFFEE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Captain R. A. Kincaid.
 First Lieutenant A. L. Thacker.
 Second Lieutenant M. L. Meehan.
 Assistant Surgeon Frank Dulin.

INFANTRY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel A. W. Hogle.
 Lieutenant Colonel William Heinig.
 Major Edward Verbeckburg.
 Major J. L. Morehead.
 Major M. W. Smith.
 Major R. N. Mayfield, Surgeon.
 Captain Orlando Kling, First Assistant Surgeon.
 First Lieutenant ———, Second Assistant Surgeon.
 Captain F. D. Bartlett, Inspector of Rifle Practice.
 First Lieutenant J. J. Mack, Adjutant.
 First Lieutenant W. G. Evans, Quartermaster.
 First Lieutenant Felix Theis, Commissary.
 Myron W. Reed, Chaplain.

CAPTAINS.

J. H. Creary.
 W. W. Hills.
 C. A. Cherot.
 H. G. Miller.
 C. A. Anderson.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

C. W. Carpenter.
 O. S. Churchill.
 E. E. Smith.
 C. B. Lewis.
 A. J. Harris.
 N. Hubbard.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

E. E. Warren.
 R. T. Greene.
 J. B. Stidger.
 W. R. Gove.
 H. A. Holmberg.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel H. B. McCoy.
 Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Gardener.
 Major C. M. Moses.
 Major J. J. Quinn.
 Major W. P. Clarke.
 Major G. E. Gray, Surgeon.
 Captain J. J. Willard, First Assistant Surgeon.
 First Lieutenant C. O. Rice, Second Assistant Surgeon.
 Captain M. D. Mix, Inspector Rifle Practice.
 First Lieutenant C. H. Sleeper, Adjutant.
 First Lieutenant J. K. Shireman, Quartermaster.
 First Lieutenant W. H. Sweeney, Jr., Commissary.

CAPTAINS.

W. O. Core.
 H. J. Smith.
 M. J. Horigan.

W. F. Doertenbaugh.
H. Cooper.
W. S. Whinnery.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

J. S. Stewart.
Chas. Hatfield.
E. Yetter.
J. Broderick.
J. J. Marsh.
G. S. Strait.
C. R. Williams.
F. J. Jackson.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

C. P. Dunbaugh.
C. L. Summer.
M. Mulligan.
F. Edmundson.
S. S. Eddy.

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

Denver, Colo., December 1, 1894.

BRIGADIER GENERAL T. J. TARSNEY,
Adjutant General:

Sir—In compliance with the law, I have the honor to submit my report for the two fiscal years ending November 30, 1894.

This year brought to the medical officer of the National Guard, more work of a military nature than ever before fell to the lot of those serving in the capacity of surgeons with the state force.

With the meagre equipment we had on hand when the order came to take the field with a large body of men unused to camp life, we leave the result of our labor to be judged of, as embodied in our consolidated sick report, testifying as it does, that the medical officer is not an appendage to the state military force for show on parades, where tinsel, feathers and strut are exhibited, but that with few exceptions he can be depended upon in the sterner demands of the citizen soldier.

Much knowledge of administrative duties of the medical officer was gained in the field, and an amount of information acquired, valuable alike to ourselves as well as to the troops we served.

In this connection, I gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance received from Dr. M. C. Barkwell, formerly of the U. S. army, who was then residing in Cripple Creek, and who, I trust, may receive appointment to the medical department of the National Guard of our state.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. I again suggest, as in my report of 1892, that authority be given to the surgeon general of the state to enlist a "Hospital Company," not exceeding twenty-four men, and to provide himself with the necessary apparatus for their instruction.

The necessity for a body of men trained in the care of the sick and wounded is now fully recognized. Nearly every state, as well as the regular army, has such a corps, composed of men especially enlisted or detailed for that purpose.

2. The experience of the medical officer in the operations about Cripple Creek, in March last, as well as the service during the mining trouble near Altman in June and July, is, that the men are insufficiently provided with clothing to protect them against the influence of inclement weather.

(b) This observation especially applies to foot covering. Very few men of the guard were shod as they should be. Coming as they did, from the bank, the store, shop and field, they are—almost without exception—found standing in rank with the “tooth-pic toe” and high heels, and some with patent leather and a considerable percentage of the shoes “tattered and torn,” scarcely fit to make one day’s march in.

Shoes of the regulation (U. S. A.) pattern should be kept on hand, and issued to the men when emergency calls them into service, as this part of the soldiers’ equipment is as essential to them as their supply of fixed ammunition; for without the one they were unable to use the other.

(c) The campaign hat, to protect the head and face from the sun’s rays and shed the rain from trickling down the neck; also the leggings to prevent water and mud from filling the shoes and saturating the trousers, making walking difficult on the march or doing guard duty, are pre-requisites for good service.

(d) The necessity for a general supply of rubber blankets to keep the soldier from the dangerous influence of lying on the damp ground, is emphasized by the large number of men falling sick from the first week of exposure in the “Bull Hill” service. Not until bed-sacks filled with straw (furnished us through the persistent demands of Colonel A. W. Hogle, ever alert to the comfort and wants of his command), did our sick list diminish. With a supply of these items, we shall guard our men against becoming invalided from the necessary exposure entailed by a service to which the rank and file of our guard are unused.

We have not taken into consideration in this report, the factor of permanent disability of men, but suggest that it is a matter that should be taken cognizance of, and in the future enlistments, a careful physical examination of all recruits and officers should be made a preliminary to their admis-

sion to rank and line of the guard, thus preventing the entailment of a large expense upon the state in the matter of pensions to men who were diseased before their entrance into the service.

(e) There should also be set apart out of the general military fund, a sum of money for the use of the medical department, to meet the contingencies of the future.

In conclusion, I gratefully acknowledge the many courtesies extended to me by the field, staff and line officers, as also the many acts of kindness and respect shown me by the rank and file of the guard, whose personnel and morale, under trying conditions, is worthy of commendation.

Respectfully yours,

F. J. CRANE,
Surgeon General.

CONDENSED COPY OF CONSOLIDATED SICK
REPORT.

FIRST AND SECOND BRIGADES, N. G. C.

DATE	In Hospital	In Quarters	Total Unfit for Duty
June 4..... 1894	---	---	---
5.....	---	---	3
6.....	---	---	7
7.....	2	6	8
8.....	2	18	20
9.....	1	36	37
10.....	2	52	54
11.....	1	10	11
12.....	---	14	14
13.....	2	23	25
14.....	1	1	2
15.....	---	2	2
16.....	3	3	6
17.....	---	10	10
18.....	---	16	16
19.....	1	11	12
20.....	2	11	13
21.....	3	6	9
22.....	3	5	8
23.....	4	6	10
24.....	2	15	17
25.....	3	1	4
26.....	3	2	5
27.....	---	3	3
28.....	---	4	4
29.....	---	2	2
30.....	---	---	---

CONDENSED COPY OF CONSOLIDATED SICK
REPORT—Concluded.

DATE	In Hospital	In Quarters	Total Unfit for Duty
July 1..... 1894	---	7	7
2 *.....	---	6	6
3.....	---	3	3
4.....	---	2	2
5.....	---	2	2
6.....	3	1	4
7.....	3	2	5
8.....	---	---	---
9.....	1	2	3
10.....	---	3	3
11.....	1	2	3
12.....	3	5	8
13.....	2	1	3
14.....	2	1	3
15.....	1	6	7
16.....	3	---	3
17.....	3	2	5
18.....	1	2	3
19.....	1	3	4
20.....	1	1	2

*On July 2, 1894, Wm. McIntosh, of H Co., First Regiment, was instantly killed by falling into the shaft of the Victor mine, near Cripple Creek.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

December 14, 1894.

T. J. TARSNEY,

Adjutant General of Colorado:

Sir—I have the honor to submit, in connection with that already made to you, the following report of standing and condition of the different commands in the National Guard of this state:

The Signal Corps, Captain Southard, Commanding—This body of men, mounted on bicycles, are so poorly supplied (never having the apparatus given them that is necessary for the perfection of signal corps) that I would recommend that they be reorganized and put into the First Regiment as an infantry company, still retaining their bicycles.

Companies "K," Captain Anderson; "E," Captain Miller, and "B," Captain Cherrot, are in splendid condition, and are all that could be desired to make good soldiers; are well drilled, both in company and in battalion drill. Major Edward Verdeckberg is untiring in his efforts, and is devoting much time to battalion drill.

Company "H," of Boulder, Captain J. H. Cary—This company is in a most flourishing condition, and is very fortunate in having for captain one of the best officers in the state. At inspection the arms and accoutrements were in perfect condition, and every member of the company present, being the only company in the state to pass a perfect inspection.

Second Regiment Band, Greeley—G. D. Horne, Leader—This is the military band of the state, with fine quarters, well equipped, everything well taken care of, and the men well drilled by the drum major, I. D. Pavre; thirty-six strong, every one of whom is a first-class musician. They are very enthusiastic, and would resuond to the call for duty at an hour's notice.

Company "A," Lake City, Captain W. S. Whinery—Organized May 14, 1878; it has always been considered one of the best companies in the state, noted for its proficiency in bayonet and skirmish drill, and the great number of sharpshooters in its ranks. At inspection, arms and accoutrements were in excellent order; armory well taken care of.

Companies "B," Captain Dortenbauch, and "C," Captain Smith, of Pueblo—Two very strong companies, well up in battalion drill, well armed, but belts and cartridge boxes very poor and unserviceable; arms and uniforms well taken care of; cramped for quarters, which will be remedied soon by their moving into the new armory, which will be completed January 15, 1895.

Troop "D," Monte Vista, Captain William Calhoun—A very fine body of young men; can be got together sooner than any other company in the state; well drilled, good officers, but very poorly armed and equipped; their carbines are old and unserviceable, and uniforms are the same.

Company "E," Victor, Captain P. F. McCallan—Organized May 29, 1894. This is a fine body of men, and with officers of such reputation, all being old in the service, will, without doubt, be a credit to the Second Regiment.

Company "F," Grand Junction, Captain W. S. Core—This command, though being classed at one time, when under the command of Major W. P. Clark, as one of the best, is at present in very poor condition; guns nearly all out of order; accoutrements in poor condition.

Company "G," Leadville, Captain M. J. Horgan—By long odds the largest and strongest company in the state; their inspection was perfect as regards arms and uniforms; they are exceptionally well drilled, and rank next to "H" company for attendance for inspection, 95 per cent. being present. As a military company, they have no superior in the state; well

officered; are also noted for the many fine rifle shots in their ranks.

Company "K," Durango, Captain Harry Cooper—A fine body of young men; arms and accoutrements in good condition; are not as proficient in drill as some other companies, on account of the small armory at their disposal. Everything is well taken care of, and they can be got together at very short notice.

Company "C," First Regiment, Aspen, Captain W. W. Hills—Would respectfully recommend that this company be mustered out of the service by request of the captain commanding and Major Manford Smith, for the reason that it lacks the element to make a good company.

Troop "A," Colorado Springs, Captain William Saxton—A very strong company; very fine in appearance; arms and uniforms well taken care of; armory very small; poor accommodations, not giving the officers opportunity to drill the company.

Company "D," Central City, Captain Seymore—This company was found in such condition, on account of lack of interest upon the part of the members and the citizens, and being below minimum, that orders were issued for it to be mustered out of the service, which was done.

On the whole, I find the guards very much improved in knowledge of the duties of a soldier since the Cripple Creek riots, and believe it has added to their efficiency, but has been very damaging to their uniforms, which should be replaced as soon as possible.

I would also recommend that the issue of uniforms hereafter be confined to fatigue only, and full dress for the men be discarded; also, that more time and attention be given to target practice.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. W. FERGUSON,
Inspector General of Colorado.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER'S AND ORDNANCE STORES ON HAND.

In hands of Brigade Quartermaster.	
Helmets, untrimmed.....	30
Spikes	22
Eagles	10
Numbers	10
Scrolls and rings, pairs.....	10
Side buttons, pairs.....	30
Device for shield or eagle.....	10
Helmets, complete.....	
Campaign hats.....	700
Forage caps.....	80
Crossed sabres.....	9
Crossed rifles.....	
Crossed cannon.....	
Letters, brass.....	81
Numbers, brass.....	71
Overcoats	38
Uniform coats.....	33
Chevrons, G. L., First sergeant.....	
Chevrons, G. L., Sergeant.....	
Chevrons, G. L., Corporals.....	
Chevrons, G. L., N. C., Staff.....	
Chevrons, C., First Sergeant.....	6
Chevrons, C., Sergeant.....	91
Chevrons, C., Corporal.....	82
Chevrons, C., N. C., Staff.....	
Blouses, made.....	59
Blouses, unmade.....	300
Trousers, mounted, made.....	48
Trousers, mounted, unmade.....	

Trousers, foot, made.....	1
Trousers, foot, unmade.....	450
Trouser stripes, sergeant.....	128
Trouser stripes, corporal.....	111
Leggins, canvas, mounted.....	59
Leggins, canvas, foot.....	600
Blankets	297
Bed sacks.....	186
Buckets	2
Camp kettles.....	73
Mess pans.....	73
Axes	21
Axe helves.....	21
Hatchets	
Hatchet helves.....	3
Hatchet slings.....	7
Shovels	15
Rakes	11
Pick-axes	10
Pick-axe helves.....	10
Tents, conical wall.....	100
Tents, hospital.....	3
Tents, wall.....	20
Tent poles, conical wall.....	98
Tent poles, hospital ridge.....	3
Tent poles, hospital upright.....	6
Tent poles, wall, ridge.....	18
Tent poles, wall, upright.....	36
Tent flies, hospital.....	1
Tent flies, wall.....	24
Tent pins, small.....	3000
Tent pins, large.....	200
Brooms	
Tubs, G. I.....	1

Scoops, tin.....	
Cloth, D. B., fine quality, yards.....	26
Cloth, L. B., fine quality, yards.....	20
Blouse lining, yards.....	
Plates, tin.....	958
Cups, tin	700
Dippers	6
Dish pans.....	44
Spoons, small.....	832
Forks	922
Knives, small.....	903
Knives, large.....	6
Oil cans.....	1
Meat saws.....	2
Scales	1
Frying pans.....	113
Meat forks.....	1
Drip pans.....	2
Carbines, calibre .45.....	41
Carbines, Spencer.....	20
Rifles, calibre .45.....	50
Bayonets	
Bayonet scabbards.....	128
Revolvers, S. S. & W., calibre .45.....	9
Sabres, light cavalry.....	11
Canteens	911
Canteen straps.....	760
Canteen straps, cavalry.....	50
Cartridge boxes, McK.....	
Haversacks	758
Haversack straps.....	753
N. C. O. swords.....	34
N. C. O. belts.....	35
Meat cans.....	758

Sabre belts.....	33
Sabre belt plates.....	
Waist belts.....	
Waist belt plates.....	59
Curb bridles.....	11
Hobbles	9
Saddles	37
Saddle blankets.....	4
Canister	8
Shells	15
Case shot.....	8
Case shot, spherical.....	8
Solid shot.....	9
Powder	59
Cartridges, rifle, calibre .45.....	19440
Cartridges, carbine, calibre .45.....	6500
Pasters	500
Reloading tools	4
Bullet moulds	2
Scythe	1
Padlocks	1
Pitch forks	2
Field pieces, napoleon.....	
Caissons	
Sponge and ramrod staffs.....	
Horn staffs	
Handspikes	
Sponge buckets	
Prolonge	
Pendulum hausse	
Pendulum hausse pouches.....	
Cartridge pouches	
Primer pouches	
Thumb stalls	

Lanyards	
Primer wires	
Vent pouches	
Fuse wrenches	
Fuse blocks	
Fuse gouge	
Tar hooks	
Tompson straps	
Vent covers	
Tarpaulins	
Spare wheels	
Primers—Boxes	
Gatling guns	
Oscillator	
Crank handles	
Wipers	
Feed cases	
“T” wrenches	
Crank screws	
Screw drivers	150
Fork wrench	
Eye Pritts	
Jack screws	
Pendulum hausse seats	
Harness—sets	
Carbine—sling belts	

RIFLE PRACTICE.

I regret to report that the state of Colorado does not own or exercise control of a rifle range, and am satisfied from the reports of such of the commands as have in a limited way been permitted to practice rifle shooting, that it tends in no small degree to raise the standard of excellence of our citizen soldiery.

RECOMMENDATION.

I would therefore reiterate the recommendations of my predecessor, General John C. Kennedy, that you call the especial attention of the incoming General Assembly to this important branch of the military service of the state, to the end that a suitable range be secured and fitted up for the use of the guard with the accommodations at least for one company, together with the requirements of a modern rifle range.

EQUIPMENTS.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress, the sum of \$400,000 was appropriated for the maintenance of the National Guard of the various states and territories of the Union. Of this sum there was in the month of July, 1893, to the credit of the state of Colorado, the sum of about \$12,000, upon which, in the month of September in that year, requisition was made and camp and garrison equipage and clothing to that amount, consisting of tents, blankets, tools and implements for the culinary department, canteens, haversacks and clothing, and in the month of July, 1894, requisition was again made as above for the sum of \$3,450, upon which has been received clothing approximating to \$2,800, the residue remaining to the credit of the state.

With the exception of knapsacks, the state troops may be said at this time to be fully equipped, and as to this much needed article of both comfort and convenience it is recommended that the "Merriam Pack" be furnished the guard.

ARMS.

The guard is armed with the United States Springfield breech-loading 45-caliber rifle.

The state has a large number of 50-caliber, which, being obsolete, are in no instance in the hands

of the state troops. Under instructions of the military board, thirty of the last described arms were disposed of to a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, located at Greeley, for which the sum of \$100 was received.

The cavarly troops are armed with sabres and carbines, and from the report of the Inspector General, these troops are not in a high state of efficiency, and from the nature of that arm of the service cannot, without great expense, be so raised and maintained. I would therefore recommend that these troops be mustered out of the service and infantry companies substituted therefor. The Chaffee Light Artillery, in addition to two Napoleon cannon and two Gatling guns, are armed with sabres, in the use of which they are proficient in the highest degree. I would recommend that this most excellent organization be supplied at an early day with guns of more modern make. Under the present law there has been organized an efficient signal corps, which has demonstrated that should the exigency arise there will be found a valuable auxiliary to the troops in service. During the past two years there has been filed in this office a great many applications for authority to raise a new company, a list of which I herewith give as follows:

Place.	Arm of service.	No. of men.
Leadville.....	Infantry	87
Idaho Springs....	Infantry	87
Pueblo.....	Infantry	87
Coal Creek.....	Infantry	87
Highlands.....	Infantry	87
Victor.....	Infantry	87
Denver.....	Infantry	87

Total number of men.....609

After carefully considering these applications it was deemed by the military board inadvisable to

increase the state forces at the places named, other than at Durango and Pueblo. The organization of a company at Durango was considered necessary, owing to the withdrawal by the United States government in 1892, of the garrison of United States troops stationed at Fort Lewis in close proximity to the Ute Indian reservation, where military assistance may at any time be required.

The selection of Pueblo, instead of some other point embraced in the above list, was by reason of that point being the headquarters of the Second Infantry and the railroad facilities being such that from that point troops can be transferred readily to any threatened point in the state.

PRACTICE MARCH.

I fully concur in the recommendations contained in the report of my immediate predecessor, that such legislation in this regard be made as will enable the commander-in-chief, when in his judgment the service will be best subserved, to substitute a practice march for the annual encampment now provided for, as the practice march, followed from day to day and from point to point would, in my judgment, result more beneficially to both officers and men, as it would embrace all manner of military duty now contemplated by the encampment, as well as bringing directly to them a practical knowledge of the most trying duty incident to the life of a soldier in active service.

PARADES.

The National Guard has participated in but few large parades during the past two years, and these parades were on occasions when it was most eminently fitting that the national guard should take part, viz: The inauguration day ceremonies, Memo-

rial day ceremonies, and the funeral ceremonies of ex-Governor Gilpin. On all of these occasions the National Guard made a very creditable showing.

MILITARY FRATERNITY.

The thanks of the guard are due to the officers of the regular army, stationed at Fort Logan, for the friendly interest they have shown, as manifested by acting as judges at competition drills, inviting the officers of the guard to be present at the meetings of the Post Lyceum, at which essays were read, etc.

COURTS MARTIAL.

It is with great regret that I have to report that it was found necessary to cause one of the officers of the guard—Captain Arno Kolbe, Company "K," First Infantry—to be tried by a general court martial, on charges growing out of misappropriation of certain articles of clothing. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The sentence having been approved by you, Captain Kolbe ceased to be an officer of the guard. This, aside from minor offenses, which were dealt with by delinquency court, while the guard were on duty in the Cripple Creek mining district, is the only offense that has been dealt with by a court martial.

MILITARY FUND.

This fund being raised by a poll tax, is extremely difficult to collect, as is shown by the fact that during the past two years only about 51 per cent. of it was collected. I attribute this in a great measure to the fact that no enrollment of the militia of this state has been made for several years, and consequently the county assessors have had no reliable data on which to base an assessment. It is, in my opinion, undoubtedly true that this tax, being imposed on but a portion of our citizens, is very unpopular, many mem-

bers of the unorganized militia, on whom alone this tax falls, being unable to see the justice of having to pay a tax for the purpose of furnishing protection for the property of others who are exempt from taxation for this purpose. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend such legislation as may be necessary to change the law, so as to impose this tax on every voter in the state, and to provide for some efficient method of collecting it. As this would, at the present rate, create a larger fund than is necessary for the support of the guard, I would suggest the advisability of reducing the rate from \$1 to 50 cents. I desire to again call attention to the recommendation of my predecessor, that the pension list be provided for from the general fund of the state, rather than from the military fund, which should be devoted exclusively to the necessary expenses of equipping and training the National Guard.

MILITARY RECORDS.

The military records of the state are, from a variety of reasons, in a very unsatisfactory condition. In my opinion this is in a great measure due to a lack of system in keeping these records, caused, I believe, by the frequent changes in the entire office force. I would respectfully recommend that my successor be authorized by the military board, to employ the necessary additional clerical force to thoroughly reorganize the system of keeping these records.

CAMP RELIEF.

The sudden and unlooked for depression in the mining industry of the state in the month of June, 1893, had the effect of throwing out of employment thousands of men in the mining districts of the state, who as soon as their employment was at an end began to gather from all parts at the capital of the state.

This steady influx of idle men without means was so great that on the 24th of July in that year it was reported to the commander-in-chief by the Rev. Myron W. Reed, Thomas Uzzell and Dean Peck (these gentlemen having in charge the distribution of private charity), that private charity would not meet the demand upon it, and that something in the way of public aid would be required to meet the increasing demand. The proposition being submitted to the governor and commander-in-chief for an appropriation out of the military fund to meet this emergency, the same was by him referred to the military board, which body on July 28, by resolution, appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars for the purchase of supplies and the establishment of "Camp Relief" at River Front Park, which was thereafter supplemented with the further sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for supplying and maintaining the camp.

While at first the proposition to establish this camp and make these appropriations was criticized adversely by many people, and by a portion of the public press upon the theory that it was inviting to the capital of the state a large element of unworthy and undeserving persons; the consensus of public opinion is now, and was conceded by the press to be, that this was the only way to meet a danger so threatening as the presence of three thousand hungry and almost desperate men, who found themselves suddenly and without warning in enforced idleness without fault of their own.

This camp was in existence for a period of fifteen days and during that time there was admitted to the camp five thousand persons who were maintained at a cost of twenty cents per day. From the inception of the camp, a sub-committee from the Citizens' Relief Committee, were active in an effort to raise funds wherewith to defray the expenses to their eastern homes thousands of victims of this industrial depression, together with dependent fam-

ilies. In this they were successful and to their untiring effort is due the fact that at a nominal cost, persons were furnished transportation and subsistence to various parts of the country.

ARATA LYNCHING.

On the evening of the day the relief camp was established, the relief committee were in session at the court house, His Excellency, Governor Waite, presiding, when about 8:30 o'clock, sounds of tumult were heard coming up from the central part of the city. As the concentrating of such a large number of clamorous, unemployed men had for some days been regarded as a menace to the peace of the city, it was at first thought that a riot had begun. Hastily repairing to the state armory, I sent a courier to Camp Relief with orders for the command there, of sixty men, to report at the armory and at the same time an order to Captain R. A. Kincaid, commanding the Chaffee Light Artillery, to assemble his company, in expectation of an order from His Excellency, Governor Waite, calling them to service.

While these commands were assembling at the armory, which did not occupy to exceed forty minutes, a call came to the armory from Sheriff Burchinell, asking for the aid of the troops and stating that the jail was attacked by the mob. I informed that officer that the troops were ready but could move only on the order of the governor, and although the executive mansion was within six blocks of the jail, no request was made upon the governor for aid.

It is estimated that ten thousand people assembled in the vicinity of the jail, but of this vast number, it is asserted that not more than twenty-five took part in breaking into the jail. For more than two hours and twenty minutes were the mob battering in the jail walls, while the military of the state were resting on their arms with their horses harnessed to the gatling guns within the sound of the voice of

the mob, at the end of which time it was ascertained that an entrance had been effected, and that a helpless prisoner had been abandoned to the fury of the mob without a semblance of a show of resistance on the part of those charged with his safe keeping, and strangled to death, after which his mutilated body, with a rope about its neck, was dragged through the city and suspended to a telegraph pole on the corner of two of the principal business streets.

CITY HALL EMBROGLIO.

An order having been issued dismissing Jackson Orr, president of the fire and police board of the city of Denver, and D. J. Martin, one of the members of the board, which order was by them disregarded and preparations made to resist the authority of the governor, the majority of the police force adhered to the officers whom it was sought to depose and in this position were supported by the sheriff's office.

On the evening of March 14, 1894, the following order was promulgated from these headquarters:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 242.

Headquarters N. G. C.
Denver, Colo., March 14, 1894.

A. W. HOGLE,
Colonel Commanding First Regiment N. G. C.:

You will immediately upon receipt of this order, order the troops of your command to assemble at the armory, 26th and Curtis streets, in the city of Denver, at 1 o'clock p. m., Thursday, March 15. You will report to Brigadier General T. J. Tarsney, who is hereby specially ordered to assume command.

DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

T. J. TARSNEY,
Adjutant General.

Promptly at 1 o'clock on March 15, Companies "B," "E" and "K," First Regiment, together with the signal corps under Captain C. L. Southard and the Chaffee Light Artillery, Captain R. A. Kincaid commanding, were paraded at their armory, when it was found that with few exceptions, both officers and men of the entire command were present, and of those who were absent, a satisfactory reason therefor was given in each instance. Simultaneous with the issuance of the above order, the following was issued:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 245.

Headquarters N. G. C.
Denver, Colo., March 14, 1894.

BRIGADIER GENERAL T. J. TARSNEY,
Adjutant General, State of Colorado:

You will assume command of the troops of the National Guard of the state of Colorado on their assembling at their armory on Thursday, March 15, pursuant to special order No. 242.

DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Verbal instructions had been given by the commander-in-chief to proceed with the troops to take a position in the vicinity of the city hall and await further orders. Fully aware that the presence of the troops in the streets would invite the curious of the city by the thousands, and that in the event of a collision, they would be in imminent peril, I, on the evening of the 14th, on receipt of the order calling out the troops, called upon the Hon. M. D. Van Horn, mayor of the city of Denver and urged upon him the importance of issuing a proclamation urging the citizens to remain at their homes and away from the vicinity where danger to life and limb was apparent. I was informed by his honor, the mayor, that a restraining order had issued from the courts, prevented him from in any manner acting upon my suggestion in this regard.

During the morning of the 15th, I was advised from time to time of the movements of the police, and was made aware of the fact that they were gathering arms from all sources, including gun stores and second-hand dealers in firearms, as well as laying in, for the purpose of resisting the troops, of the large quantity of dynamite and giant powder. At 2 p. m., on the 15th, the troops were on the move to the city hall, and upon their arrival at the corner of Lawrence and Fourteenth streets, one block from the hall, a living sea of humanity packed every street leading from the hall. Pushing the infantry into the street, between Lawrence and Larimer, they soon cleared that space, into which the artillery, consisting of two napoleons and two gatlings, was moved and unlimbered, commanding the front of the city hall. At about 3 o'clock orders came from the governor to remain in that position until he should give the order to begin the assault. In the meantime, a number of gentlemen, among them being Messrs. W. N. Byers and M. J. McNamara, leading and influential citizens of Denver, and composing a body known as a "Committee of Safety," were busily engaged in trying to avert the threatened danger, and several times passed through the lines of the military along Fourteenth street, going to and from the executive mansion and the city hall, alternately conferring with the governor and the opposing forces in the city hall. While the purpose of these gentlemen was, so far as it sought to prevent a collision between the contending forces, and to avert bloodshed, a laudable one, yet I would not consider this report full were I to omit mention of the fact that while passing through the lines they took the opportunity and sought to alienate the officers of the national guard from their allegiance to the state, and openly sought to prevail upon them to throw off their uniforms and refuse to obey the orders of the governor.

Instead of listening to such base importunities, the officers, including Brigadier General E. J. Brooks, Major Borstadt and Captain R. A. Kinkaid, of the artillery, like the true soldiers that they are, spurned their advances, and promptly reported the facts to me, whereupon I informed them that while commending their efforts to preserve the peace, it must be distinctly understood that they would not be permitted to tamper with the loyalty of the state troops; and I believe no further effort was made.

On the arrival of the troops in the vicinity of the city hall, it was ascertained that, mingling with the vast multitude of people that thronged the streets and alleys, were hundreds of men armed to the teeth, and in sympathy with the rebellious police and motley crowd composing the sheriff's deputies, and it required but a single misdirected move to let loose the pent-up fury of the mob. All the upper floors and the roofs of adjacent buildings were occupied by those intent on resisting the military, and who, at the first sign of strife, were ready to open fire on the troops and the people in the streets below. In any event, they were doomed to disappointment, for early in the afternoon I had, with the staff officer, made a reconnoissance, and determined that when the order came from the governor to begin the assault, that the infantry would be hastily withdrawn to the west side of Cherry creek, and so distributed as to prevent the mob or any of the people from crossing, when the artillery would have been transferred to that side also, and the work of reducing the city hall would have begun from a position that would have insured its speedy evacuation, and with little danger to the troops.

I was informed about 5 p. m. that United States troops from Fort Logan were on the way to the city. The following correspondence explains itself:

State of Colorado,
Executive Chamber,
Denver, March 15, 5:20 P. M.

GENERAL McCOOK,
United States Army:

I have called out the militia (National Guard) in Denver to enforce the laws of the state. I find an organized opposition by the city police and detective force and the sheriff's office. I can enforce the laws, but not without great bloodshed. I call upon you, as governor of the state, to assist me in preserving order and in preventing bloodshed.

[Signed] DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor of Colorado.

In reply, General McCook sent the following:
Headquarters Department of the Colorado,
Denver, Colo., March 15, 1894.

DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor of Colorado, Denver, Colo.:

In pursuance of your demand, this moment received, I have ordered the troops from Fort Logan to come at once to the city, for the sole purpose of preserving peace. I act in the matter under paragraph 585, Army Regulations. I consider a crisis imminent, and insurrection and riot against the executive authority of the state of Colorado. The troops, upon arrival, will be directed to act with great discretion, and I will see that the laws of the land are not violated. I would recommend that an order issue that the National Guard be returned to their armory.

[Signed] A. Mc. D. McCOOK,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Also, the following order to commanding officer,
Fort Logan:

Denver, Colo., March 15, 1894.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Logan, Colorado:

The department commander directs that you report here with five companies of your command, with

one hundred rounds of ammunition per man, and rations for twenty-four hours. Special train will leave at once for your post. Upon arrival here, report in person to department commander, at headquarters. Hold troops at depot.

[Signed] THOMAS WARD,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The following answer from the governor:

State of Colorado,
Executive Mansion,
Denver, Colo., March 15, 1894.

GENERAL McCOOK:

Yours by your aid-de-camp received. I respectfully decline to order the national guard, now endeavoring to enforce the laws of the state, to their armory, but will confer with you or Colonel Merriam, whom shall be in command when the troops arrive.

Respectfully,
[Signed] DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor.

Also, the following communication:

State of Colorado,
Executive Department.
Denver, March 16, 1894.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Brigadier General United States Army, Department of the Colorado:

Yesterday, about 5 p. m., an informal notice that you had announced that you would put seven companies of United States troops in Denver at my call, I inferred that your object was to assist the state in the enforcement of the laws. As you were present in Denver, and knew that the city companies of the national guard had been called out by me, as commander-in-chief, and were at the time on duty in the streets near the city hall, I therefore requested that you move the United States troops to the city, and I

was careful to specify in my letter that the object of the call for the United States troops was that they might assist the state troops in the execution of the laws, and in preventing bloodshed. In conversation with you this morning, at your office, I find that, in your opinion, you have no such right. I, therefore, most respectfully withdraw my request for the United States troops.

[Signed] DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor of Colorado.

About 9 p. m. I received orders from the commander-in-chief to return the troops to their armory; and thus ended one of the most eventful days in the history of the National Guard of the state of Colorado.

In connection with the foregoing I would respectfully suggest such recommendations by your excellency to the incoming legislature as will set at rest the doubtful authority of the sheriff of a county to organize a force of deputies to an unlimited number, without regard to their citizenship or place of residence. It has been demonstrated within the year just closing, that the sheriffs of at least two counties in this state have brought about them a horde of irresponsible beings, clothed them with authority of law, and composed as they were of the most abandoned and reckless of the populace, have indulged in excesses, violated the laws and when required to answer for such violations of law, could only be apprehended and brought into court by the outlay of large sums of money in procuring their extradition from a foreign state.

FIRST CRIPPLE CREEK CAMPAIGN.

Between the mine owners and the miners in the Cripple Creek mining district, labor trouble had been for some time brewing, which culminated on the evening of March 16, about midnight, when a body of deputy sheriffs in passing through or near the town of Altman came in collision with the officers of

that town in which one of the deputies was wounded. Within an hour thereafter a request was made by the sheriff on the governor for military assistance. At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 17, Companies "B," "E" and "K" of the First Regiment, together with the Signal Corps and Chaffee Light Artillery, left Denver under the command of Brigadier General E. J. Brooks. At Colorado Springs the force was increased by the addition of Company "C," Second Regiment, Captain H. J. Smith, of Pueblo, commanding.

The troops arrived at Midland, the terminal of the railroad and distant from Cripple Creek twelve miles, about 12 o'clock midnight, and at once began the work of unloading from the train which was accomplished by 2 a. m. Transportation by wagon having been ordered in advance, the troops took up the march to Cripple Creek which was necessarily slow, owing to the darkness of the night and from the fact that just before leaving Midland, I had received a telegram from Sheriff Bowers in which he imparted the information that the command were likely to be fired upon from ambush at some point on that mountain road.

Adjutant J. J. Mack, of the First Infantry, being at Cripple Creek when the request from Sheriff Bowers was sent, came on to meet the troops and to his knowledge of the country and valuable assistance rendered in having transportation in readiness, is due in a great measure, the celerity with which the march was made to Cripple Creek, where the command arrived at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, March 18. The troops on their arrival immediately went into camp and having been without sleep for thirty-six hours and worn out with their all night march were, with the exception of the necessary guard, soon wrapped in sleep.

Early in the day General Brooks and myself were asked to a conference with the officials of the county and the business men of Cripple Creek, whom

we met to the number of perhaps thirty at the Palace hotel. They represented to us the terrible conditions existing in the city and adjacent mining camps, representing that there was no safety for life or property in either, and declaring that the civil authorities were unable to preserve the peace, that the roads and trails were guarded by armed men, openly defying the officers of the law. The sheriff of the county, Mr. M. F. Bowers, was present and declared his inability to serve the process of the courts. A careful inquiry into these affairs by General Brooks and myself, disclosed the fact that no person in the county had been charged with the commission of any offense in regard of the existing labor troubles and that no warrant or other process of court had ever issued and that neither the sheriff or any of his deputies had ever been resisted in any way; nor had Sheriff Bowers ever been or had he ever sought to go to Bull Hill where it was alleged that the trouble existed. After this conference I told Sheriff Bowers that the troops were there at his solicitation but only in aid of the civil authority, in the service of process. That on his own showing, no process had issued from the courts, the military was not subject to his order and that the facts in the case would at once be made known to the governor. I informed the governor by wire of the conditions as above stated, and was by him directed to proceed to Altman and investigate, which was done the following day.

Immediately after the conference referred to above, I telephoned to Altman to the person said to be the chief of the malcontents, a gentleman holding a position in the miner's union, asking him to come to Cripple Creek and bring with him a dozen of the representative men of the order.

After some hesitation and upon being assured of immunity from arrest, he sent word that they would come, consequently about 8:30 p. m., a dozen or more came to the hotel where we were awaiting them and where General Brooks and myself talked fully with

them in regard to existing trouble and from them learned that no resistance to constituted authority had been offered by any one in the mining districts, and that no disturbance of any kind had occurred beyond the ordinary small offenses that are constantly occurring in mining camps.

These facts having been promptly reported to the governor, an order was sent to me recalling the troops and at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the troops were in motion on their return to Denver where without incident they arrived at midnight.

Late in the evening, before the departure of the troops, I was waited upon by Sheriff Bowers and Commissioner Boynton, who informed me that the sheriff, upon my refusal to use the troops except to aid in the service of warrants had made a hasty trip to Colorado Springs and had secured these indispensable pre-requisites and had warrants for the arrest of eighteen men, in whose arrest he demanded my aid with the military force of the state. This I declined to give, at the same time telling him that he need not be apprehensive of interference in the discharge of his official duty. I remained behind after the departure of the troops and requested Colonel B. F. Montgomery, my associate in some law matters, to go with Bowers to Altman, where he said he was going to serve the warrants. I overtook the command at Midland and there received a telegram from Montgomery, informing me of the arrest of eighteen men who voluntarily surrendered as soon as advised that they were wanted. These men were taken to Colorado Springs and jailed for a time, and although they had been selected as the worst element in that mining district and charged upon the oath of the sheriff with being guilty of crimes which, if true, would consign them to a long term of imprisonment, the case of each one was dismissed without trial with the exception of two (Calderwood and Russell) and they were acquitted before an El Paso county jury, their defense being conducted by Colonel Montgomery and myself.

It is highly gratifying to me to inform your excellency that the conduct of the military, both officers and men, was such as to inspire confidence in the belief that any emergency calling for their service will be responded to with cheerfulness and alacrity and that they can be depended on to, without question, obey the instructions of superior officers.

SECOND CRIPPLE CREEK CAMPAIGN.

During the month of April, and up to the 20th of May, 1894, quiet existed in the Cripple Creek district. Two lines of railroad were in course of construction to the camp, and both were nearing completion. Since the termination of the trouble that had brought the state troops there, in March, the largest producing mines in the district remained closed, and many of the miners idle, while at least three-fourths of all the mines had continued in operation, with eight hours for a day's work and \$3 for a day's pay. In all fairness, it must be inferred that these were non-resident mine owners whose mines were closed—had voluntarily closed them in order to save at least \$3 per ton on freight of their ores from the camp to the railroad terminal; the press meanwhile persisting in prejudicing the public against the miners by reiterating that the lock-out of the mine owners was a strike of the miners.

Meanwhile, the sheriff of El Paso county was engaged in enlisting men and swearing them in as his deputies—men gathered from all parts of the country, consisting mostly of the worst elements of the populace, abandoned and reckless.

About the 20th of May, a detachment of this illegally organized force, numbering nearly 200, enlisted in Denver, were sent by way of Pueblo and Florence to take possession of the mines from the south. Learning something of the country and of the men whom they were sent against, they beat a hasty retreat and rejoined the main body, by way of Colorado Springs,

at Divide. Just at this time the Strong mine was blown up. Sheriff Bowers was receiving accessions to his force of foreign mercenaries daily from all parts of the country. Here, for the first time in the history of the country since the adoption of the constitution, was exhibited the spectacle of a county sheriff by authority—at least with the knowledge and consent—of a board of county commissioners, levying war; over 1,200 men of all arms—infantry, cavalry and artillery. While matters were in this critical condition, threatening life and property at any moment, the governor, through the courtesy of E. T. Jeffery, president of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, took a special train from Denver, on the evening of May 27, and the next afternoon held a conference with the miners at the town of Altman. As a result of this conference, Governor Waite was made, on the part of the miners, their sole arbitrator, with power, if possible, to arrange all the differences between them and the mine owners. The governor at once telegraphed Mr. J. J. Hagermann, one of the heaviest mine owners at Colorado Springs.

On June 2, Mr. Hagermann and others of the interested mine owners of the Cripple Creek mining district, met the governor to consider upon what terms it was possible to settle existing differences and avert a conflict at arms. This conference was held at Colorado Springs, and continued until 10 o'clock p. m., at which time the governor was informed that no terms could be agreed upon. Then the governor repaired to his train awaiting him at the depot, but was scarcely seated when the sheriff of El Paso county presented him with a hastily written demand for military aid in quelling the so-called Cripple Creek insurrection.

At this time, also, bands of armed men were assembling in many mining camps in the state, and preparing to march to aid the miners at Cripple Creek. At Rico, in the southwestern part of the

state, 100 men, fully armed, and under the leadership of Captain William Simpson, seized a train on the Rio Grande Southern, and had proceeded as far as Montrose, over 100 miles away, when a telegram from the governor reached them, commanding them to return to their homes, and advising them that negotiations were pending looking to a settlement.

Failing to accomplish any good results from the conference at Colorado Springs, Governor Waite, on his arrival home on the morning of the 3d, sought President Jeffery, of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, an able and fair-minded gentleman, and through him took steps looking to another conference, which met the same day in Denver. At this conference Messrs. J. J. Hagermann and D. H. Moffat, representing the most important mining interests in Cripple Creek, on the part of the mine owners, and the governor, representing the miners, were in conference until nearly midnight, when an agreement was reached whereby all matters in difference were adjusted. Notwithstanding such settlement, the sheriff began a forward movement to Divide and Midland with his force of deputies, on learning of which the governor, on the 4th of June, ordered the entire guard to that county, after the publication of the following:

PROCLAMATION.

Insurrection—El Paso County.

Whereas, Certain difficulties have existed and do now exist in Cripple Creek mining district, El Paso county, Colorado; and

Whereas, The union miners of said district, and some of the principal mine owners, have agreed to a peaceful arbitration of the said difficulties, Davis H. Waite, governor of the state, for the miners of said district, and J. J. Hagermann and D. H. Moffat, as mine owners, on the 4th day of June, 1894, have made the following:

ARBITRATION.

For the purpose of settling the serious differences between employers and employes in Cripple Creek mining district, El Paso county, Colorado, it is agreed by and between Governor Davis H. Waite, appointed by and representing the Free Coinage Miners' Union, No. 19, W. F. M. A., its members and other miners of said district on the one part, and J. J. Hagermann and D. H. Moffat, for themselves as mine owners and employers of mining labor in said district on the other part, as follows:

1. That eight hours' actual work shall constitute "a day," divided as follows: Four hours' work, then twenty minutes for lunch, then four hours' work, for which said eight hours of labor there shall be paid three (\$3) dollars.

2. In the employment of men there shall be no discrimination against union men or against non-union men.

3. The undersigned, J. J. Hagermann and David Moffat, earnestly urge upon other mine owners and employers of mining labor in said Cripple Creek mining district, to accede to and act upon the foregoing agreement.

DAVIS H. WAITE.
J. J. HAGERMANN.
D. H. MOFFAT.

Dated June 4, 1894.

And whereas, The riot or insurrection now existing in Cripple Creek has been and now is beyond the power of the civil authorities to control, the lives and property of citizens of said county are in jeopardy, and application has been made by the sheriff of said county for military aid;

Now, therefore, I, Davis H. Waite, governor of Colorado and commander-in-chief of the Colorado National Guard and the militia of the state, do call upon all organized companies of the Colorado National

Guard to be and appear in the said county of El Paso, under the orders of Brigadier General Brooks, to restore peace and order in said Cripple Creek mining district, El Paso county, Colorado. All persons whomsoever in said county of El Paso, unlawfully engaged in strife, are warned to preserve the peace, and any unlawfully in possession of real property, to yield the possession thereof to the rightful owners, and to cease any and all acts tending to promote civil war, to the end that the laws may resume their sway, and the rights of property be determined by the courts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed.

Done at Denver this 4th day of June, A. D., 1894.

DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor of Colorado.

NELSON O. McCLEES,
Secretary of State.

LYMAN B. HENDERSON,
Deputy Secretary.

Pursuant to the foregoing proclamation, the necessary orders were issued from these headquarters, and at 11 o'clock, on the evening of June 5, Companies "B," "E" and "K," First Regiment, and "H" Company, of the same regiment, from Boulder, which arrived at Denver at 9:30, left over the Denver & Rio Grande for the scene of the threatened trouble, intentions being to move by the way of Florence; the Pueblo Companies, "B" and "C," of the Second Infantry, to join them at the latter point; as also Troop "A," of Colorado Springs, to join them at the Springs.

On the arrival of the troops at Colorado Springs, it was learned that the heavy rains that were falling had carried away the railroad west of Pueblo, necessitating a movement by way of the Colorado Midland. It was found, also, that the flood had damaged the latter line, rendering a delay at Colorado Springs of twelve hours necessary.

Not alone were the elements against the rapid movement of the troops, but the management of the Colorado Midland railroad positively refused transportation until charges for the same were prepaid.

The necessity for taking forcible possession of transportation by the commanding officer, was obviated by reason of the presence at Colorado Springs, of President E. T. Jeffery, of the Rio Grande, who upon being informed of existing conditions, became himself responsible for the transportation of the troops; so that as soon as the track was put in condition, which was about 6 o'clock p. m. on the evening of the 7th, the command was transferred to the cars of the Midland without further hindrance on the part of the Anglo-American element in its officary and directory.

To the patriotic impulse and action of President Jeffery at this critical period, is due the thanks of the people of the state, and none hold him in more grateful remembrance than the officers and men of Colorado's National Guard.

I had gone to Pueblo on learning of the wash-out west of there, and brought the Pueblo companies, "B" and "C," Second Infantry, under Colonel McCoy, and followed the command on another special to Divide, where for want of transportation, these companies were compelled to remain until the afternoon of the 7th. I secured the services of a force of section hands at Divide, who took me to Midland on their hand car, where I arrived at about 10 o'clock a. m., where I found the command nearly disembarked from the train.

About 12 o'clock firing could be heard in the direction of Cripple Creek, and a courier who arrived soon after, reported that a skirmish was in progress between the advance of the deputies and the pickets of the miners.

General Brooks ordered the infantry in light marching order and the Chaffee Light Artillery, to

the scene of trouble. These commands, covering six miles of mountain road with steep grade all the way, arrived at the camp of the deputies at 3 p. m.

This Falstaffian aggregation were found in camp with the exception of their alleged pickets, and from these, up to the time of the arrival of General Brooks with his command, desultory firing had been going on since noon.

Pursuant to orders, General Brooks took up a position between the opposing forces; and in so doing led his command along the front of the deputies' camp, only a few feet from the line of their tents; in front of which, as if in mockery of decency, this aggregation of ruffians were drawn up at a "present arms" to the passing guard; and to the credit of which be it said, never by word or sign did they deign to notice their presence.

Immediately upon going into camp, General Brooks notified Sheriff Bowers that his orders were to prevent bloodshed, to restore quiet in the camp and to enforce the law; and advising him that a further advance by the deputies would not be permitted and notifying him to withdraw his pickets, that he (Brooks) would assume charge of all further operations.

About 10 o'clock that night (7th) my quarters were visited by one of Sheriff Bowers' deputies, Mr. Len Jackson, a courteous gentleman and an efficient officer, and in company with him came one Dr. Locke, of Denver (since elected as state senator), who informed me that he was in command of the deputies (or at least a portion of them), and that the object of their visit was to inform me that the feeling was running high in their camp against myself, by reason of having been assigned by the governor to receive and communicate his orders in the field.

These gentlemen vehemently urged me to leave the camp as the feeling was so great that they regarded my person as being in danger.

I informed them that my mission was one of peace; that I was there pursuant to the orders of the commander-in-chief; that I was with the legally constituted forces of the state; that I regarded their fears without foundation and that in any event I could not seriously consider their proposition. They reported this feeling as existing in their camp and urged upon General Brooks, Colonel Hogle and Captain Smith of the brigade staff, that I leave the troops.

I asked them if the state of discipline among them was such that there was a reasonable apprehension of what they stated, and was in substance informed that their alleged officers exercised only a limited control over the men. No attention was given to this advice so kindly tendered, though at a later day I was reminded in a manner more forcible than elegant, that the fears for my personal safety by them at that time expressed, were not without reason.

Notwithstanding the understanding between General Brooks and Sheriff Bowers, that the deputies would not be permitted to take further action, at 7 o'clock the following morning, the entire force of deputies left their camp in three columns moving towards the miners' camp on Bull Hill.

As soon as it became evident to General Brooks that the sheriff had broken faith and that it was really a forward movement, Brooks put his entire force in motion in pursuit.

With his staff, Brooks dashed after the deputies' column, overtaking the sheriff within the first mile, from whom he demanded to know the meaning of their movements, and why he had broken his agreements that no further advance by the deputies would be made, was informed by that worthy that he had no control over the men. General Brooks pushed forward in hot pursuit and came up with the one column of the deputies commanded by General (?) Adams, to whom he imparted the information that, unless he immediately desisted from a further

advance, the spectacle would be presented of the National Guard firing on his people. This alternative was communicated to the other parties of the deputies and within fifteen minutes the entire gang of hobos was marching back to their camp in Beaver Park, to the refrain of:

"The king of France with twice ten thousand men,
Marched up the hill and then marched down again."

The reason of their having marched up the hill will always remain a mystery, in view of the fact that this motley aggregation, most of them claiming to be detectives, were none of them able, with all their experience, to locate Bull Hill. But the reason of their marching down was found in the curt and prompt demand that they execute that movement, coming from a man whose soldierly bearing was sufficient to impress them with a wholesome regard for his authority.

This occurred at a point about one and one-half miles from Altman, where the armed miners were assembled.

Thinking this a favorable moment to enter the camp of the miners but having no authority so to do, I rode rapidly to Cripple Creek, distant about three miles and wired the following:

Cripple Creek, June 8, 12.30 p. m.

DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor.

The deputies moved from the right and left of our position this morning, contrary to agreement not to do so and advanced on the miners. It becoming evident to General Brooks that they intended an attack upon the miners, the entire column was put in motion and the bodies of deputies overtaken at a point one mile from Altman. Under orders of General Brooks they returned to their camp.

I most respectfully urge, in view of our close proximity to the miners, that we be instructed to receive their surrender, which I am credibly informed

that all are anxious to make. They sent a committee for that purpose to confer with me last night but the committee were arrested by the deputies and I did not meet them.

Answer.

T. J. TARSNEY,
Adjutant General.

To which the following answer was received:

Denver, Colo., June 8, 1894.

ADJUTANT GENERAL TARSNEY:

Accept surrender of the miners. Do not disarm them but protect them with all your power. Make a cordon and keep armed deputies out. Advise sheriff and make no arrests. Use no force to compel any arrested man to go with the sheriff. Let that be voluntary. If the armed deputies resist your authority, I will call out the unorganized militia to suppress their insurrection.

DAVIS H. WAITE
Governor.

About 4 o'clock p. m. the following dispatch was received by the governor from Sheriff Bowers:

Camp Beaver, June 8, 1894.

DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor:

Deputies were sent out in squads this morning to arrest parties for whom I have warrants and who were trying to leave this district. While these deputies were in the discharge of their duties they were intercepted by General Brooks with the state militia and ordered to return to camp. I understand the militia are here to aid me in serving process and placing the mine owners in possession of their property. If this is not the case and they are sent here to prevent me from doing my duty and hindering the law, then I most respectfully request their immediate recall.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff.

To which the governor replied:

Denver, June 8, 1894.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff, Camp Beaver, Cripple Creek:

It is ill advised to send out squads to arrest miners at this time. General Brooks is in the field to compel peace. He is ordered to prevent any arrests or attacks by armed deputies. The militia are under the orders of the commander-in-chief and not of the sheriff. If the deputies resist the order of General Brooks, to suppress insurrection, they resist the lawful power of the state.

DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

On receipt of the telegram authorizing me to receive the surrender of the miners, I immediately returned to the command and gave the order to General Brooks, who at once put the column in motion and in fifteen minutes, without the slightest opposition or show of resistance, the command entered the camp of the miners.

On the following day the deputies broke their camp at Beaver Park, and to the number of 1,100 entered the town of Cripple Creek, where they remained for several hours, during which time they indulged in the most outrageous acts of abuse towards the citizens, many of whom, for no offense at all, were clubbed and kicked at will by this disappointed gang of outlaws—dragged from the sidewalks and forced to march between their lines of colored deputies, and threatened with instant death if they should “bat an eye.” Towards evening they took up their line of march, with the intention, as stated by them, of going into camp at the Independence mine. Learning of this movement, General Brooks, accompanied by Captain Carl Johnson, of his staff, intercepted them at the head of Arrequa Gulch.

Bob Mullins, Bowers' head deputy, a brutal and vicious wretch, primarily responsible for the indigni-

ties offered the people of Cripple Creek that day, and the arrest of peaceable citizens who were then forced to march under guard of his gang, was in command.

General Brooks halted them, and demanded to know where they were going.

"To Bull Hill, to arrest the miners," was the reply of Mullins. General Brooks informed them of his orders, and told them that he would disarm them if this was attempted.

The deputies then went into camp at the Independence mine. Sheriff Bowers could not be found by General Brooks, and having admitted that he could not control the action of the deputies, I wired the governor as follows:

Altman, Colo., June 9, 1894.

Sheriff Bowers admits his inability to control his deputies, and some of his officers agreed with him, this was the reason of his failure to keep faith with General Brooks.

TARSNEY,
Adjutant General.

In reply to which the governor sent the following:

Denver, Colo., June 9, 1894.

GENERAL TARSNEY,

For General Brooks, Cripple Creek:

If, as you say, Sheriff Bowers admits that the deputies refuse to obey his orders, and are acting in defiance thereof, they are not a lawful body; are only armed marauders, and you must treat them as such. Order them to lay down their arms and disperse. If they refuse to obey, and you have not force enough to suppress this new insurrection, notify me and I will call out the unorganized militia to enforce the order.

DAVIS H. WAITE,
Governor.

About the same time General Brooks sent this telephone to the governor:

If you can communicate with mine owners and have the deputies discharged, I will guarantee peace and protection. If there is any trouble it will be on account of the deputies; and the sooner they are discharged the better.

BROOKS.

Demand had been made by General Brooks for a surrender to him of the citizens arrested by the deputies in Cripple Creek and vicinity, but no answer having been received, General Brooks sent Captain Bartlett with a detachment to demand their immediate release.

At first Mullins and others of the alleged leaders were not inclined to accede to the demand, but wiser counsel prevailed, and the prisoners were released.

About 7 o'clock p. m., General Brooks sent the following, by telephone:

Altman, June 9, 1894.

Situation critical. Sheriff persists in camping his main force at Independence mine, claiming to do so at request of mine owners. Has already abandoned the plan to leave an armed guard at the Summit. There is but one solution, in my judgment—martial law. General Tarsney concurs in this view.

BROOKS,
Commanding.

I had been informed by an officer of the First Infantry that if a conference could be held with the leaders of the deputies and those interested in a peaceful solution of existing difficulties, that terms might be agreed upon that would meet the approval of the executive. I dispatched this officer to their camp and invited them to a conference at Altman.

A conference was held on Sunday, June 10, at which were present Commissioner Boynton, of El Paso county; General (?) Adams, William Stratton, owner

of the Independence mine; Mr. Steele, his manager; Charles Keith, of the Victor; William Lennox, of the Strong and Anna Lee; L. P. Airhart, of Cripple Creek, and General Brooks, Colonel Hogle, the Messrs. Trevarrow of the Victor and myself. A full discussion of existing troubles was had, and no difficulty was had in arriving at a settlement, and an agreement was formulated and submitted to the governor, who ratified it. An incident occurred on Sunday morning before this conference which formed the subject of deep regret on the part of the officers of the guard. At about 7:30 a. m. a force of men came from the direction of the deputies' camp to a point in our front, distant about one mile, when they filed up a small canon to our left. No sooner had they entered this defile than a sharp crack of the Winchester was heard in that direction, which, upon investigation, was found to be from the armed miners who, mistaking this move on the part of the deputies to be an attempt to gain a position on our left, had rallied, without the knowledge of the military, to the number of perhaps fifty or sixty, and opened fire on the deputies, who, as soon as fired upon, beat a hasty retreat to their main body.

It was soon discovered that it was a detachment of men excused on account of sickness and had taken this short route to reach the main road to Colorado Springs.

The settlement agreed upon, provided for the immediate withdrawal of the deputies from the Cripple Creek mining district, and the next day found them moving out by way of Midland, and on to Colorado Springs, where, a few days thereafter, they were, with the exception of a few, discharged and paid. Under the terms of the agreement, a portion of the National Guard were stationed at different points in the district, where they remained for thirty days, the rest being sent to their respective armories.

Since the withdrawal of the troops from that section there has been no violation of law and the operations in the mines have been uninterrupted.

It is worthy of note that during this campaign, the conduct of officers and men, their readiness to respond to any call to duty, and how, without a murmur of discontent, every order was obeyed cheerfully. Notwithstanding the character of the country and the inclemency of the weather, incident to a high altitude, shows clearly that in point of discipline, the Colorado National Guard stands peers of any such organization in the Union.

ARMORIES.

The largest item of expense in connection with the maintenance of the National Guards in this state, is found to be in the large amount annually paid for the rent of its armories. The state does not own any of the armories, but pays a quarterly rental therefor and none of them, with the exception of the Denver armory, has facilities that admits of their being used for drill purposes.

Owing to the general depression that has prevailed in all lines of business, and the consequent shrinkage in values, I have been able to perfect leases for the different armories at a rental of about 60 per cent. of the cost paid by the state prior to my assuming the duties of this office. I would suggest this as a good time for the state to take action looking to the ownership of its armories, as in my opinion it would result in a great saving of cost and would tend to increase efficiency in the guard. This recommendation applies particularly to the cities of Denver and Pueblo.

MILITARY FUND—Continued.

At the session of the Ninth General Assembly, an act was passed transferring the unexpended bal-

ance of the military fund to the general fund, by which the sum of \$15,770.89 was lost to the military fund.

ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment of citizens of this state subject to military duty having for a number of years been dispensed with, I would recommend that this enrollment be made.

There are approximately 80,000 men subject to military duty, and upon the rolls of our organized militia at the national capitol, are carried as "not enrolled."

PENSIONS.

The Eighth General Assembly provided for the payment of pensions to certain relatives of former members of the National Guard who lost their lives in the line of duty, and made them payable out of the military fund. To meet this draft on the fund, there has, during the biennial period ending November 30, 1894, been paid the sum of \$2,400.

OTHER DRAFTS.

From the military poll fund during my incumbency of this office there has also been paid in pursuance of acts of the Ninth General Assembly, \$4,016, as follows: J. T. McCann, \$1,000; W. H. Harris, \$391; expense incident to the visit of His Excellency, Governor John L. Routt and staff, and the officers and men of the signal corps, N. G. C., to the dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, October 21, 1892, \$2,625, of the latter item the per capita of \$75 to the credit of Governor Routt has not been drawn.

SALARY.

I would earnestly suggest a recommendation to the incoming Legislature, to increase the salary of my successor to an amount adequate to the responsibilities and the duties of the office.

WAR CLAIMS.

I would suggest such legislation as will authorize some suitable person to assume the duties of state agent for the purpose of securing data upon which may be ascertained the amount due the state of Colorado from the United States and to present the same to the general government for adjustment. The compensation for such service to be fixed by the Legislature based upon a per centum of the amount so recovered.

I am advised that there is due from the general government for and on account of expenditures by the state in the prosecution of military operations in the Ute uprising in Garfield county in 1887, approximately the sum of \$125,000.

The duty of collecting this sum and covering the same into the treasury of the state, can be readily accomplished if intrusted to the proper agent.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

That armed state troops are a necessity is a fact fully established by the experience of the past. Its existence alone in the larger cities of the state has a moral effect upon the disturbing elements that has without doubt prevented many serious outbreaks.

Without its protection our citizens would, on many occasions, be at the mercy of lawless combinations incited by real or fancied wrongs, fanaticism or rascality.

As evidenced in the recent troubles, fully set forth in this report as having occurred in the counties

of Arapahoe and El Paso, there is likely at any time to arise a conflict of authority between the county sheriff and the executive of the state, in regard to the use of armed force.

I, therefore, reiterate the suggestion that a recommendation emanate from the Executive to the incoming legislature for such legislation in this regard as will prevent the recurrence of the spectacle presented of two armed bodies of men opposed to each other in the field, each claiming to act under the authority of law.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The national guard, or citizen soldiery of the United States, had its origin before the adoption of the constitution. That instrument presupposed the existence of a "well regulated militia," upon which the country must depend for repelling invasion or in the suppression of insurrection.

This force, so organized and equipped that it may be specially brought into active service in any part of the country is the reliance of the people, and not upon a large standing army, to the existence of which the people have always been averse. Such a force is ever ready to meet emergencies, yet is maintained without preying upon the resources of the country until called into active field service.

The paternal interest in the national guard manifested by the general government is viewed with deep concern by many, as tending to centralization of military power in the hands of the federal government.

The sum of \$400,000, as before stated, being appropriated for the national guard in the various states and territories, and recommendations made by officers high in federal military authority, recommending a generous increase in this amount, may form the basis of this apprehension. Senator Teller,

in a speech recently delivered in the United States senate, said, in substance, that "the presence of large standing armies in many of the foreign governments does not mean war between these powers. Their maintenance is necessary to keep in subjection their own people, whose destitution and distress has forced them to clamor for relief."

The strength of a nation consists in the respect of the governed for the governing power, and it cannot be said that this respect is strengthened by the presence of armed soldiers with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets.

Strong recommendations are being made looking to an increase in the strength of the United States Army.

Such high authority as General O. O. Howard, General Schofield and Adjutant General Ruggles, of the United States Army, favor an increase of the army, General Howard recommending an increase to double its present strength. While all this may portend nothing inimical to good government, it is commended to the thoughtful consideration of a liberty-living people.

I have no desire to adversely criticise any act on the part of the general government of the United States, or its military authorities, but to invite attention to the fact that during the year just closing, there has been an abandonment by the military forces of the United States of several of the frontier posts or garrisons, and the forces stationed thereat have been distributed throughout the country at the most prominent of our industrial centers.

Permit me, in conclusion, to in this manner convey to the officers and men my most sincere thanks for their uniform courtesy, of which, on all occasions, I have been the recipient, and for the aid and assistance given me on all occasions.

To Lieutenant George L. Byram, First United States Cavalry, my thanks are due, in an especial manner. Lieutenant Byram was, by the Honorable secretary of war, assigned to duty at these headquarters as an instructor, with instructions to report to the war department from time to time upon all matters pertaining materially to the condition, needs, and efficiency of this department of our state government. Since assuming his duties in this office, he has placed me under lasting obligations for advice and aid on numberless occasions, and to his zeal for the welfare of our guard is mainly due the prompt delivery to the state, from the general government, of the large consignment of military stores, camp and garrison equipages, and clothing with which the state troops have been supplied during the past year.

I bespeak for Lieutenant Byram, from my successor, that consideration to which a thorough soldier and courteous gentleman is entitled.

CONCLUSION.

Coming as I did two years ago, to assume the duties of this office, with the mists of thirty years between me and military service of any kind, I felt dependent upon the support of the officers of the guard to aid me in the proper administration of the affairs of the office, and the present high standard of efficiency in the guard, is due solely to the efficient corps of commissioned officers composing its field, line and staff.

It would be useless to discriminate between them. Each has vied with the other in their efforts to make the Colorado National Guard what it is—the pride of the people of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. TARSNEY,
Adjutant General.

