

Legislative Document No. 6.

REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF

KENTUCKY,

DECEMBER 31, 1892.

A. J. GROSS, Adjutant General.

PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, KY.:

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., December 31, 1892. }

To His Excellency, GOV. JOHN YOUNG BROWN,
Commander-in-chief of the State Troops :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition and operations of the State Troops of Kentucky for the year 1892.

During the last year the following named companies have been mustered out of service on account of expiration of term of service :

Company A, Second Regiment, Harrodsburg.

Company G, Second Regiment, Lancaster.

Company H, Second Regiment, Frankfort.

Company E, Third Regiment, Greenville.

Company F, Third Regiment, Glasgow.

The following named companies were mustered into the service during the same period :

Company A, Second Regiment, Georgetown.

Company G, Second Regiment, Covington.

Company E, Third Regiment, Madisonville.

Company F, Third Regiment, Henderson.

One vacancy for a company still exists in the Second Regiment ; that caused by the muster out of Company H at Frankfort.

For information as to the changes in the personnel of the officers of the State Guard, attention is invited to Appendix A. The stations and strength of the different companies of the State Guard are shown in the same Appendix. It will be observed that the State Guard is distributed, geographically, in such manner that the entire force of the State may be concentrated at any one of our important railroad centers within twenty-four hours. The aggregate strength of the Guard, on this, the last day of the year 1892, is 1,334 officers

and enlisted men, being an increase of twenty-nine since the date of my previous report. Considerable difficulty is experienced in keeping the companies well filled. This is largely due to the loss of interest, consequent upon our inability to place the troops in camps of instruction, in which the interest taken by our young men in military affairs is fostered and encouraged.

No emergency has arisen in the past year calling for the active employment of the State troops to preserve the peace. To what extent this peace and quiet that have prevailed throughout the State may be due to the presence of troops, ready and available for the repression of violence and for the enforcement of law, can not, of course, be known. That the existence of the State Guard is conducive, however, to good order, and to subordination to the law, is undeniably true.

The State Guard has been twice inspected during the year 1892. Once by Colonel M. H. Crump, Inspector-General Kentucky State Guard, and once by Lieutenant W. P. Evans, United States Army, who was detailed by the War Department, in June last, for military duty in this State under the orders of your Excellency. The reports of Lieutenant Evans appears as Appendix B to this report. The report of Colonel Crump was submitted to you on the 31st of March, 1892.

The allotment to Kentucky from the appropriation of the National Government for the armament and equipment of the militia for the current fiscal year is \$11,331.07, while for the preceding year it was \$11,978.50. The cause of this decrease in the appropriation, is the admission of several new States in the Union, to share in the appropriation from the General Government. Appendix C shows how this fund has been drawn on during the current fiscal year, and the balance that remains in the Treasury to be expended for the benefit of the State for arms and equipments.

After paying the balance of the expenses incurred in the encampments of 1891, and retaining on hand a certain amount for contingent expenses and emergencies, it was found impracticable to place the troops in camps of instruction in 1892. For information as to the receipts and disbursements on account of the military fund, attention is invited to Appendix D.

Since my last report was rendered, the new drill regulations,

which had been issued by the National Government for the use of the army, have been adopted for use in the Guard, under the provisions of General Order No. 8 of 1891, dated December 21, 1891. Fair progress has been made under these regulations, but facilities for drilling in extended order have been wanting. The company armories are so small that instruction in extended order drills has been necessarily postponed until the troops go into a camp of instruction. As intimated above, on account of the insufficiency of funds, no encampment of the State troops was held in 1892. The balance on hand, as shown by Appendix D, was so small that it was deemed best to hold it over until the next appropriation became available, so that an encampment could be held in 1893. No instruction in field duties and battalion and regimental drills have, therefore, been given since 1891, except such elementary instruction as could be given in the company armories. While the condition of the troops is creditable, in view of the facilities which the State has offered them for self-improvement, yet it is undeniably true that their condition is far inferior to what it would have been had it been practicable to place them in a camp of instruction last summer. In two years the personnel of the State Guard changes greatly, and I venture to say that more than half of the men who are now serving in the ranks have never received a day's instruction in camp and field duties. If the State desires to maintain its troops in a creditable and efficient condition, an increase in the annual appropriation for the military fund would seem absolutely essential. Unless the troops go into an annual encampment, loss of interest on their part is inevitable, and it will be impossible to keep their organizations together for any considerable length of time. The experience of other States in the last year—notably New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Montana and Wyoming—show how essential the existence of a well organized and disciplined body of citizen-soldiers in a State is to the maintenance of law and order. It would seem that it should be a matter of pride to each State that its own forces should be sufficient for all local emergencies that may arise within its borders. Other States, of late years, have directed renewed efforts to this end, as may be seen from their increased appropriations, and from the greatly increased efficiency of their troops, as shown in their recent operations. In this connection, attention is invited to

the report of Lieutenant Evans—Appendix B—from which it appears that the State of Kentucky, probably, appropriates less, in proportion to its wealth and population, to the support of its State troops, than does any other State in the Union.

Renewed interest in the subject of target practice is noticeable in the army and among the State troops of other States. With the advent of weapons of increased range and greater precision, instruction in target practice has assumed greatly increased importance. This subject of interest has been neglected in this State for the want of funds. The recommendation of Lieutenant Evans, that a specific appropriation be made for this purpose, is heartily concurred in. I would also recommend that legislation be asked for, creating in each regiment the office of Inspector of Rifle Practice. This officer should have the exclusive control of the instruction of his regiment in target practice, under the direction of the regimental commander.

The Illinois National Guard has secured, by lease, eighty acres of land near the grounds of the World's Fair, known as the Wentworth tract, for the use of visiting military organizations of State troops from other States. It is expected that more than 50,000 State troops from the various States of the Union will, at some period during the continuance of the Fair, go into camps of instruction at this place. The authorities at Chicago will furnish tents and equipage, so that the expense of going into a camp of instruction at Chicago will be but little, if any, greater than that involved in going into a camp of instruction at some point within the State.

The advantages of a camp of instruction at Chicago will be numerous. Our State troops will there be brought into contact with regular troops and with the troops of other States, and will profit greatly by observing their methods of drill and of administration. The young men of the State Guard will be able, also, to avail themselves of the educating influences of the great World's Fair without taking an extra vacation from their various occupations. In fact, so many of the young men of the State will want to devote their annual vacation to seeing the Fair that it is doubtful if the attendance of a sufficient number of our troops at any other point could be secured to justify the expense of an encampment, for be it remembered that the members of the Guard are mostly young men who can obtain but one short vacation each year from their business, and it would be a hard-

ship for them to give this up to a camp of instruction at the cost of being unable to attend the Fair. In view of these facts, it is recommended that the Guard be placed in its annual camp of instruction this year at Chicago. If additional legislation be necessary to authorize this, I would respectfully request that it be asked for.

A system of regulations, such as seems to be contemplated by section 40 of the act approved April 8, 1878, is urgently needed by the State troops. A military board should be appointed for the purpose of codifying such a system of regulations. One of the members of this board should be the Judge Advocate of the State. While the law seems to contemplate that this work should be done by the Adjutant-General of the State, I would respectfully submit that with the other duties that devolve upon this office, it is impossible to give to this subject the time and attention which it requires. Furthermore, the subject is one which could be more satisfactorily dealt with by officers of legal training who are actively exercising command in the State Guard.

Nearly every mail brings in applications from officers or soldiers who served in the Kentucky Volunteers during the civil war, or from their families, for certificates of service. More than two thousand such certificates have been issued during the last year, and nearly as many applications have been answered, for which transcripts of service could not be furnished. All this requires constant reference to the records that are on file in this office, and my assistant's time is taken up almost exclusively with work of this character. These certificates are generally required for the purpose of enabling the applicants to obtain pensions, to which they think themselves entitled under Federal laws. The State makes no charge for these certificates.

Under orders from the War Department, Lieutenant W. P. Evans, of the Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry, United States Army, was detailed for duty with the State Guard in June last, and it is with pleasure that I refer you to his report, which is transmitted herewith. I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Lieutenant Evans for many valuable suggestions. The faithful and efficient discharge of his duties, coupled with his courteous and soldierly conduct and bearing, have left a most favorable impression on the State troops, and he holds a high position in the estimation of the officers and en-

listed men composing the State Guard, and, indeed, in the estimation of all whose good fortune it has been to come into close relationship with him since his arrival in Kentucky.

Before closing my report, I wish to refer to the ever faithful and efficient manner in which Col. Frank B. Richardson has discharged the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General. While I have been necessarily absent from the office on account of sickness, Col. Richardson has conducted the duties of the office in a most capable and satisfactory manner.

Captain David O'Connel, Chief of Ordnance and Keeper of the State Arsenal, has proved himself a most excellent officer.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express my appreciation of the cordial support and unflinching courtesy that have been extended to me by Your Excellency since I have been in charge of this office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. GROSS,

Adjutant-General of Kentucky.

APPENDIX A.

ROSTER OF THE KENTUCKY STATE GUARD DECEMBER 31, 1891.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, John Young Brown.

GENERAL STAFF.

NAME.	Office.	Rank.	Residence.
A. J. Gross	Adj-Gen. and Chf-of-staff.	Brig.-Gen. . .	Frankfort.
Frank B. Richardson	Ass't Adjutant-General.	Colonel	Frankfort.
Ernest Macpherson	Judge Advocate General.	Colonel	Louisville.
M. H. Crump	Inspector-General	Colonel	Bowling Green.
Henry Plummer	Surgeon-General	Colonel	Harrodsburg.
George L. Willis	Paymaster-General	Colonel	Louisville.
T. J. Smith	Commissary-General	Colonel	Hartford.
Bruce Haldeman	Quartermaster-General	Colonel	Louisville.
Peter Manion	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	Hendersop.
John S. Morris	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	London.
James P. Whallen	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	Louisville.
James L. Lisle	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	Winchester.
Robert M. Jackson	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	Louisville.
Henry S. Cohn	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	Louisville.
John Dunlap	Aide-de-Camp	Colonel	Louisville.
John C. McElrath	Aide-de-Camp	Major	Murray.

ROSTER OF COMPANIES—First Regiment.

ORGANIZATION.	Stations.	Officers	Non-com. Officers	Privates	Total
Regimental Hdqrs., Field, Staff and Band	Louisville	8	4	30	42
Company A	Louisville	3	6	40	49
Company B	Louisville	3	6	40	49
Company C	Louisville	2	12	60	74
Company D	Louisville	3	10	44	57
Company E	Louisville	3	4	24	31
Company F	Louisville	3	..	43	46
Company G	Shelbyville	3	8	19	30
Company H	Louisville	3	9	40	52
Battery A	Louisville	4	4	65	73
Totals . . . . .	.....	35	63	405	503

ROSTER OF COMPANIES—Second Regiment.

ORGANIZATION.	Stations.	Officers	Non-com. Officers	Privates	Total
Regimental, Hdqrs., Field, Staff and Band .	Harrodsburg . .	8	5	23	36
Company A	Georgetown . . .	3	8	47	58
Company B	Newport	3	5	22	30
Company C	Falmouth	3	8	35	46
Company D	Lexington	3	9	45	57
Company E	Lexington	3	10	26	39
Company F	Middlesborough .	3	9	48	60
Company G	Covington	3	4	39	46
Totals . . . . .	.....	29	68	285	372

ROSTER OF COMPANIES—Third Regiment.

Regimental, Hdqrs., Field, Staff and Band .	Bowling Green .	7	2	. . .	9
Company A	Bowling Green .	3	9	35	47
Company B	Princeton	3	9	47	59
Company C	Paducah	3	9	38	48
Company D	Hopkinsville . .	3	7	61	41
Company E	Madisonville . .	3	9	40	52
Company F	Henderson	3	7	31	41
Company G	Elizabethtown .	3	9	30	42
Company H	Mayfield	3	9	49	61
Totals . . . . .	.....	31	70	299	400

ROSTER OF OFFICERS—First Regiment.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date.
Castleman, John B.	Colonel	Louisville	May 21, 1881.
Coen, W. H.	Lieutenant-Colonel	Louisville	Oct. —, 1887.
Sohan, Joseph M.	Major.	Louisville	Nov. —, 1889.
Dudley, T. U.	Chaplain	Louisville	June 2, 1879.
Yandell, D. W.	Surgeon	Louisville	June 2, 1879.
Pearce, Edward	Assistant Surgeon	Louisville	Nov. —, 1888.
Smith, James B.	Adjutant	Louisville	Nov. —, 1888.
McDonald, Roy.	Quartermaster	Louisville	July 1, 1891.

CAPTAINS.

Belknap, Morris B.	Comd'g Company A.	Louisville	Aug. —, 1891.
Hunt, William I.	Comd'g Company B.	Louisville	Oct. 9, 1886.
Carrington, John B.	Comd'g Company C.	Louisville	June 10, 1891.
Gray, D. W.	Comd'g Company D.	Louisville	April 3, 1886.
Vacancy	Company E.	Louisville . . . . .	.....
Wheeler, W. B.	Comd'g Company F.	Louisville	April 17, 1888.
Pemberton, B. F.	Comd'g Company G.	Shelbyville	Aug. 7, 1887.
Barrett, John	Comd'g Company H.	Louisville	Feb. 10, 1892.
Mansir, J. H.	Comd'g Battery A.	Louisville	Sept. 23, 1889.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Lee, Geo. D.	On duty with Co. A.	Louisville	June 1, 1885.
Gregory, James P.	On duty with Co. B.	Louisville	Mar. 26, 1889.
Vacancy	Vacancy in Co. C.	Louisville . . . . .	.....
Gray, H. S.	On duty with Co. D.	Louisville	May 8, 1892.
Walker, M. L.	Commanding Co. E.	Louisville	May 1, 1892.
Price, George.	On duty with Co. F.	Louisville . . . . .	..... 1892.
McGrath, W. A.	On duty with Co. G.	Shelbyville	Aug. 11, 1887.
Higgins, R. H.	On duty with Co. H.	Louisville	Feb. 10, 1892.
Franke, G. A.	On duty with Battery A.	Louisville	June 20, 1889.
Ouerbacker, F. S.	On duty with Battery A.	Louisville	Sept. 16, 1889.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Lindsey, E. H.	On duty with Co. A.	Louisville	June 10, 1891.
Wilder, James B.	On duty with Co. B.	Louisville	Mar. 26, 1889.
Hudson, J. Price	On duty with Co. C.	Louisville	June 10, 1891.
Maury, C. P.	On duty with Co. D.	Louisville	May 24, 1892.
Smith, A. S.	On duty with Co. E.	Louisville	May —, 1892.
Miller, W. S.	On duty with Co. F.	Louisville	May 28, 1892.
Webber, C. A.	On duty with Co. G.	Shelbyville	Aug. 11, 1887.
Harris, Lee J.	On duty with Co. H.	Louisville . . . . .	.....
Hermes, Charles.	On duty with Battery A.	Louisville	Sept. 1, 1891.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS—Second Regiment.

NAME	Rank.	Residence	Date.
Gaither, E. H.	Colonel	Harrodsburg . . . . .	. . . . .
Graham, C. Gran	Lieutenant-Colonel	Frankfort . . . . .	. . . . .
Hall, T. G.	Major	Falmouth . . . . .	. . . . .
Penick, E. A.	Chaplain	Frankfort . . . . .	. . . . .
Duvall, A.	Surgeon	Frankfort . . . . .	. . . . .
Harrod, S. S.	Assistant Surgeon	Harrodsburg . . . . .	. . . . .
Shipman, J. W.	Adjutant	Frankfort . . . . .	. . . . .
Gaines, H. T.	Quartermaster	Frankfort . . . . .	. . . . .

CAPTAINS.

Sinclair, E. B.	Comd'g Company A.	Georgetown	June 30, 1892.
Gibson, C. J.	Comd'g Company B.	Newport	Aug. 23, 1890.
McMath, E. D.	Comd'g Company C.	Falmouth	Dec. 16, 1890.
Milton, Jas. A.	Comd'g Company D.	Lexington	May 4, 1891.
Wallis, W. R.	Comd'g Company E.	Lexington	Dec. 15, 1892.
Helburn, Emile S.	Comd'g Company F.	Middlesborough	Dec. 29, 1891.
Shearer, Robt. M.	Comd'g Company G.	Covington	June 21, 1892

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Wolfe, G. C.	On duty with Co. A.	Georgetown	Dec. 21, 1892.
Walker, James B.	On duty with Co. B.	Newport	Aug. 23, 1890.
Coleman, A. B.	On duty with Co. C.	Falmouth	July —, 1890.
Slade, C. H.	On duty with Co. D.	Lexington	May 4, 1891.
Kennedy, Robt.	On duty with Co. E.	Lexington	Dec. 15, 1892.
Timmond, O. D.	On duty with Co. F.	Middlesborough	July 1, 1892.
Stephenson, L. T.	On duty with Co. G.	Covington	July 21, 1892.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Hamilton, D. P.	On duty with Co. A.	Georgetown	Oct. 28, 1892.
Tucker, H. J.	On duty with Co. B.	Newport . . . . .	. . . . .
Perrin, James O.	On duty with Co. C.	Falmouth	July —, 1890.
Williams, Marcus	On duty with Co. D.	Lexington	May 4, 1891.
Steckwell, J. R.	On duty with Co. E.	Lexington	July 19, 1892.
Arnold, Thos. H.	On duty with Co. F.	Middlesborough	Dec. 29, 1891.
Hury, Chas. W.	On duty with Co. G.	Covington	July 21, 1892.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS—Third Regiment.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date.
Smith, Thos. J. . . .	Colonel	Bowling Green.	Sept. 10, 1890.
Henry, Jouett. . . .	Lieutenant-Colonel. . . .	Hopkinsville. . . .	Dec. 19, 1890.
Watt, Edward H. . . .	Major.	Warren county.	May 28, 1891.
Vacancy	Chaplain		
Griffith, Daniel M. . . .	Surgeon	Owensboro. . . .	Oct. 1, 1890.
Grinstead, C. J. . . .	Assistant Surgeon	Bowling Green.	July 1, 1891.
Edley, Wm. H. . . .	Adjutant	Bowling Green.	Dec. 31, 1890.
Ellis, John T. . . .	Quartermaster	Hopkinsville. . . .	Oct. 1, 1890.

CAPTAINS.

Strange, F. L.	Comd'g Company A	Bowling Green.	Nov. 7, 1890.
Johnson, T. J.	Comd'g Company B	Princeton	Mar. 10, 1891.
Tandy, H. G.	Comd'g Company C	Paducah	June 22, 1892.
Tandy, C. H.	Comd'g Company D	Hopkinsville. . . .	Feb. 22, 1891.
Burchfield, J. L.	Comd'g Company E	Madisonville. . . .	June 18, 1892.
Holloway, Robert L. . . .	Comd'g Company F	Henderson. . . .	Dec. 29, 1892.
Hays, Horace	Comd'g Company G	Elizabethtown. . . .	April 24, 1890.
Hudgens, Jeff. Davis. . . .	Comd'g Company H	Mayfield.	Mar. 11, 1890.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barclay, J. H.	On duty with Co. A	Bowling Green.	Nov. 7, 1890.
Young, E.	On duty with Co. B	Princeton	Mar. 10, 1891.
Buckner, M. L.	On duty with Co. C	Paducah	June 27, 1891.
Nelson, G. B.	On duty with Co. D	Hopkinsville. . . .	Feb. 5, 1892.
Nisbett, W. K.	On duty with Co. E	Madisonville. . . .	June 18, 1892.
Atkinson, Hugh L.	On duty with Co. F	Henderson. . . .	June 17, 1892.
Payne, Samuel T.	On duty with Co. G	Elizabethtown. . . .	April 24, 1890.
Thomas, A. M.	On duty with Co. H	Mayfield.	Mar. 11, 1892.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Snell, Getty E.	On duty with Co. A	Bowling Green.	July 1, 1892.
Mott, S. B.	On duty with Co. B	Princeton	Mar. 10, 1891.
Theiring, Aug.	On duty with Co. C	Paducah	June 22, 1892.
Crabb, G. W.	On duty with Co. D	Hopkinsville. . . .	Feb. 5, 1892.
Rodding, J. F.	On duty with Co. E	Madisonville. . . .	Aug. 10, 1892.
Clay, R. L.	On duty with Co. F	Henderson. . . .	June 17, 1892.
Ament, A.	On duty with Co. G	Elizabethtown. . . .	April 24, 1890.
Pryor, Jeff. Davis	On duty with Co. H	Mayfield.	April 11, 1892.

APPENDIX B.

FRANKFORT, KY., December 1, 1892.

To the Adjutant-General, State of Kentucky, Frankfort, Kentucky:

SIR: In accordance with the verbal instructions of his Excellency, Governor Brown, I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the Kentucky State Guard:

Under Special Orders 148, current series, from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., I was directed to "report to the Governor of Kentucky for temporary duty with the militia of that State." I reported accordingly on the twenty-eighth of July, 1892, and was assigned to duty in your office.

Under Special Orders Nos. 60, 68 and 73, from this office, all of the companies of the Kentucky State Guard were inspected. These inspections were conducted by me at the points where the various companies were organized, and generally in their armories. Copies of the orders directing the inspections were sent to the Colonels of the regiments, and about a week before my arrival at the station of the company I communicated with the company commander, apprising him of the exact date of my expected arrival, the nature of the inspection, and the hour when the company should assemble. Notwithstanding this notice, the attendance was generally small, rarely exceeding sixty per cent. My orders contemplated a stay of two or more days with each company, one day to be given to company inspection, inventory of property, etc., and the other day to instruction and drill. In almost all cases my work was done at night as it seemed impossible to get the companies together in the daytime. In the light of my experience in this inspection, I am inclined to believe that a larger attendance would have been secured and better results attained had but one day been given to each company; for in many instances those who were present one night seemed to

feel that they were justified in absenting themselves on the next night, whereas, had but one night been given to a company, its members would have made a greater effort to be present together.

Although my instructions contemplated an inventory and inspection of the company property, I was unable in a single instance to find all the property for which any company was responsible, even though the company commanders had been notified beforehand that their property was to be inventoried and inspected.

My inspection of the Third Regiment commenced at Henderson on the tenth September, and ended at Elizabethtown on the first October. The following is a brief resumé of my observations on the companies of this regiment:

Company H, Bowling Green, Captain, F. L. Strange. Strength of company, 47. Present at inspection, sixty-four per cent. A fairly good company. The Captain seems zealous and careful. Provided with an excellent armory, 45x90. Non-commissioned officers need instruction, particularly in the duties of guides. Arms and equipments good, but rusty and dirty. Company well-officered as to Captain and First Lieutenant, poorly as to Second Lieutenant.

Company B, Princeton, Captain, T. J. Johnson. Strength of company, 58. Present at inspection, forty per cent. Inspection on Saturday evening, hence the small attendance. Attendance at drills from sixty to seventy per cent. A fairly good company. Captain zealous and efficient. Armory poor, but property well cared for. Guns in good condition, but not clean. Condition of equipments fair; of clothing, poor. Company drill, fairly good. Intervals not well preserved. Company formed in single rank. Dressing, rather slow. Lieutenants, efficient. Guides need instruction.

Company C, Paducah, no Captain. Commanded by First Lieutenant H. G. Tandy. Forty-three members. Present at inspection, sixty-five per cent. Company in a demoralized condition. Lieutenants, efficient and zealous. Non-commissioned officers fairly well instructed. Armory, an old, abandoned dwelling-house, a disgrace to the community. No facilities for caring for property nor drill. Company should be mustered out unless better facilities are afforded to it for drilling and caring for public property.

Company D, Hopkinsville, Captain, C. H. Tandy. Forty-three members. Present at inspection sixty-five per cent. An excellent

company, well commanded and officered. Company records well kept. Company is provided with one of the best armories in the State, size 55x80. Non-commissioned officers fairly well instructed in school of company and of soldier. Arms in good condition except as to cleanliness. Equipments the same. Company is well drilled, but is not sufficiently steady in ranks.

Company E, Madisonville, Captain, J. L. Burchfield. Fifty-one members. Present at inspection sixty per cent. A new company. A lack of harmony among the officers augurs badly for the future of the company. A new armory is in course of construction, when this completed it is hoped that the company will make a much better showing. The company is composed of good material, and seems zealous and enthusiastic.

Company F, Henderson, Captain La Heist. Fifty-five members. Present at inspection, fifty-two per cent. A new company; has been in existence only about two months. Arms and equipments in good condition, except as to cleanliness. Has a good armory, 40x90. At the time of inspection, individual lockers were being put in place. Drilling had but just commenced. Company seemed well officered as to Lieutenants, but the Captain seemed negligent of his military duties.

Company G, Elizabethtown, Captain Horace Hays. Forty-two members. Present at inspection, forty per cent. Captain seemed too much engrossed in business to attend to his military duties. Company not well drilled. Guides not well up in their duties. Ranks unsteady; too much gazing about, talking, etc. Arms in good condition, and very clean and well cared for; equipments the same. Clothing good. This is the only company of the Third Regiment whose arms were properly cleaned. Efficiency of Lieutenants good. Armory commodious and in good condition.

Company H, Mayfield, Captain, J. D. Hudgins. Sixty members. Present at inspection, forty-two per cent. Company badly equipped and drilled. Guides not up in their duties. Ranks very unsteady; too much gazing about, talking, etc. Discipline seemed poor. Armory large and well ventilated. Arms in very bad condition as to cleanliness. Efficiency of Captain poor, of Lieutenants fair. This is a veteran company, but it is in a demoralized condition. Colonel T. J. Smith, commanding this regiment, was present at Bowling Green during the inspection of the company stationed at that point.

This regiment is composed of excellent material, but it appeared somewhat at a disadvantage by reason of the recent change in drill regulations, and of the fact that two of the companies were new and had had but a short time in which to work. Owing to the intense heat of midsummer in this section, and to the absence, in the summer season, of many of the members of the companies, not much can be accomplished in the armories during this period. Under more favorable conditions it is thought that this regiment would have made a much better showing.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The inspection of this regiment, under Special Orders 68, was commenced at Lexington, October 18, and ended at Falmouth, November 2. Company F had been inspected previously in August at Crab Orchard Springs, where it was spending a few days in a voluntary encampment.

Company A, Georgetown, Captain, E. B. Sinclair. Organized June 30, 1892. Strength of company, fifty-eight members. Present at inspection, thirty four per cent. Inspection held in the afternoon, weather wet and disagreeable. Attendance at drill, upward of eighty per cent. This company needs much instruction, but seems to be composed of good material. Good armory, 27x90. Pieces in good condition and fairly well cleaned. Property well cared for. Clothing and equipments good. Captain zealous and attentive to his duties, and with a little more experience will make an excellent officer. A tour of duty in camp with other companies would greatly benefit this organization.

Company B, Newport, Captain, C. J. Gibson. Thirty-five members. Organized August, 1887. Present at inspection, sixty-five per cent. A fairly well drilled and effective company. Captain, zealous, capable and experienced. Company well officered. Non-commissioned officers efficient. Formation of company good. Manual, poor. Company drill, fair. Theoretical instruction given weekly. Armory, 36x65. Facilities for caring for property, fair. Arms old, but fairly well cleaned and cared for. Papers and records not well kept.

Company C, Falmouth, Captain, E. D. McMath. Membership forty-seven. Present at inspection, forty-five per cent. Organized

August, 1890. Captain zealous and efficient. Lieutenants negligent of their military duties. Non-commissioned officers fairly well instructed. Pieces good, but badly cleaned and kept. Condition of clothing and equipments fair. Facilities for caring for property good, but company has no armory for drill purposes; only some small rooms in the court-house for storing property. No instruction in guard duty, bayonet exercise, or extended order drill.

Company D, Lexington, Captain, James A. Milton. Strength of company, fifty-one members. Present at inspection, fifty-nine per cent. Armory 36x88, used jointly with Company E, except that each company has separate store-rooms and orderly rooms. Facilities for caring for property good. Arms in good condition, and fairly well cleaned. Company well commanded and officered; fairly well drilled. Too much unsteadiness, gazing about and spitting in ranks. Instruction in company drill should be more careful. Manual fair. Formation of company good. Loading fair; aiming and firing good. Knowledge of piece and of use of sights exceptionally good. Care of records and papers only fair. This is a good company, and with a little more care given to the details of drill, would compare favorably with the best in the State. Clothing and equipments in fair condition.

Company E, Lexington, Captain, J. T. Davidson. Strength of company, forty-one members. Present at inspection, thirty-one per cent. Organized July, 1891. The company is composed of good material, but seemed to be in a demoralized condition. Discipline poor. Attendance at drill only about twenty-eight per cent. Non-commissioned officers fairly proficient. Company drill poor. Store-rooms in bad condition. Poor facilities for caring for property. Pieces, old model; very dirty. Clothing and equipments fair. Pieces not carried by the persons to whom issued. Formation of company poor. Fairly well instructed in use of sights and nomenclature of piece. Some instruction in guard duty and in setting up drill; none in bayonet exercise. Company records and papers not well kept.

Company F, Middlesborough, Captain, Emil Helburn. Inspected in camp at Crab Orchard. Strength of company, forty-two members. Present at inspection, forty per cent., all who were in camp. The camp was a voluntary one, but the company commander made every

effort to instruct his men, and to cause them to profit by their opportunity. The members who were in camp were nearly all recruits, and hence the company did not make as creditable a showing as if all its members were present. Several drills were held each day, and a dress parade each evening, but the time was too short and the number present too small to derive much benefit from the instruction. The sentinels were poorly instructed, and guard duty was badly performed. Police of camp, fair. Arms in good condition, but badly cleaned. Condition of clothing and equipments, fair. Tentage, very poor. It is my opinion that these voluntary encampments are of very doubtful utility; I would recommend that they be discontinued. Colonel E. H. Gaither, commanding 2nd Regiment, visited the camp on the 23d and 24th of August.

Company G, Covington, Captain, R. M. Shearer. Organized July, 1892. Strength of company, forty-six members. Present at inspection, seventy per cent. Captain capable, zealous and efficient; well seconded by his Lieutenants. Company armory, 40x140. Facilities for caring for company property, fair. Pieces, old model, but very clean and well cared for. Clothing and equipments good. Company fairly well drilled. Guides, fair. Too much unsteadiness in ranks. But little instruction in guard duty, some in setting up drill, none in bayonet exercise. Schools of instruction held occasionally. Company records and papers in excellent condition. Discipline, good. In view of the short time that this company has been in existence, its condition reflects great credit on Captain Shearer, who already has one of the best companies in the State.

FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment, stationed in Louisville, was inspected under Special Orders No. 73. The inspection commenced in Louisville on the 21st of November and ended in Shelbyville on the 13th of December. This regiment is fortunately situated, in that all the companies but one occupy the same armory, which contains a capacious hall for company drill, fairly well lighted and heated, and several smaller rooms which can be used as store-rooms and orderly rooms. Battalion drills also are held in this hall once a month, and occasionally dress parade. The floor space is small for battalion drills, so that not more than four companies can be handled in the battalion at the same

time with advantage. But even the companies which are not drilling are benefited by observation. The company drills and the company administration should be much better than in the other regiments, from the fact that the company commanders are constantly under the observation of their Colonel, and can profit by his advice. The arms of this regiment do not seem to be issued to the men in ranks, but are under the charge of an armorer, who keeps them in a rack, to which the whole command has access. As might be expected, under such circumstances, the pieces were anything but clean. Many of them were rusty and out of order, and the men received no practical instruction in the important duty of keeping their pieces well cleaned and in order. This is a bad point in the administration of this command, and should be remedied without delay. Each soldier should be responsible for the arm he carries, and for its cleanliness and efficiency. A few minutes' work before each formation would suffice to keep the pieces in presentable condition, and it is believed that the change recommended would conduce greatly to the efficiency of the command.

Company A, Louisville, Captain, M. B. Belknap. Fifty members. Present at inspection, thirty-six per cent., at drill, thirty-two per cent., average at last three drills, thirty per cent. A fairly good company, but somewhat lacking in zeal and enthusiasm. Arms in poor condition as to cleanliness; in other respects, fair. Equipments, fair. Clothing, poor. Facilities for caring for company property, poor. No bayonet exercise, nor setting-up drills. But little instruction in guard duty. Manual, good. Company drill in other respects, fair only. Knowledge of piece and of use of sights, good. Guides, fair; file-closers, poor. Efficiency of officers, fair. Care of records and papers, poor.

Company B, Louisville, Captain, W. J. Hunt. Thirty-eight members. Present at inspection, seventy-one per cent.; at drill, seventy-one per cent.; average at last three drills, eighty-two per cent. Steadiness in ranks, excellent. Arms in poor condition as to cleanliness; in other respects, fair. Condition of clothing and equipments, poor. Facilities for caring for company property, poor. No drill in bayonet exercise nor in setting up; but little in extended order. Captain, zealous and efficient. Records and retained papers not kept in orderly-room. Company drill: manual, fair; turnings,

fair; in other respects, good. Marching, excellent. Knowledge of piece and of use of sights, fair. Discipline, very good. Loading, poor. Aiming and firing, good. Lieutenants absent from drill and inspection.

Company C, Louisville, Captain, J. B. Carrington. Sixty-two members. Present at inspection, sixty-four per cent.; at drill, sixty per cent.; average at last three drills, sixty-two per cent. An excellent company. Captain, zealous, capable and efficient. Arms in poor condition as to cleanliness; in other respects, fair. Equipments, fair. Clothing, good. Company drill, very good as to turnings, dressings and manual; good in other respects, except as to loading, in which only fair. Discipline and steadiness in ranks, fair. Guides and file-closers, efficient. No drill in bayonet exercise, nor in setting-up. Slight knowledge of guard duty and of extended order drill. Facilities for caring for property, good. Care of papers and records, fair.

Company D, Louisville, Captain, D. W. Gray. Fifty-four members. Present at inspection, fifty per cent.; at drill, seventy per cent.; average at last three drills, sixty-three per cent. Efficiency of Captain, good; of First Lieutenant, very good; of Second Lieutenant, fair. Arms in poor condition as to cleanliness; in other respects, fair. Condition of equipments, poor; of clothing, fair. Company drill, good as to turnings, fair in other respects. Too much unsteadiness in ranks, talking, laughing, spitting, etc. Guides, very good. File-closers, fair. Loading, poor. Knowledge of piece and of use of sights, fair. Company records and papers not kept in orderly-room.

Company E, Louisville. This company did not appear at inspection nor at drill.

Company F, Louisville, Captain, W. B. Wheeler. Forty-six members. Present at inspection, sixty-one per cent.; at drill, sixty-seven per cent.; average at last three drills, fifty per cent. Captain, capable, zealous and efficient. A fairly good company. Arms in poor condition as to cleanliness; in other respects, fair. Condition of equipment, fair; of clothing, poor. Efficiency of First Lieutenant, good; of Second Lieutenant, fair; of guides, poor; of file-closers, fair. Theoretical instruction, none. No instruction in guard duty, bayonet exercise nor setting-up drill. Steadiness in ranks, good. Company drill, good throughout, except as to turnings. Knowledge of piece

and of use of sights, excellent. Company papers and records, kept in orderly-room, fair.

Company G, Shelbyville, Captain, B. F. Pemberton. Only a few members presented themselves for inspection; the company is in a demoralized condition, and should be mustered out, and its property turned into regimental headquarters or to the State Arsenal.

Company H, Louisville, Captain, John Barret. The company failed to appear at the time set for inspection; appeared at drill commanded by the First Sergeant. Strength of company, forty-nine members; present at drill, fifty-three per cent. The company is composed of good material, and if properly officered and drilled, would make an excellent company.

Battery, Louisville, forty-one members. Captain, J. H. Mansir. Organized January, 1879. Present at inspection, ninety per cent.; at drill, eighty per cent.; average at last three drills, seventy-six per cent. Captain, capable, zealous and efficient; a valuable officer. Efficiency of First Lieutenants, fair; of Second Lieutenant, good; of guides and file-closers, good. Company inspected as infantry; drilled as infantry and as artillery. Small arms in poor condition as to cleanliness; in other respects, fair. Battery armed with m. l. 3" rifles and one Gatling gun. Condition of guns, fair. Condition of equipments, fair; of clothing, poor. Theoretical instruction, irregular. Manual, fair; company drill, including loading and firing, good. Drill as foot battery, good. No instruction in target practice, bayonet exercise, nor setting-up drill. Knowledge of piece and of use of sights, good. Care of company records and papers, fair.

The Kentucky State Guard appeared at a disadvantage this year for the want of a camp of instruction. Nearly one half of the State troops have received all of their instruction in their company armories, none in camp. Instruction of this kind may be given with advantage up to a certain point, but the most important part of a soldier's education must be acquired by him in camps of instruction or in active service. The members of the State Guard are well aware of this, and there now exists among them all a feeling that their services and efforts to fit themselves for their military duties are not appreciated by the State; that whatever they accomplish in the way of attaining a condition of efficiency, must be accomplished by their own self-sacrifice, and without assistance from the State. This feeling of discouragement seems very general, and accounts to a great extent for the meagre attendance at drills and inspections.

ARMORIES.

The counties in which the companies are organized have generally provided them with suitable armories, although in some cases the lighting and heating of the armories is done at the expense of the members of the companies. In other cases the armories are not provided as required by law, or if provided, the armories are not suitable. The armory at Paducah is a disgrace to the county. It would seem that the presence of a company at such a point, where experience has clearly shown the necessity for its existence, is of sufficient importance to insure for it liberal treatment from the community for whose benefit and protection the company is maintained. It is recommended that no company be hereafter mustered into the service until the community in which it is organized furnish an armory that will be a guarantee for the safe-keeping of the property issued, and that will insure for the company occupying it facilities for drill and self-improvement, as required by law.

ARMS

The State troops are armed with the Springfield rifle, calibre .45, supplied by the National Government. The arms are comparatively new, and in good condition; but in most cases are badly cared for and badly cleaned. In only three or four companies did I find the arms properly cleaned; company G, Second Regiment, and Company G, Third Regiment, stationed respectively at Covington and Elizabethtown, were notable exceptions to the general rule. In the issue of arms by company commanders there seems to be a degree of carelessness which should be corrected. It was the exception to find that the men were habitually required to carry the pieces that were issued to them; and the excuse generally offered for a rusty or a dirty gun was that it was not the piece that had been issued to the soldier who presented it for inspection. Each man should know the factory-number of his rifle, and should care for it, keep it clean, and be at all times responsible for its condition. It should be as much his own as is the uniform he wears. He should know its peculiarities and capacities, and should always keep it in his locker or in his personal possession. No soldier should be above caring for and cleaning his rifle and equipments, for on their condition his efficiency depends. Slovenly habits acquired in the company armory will fol-

low one into the field, and greatly impair his usefulness as a soldier. Company commanders to whom arms are issued should, as soon as they come into their custody, take a record of the factory numbers of the pieces, and should always keep this memorandum among the company records. The company commander should also have a record of the number on the piece issued to each member of the company. Frequent inspection should be made to see that each man carries the piece issued to him. It is recommended that the Gattling gun that is now in the hands of Company A, Third Regiment, be turned over to the battery at Louisville. It is also recommended that the battery be armed with breech-loading field guns as soon as the allotment of funds for arms and equipments will permit.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENTS.

Much of the criticism made above, with reference to the care and safe-keeping of arms, applies also to the care of equipments and clothing. The clothing of the troops was found to be good, in most cases. Generally, the uniforms did not fit well, except where they had been altered to suit the wearers. It is recommended that all blouses and trousers obtained from the General Government hereafter be obtained unmade, and that the cost of fitting and making up be borne by the State. This could easily be arranged, and the uniforms would, I believe, present a much better appearance, and prove much more satisfactory to the wearers. As the State would get the benefit of the lower cost of unmade clothing, it would be but just that it should bear the expense of fitting and making up. The factory-made overcoats are entirely satisfactory. Many of the companies are not supplied with overcoats at all. In view of the facts that most of the drilling is done in cold weather; that the armories are generally badly heated, and that in most seasons a company could not go into active service without overcoats, I would recommend that an overcoat be issued to each member of the State Guard. The cartridge-box and belt are obsolete, except for dress parade purposes, and it is recommended that they be called in, and that the field belt be issued in lieu of them. Many of the companies are supplied with the knapsack, while others are provided with the blanket bag. It is recommended that the knapsack be replaced by the blanket bag, for the sake of uniformity.

DISCIPLINE AND ADMINISTRATION.

The discipline of the State Guard in some of the companies is excellent, and the fact that it is so in some cases indicates that it might be so in all cases. The differences in the degrees of discipline that prevail in the different companies are due mainly to the different methods of administration that prevail in the different organizations. As there is, as yet, no code of regulations issued to govern the State Guard, and as the U. S. Army regulations govern only "when applicable, and when not modified by law or by executive orders," it is readily seen that the personality of the company commander, his training, capacity, tact and good judgment are most important agencies in the formation of a good company. These officers should be selected with the greatest care. They should be thoroughly examined as to their fitness for the duties of their office. This examination should extend, not only to their knowledge of drill regulations, but also to their knowledge of the militia laws of the State, of the customs of the service and of methods of administration. They should also be examined in their knowledge of the manuals of target practice and of guard duty. The State law prescribes the examination of an officer before he is commissioned, but the scope and character of the examination is prescribed only in a general way. It is recommended that orders be issued prescribing definitely the character of these examinations.

While the discipline that it is desirable to maintain among State troops, not on active service, is not exactly of the kind that is maintained among regular troops, it is nevertheless true that the essence and spirit of discipline must be maintained among State troops in their armories, as well as among regular troops. This spirit must manifest itself in implicit subordination of the individual to his commander, by his prompt and cheerful obedience to orders, and by the best performance that one can render of the duties required of him. To talk, laugh, chew tobacco, and gaze about in ranks, and to move about in violation of instructions, are certainly not indications of discipline. These faults were certainly much too prevalent in many of the companies which I inspected. A little care and attention on the part of company commanders would correct many of the bad habits referred to above. The condition of some of the companies showed what might be done with all of them, if proper efforts were made.

The law establishing company courts-martial seems to be defective, or at least ambiguous, and would seem to need revision. If such courts are to continue in existence, the law should state clearly who may be members of them, of what offenses they have jurisdiction, and what shall be their method of procedure.

The company records and papers were generally found to be very incomplete and scattered; some of the records being kept at the homes or places of business of the company commanders, and others in the orderly-rooms of the companies. The company orderly-room is the proper place for the transaction of the official business of the company, and it is here that all its records should be kept. In many of the companies no retained copies of returns were on hand, in fact, none made out. A retained copy of each return should be filed with the records of each company. A system of returns should be prescribed in orders, which orders should state clearly what returns should be rendered by regiments, battalions, troops, batteries and companies. Some of the company commanders seemed hardly to appreciate the necessity of keeping any records at all. Other company commanders kept their records in a very creditable manner. The manner in which the records of Company G, Second Regiment, are kept by Captain Shearer, is deserving of special commendation.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

Most of the companies of the State Guard have made very creditable progress under the new drill regulations. The drill in the school of the soldier and in that of the company was generally good as far as instruction had been given. No instruction has been given in bayonet exercise, and but little in the setting-up drills and in extended order. The faults in the drill were largely of a kind that is inseparable from work in small armories. A season of instruction in camp would do much to correct the errors that are prevalent. The company commanders did not generally seem strict enough in insisting on a correct execution of one movement before passing to another. This tends to a slipshod method of drill. A movement should be accurately described before attempting its execution, and then a correct execution should be insisted on until it is attained. The manual was in some cases good, but generally only fair. But few companies had been well drilled in

loading and firing. The marching was generally good, the turnings only fair. The guides need much instruction, and the file-closers should exercise a closer supervision over the men in ranks. The companies should habitually form in double rank, and not in single rank, as seems to be the more general custom.

But one regiment, the First, has had opportunity for battalion drill, and even this one has had to drill under very adverse circumstances. As the battalion drill of this regiment was held in your presence and in that of his Excellency, Governor Brown, comment on it from me would seem superfluous.

GUARD DUTY.

This subject needs much attention, for guard duty is one of the commonest duties of a soldier, as well as one of the most important. Before a soldier is taken from the recruit squad, his instruction in this particular should be most thorough. Important interests may, at any time, be committed to the charge of a sentinel, and he can not be too carefully instructed in his duties in this capacity. As soon as the new guard manual is approved for the army, several copies of it should be placed in the hands of each company commander, and the next succeeding encampment should show a very marked improvement in this respect in all the companies of the State Guard. It is but justice to the different organizations to state that they now have no manuals of instruction in guard duty, and that the officers have no guide in their instruction, except the memory of the instruction which they themselves received while serving in the ranks—a very imperfect guide at best.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Facilities for this important branch of instruction are entirely wanting, on account of the slender appropriation that is available for the support of the State troops. In this respect, I regret to say, that the Kentucky State troops are far behind those of her sister States. Knowledge of the capacity of his weapon and skill in its use, are now most essential to every soldier. This knowledge and skill can be acquired on the target range at very slight expense, so that our troops may be prepared for effective service when it is required of them,

Many of the companies have sought to perfect themselves in this respect by improvising rude targets and a system of practice of their own, but such instruction is only a little better than none at all. The troops should receive systematic instruction under careful supervision, and with manuals of instruction at hand. Targets, target material and a target range should be supplied by the State, and it is thought that money could in no way be more judiciously expended by the State in adding to the efficiency of its troops, than in introducing a systematic course of instruction in target practice. It is thought that \$5,000 a year would be sufficient for this purpose. I would most earnestly recommend that a suitable appropriation be asked for with this end in view.

In view of the small amount of money expended by the State in the support of the State Guard, its general condition may be said to be surprisingly good. The material of which it is composed is excellent. The men in ranks are generally young men of standing in their communities, of good habits and education, who prefer giving their leisure time to military exercises and studies rather than to the questionable forms of amusement and to the dissipations which are often found to be so fatally attractive to young men. The members of the State Guard have been called upon to make many sacrifices in order that their organizations may be kept together. They give their time freely, and ask no compensation for it. In many instances they are called upon to make financial sacrifices which should in all justice be borne by the State. These young soldiers are deserving of every encouragement. Motives of prudence on the part of the State would seem to dictate a reasonably liberal policy in the support of its troops, to whom it must look, in times of turbulence and disorder, for protection and for the enforcement of the laws. The State Guard is not an experiment. It has been tried on many occasions in the last twenty years, and has never yet been found wanting. Furthermore, we can never know how often the existence of these volunteer military organizations has prevented the necessity for the active use of military force. Their very existence is a protection to the State and a menace to those whose natural tendencies are in the direction of violence and disorder. The policy of our government is opposed to the existenc of a large standing army. It seems to be our policy to look to our citizen soldiers for the en-

forcement of the law and the suppression of disorder in our midst. It would seem, therefore, that each State should have an organized force of its militia at hand to control all disorders within its own limits, and should also be ready to furnish its proportion of partially trained troops to meet National emergencies. The National Government contributes more, annually, towards the maintenance of Kentucky's State troops than does the State itself.

The following extract from Mr. Cutting's report to the Fifty-second Congress, from the House Committee on the Militia, shows the amounts contributed by each of the States to the support of its State troops:

STATE.	Number of organized Militia	Annual appropriation by States	Annual appropriation by United States
Alabama	2,958	\$29,300	\$9,214 80
Arkansas	1,094		6,540 01
California	4,218	156,573	7,371 44
Colorado	825	40,000	2,764 29
Connecticut	2,687	117,000	5,528 58
Delaware	501	3,900	2,764 29
Florida	1,021	7,500	3,685 72
Georgia	4,577	25,000	11,057 16
Idaho	308		2,764 29
Illinois	4,389	182,500	20,271 46
Indiana	2,459	37,000	13,821 45
Iowa	2,448	35,000	11,978 79
Kansas	1,738	22,350	8,292 87
Kentucky	1,319	10,000	11,978 59
Louisiana	1,152	12,000	7,371 44
Maine	1,114	20,000	5,528 58
Maryland	2,094	40,000	7,371 44
Massachusetts	5,511	244,630	12,900 02
Michigan	2,215	73,286	11,978 79
Minnesota	1,838	40,000	6,450 01
Mississippi	1,712		8,292 87
Missouri	2,387		14,742 88
Montana	570	6,500	2,764 29
Nebraska	1,078	12,500	4,607 15
Nevada	575	8,200	2,764 29
New Hampshire	1,229	30,000	3,685 72
New Jersey	4,233	148,516	8,292 87
New York	13,539	400,000	33,171 48
North Carolina	1,686	13,000	10,135 73
North Dakota	513	11,000	2,764 29
Ohio	5,273	87,400	21,192 89
Oregon	1,506	20,000	2,764 29
Pennsylvania	8,469	300,000	27,642 90
Rhode Island	1,434	24,000	7,685 72
South Carolina	5,616	10,000	8,292 87
South Dakota	526	4,000	3,685 72
Tennessee	1,357	2,900	11,057 16
Texas	3,368	15,000	11,978 79
Vermont	786	30,000	3,685 72
Virginia	2,844	10,000	11,057 16
Washington	1,145	80,000	2,764 29
West Virginia	728	10,000	5,528 58
Wisconsin	2,737	69,431	10,135 77
Wyoming	309		2,764 79

This report shows that, as compared with other States of equal wealth and population, Kentucky has not dealt generously with her State troops. Tennessee alone contributed less in proportion to her

wealth and population. Unfortunately recent events in the history of that State have shown that her policy with respect to her State-troops is not one that can be commended. The traditions of Kentucky are military. Her military history is one to which she can point with pride. Her young men have not degenerated. If they receive the encouragement they deserve, if their necessities are met by the State in a generous spirit, the State troops of Kentucky will be what they should be, the peers of any State troops in the land.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. EVANS,

First Lieutenant 19th U. S. Infantry

APPENDIX C.

Statement of the account of the State of Kentucky with the United States in the expenditure of the allotment to the State from the Federal appropriation for the armament and equipment of the militia :

Allotment for fiscal year 1892-'3 \$11,831 07

STORES RECEIVED.

ORDNANCE.— 40,000 rifle ball cartridges @ \$18.50	\$740 00
800 gun slings @ 48 cents	884 00
300 blanket bags and straps @ \$2.29	687 00
200 haversacks and straps @ \$1.44	288 00
200 Springfield rifles, model 1884, @ \$18.12	2,624 00
500 Seors. for Springfield rifles @ 17 cents	85 00
500 Seor. screws @ 1 cent	5 00
500 tumblers Springfield rifle @ 36 cents	180 00
500 tumbler screws Springfield rifle @ 3 cts.	15 00
500 firing pins Springfield rifle @ 10 cents	50 00
500 firing pin springs Springfield rifle @ 1 ct.	5 00

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE—

400 forage caps @ 63 cents	252 00
400 blouses, made, @ \$3.87	1,548 00
300 pairs trousers, made, @ \$3.25	975 00
Freight, packing, etc.	18 17

Total received 7,856 07

Balance due State of Kentucky \$3,474 90

APPENDIX D.

Statement of receipts and expenditures on account of the State Military Fund for the year 1892 :

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 1, 1892.	Balance on hand	\$6,600 67
July, 1, 1892.	Appropriation for fiscal year 1892-'3	10,000 00
	Sale of books A. G. O.	20 00
	Total to be accounted for	\$16,620 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Expenses of Adjutant-General and Assistant Adjutant-General while traveling, on duty, under orders, in connection with State troops	\$231 80	
Expenses incurred by Inspector-General in inspection of State troops February and March, 1892.	263 72	
Expenses incurred by Lieutenant Evans in inspection and instruction of State troops September, October, November and December, 1892	168 80	
Expenses incurred by Judge-Advocate-General on duty with State Guard	150 00	
Laborers to assist in handling property at armory.	32 65	
Expressage, freight and drayage	334 60	
Telegraphing	34 05	
Firing salutes	51 00	
Expenses of Examining Boards and Military Courts	69 14	
Arsenal supplies and repairs of tents	305 20	
Clerical work, typewriting, etc., Office of Adjutant-General	90 25	
Remodeling uniforms	38 00	
Books and supplies A. G. O.	90	
Expenses of mustering officers and elections	133 81	
Transportation and other bills contracted under previous administration	79 98	
	1,978 90	
Total expenditures.		1,978 90
Balance on hand December 31, 1892.		\$14,641 77