No 28

2 extra copies filed with duplicate M.S.S. "No 28 E.S.

Subject:
Military and Naval Resources of the United States
MILITARY AND NAVAL PENSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

I. REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

In the Fall of 1776, when Washington was sitting up night after night, depriving himself of essential sleep, to urge by repeated entreaties and arguments, that the Continental Congress furnish him an army, properly organized and reasonably equipped; one measure then reluctantly granted has become the corner stone of the pension system of the United States. It was a Joint Resolution passed August 26, which it was hoped would secure a fair pension to those soldiers who had been, or should be disabled during the War of Independence.

Notwithstanding the danger, then much feared, of trenching upon the powers of the States, Congress granted direct Military and Invalid Pensions for about nine years; then in 1785 the States consented and did pay the pensions on the recommendations of Congress, the Congress humbly confessing its inability to raise the necessary funds.

*Read before the Military Service Institution, Nov. 23, 1889.*
This method was continued until September 29, 1789.

As soon as the new Constitution was launched and in vogue the power of Congress to pay pensions to soldiers and sailors was unquestioned. We then find pensions established as such for life and regularly paid by annual appropriations.

All these pensions were confined to disability more or less pronounced and accrued by reason of service during the war, and were what the Pension bureau now denominates Invalid Pensions.

An Act approved April 10, 1806, limited the disability to "Known wounds received during the Revolutionary War," and extended its benefits to any one in any proper service against the common enemy.

It was not till March 18, 1818, nearly 35 years after the treaty of Paris, which closed the Revolution, that our Congress saw fit to grant service pensions and even these were restricted to the indigent, there being monthly payments, for Indigent Officers $20.00, Enlisted men $8.00.
Under the Invalid Pension Laws (March 23, 1792, Feb. 28, 1793, March 16, 1802 and April 10, 1806) an officer received half his pay (but not above half a Lieutenant-Colonel's) for total disability and an enlisted man $5.00 per month. It is a notable fact that the children of Revolutionary soldiers never received a pension, but the widows did so for five years until they married.

Under the Act of May 15, 1828, those who served to the end of the war, officers and enlisted men, then living, were pensioned on full pay (the highest not to exceed a captain's) and the indigent provision was omitted. These benefits were extended to all survivors by Act of June 7, 1832.

As late as June 1888, that is, 105 years after the war there were 37 widows who drew pensions. During that year there had been added three whose ages were respectively 84, 80 and 92. The last soldiers drawing pensions on the general roll were aged at the time of death respectively 102 and 101 years. The former died May 3, 1866 and
Under the Indian Penetration Law (Act of 1858, Rep. 86) in the period from 1850 to 1860 (April 10, 1850), no officer received any pension at all. However, if a soldier had been killed in action, a pension of 2.60 per month was paid.  

Total expenditure can be estimated at 2.60 per month.

It is a notable fact that the officers of Revolutionary officers have never received a pension, put the officers are no less entitled to the pension.

For live 21-50 years.

At the Act was passed in 1883, a pension was awarded to all officers and their pensioners.

These decisions were extended to all ranks by the Act of June 1886.

As late as June 1888, that is, 105 years after the war, there were 21 active, 21 retired, and 21 pensioners. During that period, 21 widows were granted pensions. Before the Act of 1886, 21 widows had been granted pensions. Since 1886, no widows have been granted pensions.
the latter February 18, 1867.

Two other veterans were added to the roll in 1867. They died the one April 5, 1869 and the other March 28, 1869. Aged respectively 109 and 105 years.

The whole number of officers and soldiers and their widows who received the two sorts, to-wit; the Invalid and 
the Service pension for the Revolutionary War, according to the roll of 1888 was 62,069. The amount of money paid 
therefore is about $35,500,000.

Before closing this glimpse into the apparent liberality of our ancestors toward their soldiers permit me an extract from the first annual message of President John Quincy Adams, of date Dec. 6th 1825. He says:

"The Act of 18th March, 1818, while it made provision for many meritorious and indigent citizens who had served in the war of independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and impositions. To remedy this, the Act of 1st May, 1820, exacted proofs of absolute indigence, which many really in want were unable, and all, susceptible of that delica-
The letter, inscribed 1818.

Two other vestiges were nailed to the roll in 1867.

They are the one April 6, 1869 and the other March 10, 1869.

Are probably written to 1869 and 1876.

The whole number of officers and soldiers was about 17,000.

And received the two latter, to wit, the Innsbruck and the States Pension for the Revolutionary War, on the roll of 1868 was 18,000. The amount of money paid to the roll of 1868 was 28,000.

The following, this preface into the appendix.

It is of our successors towards their predecessors, and the

Extract from the 1879 annual message of President John

Gregory Adams of State Dec. 1879. He says:

"The Act of 1871 makes 1871, which is made provision for

the war of independence, opened a door to numerous places,

and improvements. To remedy this, the Act of 1st March, 1870,

executed by orders of appointed influence, which was held by a

man more capable and willing more effective, of their offices.
cy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply re-
luctant to give. The result has been, that some among
the least deserving have been retained, and some in whom
the requisites both of worth and want were combined, have
been stricken from the list. As the numbers of these ven-
erable relics of an age gone by diminish; as the decays
of body, mind and estate, of those that survive must, in
the common course of nature, increase; should not a more
liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them?

May not the want in most instances be inferred from the
demand, when the service can be duly proved; and may not
the last days of human infirmity be spared the mortifica-
tion of purchasing a pittance of relief only by the expo-
sure of its own necessities?

I submit to Congress the expediency either of providing
for individual cases of this description, by special en-
actment, or of revising the Act of the 1st of May 1820,
with a view to mitigate the rigor of its exclusions in
favor of persons to whom charity, now bestowed, can scarce-
dy discharge the debt of justice. It was subsequent
of which is alleged to have arisen, must be geared to
inspect to give the tenant his due. The facts have been
seen that some friends of the tenant have been
attacked from the town and some have complained
of the number of these non-
ever experienced in the house. Prior to his
next letter of note, the house is
as far as the property of the same maker in
the common course of nature. In many cases, a
more important portion of the residence be rented out to
the man not the want to more residences be tolerated from the
wheat, when the services can be with prowess, and may not
always be of human nature, be bought by the mortgagors-
keep of the property a picture of letter only by the estate

I regret to conclude the expense
for the benefit of the party of the generation
by apology and
acceptance of the Act of 1930
and a view to institute the like of the expression
in
to this message that the liberal legislation of 1828 was obtained. Surely the principles which President Adams so admirably set forth are of universal application.

Then as now, the unworthy and fraudulent claimants cripple the just dues of the deserving.

II. PENSIONS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

When after the sudden declaration of war and the breaking out of hostilities on the Canadian border, it became necessary to raise additional military force, Congress passed and the President approved, January 11, 1812, the bill for ten new regiments of Infantry, two of Artillery and one of Light Dragoons.

In this Act itself we find a section which provided for individual pensions. It was substantially a re-enactment of a section of the law of April 10, 1806 which with slight modifications had been repeated from time to time since 1790. July 16

"Any officer or enlisted man disabled by wounds or
Now after the sudden resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Peak.

Who after the sudden resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Peak.

We now get our new Secretaries of Interior, two of which

May God bless us with a section of the President's

To God be all the glory. It is unnecessary to reiterate

Since 1930
otherwise while in the line of his duty in public service was to be placed on the list of invalids and receive a pension, the highest rate never to be above half a Lieutenant-Colonel's pay. For an officer it was not to exceed half his monthly pay, the amount to be graded down according to the nature of the wound or disability; for an enlisted man the highest rate was $5.00 per month with a proportionate decrease for the lesser injuries. A larger liberality, however, was shown than toward our Revolutionary sires, in that in case of death in or by reason of service not only was the widow provided for for five years, but where there was no widow (or she ceased to be a widow) the orphan child or children under 16 years of age had the designated allowance.

It is most probable that this more generous pension provision put into the Act for raising troops was intended for the purpose of stimulating enlistments; for we know from history how unpopular at its outbreak that war was.
...
Again in January, 1813, when 20 regiments more were added to the army, the same pension provision was inserted, besides some liberal grants to both officers and enlisted men; for example, refunding to officers extra expenses for attending courts martial and for forage of horses; and to enlisted men on discharge, travel pay and money value for rations.

At the close of the war of 1812, the Act of August 2, 1813 extended provisions similar to those enjoyed under the general law by the regular army, to volunteers and militia.

When the smoke of the conflict had somewhat passed away, with a view to getting better pensions for officers of low rank and enlisted men, President Madison in a special message to Congress, February 20, 1815, ventured to say:

'I recommend to your care and beneficence the gallant men whose achievements in every department of the military service, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honor of the American name and to the restoration of peace.'
Again in January 1919, when no occupation force was needed to keep the treaty the same, provision for allottees was increased. Federal courts were established for allottees' extra expenses for legal, educational, and other purposes. The law of the Territory was not changed, except for the enactment of a separate law for allottees, which included a provision for the allottees' selective service in the military. When the smoke of the conflict had somewhat cleared away, a movement began to impose a federal quota on the number of allottees, to limit their number. This movement was supported by the President, and supported by many, including the President, to counteract the excessive use of an Indian reservation as the Indian reservation in the State.
"The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men under every change of fortune and pursuit, but their country performs a duty to itself when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause which are at once the reward and the incentive to great actions."

But no extended or substantial legislation came from Mr. Madison's earnest appeal, so in a subsequent message, December 15th of the same year, he again pleaded as follows:

As an improvement on our military establishment, it will deserve the consideration of Congress whether a corps of invalids might not be so organized and employed as at once to aid in the support of meritorious individuals excluded by age or infirmities from the existing establishment, and to preserve to the public the benefit of their stationary services and of their exemplary discipline.

The response to this is found in the Act of April 16, 1816 extending the list of pensions and granting lands,
The lesson of cooperation between any member of society and the community under every change of fortune and place should be put to the country as a way to deal with the present situation. Therefore, these testimonies of support and sympathy after the once the enemy and the incitement of hatred should not be the sine qua non of the enemy's strategy. It is not an expression of support and cooperation that can be taken.

Instead, the government's strategy, so far, has been unsuccessful. The government has tried to implement a program that is supposed to be good, but the results have been disappointing. It is an improvement on our previous approaches.

With these objectives, the cooperation of the community should be explored in order to do an organized and employed on all invaders their full potential for support and cooperation in the exaction of new sources of energy. This is to be seen in the support of different initiatives to exchange new ideas, in the elimination from the existing system.

It is better not to present to the public the parallel of short-sightedness and of their extraordinary proficiency. The tenor of this time of dehumanization and marginalization
and an Act approved April 24, 1816, increasing pensions of enlisted men and officers of low rank. It gave a first lieutenant $17.00; a second lieutenant $15.00; a third lieutenant $14.00; an ensign $13.00, and an enlisted man $8.00 per month. These allowances were as usual for highest grade of disability - to be less for smaller hurts. These same provisions were intended to embrace the navy, and were extended to the militia which had been in the United States service.

By several Acts of Congress, the last in 1858, the limit of five years, though it had been renewed often, was removed from all pensions of widows, and children under sixteen. The Commissioner of loans in each State or District, or some other officer named by the Secretary of War, was for a long time the medium of reaching and enabling the pensioner to get his pay. In fact, until 1833 the war department paid pensions that pertained to its soldiers, and the navy department to its sailors and marines.

The first service pension for survivors of the war of
and an Act approved April 26, 1919, extending permanence of
all authorized war and allocated or low rates. It have a
limit of $2,000 a second lieutenant, $1,500 a
first lieutenant, $1,000 an ensign, $500, and no additional
same allowance were as usual for
officers of the same merit for the same work.
These were extended to the officers who had been in the
united States military.

Since April 1919,

the Senate Acts of Congress, the first in 1919, the 12th
of July, known as the Act to pay the revenue of the
removal from all departments of which he is affiliated.

The Commissioner of Labor in each State of
amended, the Commissioner of Labor at the Secretary of
Massachusetts or some other official named by the Governor or

was not for a long time the means of teaching or one

the navy department by reason that pertaining to the

The First World War took away from the Art of
1812 was granted by the Government in 1871, fifty-seven years after the war closed.

The provisions for this service pension of $8.00 per month from February 14, 1871, embraced all survivors, officers and enlisted men, the army and navy included, who had had a service of 60 days with some specific cases that had served less than 60 days, and widows of soldiers in that war who had been married before the close of it. Proof of loyalty was required. The Act of March 8, 1878 removed the conditions of date of marriage and of loyalty, reduced the necessary service to fourteen days or service in a battle. Widow's pensions under these Acts were increased by Act of March 19, 1886, to $12.00. The number increased was 79,950. The whole number of pension claims allowed for this war (1812) is reported to be 60,670, and the cost, from 1871 to June 30th 1888, has been $36,310,256.04. The pensions of invalids and widows and children of deceased officers and men granted under the general pension laws are not included in this sum, except
where since 1871 the invalid pension has been consolidated with the service pension.

III. THE MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS.

The veterans of the Mexican War and their families have a similar pension history; first, the usual invalid pension, to the wounded and disabled, to the widows and to the children; substantially the half pay system was kept up till the service pension was established January 29, 1887, 39 years after the close of the war with Mexico.

The service pension, after deducting deaths, had increased the rolls of June 30, 1887, by 17,065 survivors, and 6,206 widows—A total of 23,271. The total Mexican War pension claims so far allowed have been 24,724 and are estimated to cost the Government $13,000,000.00.

IV. THE REGULAR ARMY PENSIONS.

In the several wars the regular army has not been so separate in pension matters from the volunteers as to give it a separate and individual history.
The Mexican War Prisons.

The captures of the Mexican war and their campaigns have a similarベンション比クールシェーンペスにシテスメノ入受
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negotiation to the wounded and apprehend to the widows and
There has been an occasional spasmodic increase and then a dropping back to normal numbers on a peace footing. The army has always been more or less refreshed by numerous Indian conflicts on the frontier and a few metropolitan or village riots. The system of pensions according to the statutes established for the regular force has been till late years the basis for the militia and volunteers; and the naval officers and men have been cared for on a corresponding apportionment, first the half pay system never excluding that of Lieutenant-Colonel's pension for total disability and $5.00 per month for enlisted men. Afterwards for cases rated as total disability there was an increase to $30.00 for Lieutenant-Colonel and upwards. $25.00 for Major, $20.00 for Captain, $17.00 for 1st Lieutenant, $15.00 for 2d Lieutenant, 10.00 for Cadet-Midshipman and certain warrant officers, and $8.00 for all other enlisted men.

In the Pension Reports we find grouped under the head of Army and Navy, not only the Regular Army and Navy Pen-
sions but all pensions granted for disability or to widows and children (except the various service pensions), therefore, we must consider the Regular Army as being entitled to Invalid Pensions only, except for those officers and men who took part in the two wars for which service pensions have been granted. Among these pensions are placed the very large number granted by Acts allowing larger sums for specific disabilities in the war of the Rebellion than is allowed by the general law for total disability and to which those of the Regular Army disabled in that war, as well as the volunteers, are entitled.

Turning to the Pension Report of 1888 we find a table which covers a page with figures, with this heading: "Table VII. Statement showing the different monthly rates of pensions and the number pensioned at each rate of the army and navy invalids and of the army and navy widows, minors and dependents (War of 1861) on the roll June 30th 1888."
In that table 262 army and 11 navy invalids receive one dollar per month, while 124 army and 29 navy receive $72.00 per month. Between these rates of one dollar and seventy-two dollars there are 122 grades. The largest number of beneficiaries is 69,210 at four dollars, the next largest 63,142 at $8.00. By special Acts two invalids and three widows are pensioned at $100.00 per month; four widows, minors or dependents at $166.66 2/3 per m'th and three at $466.66 2/3.

V.

THE PENSIONS FOR THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The Act of Congress July 22, 1861, which authorized the first 500,000 volunteers against the rebellion, in its sixth section provided, that any volunteer that might be wounded or disabled in service should have all the benefits conferred in the regular service, and that the widow or heirs in the case of death in addition to arrears of
In that case 20s with 12p mean a fair exchange. One for 10p, the other 13p per month. The total cost may be 80p or so a day.

If you have a problem with the price of the food, you can speak to the manager. He will give you a refund if you have a receipt. The manager's name is John Smith.

To settle two reservations, there are two keys.

The manager of the pensioners' club is Mr. John Smith, the manager of the pensioners' club is Mr. John Smith, the manager of the pensioners' club is Mr. John Smith.

Next Tuesday at 6:15 PM, there is a special event at the club. The event starts at 7:00 PM and ends at 9:00 PM. All members are welcome.

If you arrive early, you can have a seat at the bar. The bar is open from 5:00 PM to 10:00 PM.

In the defense for the war on the rebellion.

The role of the alumno in the report is to present the findings of the investigation to the war of 500,000 volunteers organized by the revolution. The findings are based on the report of the investigation, which was approved by the government of the regular rebellion, and sent to the Minister.

The report in the case of Spain is not available to the Minister of Agriculture.

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The report in the case of Spain is not available to the Minister of Agriculture.

The report in the case of Spain is not available to the Minister of Agriculture.
pay and allowances should receive $100.00. July 25 brought further authority for raising volunteers not to exceed 500,000, to be placed upon the same footing in all respects with similar corps in the United States Army.

Again, the Act of August 6, 1861, legalized the acts, proclamations and orders of the President touching the army, navy, militia and volunteers which had been done or issued from March 4, 1861 to that time. So that, even before special pension provisions, the great army and navy of 1861 so suddenly called into the field was put in respect to death, wounds or other invalidship on the same general basis as the regular army.

But lest there should be any class of military or naval servants of the Republic secluded by the general law, the lengthy bill entitled:- "An Act to grant Pensions,"- became a law July 14, 1862.

This does not depart from the highest rates already given, but is quite specific; and an act passed two days later, lays down assimilated rank of the army and navy, e.g.,
by any allowance beyond receipt $100,000. July 8th.

The other necessary authority to retains volunteer not to
exceed 300,000 to do business upon the same footing in all
manner with similar corps in the United States Army.

Whereas the Act of August 6, 1803, directing the safe drop
and storage any articles of the President connecting the Navy,

I receive any patent after the Patent Secretary of the Navy,

which it is to be paid to the Secretary of the Navy,

which to the matter of other important to the same

 Jazz, roan, or others the nearest state.

But not shall any be any place of the nearest or naval

present, as the Republic situated in the nearest law.

Jointly, 4th session 2d session. an Act to Grant Pensions.

Came a few July 1789.

The year for repayment from the present rate of 10th

and to settle separate, and as not necessary it may be

July, 1803, (by warrant number of the naval army.)
Rear Admirals corresponding to Major Generals,
Commodores " " " Brigadier Generals,
Captains " " " Colonels, &c., &c.,

Since the enactment of this law, on account of abundant legislation and the prevailing desire to meet cases of great hardship the system of rating -- the disability of enlisted men, disabled in the war of the rebellion, has, of late years, been departed from. The gradual lifting up of the amounts allowed for the various specific disabilities has at last virtually overturned all the regular arrangement to which we have referred. To closely exhibit the present status of pension legislation I have copied a brief table of disabilities with their respective ratings.

(Table from page 195 -- The Statesman.)
Dear Mr. President,

I am writing to respectfully request a change in your administration's policy regarding the employment of certain classes of personnel. Specifically, I am concerned with the ongoing issue of the discrimination against veterans in the hiring process.

Compliance with the recently enacted law on the rights of veterans to employment has proven to be a significant challenge. The Vet's Act, as it is commonly referred to, aims to ensure that veterans are given equal opportunities in the job market.

As you are aware, the Department of Labor has taken steps to enforce the Act, but the implementation process has been met with resistance from some employers.

I therefore urge you to take further steps to ensure that the Act is fully complied with. This includes providing additional resources to the Department of Labor to facilitate inspections and ensuring that there is adequate support for veterans in their job search.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
### Disabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FROM JUNE 6, 1866</td>
<td>$31.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM JUNE 4, 1872</td>
<td>$17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM FEB. 3, 1878</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM MARCH 3, 1888</td>
<td>$7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM AUG. 22, 1889</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of both hands</strong></td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of both feet</strong></td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of both eyes</strong></td>
<td>$2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of one hand and one foot</strong></td>
<td>$24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total disability in one hand and one foot</strong></td>
<td>$24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total disability of one arm or leg</strong></td>
<td>$24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of a hand or of a foot or total disability therein</strong></td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amputation of a limb at or above the elbow or knee</strong></td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amputation at hip joint</strong></td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total disability in both hands</strong></td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total disability in both legs</strong></td>
<td>$37.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amputation at shoulder joint</strong></td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total amount</strong></td>
<td>$37.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. Ohren, in "The Statesman" for July, remarks: "In 1865 a special rate of $20.00 a month for a permanent disability to perform any manual labor was created.

In 1872 this rate was increased to $24.00 and in 1883 to $30.00. By this last act the private was placed upon the same footing as the Lieutenant-Colonel. x x x x x x now

An officer or any member of his command is entitled to $100.00 for the loss of both hands, and the same principle of equality distinguishes all the rates of $30.00 and upwards.

When the pension laws were consolidated in 1873, provision was made for an $18.00 rate for any disability less than that arising from the loss of a hand or foot and under this rating most of the pensions have ranged from $1.00 to $18.00 per month.

In addition to the eight and eighteen dollar rates there are three higher grades for non-specific disabilities. Third grade $24.00, second grade $30.00, first grade $50. The $24.00 rate which has been spoken of already is paid
In 1866, Oxford University Libraries acquired a special rate of 220.00 a month for the permanent chancellors. It was to be paid on the 1st of every quarter, and continued in perpetuity. The rate was increased to 220.00 per year in 1868. As a result, the library was able to purchase new volumes and the same quantity of books as previously.

An officer of any member of the company is entitled to 220.00 per year, and on the 1st of each four years.

When the hospital was first constituted in 1868, it was agreed that the fee for an inpatient was 220.00 per day, and an outpatient was charged 220.00 per consultation. The increase in the library's volume was due to the generous support of the benefactors who had left legacies.

The two principal bequests for non-surgical assistance were:
- £20,000, received from 220.00, then £20,000, and £20,000, received from 220.00, then £20,000, and £20,000.
on account of permanent disabilities, which medical experts consider are equivalent to a loss of a hand or foot.

The $30.00 rate is awarded for disabilities incapacitating veterans from the performance of any manual labor; and there is a sentiment in favor of the adoption of this rate as the basis for all ratings for non-specific disabilities.

To have a rate of $8.00 for total disability for the performance of manual labor, with the intermediate rates of $18.00 and $24.00 and another rate of $30.00 for a total disability from the performance of any manual labor, is a slight verbal distinction, with a $22.00 difference, that creates a good deal of confusion of thought in military circles on the subject of pensions.

The sum of $30.00 can be divided as readily as the sums of $8.00 or $18.00 and its adoption as a common standard would obviate the necessity of keeping constantly in view, subordinate standards of stiffened joints and amputated extremities. x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x

The $50.00 rate is paid in cases in which there is a
On account of permanent invalidity.

The telephone is wanted for assistance in the event of a fire or want.

The 280.00 rate is wanted for assistance in the event of a fire or want.

In the absence of the presence of the management report, and in the absence of a report of the management report, there is no report for the purpose of this.

I hope the parties for all purposes for non-resident.

To have a rate of 28.00 for total assistance for the

performance of the report, with the necessary report,

of 325.00 and 28.00 and report date of 280.00 for a

total (including) of the performance of the necessary report.

To a higher and higher assistance with a 28.00 assistance,

that concerns a good deal of coordination of troops in the

interests of the report of the telephone.

The sale of 280.00 can be regarded as necessary as the

name of 28.00 of the 28.00 and the report as a common name.

Any money granted for the necessary of need, and to

assist, as an assistance of assistance, to assist, and to

not assist gymnastic exercise is not authorized in my

name.
permanent disabled condition requiring the regular aid
and attendance of another person. But some soldiers so
disabled are receiving $72.00 per month because Congress
when it passed the act creating this grade, ordained that
all those pensioners receiving $50.00 June 16, 1880, or
had a claim pending at that date upon which they were ent-
titled to $50.00 a month should receive $72.00 a month;
but that all persons who filed their claims subsequent to
that date should receive but $50.00 a month. This is
virtually a proclamation that those who from patriotism,
perhaps, did not file their claims until want compelled
them to are to be placed at a disadvantage, and paid
$22.00 a month less for a given disability than those who
were on hand bright and early June 1880. There are a
good many of these inequalities in the pension laws,
x
bills
3,370 have been enacted granting pensions to individ-
als that were neither entitled to pensions under the
general or not to pensions of a satisfactory size.

From this casual glance which could easily be carried
to the cases of widows and other dependents, it is evi-
dent that great inequalities, and consequent injustice have grown out of attempts to remedy existing specific evils and individual misfortunes. There are great difficulties in the way, not only of the makers of the laws, but of those who are called upon to execute them.

The numbers of pensions, that had, up to June 30th '88, come upon the rolls of the Government from the Rebellion, including the small number occasioned by the service of the regular army and navy in peace, were, viz: invalids 234,895, widows, minors and other dependents 245,131 that is, a total of 630,026 beneficiaries; which have cost the Government over 1,000 million dollars.

The number of pensioners attributable to the rebellion, remaining on the roll at the end of the last fiscal year was about 470,000. For a bird's eye view of our present pension establishment I quote a few items from the "Encyclopaedia Britannica."

There is in the present bureau of pensions, "In all a force of 1,554 persons directly engaged in settlement of claims for pensions. In addition to these there are at various points throughout the country 2,515 surgeons whose duty it is to examine all applicants for invalid pension
you have been reminded, has caused a similar pace.

In the event of the need to renew existing diplomatic
mail and inviolable properties, there is the Great
Britain, and their missions in
in the way, and only of the makers of the law., but of

Note given to the received order to execute them.

The purpose of the purpose, they had
the making of the government from the negotiation.

come about the results of the negotiations, from the negotiation.

Rule the small user occupation by the service of
the country, every day in peace, were any town the

36,011 people, showing many other capabilities. 88,494 people
in a total of 5,000,000 people, according to the negotiation.

The capital of the capital, or the capital of the capital, was
in hundreds of 1,000,000. 

The capital of the capital, or the capital of the capital, was
one thousand of 1,000,000. 

the capital of the capital, or the capital of the capital, was
one thousand of 1,000,000. 

"Expository Efforts."
who may be ordered before them, and report to the Commissioner of Pensions as to the degree of the applicants disability. This makes over 4,000 persons under the management and direction of the commissioner. In addition to this there are 18 pension agents for the payment of pensions, conveniently located through the country. The salaries and expenses of this large force amounted in the aggregate to $3,262,524.67 for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888.

"The total amount expended by the bureau of pensions, during that year was $82,038,386.99 being 21½ per cent of the Government's (estimated) gross income - $380,000,000; and 31 per cent of the entire expenditures - $267,924,801.13 of the United States for the same period; During the same fiscal year $1,439,530.10 were paid as fees to attorneys alone."

The aggregate amount paid on account of pensions from 1791 to June 30, 1889 has been $1,184,933,755.63.

Having now presented a meager historic sketch of this subject for the four wars, we may add that various acts of Congress have established the same provisions for in-
of all kinds in connection with our Indian conflicts.

Now with a view to discuss some important questions let us premise by a recapitulation of the classes entitled to pensions.

FIRST. Invalid pensions; viz: officers of the regular army, volunteers and militia; officers of the navy, including the marine corps; and those enlisted in the military and naval force who have been rendered invalid by wounds or injuries received, or by disease contracted on duty.

SECOND. Widows: The widows or children under 16 of officers and enlisted men who have died from wounds received or disease contracted while on duty (the widow of a deceased soldier prior to 1861 was not entitled to a pension except when the cause of death originated in some war-correspondingly in the navy she received no pension unless her husband's death occurred in service.)

THIRD. Dependents: dependent mother, father or minor brothers or sisters of those who died from wounds or disease having left no widow or minor children.
(These must have been more or less dependent at the time of the beneficiary's death.)

FOURTH. Service Pensions; all the above classes, entitled under the several acts of Congress to pensions less than the service pension; and also other survivors for their services in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War.

I remark first, Consonant with the foregoing review, my previous conviction has been strengthened, that it has been the intention of our legislators and our Presidents, who express the will of the nation, without regard to party divisions, to deal as liberally as practicable with the nation's defenders; and further I cannot detect any desire or purpose on the part of the administrators of the Governments bequests to defraud or treat with injustice those whom the law proclaims as beneficiaries. It should be remembered how the various soldier's homes are provided and filled; how wholesome are the retired lists of the army and navy; how soldiers have been favored in the matter of employment; how bounties have
been paid; how thousands of homesteads have been secured
by them, by the law shortening the requisite years to com-
plete the title; and how generously, in most of the States,
soldiers have been placed in positions of public trust
and responsibility. The vast majority have a livelihood,
are proud of their service and are happy.

SECOND. As to the irregularities and injustices which
exist in the superabundant legislation on this subject,
some of the causes have been hinted at. They should be
and can be fully remedied. For example, a special
commission be appointed of seven members or more, composed
of the wisest and best men of great legal and judicial
experience with instructions to revise and codify all
pension legislation and all pension regulations thereun-
der. to draw such appropriate bills and such appro-
priate regulations as would embody the evident intention
of the nation, and submit the same for re-review and act-
ion by Congress and the Executive. Every good soldier
would rejoice at such considerate, complete, and thorough
action. This could, probably, be effected without party division.

THIRD. As to a general service pension I do not yet advise it; first, because the claims of the invalids and their dependents must first be attended to. The requisite sum for a general service pension would be so great that it would necessarily create public discontent and take from those who were soldiers something of the warmth of affection and heroic sentiment which they have had and excited among the people at large. I believe that a post of the Grand Army of the Republic in New York City embodied the common sentiment of living soldiers when it declared, that as much real patriotism may be displayed by refraining in time of peace from inflicting unnecessary burdens on the country as by coming to her defense in time of war. Hence that any soldier who applies for or accepts a pension that he does not justly deserve for disability incurred or as a reward of service when he is too old to labor is guilty of conduct likely to injure...
the men who were and are willing to give their blood and
their lives for their country without any reward beyond
the approval of their own consciences and that honorable
fame which is dear to every patriot.

I said I do not yet advise the service pension. After
35 years, as in the Revolutionary War, that is, in the
year 1900 the conditions of survivors may admit or call
for the service pension; but the 57 years from the War of
1812 which elapsed before the survivors of that war received
the service pension, afford a better example. Perhaps
50 years from the close of the war, that is, in the year
1915 the nation could celebrate a jubilee and bestow upon
every survivor of the great army which redeemed it a rea-
sonable and honorable pension in connection with na-
tional gratuity as the bestowal of personal benevolence, unfortunately will be attempted.

General Andrew Jackson said in a message to Congress
in 1834:— "Circumstances have been recently developed,
showing the existence of extensive frauds under the vari-
ous laws granting pensions and gratuities for Revolution-
the men who have and are willing to give their lives
fearlessly for their country without any regard for
their own lives. The approving of these men connotes no
that population
the approval of Spirit can coexist and that population

leave affairs in your own to every battalion.

I write, I go do not have the service pension. After

20 years, as in the Revolutionary War, their term is
only one year. The continuation of military service
for the service pension, but the continuation of ship or
crew, with no penalty for the retirement of

Perhaps if the service pension allows a better example,

no longer in the choice of the new ship to be, in the new

ship, the captain can ascertain a captain and perform

(as fresh) to the new service pension will be attached.

General Orders issued in a re-lease of a

fire trial and in the event of a

consequence
ary services. I therefore recommend that an actual inspection should be made in each State into the circumstances and claims of every person now drawing a pension. The honest veteran has nothing to fear from such scrutiny, while the fraudulent claimant will be detected, and the public treasury relieved to an amount, I have reason to believe, far greater than has heretofore been suspected.” President made a further suggestion that all payments should be suspended till the necessary reports were received. Of course the chances for attempting fraud, as human nature has not much changed since the days of Andrew Jackson, are a hundred fold greater with the enormous pension list of to-day. Claim agents, even when thoroughly honest, have, nevertheless, enormous interests at stake. When their offices and hall-ways are filled with unsettled claims from floor to ceilings, temptations are great to use every effort to secure re-rating, higher and higher, and most speedy action. Business enterprise in this age of tre-
x x x x x. I therefore recommend x x x x x


gave an earnest impression sufficient to make me to each State

into the circumstances and crimes of each person now

attaining a position. The power hereafter we pertaining to

that from such selection will the President and Congress

will be deterred, and the public interest referred to an

amendment hereafter for the public

preparation and a civil-

paragraph been consulted.

your suggestion that my俾sters would be acceptable to

the necessary labor is necessary. At course the gap-

it will accomplish its object in this apparent

may address the State of Andrew Jackson, and a number

asgether since the time of Andrew Jackson, there a hundred

together with the various benefits that of 10-4-

the state of every State as well as the people, never

the former prosperous times of Moses. Where spread all-

can you and I say the little with regard to crimes from

look to continue foretelling the peace to the great

either to recollect, foretelling the peace to the great
mendous vigor urges the employment of every unforbidden means; and who can say where enterprise ends and avarice begins. For one it would please me if every beneficiary could secure his pension without the intervention or the fee of the claim agent.

FIFTH. Perhaps the complaints which are most numerous and best founded come from the delays in the granting of claims which are most worthy and undisputed. Speaking of the year 1888 a newspaper says, that of the 35,089 cases allowed 23,282 had been held in the office for two years or longer; 18,353 five years or more; 10,262 nine years or more! The report for the same year shows that there were under examination 414,448 unadjudicated cases; a year before that there were 374,354; two years before there were 306,971 and three years before there were 230,666 such cases, showing an unhappy accumulation from year to year, which indicates either that the force in the department has been too small or that the methods of organization and work were radically wrong.

Sometimes in a Government bureau of ancient lineage and
long aristocratic standing there in what statesmen call "circumlocution." Often the same paper, that official should dispose of, passed in this system of circumlocution through the hands of eight or ten manipulators, and so a day wasted with little accomplishment. Whether this, or any thing like it, is true of our pensions department the waiting soldiers do not know; but the accomplished men who are responsible can ascertain and, I doubt not, have sufficient courage to stand to their convictions and obtain from their employees most thorough and effective work.

Some of the cases of waiting are very sad; but the organizations of the veterans of the war endeavor to take care that no comrade shall be left utterly without help in the midst of his misfortune; and the families of the deceased, through them and the Women's Relief Corps, are not neglected.

So with a sanguine feeling I am confident that all old soldiers and their friends having stated their case can
trust Congress, and its Executive branch - the pension bureau - to take proper and thorough measures to remedy this evil of delay, and other evils of administration necessarily incident to so large an establishment.

The pension laws themselves, we need to emphasize it, require complete and careful revision; and at the same time they should be so simplified that an expert be not required to understand and interpret them to a claimant; nor an attorney to plead for him with the bureau for the highest of several rates possible under different interpretations of the law.

Agreeing fully with all who are interested in pensions, to exclude with care those who wilfully deserted or shirked their duty by any sort of contrivance, I have in this paper relied upon our comrades, as in the war, for the highest motives of patriotism.

No soldiers in any country have been more highly commended for their spirit of self-sacrifice and supreme devotion. Let no subsequent wrangling, self-seeking, or
any thing akin to begging be ever allowed to soil the soldier's pure escutcheon.

Believing such to be the general feeling among the survivors of our last war I am confident of the happy settlement of every vexed problem that concerns us.

[Signature]

[Date] 20
...