

cartridges fired at Brownsville and with the rifles of the negro battalion. It was found that, of the 39 cartridge shells, or cases, in evidence, 11 had been fired from one and the same rifle, 11 more from another rifle, 8 from a third and 3 from a fourth; also, that the shells in the first three of these groups had been fired from "three rifles belonging to Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry [the negro company], and that those of the fourth group had probably been fired from another of the rifles in the same company." Examination of the bullets recovered and placed in evidence showed that they were "United States model of 1898 or 1903," and that they had been "fired from either the United States model of 1898 rifle, or from United States model of 1903 rifle, and from no other." Brigadier-General Crozier remarks that "the bearing of these facts upon the identity of persons doing the firing is not a concern" of his bureau. The experiments and examinations were made at the Springfield Armory.

The Brownsville Affray Curious evidence concerning the Brownsville affray has been submitted to the War Department in a report from Brigadier-General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance. Having ascertained by experiment that a discharged cartridge could be connected with the rifle from which it had been fired by a microscopical examination of the characteristic markings on the surface of the cartridge shell, he caused further experiments to be made with the shells of the