Awarding Prises at the Dubuque Encamp-ment—An Inspiring and Realistic Sham Battle.

Dubuque Iowa was the scene last week of interesting military work by companies of U. S. regulars and volunteer organizations from various parts of the country. Saturday was the closing and great day, and the doings are thus

described:

The first feature of the day was a grand dress parade, in which twelve companies participated. They were commanded by Col. Butler, Lieut. Col. Meyer and Capt. Choatand, all of the Third Missouri regiment, and the best drilled officers in Camp Henderson. This was followed by a brigade drill, in which many companies took part. They ranked as follows: Third Missouri regiment, Col. Meyer commanding; Mobile rifles; Iowa National guards of Muscatine, Iowa; Company D of St. Paul, Capt. Bean commanding. This, although it did not take first prize, is an excellently drilled company, and did some very fine drilling, much better than when it drilled for the prize. Two companies of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, formed as infantry. They presented a magnificent appearance and received tremendous applause at the finish. Next on the programme was the artillery drill, in which the Washington Artillery of New Orleans was the only contestant. The drill was faultless in every particular, and the battery was commanded by Capt. May. At the order to dismount piece No. 1. Crane was struck on the knee by it and badly hurt, but he being a soldier in the truest sense of the word, he proved himself to be a man of nerve, and in dethe knee by it and badly hurt, but he being a soldier in the truest sense of the word, he proved himself to be a man of nerve, and in deserving of the highest praise for the manner in which he assisted in completing the drill. The time of mounting and dismounting the piece, and also the time of removing and replacing one cartridge, was two minutes and twenty-three seconds. They received twenty-nine one-hundredths out of a possible thirty. The judges were Maj. F. G. Smith, of the Fourth United States; Lieut. Lomia, of the Fifth United States; and Lieut. Phillips of the Fourth artillery. They all pronounced the drill the best they ever had witnessed. In the afternoon there were several exhibition drills and concerts, which were participated in by several companies, including the Third Missouri regimental drum corps and the Dubuque drum corps. At the close of this exhibition, and amid great cheering and an immense crowd, which could not find standing room on the great amphitheater, and took up their guarters on the campus ground. Gen mense crowd, which could not find standing room on the great amphitheater, and took up their quarters on the campus ground, Gen. Bentley rode up on his steed and announced that the prizes for the infantry would be awarded. This caused great excitement and a terrible jam swayed to and fro amid wild cheering to learn the winner of the prize. The Mobile Riffes, in response to a command by their captain, came up and were greeted with tremendous applause. Gen. Bentley then awarded the first prize to the above company. It is needless to say they were complimented by thunders of applause, hats were thrown into the air and handkerchiefs waved by many of their lady admirers. admirers.

Next in order was the Treadway Rifles of St. Louis, who were awarded the second prize. The Brach Guards of St. Louis received the third prize. Their applause was a complete repetition of the former.

COMPANY D OF ST. PAUL was next called, and, amid the wildest enthusiasm, marched up to the front, where they were presented with the fourth prize. Next in order was the National Rifles of Washington, D. C., who received the fifth prize; and last came the Lowa National Guards, of Muscatine, Iowa. The Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron was presented with a magnificent prize.

THE SHAM BATTLE.

The troops, after they had marched about the campus ground, were brought up in line. The attacking army was sighted in the valley, or within the enclosure, while the opposing arm was sighted upon the bluffs overlooking the grounds, behind a line of earthworks. The breastworks were three in number, each twenty-four feet long and four feet high, behind which and upon the bluff was situated Fort Dubuque, 100 feet square and 6 feet high, with surrounding ramparts, three in number. This was the objective point of attack. The plan of the battle was arranged by Gen. Gibbon, commander of the department of the Platte, United States army. It consisted of an attack from the troops in the valley unon the fortifications on the hill, a circuitous march to the rear of the fortifications by the troops in the valley and final capture and explosion of Fort Dubuque. The fortifications were commanded by Maj. Powell. The earthworks on the extreme right were held by a battery of four guns, manned by the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, under Maj. Hero. The Emmett of St. Paul and also the Lawler batteries, with five guns, occupied the center line. The redoubt was gnarded by the Benton battery with two guns. Fort Dubuque was occupied by the five guns, occupied the center line. The redoubt was gnarded by the Benton battery with two guns. Fort Dubuque was occupied by the Danville, McGregor and Muscatine batteries. consisting of five guns. The National Rifles, Busch Zouaves, and the Rockford Grays were deployed as a line of skirmishers for the defense, and were stationed at the crest of the bluff, behind the vast rock and trees near the Milwaukee and St. Louis cavalry companies and Batteries D and F of the Fifth and Fourth United States artillery companies respectively. The infantry troops were drawn up on the right and left of the artillery, with the cavalry company stationed in the rear; while a detachment of the Washington Artillery battery, under command of Capt. May, assisted the troops in the valley, and fired blank bombshells from a six-pound howitzer situated on the extreme 1-ft. The monster consolidated band just before the batplayed "Rally Round the Flag," when the ack upon the fortifications was commenced

attack upon the forthications was commenced by a skirmish line. The regulars climbed the steep, rocky bluffs, firing as they mounted. Then the battle opened in earnest.

The roar of the heavy cannon upon the bluffs and the sharp report of musketry reverberated through the hills, and was followed by the cheers of the appreciative multitude. The guns of the United States latteries in the valley did recelling work the horses moved at a scaller. excellent work, the horses moved at a gallop, the bugles sang shrill and loud, and the limbers were detached, while the guns were in motion. They were wheeled into line, the cannoneers were at their posts, the word was given, and the guns thundered repeatedly. First the booming salute flashed to the north, and then to the south. Either side of the field the booming salute flashed to the north, and then to the south. Either side of the field was shrouded in the dun canopy of war. Col. Meier, of the Third Missouri, with a brigade, marched in a circuitous route, and attacked Fort Dubuque in the rear. The Milwaukee. Light Horse Squadron were also detailed for a similiar purpose. Another force brigade under Capt. Bean, of Company D. of St. Paul, were ordered to the left, to reconnoiter and force their way up the side of the bluff. During this time the regulars had a lively skirmish with Maj. Powell's skirmishers and drove them into the fort, where they were in turn repulsed, and cleared the way down the hill. By this time Col. Meier's force had marched to the rear and engaged the array on the bluff. The firing was rapid, and fully depicted the scenes of an actual engagement. It finally culminated with the capture and explosion of Fort Dubuque. It was a grand sight to witness the several charges made, and the roars of twenty-four heavy field pisces, the firing of 1,300 musketry, and the roar and shouts of the most thrilling scenes was the grand cavalry 1,300 musketry, and the roar and shouts of the soldiers as they gained a point. One of the most thrilling scenes was the grand cavalry charge made by both companies on the retreating infantry. The infantry were fast retreating, when the squadron of cavalry shut them off, and then commenced a grand revolver charge, by the cavalry, to which the infantry returned a platoon fire. It was exciting in the extreme, and depicted many realistic scenes of war. Two soldiers were shot during the battle, but not seriously.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN NOTES.

June 21 was fixed upon by the committee appointed by the national convention to notify James G. Blaine of his nomination to the presidential candidacy

of the Republican party.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the committee proceeded in a body to Mr. Blaine's residence, and were received by Mrs. Blaine. As the day was oppressively hot and the rooms of the mansion crowded almost to suffocation, it was suggested that the presentation be made upon the lawn. Accordingly the committee and guests proceeded to a well-shaded portion of the grounds, where a semicircle was formed and all present stood with uncovered heads, making it an impressive scene. The rustling of the spreading branches of the great elms and the buzzing of insects were the only sounds to disturb the stillness. When all was in readiness Mr. Blaine was escorted to the lawn, where he stood within the arc of the semicircle

CHAIRMAN HENDERSON'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Henderson then stepped forward and presented the address of the committee, readpresented the address of the committee, reading from manuscript. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Blaine, your nomination for the office of president of the United States by the national Republican convention, recently assembled at Chicago, is already known to you. The gentlemen before you, constituting the committee composed of one member from each state and territory in the country and one from the District of Columbia, have now come as the accredited organ of that convention to give you formal notice of the nomination and to request your acceptance thereof. It is, of course, known to you that beside your own several other names among the most honored in the councils of the Republican party were presented by their friends as candidates for this nomination. Between your friends and the friends of the gentlemen so justly entitled to the respect and confidence of their political associates, the contest was one of generous rivalry, free from any taint of bitterness, and free from reproach or injustice. At an early stage of the proceedings of the convention it became manifest that Republican states, whose aid must be invoked at last to insure success to the ticket, earnestly desired your nomination. It was equally manifest that the desire so earnestly expressed by the delegates from those states was but the fruitful reflection of an irresistable popular demand. It was not thought nor pretended that this demand had its origin in any ambitious desire of your own, or in the organized work of your friends; but it was recognized to be what it truthfully is—the spontaneous expression by a free people of the love and admiration for

THEIR CHOSEN LEADER.

No nomination would have given satisfaction ing from manuscript. He spoke as follows:

laborer; the preservation of the public lanus for actual settlers; import duties, when necessary at all, to be levied, not for revenue only, but for the double purpose of revenue and protection; regulation of interstate commerce; settlement of international differences by peaceful arbitration, but coupled with the reassertion and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, as interpreted by the fathers of the republic; perseverance in the good work of civil service reform to the end that the power of official patronage be wisely and effectively avoided; honest currency based on coin of intrinsic value, adding strength to the public credit and giving renewed vitality to every branch of American industry. Mr. Blaine, during the last twenty-three years the Republican party has builded a new republic, a republic far more splendid than originally designed by our fathers. As its proportions are already grand, they may we be cularred; its foundations may more splendid than originally designed by our fathers. As its proportions are already grand, they may yet be enlarged; its foundations may yet be strengthened and its columns adorned with beauty more resplendent still. To you, as its architect in chief, will soon be assigned this grateful work.

MR. BLAINE'S RESPONSE. Blaine listened to Gen. Henderson's address, standing under an elm tree with his arms folded on his chest and his eyes usually cast down, but at times wandering about scanning the faces of the audience. When Henderson had concluded speaking, Walker, the candidate's son, stepped forward and handed his father the manuscript of the ddress in reply to that of the committee Mr. Blaine then read as follows:

ddress in reply to that of the committee Mr. Blaine then read as follows:

Mr. Blaine then read as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the National Committee: I receive not without deep sensibility your official notice of the action of the national convention, already brought to my knowledge through the public press. I appreciate more profoundly than I can express the honor which is implied in the nomination for the pressency by the Republican party of the nation, ipeaking through the authoritative voice of duly secredited detegates. To be selected as a candidate by such an assemblage from the list of eminent statesmen whose names were presented fills me with embarrassment. I can only express my gratitude for so signal an honor and my desire to prove worthy of the great trust reposed in me. In accepting the nomination as I now do, I am impressed, I am also oppressed, with a sense of the labor and responsibility which attaches to my position. The burden is lightened, however, by the host of earnest men who support my candidacy, many of whom add, as does your honorable committee, the cheer of personal riendship to the pledge of political fealty. A more formal acceptance will naturally be expected and will, in due season, be communicated. It may not, however, be inappropriate to this time to say that I have made a careful study of the principles announced by the national convention, and that in whole and detail they have my heartfelt sympathy and meet my unqualified approval. Apart from your official errand, gentleman, I am extremely happy to welcome you all to my house. With many of you I have aiready shared the duties of public service and have enjoyed most sordial friendship. I trust that your journey

trom all parts of the great republic has been agreeable and that during your stay in Maine you will feel that you are not among strangers, but among friends. Invoking the blessings of God upon the great cause which we jointly represent, let us turn to the future without fear and with manly heart.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's reply,

the members of the committee were introduced to him individually and an hour was spent in social and informal converse. The members of the committee then repaired to the residence of Col. Osgood where they were entertained at lunch. At 1 o'clock they left for Portland.

SERENADED LOGAN.

THE NOMINEE SPEAKS AGAIN. WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Jane 21.— This evening 500 veterans of the two wars took a hand in the business of ratifying. They did a good job. It could not well have been more thorough and complete. The column formed at city hall, and at 8 o'clock came marching up Pennsylvania avenue preceded by the old Marine band and a ompany of Washington's light infantry. Along the entire line of march there was a constant fusilade of Roman candles, while along the side of the street passed a cart freighted with red and blue fire which was dumped at frequent intervals and the match applied, the effect being picturesque in the highest degree.
LOGAN'S WORDS.
The text of Gen. Logan's speech is as

special of the United States by the authors and the Chempon in Property of the Chempon in Property of

traditions and policy belonging to the expired era of our development, just so long will the Republican party be charged with the administration of our government. In making this arraignment of the Democracy, my friends, I appeal to no passion nor reopen settled questions. I but utter the calm, sober words of truth. I say, that until every state in this broad and beneficial Union shall give free recognition to the civil and political rights of the humblest of its citizens, whatever his color, until protection to American citizens follows the flag at home and abroad; until the admirable monetary system established by the Republican party shall be placed beyond the damper of subversion; until American labor and industry shall be protected by wide and equitable laws so as to give full scope to our immense resources and place every man upon the plane to which he is entitled by reason of his capacity and worth; until education shall be as general as our civilization; until we shall have established

that will not only preserve the place with other nations, but will cause every American citizen to honor his government at home, and every civilized nation to respect our flags multiple. honor his government at home, and every civilized nation to respect our flag; until the American people shall permanently establish a thoroughly economic system upon an American ideal which will preserve and foster their interests, uninfluenced by English theories or Cobden clubs, and, until it is conceded beyond subsequent revocation that the government exists upon the basis of a self-sustaining, self-preserving nation, and the fatal doctrine of independent state sovereignty, upon which the civil war was founded, shall be stamped as political heresy, out of which continued revolution is born, and wholly incompatible with the idea of the republic, the Republican party will have much work to do and an unfulfilled mission to perform. The standard bearer party in the ensuing campaign is Hon. James G. Blaine, known throughout the land as one of its truest and ablest representatives. He has been called to this position by the voice of the people in recognition of his especial fitness for the trust and in admiration of the surprising combination of brilliancy, courage, faithfulness, persistency and research that has made him one of the most remarkable figures which have appeared upon the forum of statecraft in my period. That such a man should have enemies and detractors is as natural as that our best fruits should be infested with parasites, or that there should exist small and envious minds which seek to belittle that which they can never hope to is as natural as that our best fruits should be infested with parasites, or that there should exist small and envious minds which seek to belittle that which they can never hope to imitate or equal, and that he shall triumph over these, and lead the Republican hosts to another victory in November, is as certain as the succession of the seasons or the rolling of the spheres in their courses. Gentlemen, again I thank you for this visit of congratulation, and extend to you one and all my grateful acknowledgments.

The speakers who followed Gen. Logan were heartily cheered. They included Senators Plumb and Harrison and Congressmen Cutcheon of Michigan, Goff of West Virginia, A. H. Pettibone of Tennessee and Bayne of Pennsylvania. For two hours the street along the entire block was densely crowded with the shouting, sweltering crowd. Such an intensity of enthusiasm and good feeling is rarely seen.

DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

Declines Ordway's Challenge.

Hugh J. Campbell publishes his reply to Gov. Ordway's letter asking Campbell to join him in a telegraphic request to the president to have the commision sent to Yankton, Dak., to investigate his official conduct; also to inquire into all charges Campbell had to make against Ordway. Campbell declines the proposition. He says:

The indictment of the grand jury was not of his procurement; that the matter is not of a personal character between the governor and himself; that as it was his duty, he brought the matter to the attention of the grand jury, and expected to the judgment of the court to quash the indictment; that there is not a solitary act of his official life which has not been throughout straightforward and above board, and that he is fearless of the result of investigation; that matters that come before the grand jury will be submitted to Judge Boteler and Mr. Haight, of the commision, and that it would be useless and imperti-

Cheyenne river agency, ten yoke at Brule agency and 700 heifers and forty bulls at the Crow agency, Montana.

During a recent storm at Mandan showers of fish fell from one to five inches in length, many of which were gathered alive and placed in an aquari-

Lightning struck the public hall at Thompson while the company was enjoving a dance, about two-thirds of those present being knocked down and and he decides that the first organizaall considerably shocked.

During a storm near Mayville, several granaries were blown down, and in one place a seeder was blown a quarter of a mile across the field. A barn partially completed west of Portland was moved from its foundation.

Mrs. George Wilcox, living near Clyde post-office in Kingsbury county. was killed by lightning while standing by the stove preparing the evening meal.

A Mr. Blackman, living near Vox Populi, while assisting a neighbor with an unruly cow, received a kick in the abdomen which caused his death.

The suit against L. A. Foote, former ly cashier of the bank of Kimball, charghim with having embezzled \$172 of a doing well, and, as considerable was depositor's money, resulted in his prompt acquittal.

White and Widner, of the defunct Mimer county bank, have been arrested at Howard on a charge of embezzlement. George R. Farmer, a depositor institutes the suit.

A six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tuffts, living near Graft on, found a bottle of strychnine, and took some of it with fatal results.

Clement Horde, living near Madison, died instantly while working in a field at the age of fifty-three years.

L. D. Rolph of Welch has a cow

which gives fifty pounds of milk daily. Nels Rivitt, a Frenchman about fifty years of age, dropped dead about three miles south of Manvel as he stepped from a raft of logs which he and a partner were floating down the Red

Mrs. Barrington, wife of Dr. Barrington, who perished on the prairie last winter, has lost her house by fire, and is left entirely destitute. Kind-hearted neighbors near Mares are contributing to her relief.

A picnic party from Bathgate, comprising some twenty-one persons, were fishing on the Pembina river, eight miles north of Walhalla, Thursday when a boat containing the daughter of Col. Grandy was upset, and the young lady was drowned. Her body has not

signed in blank by both officials to Rodel, Tanneheit and Mitchell, who proceeded to organize the county and locate the county scat at Letcher. Gov. Ordway repudicted this organization, and a few days after appointed a new board, consisting of Corliss, Stuart and Arnold, who made Forestburg the county seat. Both boards have been acting. In March last the case was argued before Judge Edgerton at Mitchell, tion was legal.

Fargo Special: From every point in North Dakota from which information is obtainable come tidings that the wheat crop is an assured fact, and nothing is now necessary to guarantee an exceptionally large result of the season's work but a few showers of rain. In several localities even now rain would be beneficial, and even desirable, but there will be but little complaint if the showers hold their refreshing drops from the fields for the next two weeks. Some points, especially those that were visited by last week's showers, do not need any rain, an abundance having fallen. The points needing the moisture are chiefly to the northwest, and in Griggs, Steele and Barnes counties. Barley is sown, the result of this, the first extended effort to raise this grain, will be watched with interest.

The report of the special committee appointed by the city council to examine the books of City Treasurer Brown, and which shows a shortage of \$7,973.77. created a great deal of excitement at Racine. The failure to make certain entries and the loss of certain vouchers have led to the present complication.