the grounds occupied by the left wing of the regiment decidedly unpleasant. Drains were constructed, which removed the water, but the ground under the tent floor was left damp and unpleasant for some days. If future encampments are to be held at this place, the camp should be moved to higher grounds and tile drains put through the center of each company street. The system of daily inspection of company quarters and mess tents, which was inaugurated this year, was a decided improvement.

As a result of this daily inspection, the camp was kept in much better condition than in former encampments. Companies K. I, and B received the highest number of marks. The prize which was awarded at the beginning of the encampment was awarded to Company K. The general health of the health of the company was good, and re-enlistment was taken up with enthusiasm.

We hope to see you again.

Yours respectfully,

D. B. COLLINS, Surgeon 2d Regt., M. N. G.
To Col. Jos. BORLETER, 2d Regt., M. N. G., St. Paul, Minn.

STRIKE AT CLOQUET.

REPORT OF COL. JOSEPH BORLETER.

ST. PAUL, MINN., AUG. 15, 1890.

His Excellency, Hon. Wm. R. Morrin, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, St. Paul, Minn.

Sir,—In compliance with your orders of the 12th inst., I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations at Cloquet:

In the night of August 17th, I proceeded to Cloquet on the night of August 18th, arriving at St. Paul at 11:30 P.M. Arriving at Northern Pacific Junction, Capt. H. DeWitt, commanding Company K, 2d Inf. N. G. S. M., reported for duty with two officers and 41 men. We at once proceeded to Cloquet by special train, arriving at our destination at 6:30 A.M., 14th inst. At the railroad depot I was met by Alex Monroe, sheriff of Carlton county, to whom I reported for duty. The sheriff briefly informed me of the situation and that there was a heavy mob of about sixty (60) strikers congregating near the site of the threatened disturbance, and held my men in readiness for immediate action. The strikers greeted the troops with jeers and hisses, but no violence was attempted. In company with Capt. DeWitt, Sheriff Monroe, County Attorney Oldenburg and the president of the village, I proceeded at once to hold a parley with the strikers. The men near all carried clubs and some, as I have informed me, carried revolvers. I found the leaders to be very abusive and my advice that committees of the strikers and of the mill men should get together and settle the difficulty was received with cries of derision. Finding that the strikers would not listen to reason, I plainly told them that the property, lives and rights of the citizens would be protected, and that they would not be permitted to congregate in a threatening manner upon the streets or near the lumber companies' yards, where they were at work. This had the desired effect, as the promised threat, and some of the men manifested was quelled. The sheriff then ordered them to disperse, and, at a command from one of their leaders, they formed in line and marched to their halls, leaving the street clear.

A few minutes later the strikers and their thirty strikers, of the railroad, appeared upon the streets, carrying the stars and stripes and a couple of banners, and they made no further hostile demonstrations. County Attorney Oldenburg caused twenty-seven warrants to issue and have the men arrested, some of the most violent strikers having skipped the town soon after the arrival of the troops. This put a quietus upon the turbulent element, and shortly after noon one of the mills started up with nearly a full complement of men.

Cloquet is wholly a lumbering town, the mills during the busy season employing about 800 men. The strike leading up to the coming out of the state troops began on about July 16th. It is not for me to deal with the strike proper or the causes leading up to it. Suffice it to say that very many men stopped work against their fathers and inclinations. For three weeks the men lay idle. The strikers held daily meetings and parades, but aside from fighting the peaceably inclined into the ranks of the police force no labor was attempted until Saturday, 9th inst. On the last-named date the president of the village council issued a proclamation to the effect that all persons employed by the mill would be compelled to remain with the company during the strike. The strikers then congregated upon the company's yards, which increased the strikers and they made a successful and unsuccessful attempt to stop work at the Nelson Lumber company's yards. On Monday, 11th inst., the strikers were started at both mills, and a riot was started by the strikers, who attempted to disperse the men from going to work. One man was quite roughly handled, revolvers were drawn and the disturbance no doubt would have become serious for the timely arrival of a body of special police. Tuesday morning hours looked pretty bad. The laborers were ordered to work, and the special police went around in a squad to the houses where the laborers lived, and every man who wanted to go to work was in the squad. The strikers did not dare to attack such a compact mass, and the situation fairly howled with rage, using the finest language imaginable. The attempt of County Attorney Oldenburg to read the riot act them was hooted down. They defied the sheriff and the police and paid no heed whatever to the former's command to disperse. As the number of strikers became more violent and expressed their intention to attack the deputies, it was necessary to hound work at the mills. The sheriff, with the few men he could swear in as deputies, felt powerless, and accordingly called on for help.

I have the honor to report that the troops were dispersed the mob, from my own observations and from conversation had with leading citizens I am fully convinced that their timely arrival upon the ground averted a catastrophe between the civil authorities and the strikers, which would have resulted in a bloody and destructive destruction of property. Captain DeWitt had issued two dozen of round cartridges to each of his men and the company was in excellent condition to render efficient service to the state. Sheriff Monroe had informed him that if the guard were furnished the command by the C. N. Nelson Lumber Company, the want of overcoats and blankets made it dangerous to the men, but I can urge that the state supply these necessary articles to the National Guard at the earliest possible date.

Being satisfied that all danger of a conflict had passed and that the civil authorities were then fully prepared to cope with the situation, I ordered Capt. DeWitt to return home with his company Thursday evening, having rendered the State three days' service.
CAMP REPORT THIRD INFANTRY, 1890.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 8, 1890.

To the Adjutant General of Minnesota:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to General Orders No. 4, paragraph 3 from Adjutant General's office, dated June 30, 1890, the Third Infantry encamped at Lake City from June 8th to 17th, inclusive.

I regret to report that I found the camp ground in very bad condition. There were large hollows in a number of the companies' streets filled with water from recent rains. Very little of the grass in the companies' streets had been cut, and what had been was left scattered around in front of the tents. Very little, if any, cutting had been done on the drill grounds. In fact, little attention was paid to the grounds since last encampment, and it was not until the camp had been established for three or four days that the grounds were really fit for use.

The United States Inspecting Officer, Col. Chas. Bentzoni, of the 26th Infantry, was present on the first day and remained throughout the encampment, personally inspecting the regiment on Sunday, the 16th.

Guard duty was carefully performed, special attention being paid to this important duty of the National Guardsmen.

I cannot compliment the officers and men too highly for the zealous and hearty manner in which they worked to make the most of the encampment. Strict discipline was maintained, and it was only necessary to instruct the men to have the various duties faithfully performed. The progress made by the regiment was very satisfactory to me, and elicited favorable criticism from the U. S. Inspecting Officer.

Rifle practice took place every morning, Sundays excepted, and as satisfactory progress made as could be expected, taking into account the rifles with which the regiment was armed and the condition of the men, upon which, when we arrived, the grass was entirely uncut so that it was impossible to see the targets from firing position at the longer ranges.

The sanitary condition of the camp was good throughout the entire time. I respectfully refer you to the reports of the Surgeon and of the Inspector of Rifle Practice attached hereto.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FREDERICK P. WRIGHT,
Colonel Third Infantry.
STATE OF MINNESOTA.

VOLLEY FIRING.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>No. men</th>
<th>Shots</th>
<th>Hits</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Possible score</th>
<th>PERCENTAGES.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following had cartridges that failed to explode: Co. E, 8; Co. H, 5; Co. K, 1.

I would respectfully submit the following list of names of those comprising the regimental team to shoot at the coming tournament, subject however, to the change of one or two names if it should be found necessary or desirable.

Team Captain—Capt. A. J. Creigh.

Lient. Shandrew, Corp. Mandl, Co. C;
Hospital Steward Bain, Corp. Crawford, Co. H;
Liet. Lee, E. J. Brittain, Co. K;
Lient. Davenport, P. W. Brittain, Co. K;
Lient. Cooke, Private Pool, Co. G;
Sergt. Major Radcliffe.

While laboring under the same disadvantage of being obliged to use the old and nearly useless guns we did last year, and the further disadvantage of a shortage of ammunition, yet the result shows a very encouraging improvement, both as to number of men firing and the result of practice. Many of the men failed to qualify as marksmen or sharpshooters because of lack of ammunition, and skirmish firing was necessarily dispensed with for the same reason.

We hope next year with new guns and equal amount of ammunition to make a showing that will compare favorably with the other regiments.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. COOKE.

1st Lieut. and I. S. A. P. 3d Regiment, N. G. S. M.

To Col. F. P. Wright, Commanding 3d Regiment N. G. S. M.

RED WING, MINN., JULY 16th, 1889.

To Col. F. P. Wright, Commanding Third Regt., N. G. S. M., St. Paul, Minn.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my second report of the medical department of the Third Regt., N. G. S. M., during the encampment at Lakeview from the eighth to the seventeenth of June, 1889. In compliance with order No. 7, I reported for duty June eighth at Camp Lakeview. At the same time Werner Humpert, Second Asst. Surg., reported for duty and rendered efficient service during the entire term of encampment. At the time of our going into camp the weather was rainy and rather cool. Some of the companies arriving at a late hour of the night of the first day were thoroughly drenched. As a consequence for three or four days thereafter the duties of the surgeons were by no means

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL.

light, and the unusual number of patients requiring treatment can in a great measure be thus accounted for. The following synopsis will show the number reporting at hospital for treatment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical Cases</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>77 Medical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical Cases</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15 Surgical.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Totals</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>102 Grand Total.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CAMP.

The entire camp was daily inspected and the sanitary condition of the camp was about perfect. The drinking water was pure and abundant. The rations of good quality, proper quantity and well prepared. The tents and streets were clean. The sinks of both officers and companies were daily cleansed and disinfected. The conduct and habits of the men without exception were good. The cases treated were only such as are well known to camp life. I would respectfully request that this department be furnished necessary blankets and portable stretchers. In closing this report I can not refrain from expressing my sincere gratitude for the hospital tent provided by Adj.-Gen. Mullin.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. McKINSTRY,
Major and Surgeon, 3rd Reg. N. G. S. M.