

vices just received state that the non-union men taken out to Tekoa for safety have been taken back to Wardner and placed at work. They were taken in under the protection of the regular troops. No disturbance was raised.

Fugitives from Mission continue to straggle into Spokane. The first stories of the loss of life there are not yet verified. Troops are searching the canyon. It is not likely the truth will ever be known about this shocking affair. The country is wild and murderers could easily conceal the bodies of the victims and throw them in the river.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—General Schofield received a telegram today from Colonel P. Carlin of the Fourth Infantry, dated Wardner, yesterday, commanding the troops in Northern Idaho, saying:

"The arrests by order of the governor of Idaho commenced today and will continue until the governor stops it. No property has been destroyed here or elsewhere in consequence of my delay at Cataldo. It was most urgently begged by the manager of the principal mine owner, N. M. Clement, to delay until his surrendered miners should get out of the place. He believes his men would have been murdered and his mine and mill destroyed had I not remained. A ton and a half of dynamite was placed in the mill by the rioters to blow up and burn it. When the non-union men left the place on the cars the giant powder was removed from the mill, and all property placed in his possession. Everything is progressing favorably."

General Schofield telegraphed to General Ruger, commander of the Department of the Columbia, as follows:

"I have no doubt the circumstances and results fully justify the discretion Colonel Carlin exercised. He evidently understood that the duty of the troops is simply to support the civil authorities in the exercise of the laws."

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following general order was issued from the headquarters of the army:

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 16, 1892.—The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1892.

It is gratifying to know that any collision between the troops and the rioters have been avoided. As a measure of precaution and in the hope that it may tend to allay excitement you will cause to be published the following proclamation of the President:

S. B. Elkins, Secretary of War, by the President of the United States of America a proclamation:

To whom it may concern:—

Whereas, The governor of the State of Idaho has represented to me that within that State there exists an insurrection and a condition of domestic infelicity and resistance to the laws, to meet and overcome which the resources at his command are unequal, and

Whereas, He has further represented that the Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be promptly convened, and

Whereas, By reason of said conditions, said governor, as chief executive of the State, has called on me as chief executive of the government of the United States for assistance in repulsing said violence and restoring and maintaining peace. Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and a law of Congress enacted in pursuance thereof do hereby command all persons engaged in said insurrection and in resistance to the laws to immediately disperse and return peaceably to their separate abodes.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundredth and sixteenth.

[Seal] BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

By command of Major-General R. C. Schofield, J. R. Williams, Adjutant-General.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 17.—A Sunday quiet hung over the Cœur d'Alene today. The arrest of miners continued and several hundred are now huddled in school houses, empty warehouses and baseball stockages. They are closely guarded and cannot hope to escape. The troops have not captured any of the rifles or ammunition of the strikers, which are hidden in the surrounding hills. A number of leading spirits of the insurrection are still at large. Among these are Breen and Dallas, who came here from Butte to direct the campaign. It is reported that the Montana unions are indignant at the way the fight has been carried on, claiming that Breen and Dallas have held back their cause for years. Other leaders still at large are Pettibone, Clover, Tobin and Sweeney. H. S. Scott, a special correspondent of the Review who came in tonight from the front, says he was informed by the officers at Cataldo that it was a positive fact that five bodies and a number of wounded men were picked up in Fourth of July canyon. Scott is the man who was ordered out of Wallace because his paper denounced the outrages.

WARDNER, Ida., July 18.—Nothing especially new developed in the Cœur d'Alene district today. Bodies of troops are being moved from point to point to keep order, and but few arrests were made today. The soldiers have been kept in almost constant motion and they find the duty very arduous. Work was resumed at the Bunker Hill mine this morning. Colonel Carlin, commanding the United States troops, received a report today from Captain Thompson regarding the search made in Fourth of July canyon. It says no dead or wounded men were found there.

JUDGE COLLINS of the Chicago bar one day recently granted seven divorces, taking evidence in fifty-two minutes.

"LIBERAL" JUGGLERLY.

"What a juggling fiend the old News is."

THAT is the argument offered by the "Liberal" organ in answer to the irrefutable conclusion that if, as the Tribune charged, there were hosts of men registered for the city election of 1890 who had no more right to vote than so many Fiji Islanders, the wrong was committed by "Liberal" registrars because there were no others engaged in the work. The position is so clear that nothing is left for the organ but to grind out a little more abuse and call a few more names.

In reply to our statement that we knew of a great many legal voters who were refused registration, it says, "It does not add to a falsehood to repeat it over and over." Very true, and the "Liberal" organ should profit by its own homily. But that is not a falsehood. It is a truth of which there are the most positive proofs. And they do not consist of affidavits procured by "Mr. Bonfield" either. It would not matter who procured them. But the parties who made them never saw Capt. Bonfield, to whom the organ refers—and he never saw them. Nor did he have anything to do with their affidavits, directly or indirectly. They were made by old residents of this city who were robbed of their rights by "Liberal" registrars, whose entire illegal and shameful and dirty work was endorsed by the Tribune.

That paper asks:

"If the News editor took a man to a registrar and had him swear he had been here the necessary time and was a lawful resident, what could the registrar do but register him?"

The News editor never took a man to a registrar. But he did advise men who had lived in this city from one year to twenty years, and who had failed to get their names on the lists through "Liberal" jugglery, to go to the registrars and demand registration. "What could the registrar do?" Why, what he did do. Sneer at the voter and refuse to register him. It was done in scores and scores of instances. The residences of People's party voters were spotted and skipped, or the registrars called when he knew the occupant was absent, and then, when the skipped citizen called on the registrar, he refused to register him anywhere but at his residence, and would not call again.

At the same time, "Liberal" voters were registered in stores, in saloons, on the streets and elsewhere, and some had their names put on the lists without their knowledge, and others were registered who had not been in the city ninety days, while still others were registered who had never lived in the city at all. The proofs of all this are at hand and are indisputable.

It says further:

"As for changing badges, that was never tried in this city until last spring."

Not so, it was tried in a number of instances in 1890. We know where to put our hand on a carpet bag badge that did this duty for several People's party voters at that election, who were old residents, and who had been refused registration when wearing the anchor badge, but got their names on