

JUAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Juab Stake of Zion convened at Nephi on January 17 and 18. Present on the stand Apostles F. M. Lyman and J. H. Smith. At 10 a.m. President Paxman called the conference to order. He reported the condition of the Stake and said the Latter-day Saints were increasing in faith; the different quorums of the Priesthood were in good working order and striving to magnify their calling. Since the last conference the Relief Society had erected two commodious buildings, one in each ward, and two societies had been organized. Two Primary Associations had also been organized. The Church School was in a prosperous condition and receiving the hearty support of the Saints.

The Bishops of the different wards reported favorably.

Apostle John Henry Smith spoke upon the necessity of the Saints being earnest, for they have learned by experience that if they neglected to attend to any duty—if we neglected to pray in the morning, then when night came we were not so anxious to pray again; and so in regard to tithing and other matters.

Apostle F. M. Lyman also dwelt upon the duties of the Latter-day Saints and said that those principles which would bring us eternal life and riches should be attended to first; they were riches that could not be taken from us.

At 2 p. m. Presidents Chas. Sperry and Jas. W. Paxman, at the request of the Apostles, occupied a short time and bore testimony to the remarks that had been previously made. They spoke of the union that existed among the leading men in that Stake of Zion, and said that their influence was being felt for good among the people.

Apostle John Henry Smith referred to the necessity of establishing industries, so that our young men and women could obtain ample employment.

Apostle Lyman spoke similarly. He also hoped the people would take stock in the new sugar factory and then buy the sugar.

There was a general Priesthood meeting in the evening. Apostle F. M. Lyman said the Apostles felt it necessary to have another Patriarch in that Stake of Zion. The choice had fallen upon Bishop Udall; this would occasion a vacancy in the Bishopric, and Brother H. G. Parks had been selected Bishop of the Second Ward. He had chosen as his first counselor I. C. Gadd, and James D. Pexton as second counselor.

It was then moved and carried that Bishop Udall be sustained as Patriarch of the Juab Stake of Zion, and that he be honorably released from his position as Bishop; also that Thos. H. G. Parks be sustained as Bishop of the Second Ward, with I. C. Gadd, as his first and J. D. Pexton as his second counselor.

Apostle Lyman delivered an excellent discourse on the subject of prayer.

Apostle J. H. Smith followed upon the duties of a Patriarch. The young men who have been put into the Bishopric were put where they would gain a great deal of experience. He gave them some excellent counsel and be-

spoke for them the cordial support of the people.

On Sunday morning the Sabbath schools of the Stake held their conference. After the reports from the different superintendents an excellent programme was rendered by the Nephi Sabbath School.

Apostle Lyman addressed the congregation upon the important mission of the Sabbath school teachers.

In the afternoon Apostle Smith addressed the conference and was followed by Apostle F. M. Lyman.

Elder James Jenkins of Goshen, who has just returned from a mission to Scotland, and President Paxman occupied the remainder of the time. After singing and prayer conference adjourned for three months.

DANIEL K. BROWN, Clerk.

THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

Carl Schurz has an idea that the main cause of the Indian uprising is the rascality of the Indian agents. He thinks that they have been driven in to their present defiant attitude, and says: "If Dr. McGillicuddy, who was the Indian agent at Pine Ridge while I was in the Interior Department, were there now, I do not think this trouble would have been precipitated. He had the confidence of the Indians. He gave them what was theirs, and saw that they always got justice and fair dealing. Little acts of kindness invited the Indians' confidence. They looked up to Dr. McGillicuddy, believed in him, and were willing to listen and hear his advice." Judging from accounts that have reached newspaper readers, there is little room for doubt that the present policy of dealing with the Indian wards is largely responsible for the trouble and bloodshed. Occasionally an honest man like Dr. McGillicuddy is sent to deal with the Indians, but in the majority of instances the agents are rascals who deprive the reds of a part of their rightful dues and pocket the margin. The red man has no a lovely disposition; he is not a being to hold up as an example for civilized people to pattern after; he is often dirty, lousy and idle; sometimes drunken and vicious, yet he generally has a regard for a contract and naturally expects the agreement to be fulfilled. When the government makes him a promise and the agent breaks it, the Indian naturally blames the government, and rightly, too. The government is responsible for the agent. Being a savage yet living in a savage state, the Indian naturally turns to force and bloodshed as a remedy for his wrongs. In fact, he is not allowed to leave the reservation except by special permission; he is not allowed to plead his cause to the courts; when he goes to see the Great Father at Washington and tells his story, the agent says he lies, and that settles it. He is not used as a human being—he is treated as a beast in a cage, and, naturally, he remains beastly. Let the Indian be treated as a citizen, as a free and responsible human being, and his warlike disposition would soon disappear. When they are brought to a realization of the fact that the ways of civilization are necessary to their happiness and comfort they will become peaceful and industrious. Transferring the Indian affairs from the In-

terior to the War Department would not solve the problem. If we are to meet force with force and savagery with savagery, then, as a rather matter of course, the Indians should be under direction of the War Department; but if the government desires to abolish savagery and bloodthirstiness it can be done under direction of the Interior Department as well as anywhere else. All that is needed is honesty and fair dealing coupled with a resolve to lead our Indian wards into the paths of peace and usefulness. But the chief need of all is honesty.—*Duluth News.*

SEVERE WEATHER.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Reports from all parts show that the thermometer touched many degrees below Zero, Fahrenheit, but that the cold is bearable in the absence of wind. The ice here is eighteen inches thick. The sea between Stralsund and Rugen five miles in width, is alive with skaters and sleighs. The ponds are frozen to the bottom. Twenty-one head of deer in the royal forest at Benrath have died.

In Holland and Belgium the severity of the snow fall put a stop to railway and street car travel. Thousands of men are engaged in clearing the roads. On the coast of Holland the sea is frozen a great distance. There are banks of ice on the shore, of extreme beauty. Only the harbors of Rotterdam and Flushing are accessible to vessels.

Advices from Naples report the death of two persons from cold. The Italian rivers are encumbered with ice. The roof of a school for boys at Sandemartio gave way beneath the burden of snow and ice. The whole mass went down crashing into the school below; twenty-two pupils were injured. On the frontiers near Geneva a man was found frozen to death. Several vessels have been wrecked in the Bay of Biscay and a number of lives were lost. The gales throughout Europe are the severest in years.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—Several steamers in the ice-blocked river, Elbe, have lost their propellers by dashing against the ice-floes. A number of vessels have parted with their anchor chains and are drifting helplessly in the stream. The strongest tugs cannot leave the harbor of Cuxhaven on account of ice. The citizens are assisting the military to blast the ice with melinite.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Saturday and yesterday the most intense cold of the winter was experienced throughout France. Yesterday an aged man was found frozen to death in his lodgings of this city. The thermometer yesterday touched seven degrees above, Fahrenheit, at Macon, nine here, twelve at Toulouse, and five at Grenoble. The wells are frozen at Perpignan, where a man has been found frozen to death in the street. A woman was found frozen to death in her bed at Spignal, where the thermometer indicates four below zero. Slight snow falls are reported from Riviera.

THE Fort Douglas Gazette, a ten-page tri-monthly sheet, will make its appearance next month.