

The Indians.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 11.—Several months ago Indian Commissioner Morgan wrote Superintendent of Public Instruction Cheney of Arizona, asking if Indian children could not be placed in the Territorial schools, the National Government to pay their tuition. The Arizona *Republic* will publish tomorrow Cheney's reply, dated February 13th. He says the plan proposed by the Commissioner would not result in the elevation of the Indians; but in lowering the white children. The Superintendent quotes from a published statement, in which Commissioner Morgan is credited with the assertion that the Indian only goes to war when his stock is stolen and when Indian men, women and children are murdered. Superintendent Cheney asks: "Can it be possible that you would permit the budding infant minds of these poor victims of the white man's avarice and barbarity to mingle with the cubs of their persecutors?"

The superintendent says in closing: "Our years of trial, peril and loss have taught us a lesson we would have you learn, teach the Indian to submit to the source of control and punish him for crime as you would punish the white man."

DENVER, Colo., April 12.—Reports received yesterday from the Southern Ute Agency are to the effect that the Indians lost nearly all their stock by recent heavy snow storms. Snow covered the ground to the depth of four feet, and horses and cattle by thousands starved to death. The Mowaches and Capotes had 1,700 horses and equally as many cattle, of which they lost all but 15 per cent. The Apaches in New Mexico, who owns the largest herds of sheep and horses of any people in America, lost an incalculable amount.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—Colonel Wade of the Fifth United States Cavalry, at Fort Reno, says, in his report to General Merritt in regard to the enlistment of Indians in the regular army, that strong efforts are made to induce them to enlist, but they are of no avail. General Merritt thinks the attempt on the attempt on the part of the Government to enlist Indians as regular soldiers will prove a failure. They will serve as scouts without hesitation, but have a positive aversion to enlisting in infantry or cavalry regiments.

The Catholic Church.

ROME, March 6.—Cardinal Lavigerie's toast at Algiers, and the events that rapidly followed that striking utterance, are still much discussed in church circles. Everything clearly indicates a decided drift of the Catholic Church towards modern democracy, but those who have enjoyed the confidence of Pope Leo know that he has always considered it of prime importance for the Church to free itself from identification with the old dynastic parties, but it was necessary to move slowly, so as to wound the royalist and aristocratic susceptibility as little as possible. In all countries the Pope has favorite correspondents, upon whose advice he places special reliance and who are charged with carrying out his personal policy. Cardinal Lavigerie is one of these, and when, on October 9th last, a cardinal arrived in Rome, Pope Leo

charged him personally with the important religious and political mission of bringing the church in France into harmony with the republic.

Lavigerie's speech brought a flood of letters to the Vatican. All France grew excited. While the idea of the text was suggested and approved by the Vatican the form it took was not satisfactory. The Ardent Primate of Africa went somewhat beyond the bounds. He attacked the royalist parties, and taunted them with having been in alliance with Boulangism.

But this vigorous language had a good side. It made all France understand unmistakably that the church intended to break with the past. The Pope said, with regard to this: "The cardinal has done right. It was necessary to strike a great blow in order to get out of this condition of hesitancy and confusion."

The letter of Cardinal Rampolla to the Bishop of Tours repeated in a better form the advice given in Algiers. The support of the whole Episcopal body shows that the work has been successful. It will come to pass in spite of the opposition and passion of parties. The Pope sees that the future belongs to the democracy. He is convinced that the United States will furnish the form of the conclusions of European society, as well as ecclesiastic questions. He believes sincerely that Europe is marching towards democracy, with republican institutions as the predestined goal. In his letter as Pontiff he dare not say so, but Cardinal Lavigerie's address was the echo of close conversations with Leo. The observations which have reached the Vatican from the courts are proof that the prophetic voice has been heard, and the statesmen are warned.

The Behring Sea Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

The following provisions of the laws of the United States are hereby published for the information of all concerned: Section 1956, Revised Statutes, chapter 33, title 23, enacts that "no person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable or fur seal, or other fur bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof shall for each offense be fined not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, found in violation of this section shall be forfeited; but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, or other fur bearing animals, except fur seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur seal and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law; nor shall he grant any special provisions under this section."

Section three of an act entitled "An Act to Provide for the Protection of the Salmon Fisheries of Alaska," approved March 2, 1889, provides that section 1956 of the Revised Statutes is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United

States in the waters of Behring Sea, and it shall be the duty of the President at a timely season in each year to issue his proclamation, and cause the same to be published for one month at least in one newspaper (if any such there be) published at each United States port or entry on the Pacific Coast, warning all persons against entering such waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section, and he shall also cause one or more vessels of the United States to diligently cruise said waters, and arrest all persons and seize all vessels found to be, or to have been, engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, pursuant to the above Revised Statutes, hereby warn all persons against entering the waters of Behring Sea within the dominion of the United States for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section 1956, Revised Statutes; and I hereby proclaim that all persons found to be, or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States in said waters, will be arrested and punished as above provided, and that all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, will be seized and forfeited.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday Services.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, April 12, 1891, commencing at 2 p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn commencing:

Do what is right, the day dawn is breaking,
Hailing a future of freedom and light.

Prayer by Elder Hamilton G. Park.
The choir sang the hymn:

Come, dearest Lord, descend and dwell,
By faith and love, in every breast.

The Priesthood of the Twentieth Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

APOSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH

addressed the congregation substantially as follows: My desire is that during the time I shall occupy I may have your sympathy and the aid of your prayers, and that I may have the fellowship of the Holy Spirit. I have been led to wonder, many times, that the Savior, in sending forth His disciples, should instruct them that if they were taken before rulers and judges, they should take no consideration beforehand as to what they should say; for it strikes one as singular in this day, when the habit has become so common to make preparations for speaking on all occasions of a public character. And yet to the Latter-day Saints this is not peculiar; nor is it in the least strange, for our schooling from the commencement of the work we are engaged in has led us to be dependent upon the Spirit for our prompting. If we cannot have the aid of that Divine Instructor in administering to the world, it is better for us to take our seats and give way to those who may be more largely im-