

# A HOWL OF HORROR

## Raised by the Mission Organizations Because the Troops are to

### DRIVE INDIANS TO SCHOOL.

#### The Entire Blame for the Present Trouble Placed Upon Commissioner Morgan.

##### RED CHILDREN LIKE RELIGION,

###### And Are Opposed to the New-Fashioned Institutions in Which Such Instruction is Limited.

###### THE RESULT OF A CABINET MEETING.

###### Secretary Foster Announces the Silver Policy of the Treasury, and States That Trade Dollars Will Be Rejected.

###### A SERIES OF A LITTLE OVER \$300,000 LEFT

###### COINAGE OF SILVER.

###### SECRETARY FOSTER ANNOUNCES HIS COINAGE PROGRAMME.

###### He Will Coin Standard Dollars Out of the Trade Dollars—A Profit to the Government of \$600,000 on This Demand for Small Coins.

###### WASHINGTON, June 26.—

The action of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan in requesting that a detail of troops be sent to the Moqui-Pueblo Indian School at Keam's Canon, Ariz., to force the Indians to desist from taking their children from the Government school and threatening the whites as they are alleged to have done, has aroused the utmost indignation among the various benevolent societies interested in civilizing and educating the Indians. The Commissioner is roundly criticized, especially by the Catholic Board of Indian Missions in this city, who claim that the trouble, if there is any, at Keam's Canon is the first ill fruit of the Commissioner's policy of pig-headed obstinacy and opposition to the contract schools that have existed and flourished for years. At the Indian Bureau the information is furnished that the present difficulties are due to the fact that the Moqui Indians are bitterly opposed to sending their children to the Government school.

###### Really No Opposition to Education.

The mission board state emphatically that there is no such thing as a "white man" taking their children from the Government school so far as it indicates opposition to education on the part of these Indians. They say that it is quite possible, and altogether probable, that the schools as at present managed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his political teachers and other appointees are unpopular, but they are not taking their children from the Government school and their parents are heartily in favor of the school and in support of the claim they point to a petition submitted by the Moquis to the Commissioner about four years ago and signed by all their village chiefs.

###### The petition, after describing the Indian mode of life and their admiration for the whites, concludes as follows: "We are also greatly concerned for our children. We pray that they may follow in their fathers' footsteps, and grow up good of heart and pure of breath. Yet we can see that things are changing around us, and many Americans are coming in to this region. We would like our children to learn the Americans' ways, and their ways of work. We pray that a school be opened in our country, and we will gladly send our children."

###### Surprised at the Call for Troops.

In view of this petition, and the fact that no trouble whatever has been experienced heretofore with the Moquis, or any other tribe, in connection with the school's attendance, it is thought that Commissioner Morgan himself is responsible for the present disposition at Keam's Canon. The action of the Commissioner, moreover, in asking for the service of United States troops before making a careful investigation of the reported trouble occasions much surprise.

###### General Morgan is an enthusiastic supporter of the Indian Rights Association, and is a professedly firm believer in the policy of force as more powerful in the pacification of the savage instincts than the arts of war. Yet the first note of alarm he forgets his principles and his principles, and calls the military to his aid.

###### As has been before stated, the present difficulty is the first case on record of Indians being charged with refusing to allow their children to attend the school.

###### For many years under the contract school system the various religious associations of all denominations have conducted successful contract schools, and have never experienced the slightest trouble in getting the Indians to attend.

###### Opposed to the Sectarian Schools.

But for the opposition of Commissioner Morgan the Board of Catholic Missions would be conducting a school at Keam's Canon to-day for the benefit of the Moqui Indian children. In 1889 Father Chappelle, of this city, the President of the board, visited the reservation and arranged for the erection of a commodious and expensive school. The contract between the Government and the board had been drawn up when Commissioner Morgan came into office. He at once announced a policy of opposition to the contract schools, and would not allow the Board of Catholic Missions to erect the contemplated one at Keam's Canon.

###### Not a single contract school has been allowed to be started since Commissioner Morgan came into office. Instead the Government now constructs and manages a "system" of building expensive schoolhouses all over the West.

###### Teachers and other employes are appointed by the Commissioner and a new system of political officeholders placed under the control of Commissioner Morgan and the Interior Department.

###### The expense to the Government of maintaining Indian schools has increased so rapidly that \$2,222,000 was appropriated for their support during the fiscal year so far against about \$1,300,000 a year or so before Commissioner Morgan came into office.

###### Under the old system the cost to the Government of the education of each Indian child attending a contract school was \$9 per year.

###### WANTS OF ALL kinds are quickly answered through THE DISPATCH, Investors, agents, business hunters, buyers and sellers, please send us Classified Advertising Columns. Largest Circulation.

month, or \$108 per year. The benevolent associations paid the rest. Now the cost to the Government is about \$200 for each child.

###### The Reason for the Change.

Commissioner Morgan's supposed ground of objection to contract schools is that the children of these schools are taught some form of religious belief and urged to become Catholics, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists or some other denominational Christians, and that they ought not to be subjected to this kind of teaching. During his two years in office he has grown more than ever determined in his opposition to the contract school system, and has recently stated that President Harrison indorses his policy of placing and keeping the schools entirely under the control of the Government and the Indian Bureau.

###### His critics are inclined to think that the alleged refusal of the Moqui Indians, a very peaceable tribe, to allow their children to attend the school and his hasty action in asking for the protection of the military without having investigated the reports of trouble is a severe reflection of his policy of opposition to the contract school system.

The officials of the Board of Catholic Indian Missions declare that it is true that the Indians are rebellious in its due entirely to dissatisfaction with the management of the school growing out of the military appointments sent out by Commissioner Morgan to take places of the philanthropic persons who had the welfare of the Indians at heart.

These officials state that had not Commissioner Morgan prevented the consummation of the contract which they had in 1889 for the education of a school for the Moquis, it would have been in existence to-day, and that no trouble would be experienced in securing the attendance of the children. The officials of the Secretary of the Moqui policy of entire Government control as indorsed by President Harrison as impractical, wasteful, inefficient and as conspicuously unjust to the Indians.

###### Whether there is any intention on the part of the citizens' association people to cooperate with Morgan is not apparent, but the regular Republican leaders here undoubtedly believe that such a thing is likely to come to pass. One thing is significant in connection with the fight between Congressman Jack Robinson and Commissioner John Dalzell for the State League Presidency, and that is the probable attitude of the citizens' association people to the proposed change.

###### It is concluded that Mr. Parnell is intended if possible to visit the United States during the coming autumn, being of the opinion that the sentiment of the Irish and the British-American people on the other side of the Atlantic is in his favor. Consequently he will try to attend the Irish National Convention to be held at Baltimore, Md., during the month of August.

###### When Mr. Parnell was asked what he thought would be the political effect of his marriage to Mrs. O'Shea, he said that he had no doubt that it would be a great benefit to the cause of the Irish and the British-American people, and that he did not intend to think of what the effect of his marriage would be. He and his wife, Mrs. Parnell, were perfectly happy, and he was now experiencing greater happiness than ever previously during the entire course of his life.

###### The reporter with whom Mr. Parnell had this interview adds: "never in my life have I seen a more healthy condition or in better spirits."

###### Another dispatch says: "Mr. and Mrs. Parnell entertained some friends yesterday evening at a dinner at the home of Mr. Parnell, and sent greetings to a number of admirers in the House of Commons expressing pleasure that the prolonged absence and suspension is over and thanking them for their steadfast friendship during his absence."

###### Friends of the Leader Encouraged.

###### He writes under an apparent conviction that his marriage will rapidly enable him to be reinstated as Irish leader in Parliament, and that he will be able to do so in the near future.

###### Liberalists are ready to hail him as a man whose best to do for his country.

###### Parliamentaries to-night were not required to raise their opinions on the marriage of Mr. Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea.

###### From every side congratulations were poured upon them unhesitatingly on their chief's moral rehabilitation. Friends in the House of Commons, to-night, were glad to hear that Mr. Parnell had returned to his country.

###### It is probable that the faction feud will end without long opposition from some of his now irreconcilable enemies; but the marriage of Mr. Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea is one of their most potent weapons of attack.

###### Restoration a Matter of Time.

###### His moral position assured, political restoration is generally believed because a man of his standing and talents.

###### Mr. Parnell indicates that after a period of seclusion it is his intention to enlarge his social life. Mr. Parnell talks of leaving London and taking a large house in London. If he wins the probrat suit he will be rich and able to entertain.

###### Those knowing her best say she aims to form a political party, and that she will which she has capacities equal to her ambition. It has long been known that she has been a valuable political ally of Mr. Parnell, and that she has been in the turn of affairs more intimately than any other member of his party.

###### It can be predicted with certainty that under her own leadership Mr. Parnell will immediately follow his tactics. In the fight with the McCarthyites reconciliation will be the watchword. The first contest will be between Mr. Parnell and the McCarthyites with greater attention to personal animities.

###### A Partial Change of Policy.

###### A letter from Mr. E. Dwyer King indicates this change. He renounces his appeal for a reconciliation, and urges that the Carlow contest be fought on both sides in such a way as will not be used hereafter as an argument against the capacity of Irishmen to adjust their own domestic and national affairs.

###### Mr. McCarthy has practically withdrawn from the contest, and Mr. Parnell, after an interval of some years, has been after a time subdued. The trouble reappeared recently when Mr. McCarthy, who had been in the contest, tried to recruit at Bournemouth, and his physicians warning him to avoid excitement, he intimated to his party that he would be unable to continue as Chairman. He consented, however, nominally to be the chairmanship until the leadership is settled on the liberation of Dillon and O'Brien.

###### Must Learn the Russian Tongue.

###### ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—The Russian Government has notified teachers in German schools that they must learn the Russian language in September next.

###### The Spanish Treaty Signed.

###### MADRID, June 26.—The commercial treaty with America was signed to-day. It will be published on August 1, and will go into operation September 1.

###### British Mutineers Sentenced.

###### LONDON, June 26.—The court martial

Tuesday, bids fair to be again waged with the old-time bitterness. It is conceded that James Brennan, the assassin of Wood, cannot be convicted in Hagston, and in case of his acquittal, it is almost certain that more conflicts, attended by loss of life, will follow.

###### Lowman will give a preliminary examination some day next week, which will be attended by a large force of Colonel Wood's faithful followers from Woodside. The hearing will be held in Hagston and the presence there of a crowd of Woodside people will, in itself, be enough to make a row extremely probable.

###### AFTER QUAY'S SCALP.

###### THAT IS THE GREAT AIM OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

###### Incidentally the Reformers Will Probably Help Dalzell in the League Campaign—Mages Still Credited With Being the Power Behind the Throne.

###### (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—While the leaders in the organization of the new Republican Association deny that that body has been formed for the purpose of fighting Senator Quay as the leader of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, the heads of the party organization in this city not only admit Quay's supremacy is attacked by the new movement but go so far as to declare that C. L. Mages and the element led by practical politicians, both in the eastern and western portions of the State, opposed to Quay, are easily recognizable in the outlines of the plan looking to the formation of the new association.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—While the leaders in the organization of the new Republican Association deny that that body has been formed for the purpose of fighting Senator Quay as the leader of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, the heads of the party organization in this city not only admit Quay's supremacy is attacked by the new movement but go so far as to declare that C. L. Mages and the element led by practical politicians, both in the eastern and western portions of the State, opposed to Quay, are easily recognizable in the outlines of the plan looking to the formation of the new association.

###### Active in Politics Already.

Asked if he intended to take an active part in the Carlow election, Mr. Parnell replied: "I shall certainly go to Carlow. In fact, I start to-morrow night if I can possibly manage to do so. I am confident that I shall win."

This election, it may be stated, is the only election since the O'Shea divorce proceedings which Mr. Parnell has had a chance of winning. He will take Mrs. Parnell to Carlow, and if he can possibly do so, but Mrs. Parnell is known to be a bad sailor, and, on the other hand, she is compelled to remain near her lawlers owing to the coming trial of the will suit in which she and her brothers are interested in respect to the Eltham property.

Mr. Parnell intends in the future to devote special attention to the Irish industrial question, in which he is more interested than in any other question at present. Recently Parnell has given general support to Mr. Balguy's Irish land bill. Mr. Parnell believes that the measure referred to would greatly benefit both the Irish tenants and Irish land owners.

###### When Mr. Parnell was asked what he thought would be the political effect of his marriage to Mrs. O'Shea, he said that he had no doubt that it would be a great benefit to the cause of the Irish and the British-American people, and that he did not intend to think of what the effect of his marriage would be. He and his wife, Mrs. Parnell, were perfectly happy, and he was now experiencing greater happiness than ever previously during the entire course of his life.

###### The reporter with whom Mr. Parnell had this interview adds: "never in my life have I seen a more healthy condition or in better spirits."

###### Another dispatch says: "Mr. and Mrs. Parnell entertained some friends yesterday evening at a dinner at the home of Mr. Parnell, and sent greetings to a number of admirers in the House of Commons expressing pleasure that the prolonged absence and suspension is over and thanking them for their steadfast friendship during his absence."

###### Friends of the Leader Encouraged.

###### He writes under an apparent conviction that his marriage will rapidly enable him to be reinstated as Irish leader in Parliament, and that he will be able to do so in the near future.

###### Liberalists are ready to hail him as a man whose best to do for his country.

###### Parliamentaries to-night were not required to raise their opinions on the marriage of Mr. Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea.

###### From every side congratulations were poured upon them unhesitatingly on their chief's moral rehabilitation. Friends in the House of Commons, to-night, were glad to hear that Mr. Parnell had returned to his country.

###### It is probable that the faction feud will end without long opposition from some of his now irreconcilable enemies; but the marriage of Mr. Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea is one of their most potent weapons of attack.

###### Restoration a Matter of Time.

###### His moral position assured, political restoration is generally believed because a man of his standing and talents.

###### Mr. Parnell indicates that after a period of seclusion it is his intention to enlarge his social life. Mr. Parnell talks of leaving London and taking a large house in London. If he wins the probrat suit he will be rich and able to entertain.

###### Those knowing her best say she aims to form a political party, and that she will which she has capacities equal to her ambition. It has long been known that she has been a valuable political ally of Mr. Parnell, and that she has been in the turn of affairs more intimately than any other member of his party.

###### It can be predicted with certainty that under her own leadership Mr. Parnell will immediately follow his tactics. In the fight with the McCarthyites reconciliation will be the watchword. The first contest will be between Mr. Parnell and the McCarthyites with greater attention to personal animities. A Partial Change of Policy. A letter from Mr. E. Dwyer King indicates this change. He renounces his appeal for a reconciliation, and urges that the Carlow contest be fought on both sides in such a way as will not be used hereafter as an argument against the capacity of Irishmen to adjust their own domestic and national affairs. Mr. McCarthy has practically withdrawn from the contest, and Mr. Parnell, after an interval of some years, has been after a time subdued. The trouble reappeared recently when Mr. McCarthy, who had been in the contest, tried to recruit at Bournemouth, and his physicians warning him to avoid excitement, he intimated to his party that he would be unable to continue as Chairman. He consented, however, nominally to be the chairmanship until the leadership is settled on the liberation of Dillon and O'Brien. Must Learn the Russian Tongue. ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—The Russian Government has notified teachers in German schools that they must learn the Russian language in September next. The Spanish Treaty Signed. MADRID, June 26.—The commercial treaty with America was signed to-day. It will be published on August 1, and will go into operation September 1. British Mutineers Sentenced. LONDON, June 26.—The court martial PARNELL IN POLITICS. The Honey-moon To Be Shortened by Another Irish Campaign. STILL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS. This Is the First Election He Really Had a Chance of Winning. A VISIT TO AMERICA IN THE AUTUMN LONDON, June 26.—Mr. Parnell, during an interview at Brighton to-day, upon his marriage to Mrs. O'Shea, said that he found it impossible to procure a marriage license for any country church and in order to prevent delay he thought it best to have the ceremony performed at the Registry office at Steyning, near Brighton. Mr. Parnell added that the Church ceremony would be performed in the evening of the 28th. Mrs. Parnell was able to put in a fortnight's residence there. This would probably be the election at Carlow for a successor in Parliament to the late O'Griffin Mahon. Mr. Parnell, also referring to the religious ceremony which is to take place in London, said that even in this he would do his best to prevent outsiders from being present. He is a very private man, and is a "respectably reported" subject with a smile. Active in Politics Already. Asked if he intended to take an active part in the Carlow election, Mr. Parnell replied: "I shall certainly go to Carlow. In fact, I start to-morrow night if I can possibly manage to do so. I am confident that I shall win." This election, it may be stated, is the only election since the O'Shea divorce proceedings which Mr. Parnell has had a chance of winning. He will take Mrs. Parnell to Carlow, and if he can possibly do so, but Mrs. Parnell is known to be a bad sailor, and, on the other hand, she is compelled to remain near her lawlers owing to the coming trial of the will suit in which she and her brothers are interested in respect to the Eltham property. Mr. Parnell intends in the future to devote special attention to the Irish industrial question, in which he is more interested than in any other question at present. Recently Parnell has given general support to Mr. Balguy's Irish land bill. Mr. Parnell believes that the measure referred to would greatly benefit both the Irish tenants and Irish land owners. When Mr. Parnell was asked what he thought would be the political effect of his marriage to Mrs. O'Shea, he said that he had no doubt that it would be a great benefit to the cause of the Irish and the British-American people, and that he did not intend to think of what the effect of his marriage would be. He and his wife, Mrs. Parnell, were perfectly happy, and he was now experiencing greater happiness than ever previously during the entire course of his life. The reporter with whom Mr. Parnell had this interview adds: "never in my life have I seen a more healthy condition or in better spirits." Another dispatch says: "Mr. and Mrs. Parnell entertained some friends yesterday evening at a dinner at the home of Mr. Parnell, and sent greetings to a number of admirers in the House of Commons expressing pleasure that the prolonged absence and suspension is over and thanking them for their steadfast friendship during his absence." Friends of the Leader Encouraged. He writes under an apparent conviction that his marriage will rapidly enable him to be reinstated as Irish leader in Parliament, and that he will be able to do so in the near future. Liberalists are ready to hail him as a man whose best to do for his country. Parliamentaries to-night were not required to raise their opinions on the marriage of Mr. Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea. From every side congratulations were poured upon them unhesitatingly on their chief's moral rehabilitation. Friends in the House of Commons, to-night, were glad to hear that Mr. Parnell had returned to his country. It is probable that the faction feud will end without long opposition from some of his now irreconcilable enemies; but the marriage of Mr. Parnell to Mrs. O'Shea is one of their most potent weapons of attack. Restoration a Matter of Time. His moral position assured, political restoration is generally believed because a man of his standing and talents. Mr. Parnell indicates that after a period of seclusion it is his intention to enlarge his social life. Mr. Parnell talks of leaving London and taking a large house in London. If he wins the probrat suit he will be rich and able to entertain. Those knowing her best say she aims to form a political party, and that she will which she has capacities equal to her ambition. It has long been known that she has been a valuable political ally of Mr. Parnell, and that she has been in the turn of affairs more intimately than any other member of his party. It can be predicted with certainty that under her own leadership Mr. Parnell will immediately follow his tactics. In the fight with the McCarthyites reconciliation will be the watchword. The first contest will be between Mr. Parnell and the McCarthyites with greater attention to personal animities. A Partial Change of Policy. A letter from Mr. E. Dwyer King indicates this change. He renounces his appeal for a reconciliation, and urges that the Carlow contest be fought on both sides in such a way as will not be used hereafter as an argument against the capacity of Irishmen to adjust their own domestic and national affairs. Mr. McCarthy has practically withdrawn from the contest, and Mr. Parnell, after an interval of some years, has been after a time subdued. The trouble reappeared recently when Mr. McCarthy, who had been in the contest, tried to recruit at Bournemouth, and his physicians warning him to avoid excitement, he intimated to his party that he would be unable to continue as Chairman. He consented, however, nominally to be the chairmanship until the leadership is settled on the liberation of Dillon and O'Brien. Must Learn the Russian Tongue. ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—The Russian Government has notified teachers in German schools that they must learn the Russian language in September next. The Spanish Treaty Signed. MADRID, June 26.—The commercial treaty with America was signed to-day. It will be published on August 1, and will go into operation September 1. British Mutineers Sentenced. LONDON, June 26.—The court martial which has been sitting at Chatham, trying the mutineers who were recently guilty of insubordination, has sentenced the three leaders to seven weeks' hard labor and a number of others to two weeks' hard labor. TO RUN FOR PARLIAMENT. GORDON-CUMMING STILL ANXIOUS TO BE VINDICATED. By the Advice of Friends He Will Not Write About the Famous Baccarat Game—He is Preparing a Book on Another Subject, However. LONDON, June 26.—Sir William Gordon-Cumming's defense in the baccarat case, wherein he proposed to explain how he was suspected, has been suppressed by the advice of friends. The cordial reception accorded to Sir William and his wife by the Elgin county families is a further reason why he should maintain silence. He finds his social relations the same as ever; if there is any sympathy, it is the sympathy of the baccarat case. The appearance of Sir William as a candidate for Parliament in the next election is being arranged for. A quiet canvass proceeds in favor of nominating him for Elgin county in the forthcoming general election. The event he employs his leisure in writing sporting and military reminiscences. He knows the inside track of political and military events in Egypt, and he means to write freely thereon. American and English publishers are making offers for the book, though some of them are not very high. Sir William's charge against Chief Justice Coleridge of gross partiality did not refer to incidents in the trial. Behind the scenes in the trial, however, occurred which inspired the accusation. While aristocratic circles are willing to show themselves oblivious of Sir William's trial, a popular revolution is gathering in the Prince of Wales's interest. The reception never greeted the Prince than on the occasion of three public functions this week—the agricultural show at Doncaster, the opening of the park at Esherham, and the review of the Hussars at Alderhot. Rotherham, noted as a strong radical-democratic town, acclaimed him with an enthusiasm which was not known to him in connection with the baccarat scandal. CONVERTING HEBREWS TO CHRISTIANS. The Greek Holy Synod Refuses to Proselytize Hebrews to Material Ends. ODESSA, RUSSIA, June 26.—The Holy Synod, in a recent order, refused to proselytize Hebrews for material ends, as immoral. This order, coming into effect with the new year, forbids the clergy to convert Hebrews, the Synod forthwith issued a second circular, forbidding priests to refuse baptism to Hebrews. The Hebrews are compelled to distrust the authorities. GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL CRISIS. The Emperor and the Crown Council Discuss the Destination. BERLIN, June 26.—The last Crown Council, the Emperor presiding, discussed the destination prevailing in East Prussia. Several Ministers will visit the province to inquire into the cause. Rev. Mr. Spurgeon Very Ill. LONDON, June 26.— Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's illness is causing his friends some alarm, passed a restless night, and this morning seems to be in a worse condition than he was yesterday at the same time. Indorses the Republic at Last. PARIS, June 26.— A Crooked Banker in Germany. VIENNA, June 26.— LADIES—Shirley Dare tells how to beautify the complexion for readers of THE DISPATCH—to-morrow. A BOY HUSBAND ABDUCTED. His Thirty-Year-Old Wife Enters Suit for \$10,000 Against His Relatives. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) BALTIMORE, June 26.— THE MOST remarkable feature of the disaster is that any people in the track of the storm escaped with their lives. The storm r