THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1892. 3 CENTS {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS, 5 CENTS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. **BIG 4 ROUTE.**

Time of trains at Union Station, Indianapolis. SCHEDULE, Nov. 27, 1892.

EAST BOUND.	2	10	12	8	18
Arr. from West.	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M
Chicago Div	10.50	.....	*3.40	6.15	*2.50
Peoria Div	10.35	.....	*3.35	6.55	2.50
St. Louis Div	10.00	.....	*3.45	*6.20	*2.45
LEAVE FOR—	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M
Cleveland and East	9.25	.....	*4.15	*7.00	*3.20
Col. via Peoria Div	.....	.....	4.40	.....	.....
Wabash	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....
Col.&Day'n via Union	9.25	.....	.....	.....	*3.20
Cincinnati	11.05	.....	*4.00	7.00	*3.00

WEST BOUND.	3	5	7	9	17
Arr. from East.	P M	A M	P M	A M	A M
Chicago Div	5.05	*12.15	*11.05	.....	*11.50
Peoria Div	.....	.....	11.00	.....	11.57
Indianapolis Div	5.05	.....	*10.40	*7.00	*11.55
LEAVE FOR—	P M	A M	P M	A M	P M
Lafayette and Chicago	.....	*12.30	.....	.....	*12.01
Lafayette	5.25	*12.30	.....	7.10	*12.01
Laf. and Kankakee	.....	*12.30	.....	7.10	*12.01
Bloom'ton and Peoria	.....	.....	*11.15	7.30	12.06
D'nville, Ill.&Champ.	5.10	P M	*11.15	7.30	12.06
Ter. H. and St. Louis	.....	.....	*11.20	*7.30	*12.05
Ter. H. and Mattoon	5.20	.....	*11.20	*7.30	*12.05

*Indicates daily.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

Leave for Benton Harbor and Muncie at 6 and 11:55 a. m. Arrive from Benton Harbor and Anderson 2:50 and 11:05 p. m.

Arrive from Wabash at 10:50 a. m.

Leave for Cincinnati at 7:05 a. m.

Arrive from Cincinnati at 10:30 a. m.

Additional Sunday trains leave for Cincinnati at 8:30 a. m.

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: WHEN :

Again we are obliged to suspend our business relations with the public until losses can be estimated and adjustments secured. As soon as possible we will resume traffic upon a basis of

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— AT THE —

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ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SPEAKS

All Rumors Concerning the Nature of Mgr. Satolli's Mission Set at Rest.

He Is the Accredited Representative of the Holy Father in America, and Is Clothed with Powers That Make Him a Deputy Pope.

Opposition to Him Is Opposition to the Head of the Church at the Vatican.

His Views on the School Question Were Those of Leo, and They Will Be Carried Out Despite the Protests of a Few Prelates.

HEAD OF THE CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Archbishop Ireland Explains the Mission of Mgr. Satolli and His Duties.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—When asked to-day as to the mission of Mgr. Satolli, and the extent of his powers, Archbishop Ireland replied that, in view of the contradictory reports put into circulation regarding Mgr. Satolli, and of the uncertainty into which, in consequence, the public mind has been thrown, he is not now unwilling to speak, however persistent he was heretofore in his resolve to be silent. He said: "Mgr. O'Connell, who had been especially chosen by the Pope to accompany Mgr. Satolli to America, and to introduce him into his new surroundings, sails from New York to-morrow, returning to his duties as rector of the American College in Rome. His work in America is finished, and his departure has no further significance. Mgr. Satolli remains, and will remain with us for a good while to come. The report that he has been recalled by the Pope, or is likely to be soon recalled, is simply absurd. This report, as others revealing a similar animus, are the inventions of parties who suffer defeat from his presence, and would be delighted if, by creating a public opinion adverse to his influence, they could in some manner force him to retire from the country. But those parties know neither Mgr. Satolli nor Leo XIII. Mgr. Satolli represents the Pope. Opposition to him is opposition to the Pope. Disrespect to him, criticism of him, is direspect and criticism of the Pope. He was sent directly by Pope Leo to speak to the archbishops assembled in New York the mind of Leo on the school question. It is sheer nonsense to say that he was admitted by courtesy to the conference. He told the archbishops, as the official report of the conference asserts, that he spoke in the name of the Pope and declared the thoughts of the Pope.

"This school question had for more than a year agitated the church in America. Amid the din of controversy the appeal to Rome was loud, the cry went out ceaselessly that Rome should speak and that nothing else could re-establish peace. So Rome resolved to speak, and spoke through a living accredited representative. Those who were sincere in their appeal will now be silent and satisfied. The country will, without difficulty, see that all attempts to minimize the authority of Mgr. Satolli, or to evade the force of his words, are simply the dying protests of unrepenting errors. The address of Mgr. Satolli had been put into his mouth by the Pope before he left Rome, and since has been reported to the Pope verbally and has received his approval. This is a positive, undeniable fact. The controversy is finally settled.

WILL SETTLE ALL DISPUTES.

"Mgr. Satolli has also received ample powers to settle all disputes between bishops and priests. A copy of his powers has been sent to his bishop. In each case he is to have two assistants chosen from eminent members of the clergy, and his decision is to be absolutely without appeal. The authority with which he is invested is unusual; but this shows that the Pope puts unusual confidence in him. Considering the fact that there are in the United States nearly ninety dioceses, we need not be surprised to hear that numerous church cases are awaiting settlement, some of them very important and far-reaching in their bearings. To maintain, as heretofore, the court of last appeal in remote Rome is to render very difficult and tedious the proceedings leading to a conclusion. The Pope has conferred a boon on all parties concerned by placing for a time, at least, a supreme tribunal in the country itself. It is easily seen that no prelate occupying himself a see in America, however high placed otherwise, could serve as a judge in cases where his brother prelates are entangled, and where occasionally he might be himself entangled. Some important cases are already before Mgr. Satolli.

"The Papal representative has the further mission to inform himself accurately about American ecclesiastical matters in general and to report thereon regularly to Rome. As time goes on, new emergencies arising, he will receive other specific powers. My own impression is that, beginning as ablegate, he will soon be invested with the title and all the extensive powers of a regular delegate apostolic. Whether, after his return to Rome, whenever, later on, this may occur, he will have a successor, the Pope has not yet decided. Much in this regard will depend on the work which Mgr. Satolli during his delegation may find coming to him, and on the degree of good his presence and action may bring to the church.

"So far Mgr. Satolli's mission has been productive of much good to the church in America. Despite the petty squalls of contradiction arising for a time in certain ecclesiastical storm-centers, he has brought to us peace and tranquillity, and he has inspired Catholics with greater confidence in the zeal and watchfulness of the Holy See for their spiritual interests. The ablegate's personal qualities, his intellectual perspicacity, his firmness of character, his prudence, the fruit of Roman diplomatic schooling, have been large factors in making up his success. But, over and above all else, we find the causes of this success in the wisdom of Leo and Mgr. Satolli's docility to his lessons.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

"The address on the school question covers, in its brief enunciations, the whole ground, and with a master pen marks out the provinces of church and state. To the church, and to her alone, belong religious instructions; but there is, and there can be, no objection that the state lay claim to busy itself with the secular part. The American people will find, assuredly, naught to gainsay in these propositions. There can be no room left for the old-time accusation that the church opposes instruction or deprecates the efforts of the state to remove ignorance from the children of the people. Of course, while and where schools of the state are so conducted as to prevent in practice the religious education of the child or to endanger its religious faith, Mgr. Satolli demands that Catholics, so far as circumstances warrant, maintain special Catholic schools, but he shows plainly the willingness of the church to do her share towards parallel action, in virtue of which religion and secular knowledge are both imparted, without one impeding the other, without church or state covering the sphere of the other. For him to so state is no bugbear wherewith to be alarmed; it is an agent for good, to be honored and to be benefited by, even though it need at times direction and aid from its citizens.

"It is most plain by this time to the American people, so plain that he who runs may read, that the principles of the American Republic and of American liberty, far from having to fear from the Catholic Church, find in her teachings and influence most solid support. He who has read the encyclicals of Leo XIII and observed his action on Christendom, cannot doubt of this. Here and there individual Catholics may show forth narrowness and short-sightedness that astonish and discourage. But those Catholics are not the church, whose chief guardian and mouthpiece is Leo XIII. His grandeur of mind, his large views, his knowledge of his times, his appreciation of learning and of liberty, his intelligence of modern democracy, no thinking unprejudiced American will fail to admire.

"A word on the reported difference between Monsignor Satolli's address and the resolutions of the archbishops on the school question. Whatever may be the private opinions of some prelates, a matter of which I know nothing, I am very sure that there is no contradiction whatever between the official resolutions of the conference and the discourse of Monsignor Satolli. The reading of the resolutions and discourse tells all. It is absurd to suppose that the archbishops would officially put themselves on record against the representative of the Pope, speaking in the name of the Pope. They formally take, in their resolutions, as the basis of their conclusions, the decrees of Baltimore and the decisions of the Holy See. By the words and decisions of the Holy See they make room for all explanations and developments of the decrees of Baltimore which may have come from Rome since the holding of the council, as, for instance, the decision in the so-called Faribault case, and the very teaching of Monsignor Satolli voicing for America the mind of Rome."

DIFFERS FROM IRELAND.

Bishop Spaulding, Coming Coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick, Discusses Schools.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, will be coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick, of this diocese. The conclusion of the suffragan bishops gives general satisfaction. The priests are very well pleased, and so far as known the venerable metropolitan himself is content to let the result of yesterday's conference stand.

The Bishop of Peoria is fifty-two years old, and is a nephew of the great Archbishop of Baltimore, now deceased. He was a lion in the last Council of Baltimore, and ranks high with his fellow-workers. Bold, aggressive, sincere, he has the courage of his convictions. In an interview to-day he denounced the idea of a Papal ablegate in this country, saying it was un-American, and, whether approved by Rome or not, he believed in home rule. He is opposed to the Faribault system, saying it is impracticable. He believes in parochial schools, and says the church can build and maintain its own schools as long as the state will not yield. There will be no compromise. He approves a solution of the question submitted to him by a layman whose name he will not give, which has for its prime factor a dividend school fund. He says it would be better if the New York conference had never been held; that the Wigger-Corrigan controversy is nonsensical and scandalous. Returning to the school question, Bishop Spaulding said: "I do wish we had a more healthy understanding of the school question. If justice ever takes the place of frenzy you will find a Baptist and a Catholic, or a Methodist and a Catholic one on the school question, in the country, in towns and in cities."

FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

Did the Archbishops Refuse to Accept the School Propositions Submitted by Satolli?

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—Catholic officials claim that the published reports give a very misleading summary of the authorized abstract of the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Catholic archbishops. Some of the most important parts of the summary are omitted altogether. After Mgr. Satolli had stated the Pope desired to have a permanent apostolic delegation established in the United States, with the concurrence of the archbishops, the official proceedings state that he was informed at the third session, on Nov. 17, that the metropolitans did not feel warranted in taking any action in so important a matter until they had taken counsel with their suffragans, in view of serious difficulties connected with the subject.

"It is well known that Cardinal Gibbons and all the bishops are now and have been all along very much opposed to any such papal official being sent here," says an authority on Catholic affairs, "and it is not likely they will disregard their protests. After the most reverend delegate had read his fourteen propositions on the school question, the archbishops adopted the two resolutions of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, which substantially reaffirmed the decrees of the Baltimore council on that issue. Nowhere does the official report say that they approved of the fourteen propositions. They requested changes in them, which were made, and at the last session of the council Mgr. Satolli gave further explanations and promised to send documents amended to the prelates. But there is not one word about the acceptance of Mgr. Satolli's document. On the contrary, all the private reports are that the archbishops rejected it."

Archbishop Ryan's official organ; the Philadelphia Catholic Standard, speaking yesterday of the conference, said in an editorial entitled "Attempting to Mislead the Public," as follows: "As had been anticipated, the subject of Christian education came up. Mgr. Satolli presented a series of fourteen propositions on the subject. But prior to deliberating on the matter the archbishops preferred to consider the report which they themselves had drawn up in accordance with instructions of the Holy See, and after consultation with their respective suffragans. They unanimously adopted two resolutions offered by the Most Rev. Archbishop of Philadelphia, which resolutions plant themselves fairly and squarely upon the decrees of the plenary council of Baltimore, and contain specific directions for giving more practical effect to those decrees."

The Holy Father Displeased.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The statement by Archbishop Corrigan, published in a New York newspaper recently, in regard to a settlement of the differences between the church and Rev. Father McGlynn, has received full confirmation at the Vatican. It can be stated on the highest authority that the Pope has given special power to Mgr. Satolli, his Holiness's ablegate in America, to settle the case. The latest reports received at the Vatican from America have caused surprise and vexation at the opposition that has commenced against the results of the conference recently held in New York, and the proposals submitted by Mgr. Satolli. The Pope, Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, and Cardinal Ledochowiski, prefect of the Propaganda Fide, express displeasure at the course church events are taking in America, and his Holiness will shortly take decisive action to bring the divisions to an end.

Pursuing the Garza Raiders.

CARRISO, Tex., Dec. 16.—The State troops, the United States soldiers from Fort McIntosh and a large posse of United States deputy marshals are on the trail of the bandits who had the engagement with the Mexican troops opposite San Ignacio Saturday night. The trail leads almost directly north, and a courier who has just arrived at Carriso says the soldiers and deputy marshals are but a few hours behind the fleeing bandits. It is generally believed that a desperate resistance will be made by the so-called revolutionists if they are cornered and their capture attempted. There will be no quarter given if the Garza men offer any resistance. The action of the authorities at San Ignacio in holding as United States prisoners the Mexican soldiers who were captured and brought across the river by the bandits is severely condemned by the American residents of this place. Two thousand Mexican troops are being rushed to the frontier to protect that country from further invasion.

A CAREFUL housekeeper always has Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house.

SCHEME TO ENRICH A TRUST

Representatives Scott and Springer Playing Into the Hands of Distillers.

Both Favor Increasing the Tax on Spirits 35 Cents a Gallon, Which Would Give Millions to the Democratic Octopus.

Figures Showing the Cost of Manufacturing the Drink That Inebriates.

Whisky Would Be Almost Cheap as Milk but for Uncle Sam's Tax—How the Subject Is Viewed by Kentucky Distillers.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

Proposed Increase in Tax That Would Add Millions to the Pockets of Distillers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—There is considerable comment over the fact that the biggest whisky locality in the United States or the world is the one from which comes a proposition to Congress to raise the tax on whisky. Representative Owen Scott, of Bloomington, Ill., has presented a bill to increase revenue tax on distilled spirits from 90 cents per gallon to $1.25 per gallon. As Mr. Scott lives only forty miles from Peoria, the whisky center of the country, it is naturally presumed that he reflects the wishes of the people in his immediate vicinity. Collector Starr's fifth Illinois revenue district paid to the government $20,828,247 in taxes on liquor during last year, according to a recent report of Commissioner Mason. This was more than twice as much as the liquor taxes paid by the banner district of Kentucky. It was almost 20 per cent. of the entire internal revenue collection of the government. It might be presumed, therefore, that the localities paying this vast sum in revenue taxes would desire the tax reduced instead of increased, as Mr. Scott's bill proposes.

Mr. Scott has laid his bill before Mr. Springer, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House, and it is said that Mr. Springer thinks the plan of an increased whisky tax is a good one. Mr. Springer is not yet ready to discuss the merits of the question, but, in a general way, he agrees with the other tariff leaders of the House that there must be some increased revenue for the government, and that an added whisky tax might as well supply this revenue as anything else. Mr. Springer's congressional district is also very near the whisky-producing center. Messrs. Springer and Scott are moving, however, solely with a view to increasing the revenue of the government. So far as can be learned here the liquor-producing fraternity would not favor an increase in the tax. On the contrary, it has urged Congress to reduce the tax to 25 cents per gallon.

Few people are aware of the fact that the present tax of 90 cents a gallon on liquor is a tax of 200 to 300 per cent. of its value, and in some cases the tax represents 700 per cent. of the value of the article. Bourbon whisky is made at 30 cents per gallon and rye at 45 cents, while the ordinary article, known as "spirit goods," is produced for 12 cents per gallon. Yet these various grades all pay a uniform tax of 90 cents a gallon. The remarkable percentage of tax over the value of the article is shown by an actual bill of goods from a Peoria distillery, which has been presented to the congressional committee. It is as follows: "Sixty-five barrels No. 1 spirit, 5,647.75 proof gallons, at 13½c, $762.45; tax on 5,647.75 proof gallons at 90 cents, $5,082.97; total, $5,845.42, or cost of goods including barrel, profit to distillers, etc., $762.45; tax exacted by the government, about 700 per cent., $5,082.97." It was by this showing that the liquor-producers urged Major McKinley to reduce the tax to 25 cents per gallon. It is said that this product amounts to 15,000,000 gallons, so that an increase of 35 cents per gallon on the tax would increase the value of the present stock by several million dollars, since, of course, no additional tax could be collected upon whisky out of bond.

MEANS MONEY FOR THE TRUST.

How Kentucky Distillers View the Proposed Increase in the Whisky Tax.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.—The Kentucky distillers are rather at sea about the condition in which they are likely to find themselves if the tax on spirits should be advanced from 90 cents to $1.25 per gallon. The general impression is that the result would be to make big money for the Trust, which is in a position to be benefited immediately. The holders of Kentucky goods maturing in the natural way, either free or in bond, would get the advance of 35 cents per gallon. The more remote effects, it is thought, would be to check production so long as the low-taxed goods remained unconsumed in sufficient quantities to menace the market. Distillers and the best posted dealers generally hold that the ultimate result of the increase in the tax would be to place the distilling business more than ever in the hands of rich concerns which could afford to add 25 per cent. to their investments in stocks. A great many whisky men express the opinion that the bonded period should be indefinitely extended if the tax is increased. The prevailing belief is that the tax will be increased. Most of the Kentucky distillers are Democrats, and are disposed to favor the advance on the ground of public policy, though they do not agree in their views of the effect upon the distillers' business. Very little anxiety is shown, however, and the trade generally seems to expect good results.

PROGRAMME OF THE CHINESE.

Three Plans of Resisting the Exclusion Act Agreed On—Retaliation the Last Recourse.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 16.—A strong concerted movement has been startad be the Chinese of the United States to resist the Chinese exclusion act. Hon. Yung Wung, formerly Commissioner of Education for the Chinese government, writes Rev. E. R. Donehoo, of this city, that three different plans of resistance have been decided upon. The constitutionality of the act will be first tested, and the well-known constitutional lawyers, Joseph H. Choate and Charles H. Seward, will have charge of the case. Then, the Oriental Club of New York will try to arouse public sympathy through mass-meetings, and Congress will be flooded with petitions demanding a repeal of the law. A tax of $1 a head will be levied on every Chinaman in the United States to defray expenses. This will mean a fund of over $100,000. Finally, the Chinese government will protest, and, failing, retaliation will follow. There will be no recourse to arms, but there will be an abrogation of treaty rights, all commercial communication will be shut off, and the government will cease protection to the fifteen hundred American merchants and the several hundred missionaries now in China.

Big Defalcation Rumored.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Rumor became prevalent in Wall street this afternoon that a great defalcation had been discovered. It was reported that the executor and trustee of a rich stock-broker who died several years ago had embezzled several hundred thousand dollars of the estate and fled to Canada. The name of the accused executor could not be learned. B. B. Clews, a member of the firm of Henry Clews & Co., stated to a reporter of an evening paper that he had heard of the story, but was not sufficiently well informed to make any statement in regard to it.