

# THE SECRET INQUISITION The Progress of the Inquiry Into the Affairs of the Lincoln Diocese. THE FAMOUS TRUCE TEXT OF The Conditions Imposed Upon Bishop Bona

cum by the Papal Delegate and How They Were Observed-Appeals to the Civil Courts.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 28.-Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque has closed the second week of his "still hunt' for evidence re-garding the conduct of affairs in this diocese. Priests and laymen in this vicinity have been summoned before him, and many witnesses living in the southern and western portions of the diocese have received similar calls. Opponents of Bishop Bonacum, who are closely watching the secret inquiry, claim the summoned witnesses are friends of the bishop. However this may be, the archbishop has been put in possession of proofs of the most serious charges preferred by the priests. The demonstration of prominent laymen of this city against the bishop produced a marked impression and those who participated in it express confidence in a satisfactory if not early, solution of the den Bonacum adal. The belief that Bishop Bonacum solution of the demoralizing scandal. must go is stronger now than at any time since the papal delegate voiced that senti-ment at the residence of the bishop of Omaha in June, 1893. "I always thought so." "I told you so" and similar expres-sions by-friends of the bishop show the

Great secrecy is observed as to what transpires before the archbishop. Witnesses come and go without giving the slightest inkling of what they imparted to the inquisitor. The seal of secrecy does not extend to what transpired preceding the present inquiry, and many interesting facts and much unpublished history have been gathered from conversations with priests and laymen. These throw a strong side light on the struggle for supremacy beween the liberal and conservative divisions Roman Catholic episcopacy in the States. The division, it is said. United States. originated in 1883, when the American arch-bishops were summoned to Rome to advise with Pope Leo XIII, with regard to an improved church government. The i ment of a papal delegate to the The appoint States was considered at that time, but the arguments of the archbishops overcame the desires of the pontiff. Some reform was deemed necessary to diminish the flood of priestly grivvances which deluged Rome. As a compromise the third council of Baltimore was proposed and held the following year.

#### INADEQUATE LAWS.

The rules of church government promul-The rules of church government promining gated by that council afforded temporary rulef, but they did not diminish to any serious degree the powers of the bishops or afford the priests adequate protection from the tyranny of superiors. The susfrom the tyranny of superiors. The sus-pension and excommunication of Rev. Dr. McGlynn in New York without the form of trial provided by the Baltimore rules flustrated the inefficiency of the code, or, rather, how readily it may be set at naught by those who drafted it. Dr. McGlynn's case was not more grievous than scores of He had influential friends carry his case to Rome and vindication followed. The obscure priest, on the other Rome and struggle for his rights, was obliged to bear whatever indignities or injustice his superior imposed.

The educational controversy carried to Rome and championed by Archbishop Ire-land, his qualified victory, followed by the appointment of Mgr. Satolli as papal dele-gate to the United States, sharpiy divided

the American episcopacy into two fractions. The liberals, headed by Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishops Ireland and Keane, warmly championed the delegate. The leadership of the opposition was by common consent accorded Archbishon Corrigan of New York. The conservatives had a strong majority of the metropolitans , and suf fragans, but they could make little head-way against the minority supporting the proclaimed policy of the pope. Open and anonymcus attacks on the delegate and his supporters were conspicuous in the press a year ago. That system of warfare sub-sided, but the spirit which animated it is not dead nor sleeping. It remains a power-fui, aggressive, organized force in the church, apparently determined to negative

the influence of the delegate or win his support to their reactionary policies. REACTIONARY INFLUENCES.

The prolonged strife in the Lincoln diocese is due to this reactionary influence. It is is due to this reactionary influence. It is the power behind the bishop's struggle for ecclesiastical existence. At the outset he raised the question of Satolli's jurisdiction, claiming that Rome alone had power to try a bishop, Jurisdiction was subse-quently acknowledged and almost immedi-ately repudiated. The bishop's cause was taken up and made the common cause of the opposition to the delegate. A cononical trial of the accusations made by the priests meant the unsultation of canon liew in church in this country. Against this innovation the opposition combined. They succeeded in preventing a trial and maintaining the missionary system. A significant feature developed by the

thus far is that while Bishop Bonacum's adherents comprise the opposi tion to the permanency of the papal dele-gation in this country. Mgr. Satolli has given him substantial aid and comfort at true. he expense of consistency. The charges against Bishop Bonacum were

filed in March, 1893, the complaining priests contending for his removal. A copy was sent to the bishop by Mgr. Satolli with instructions to disprove them. The papal court journeyed to Omaha in June of Three commands were required he bishop to appear. The delethat year. to induce the bishop to appear. The dele-gate and the bishop adjourned to a private room. When they reappeared their flushed countenances betokened a lively argument. The bishop was required to sign a truce containing certain stipulations which he was commanded to observe pending further proceedings. In doing so he expressed the opinion that the truce was not worth the paper. Subsequent events justified the opinion. The terms of the truce are ex-plained in a letter from Mgr. Satolli to the paper.

### TEXT OF THE TRUCE.

counsel for the priests, as follows:

OMOHA, die 21. Junil, 1853 - Reveds and Illustr A. Phelan: Episcopus scripto expressit as om-tino condonate et obliviset nino condonate et oblivisei provinti as om-fromitti se nihi actarum contra suberiptores i. Immediate conselit tacultatem cele-brandi sacredoti Quinn quem agnosoti suae diocescos, et ei bena se zerat post aliquoi umquam dabit illi officium vel missionem. Non amplius prohibet Rev. Vestras celebrare in dioceosi Lincoin, sed mili significavit se case contra Rev. Vestra in ophemo ride n'hil contra ipsum dict. Duae illas sovores Visitationis poterunt im-mediate reverti in domum religiosam si super-lori suae placet cas accipere. Amplius dich sovores quad pro sua nova diom asidinanda et "perficienda," suffici sum-ma alfo.000 quae domus aclificabitur "in solo am proprio Eccelestae. Satuto atque omsia prospera dico Rev. V.

# an proprio acciente. Satuto atque omnia prospera dico Rev. V. Addictias mus. X FRANCIS AR. SATOLLI, Del. Apost.

Translation: OMAHA, June 21, 1893.-Rev. and Illus-trious Dr. Fhelan: The Dishop has ex-pressed in writing that he will forgive and

pressed in writing that he will forgive and forget everything. He promises he will do nothing against the signers of the charges. He promises to immediately grant facul-ties to say mass to Priest Quinn, whom he acknowledged to be a priest of the diocese, and if he behaves well to give him after some time an office or mission. He no longer prohibits your reverence from saying mass in the diocese of Lincoln, but he mäsle known to me that he was vehemently anary with your reverence; but I ask your reverence to say nothing against him in the newspapers.

against him in the newspapers. Those two sisters of the Visitation can

eturn immediately to their religious home f it is acceptable to their superior. The bishop said, moreover, that for his new house the sum of \$15,000 is sufficient to new house the sum of \$15,000 is sufficient to new house the sum of \$15,000 is sufficient to "erect and complete" (quoted words under-scored in the original) and that the house is to be built upon land already "belonging to and adjacent to the church" (quoted words underscored in the original). Most cordially yours X FRANCIS AR, SATOLLI, Delegate Apostolic. HOW THE TRUCK WAS OPERATION.

HOW THE TRUCE WAS OBSERVED. In addition to the written assurances, the papal delegate verbally informed the com plaining priests that a regular trial would be ordered and that Archbishop Hennessy would be given jurisdiction after his in stallation

Bishop Bonacum gave practical effect to his opinion of the truce in short order. Three of the complaining priests have been kept on the move, either in search of shelter or in dodging civil court injunctions or ecclesiastical excommunications. The bishop's home is built on land which was owned by McCabe, Henry and Bonacum when the truce was signed, and instead of being adjacent to the church it is nearly four miles away.

Besides repudiating the pledges given the delegate, the bishop publicly denied on two occasions having signed the truce. The first denial was a letter over his signature in the Amerika, a German publication in St. Louis, organ of the Priester Verein, of which organization the bishop is a member. On the 16th inst., in a civil court in Nebraska City, the bishop repeated his denial and offered to make affidavit to that effect. With the departure of the papal court from Nebraska, friends of the bishop in-dustriously circulated the report that the case was finally settled. One of the priests

telegraphed Satolli, asking if the report was The reply was: "Yes, if the conditions of the truce are

observed by you.' The complainants assert no conditions were exacted from them other than that due respect should be shown the bishop. The latter did not hold out the olive branch. though agreeing to do so, but on the contrary provoked greater turmoil among his subordinates, especially those prominent in bringing forward the charges A PLAN THAT FAILED.

As soon as Archbishop Hennessy was in stalled preparations began for the promised trial. Here again the influence of con-servatives was shown. The plaintiffs received an intimation from high quarters than a change of counsel would expedite the trial. The liberal music which Dr. Phelan of St. Louis usually grinds out grated on delicate ears. If his orchestra was dispensed with the opposition would make con-cessions. Some of the priests, anxious for a settlement, snapped at the bait, and re-tained Rey. Dr. Smith, a canonist of Paterson, N. J. Dr. Smith was encouraged to

prepare the case for trial. Phelan was kept in the background. When matters came to a head late in March last, Dr. Smith suddenly withdrew from the case pleading pressure of duties. The promised trial also collapsed, but the results not what the promoters expected. priests were on their guard. They had provided counsel and were not trapped on "personal grievance" investigation. Pos the Dr. Smith was not a party to this bysibly play. Being a staunch supporter of Bishop Wigger, who is an active opponent of liberal-ism in the church, the doctor would imperil his standing at home by advocating the cause priests in another diocese of "insurgent" priests in another diocese He returned the papers in the case and

pocketed the retainer. THE BISHOP AND THE CIVIL COURTS. The arrest and prosecution of Bishop

Bonacum in Lincoln on the charge of crim-inal libel, preferred by Father Corbett last February, called forth a vigorous condemna-tion of the proceeding from the papal delegate. The immediate cause of the prosecution was the circulation of a dodger an-nouncing the suspension of Father Corbett. The rules of the diocese require such an-nouncements to be signed by the bishop and the scal of the diocese attached. The irof the document and the manner regularity. in which its contents was made known pro-

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voked a resort to civil courts. In the let-ter to the bishop the delegate said: "Language fails me to express how deeply I de-plore and condemn the action of Father Cor-bett in citing before the civil courts the sacred person of his own pishop." Bishop Bonacum has instituted more suits in civil courts than all the bishops west of the Missouri river. Hon. Patrick Egan, ex-min ister to Chili, was called into court by the bishop for refusing to pay a subscription of \$500. An Omaha contractor was obliged to go into court to collect a hill for labor and material furnished; several suits were in-

stituted on the orders of the bishop against subscribers to a church fund in Rulo, Neb. a Lincoln layman who subscribed \$200 to a church fund, but being unable to pay owing to his failure in business, was followed to other states with a judgment for the amount; at least four cases are now pend-ing in the civil courts, in each of which the bishop is plaintiff. If the bishop may employ civil courts to ventilate temporal, as well as ecclesiastical disputes, it does not seem just to condemn others for following the extensive and varied example of the bishop.

"It appears strange to me," said a prominent layman, "that those high in authority in the church have not suppressed this scandal long ago. The bishops themselves should have seen the necessity for and demanded vigorous measures of repression, for the developments in the case are destined to impair in no small degree the prestige of the American Catholic episcopacy. If these troubles are not ended promptly we will be without a church worth fighting for."

## ELECTRICAL NOTES.

Germany has an electrically lighted life buoy.

A long distance telephone is in operation between Chicago and Washington.

Electric light is being used as a bait by fishermen who ply their calling along the Pacific coast. This Yankee adaptation of electricity brings big hauls. The fish are attracted by the bright light in the water, and their investigations generally end in their bing hooked while trying to swallow the glass globules.

M. Paul Jablochkoff, the inventor of the electric candle," who died recently Saratoff, Russia, was director general of the Moscow-Koursk telegraph lines when he first took an interest in electric lighting, and the Nihilist propagenda of 1872, when the rall-road tracks the czar traveled over were lighted as a measure of safety, gave him his first experience in practical work in that dne. M. Jablochkoff made a number of important inventions besides the candle, his system of the distribution of currents by means of inductive coils having been held to be the master patent for transformer dis-tribution. His system of distribution and division of the current by means of con-densers was used at the Paris exposition in 1878.

## The Earnest Young Woman

"I have my program pretty wall arranged now," said the earnest young woman to the Indianapolis Journal. "Sunday I devote to Indianapolis Journal. "Sunday I devote to religious exercise, of course; Monday to Delsarte and calistheneis; Tuesday, the walking club takes its outing; Wednesday, we study Mollere; Thursday, we discuss the probability of woman attaining the ballot, and Friday is devoted to uplifting the poor." "But what do you do on Saturday,

dear?' that's the day for training for my 'Oh,

husband."

#### Before He Said Grace

Husband (at the table)-My dear, is the baby going to stay at your mother's until tomorrow?

Wife-Yes, dear. Husband-And did those prepared fishballs come from the grocer's for tomorrow's

Wife-Yes, dear. Husband-And has the servant girl prom-ised to stay with us another night? Wife-Yes, dear,

Husband-Then let us give thanks

\$187,000. In shares in force the Guarantee of Fremont takes front rank with 5,090 shares, par value being \$100. The Omaha comes second, with 3,469.5, par value \$200, and the Nebraska Central of Lincoln third with 3,343, par value \$100. Other features of the report are equally instructive, but it is impossible to give here more than an outline of the remarkable ad-

vance made during the year. The fact that the associations not only passed through an ordeal that strained the strongest financial institutions, but scored a substantial increase of business, is the best possible evidence of their stability and worth. The work of collecting and arranging the vast mass of material comprising the report has been creditably performed, and that, too, in addition to the routine work of Mr. Townley says the increased the office. duties renders necessary an increase in the number of employes in the department. In order that the work may be performed intelligently and efficiently. INCOME TAX PROTEST.

Petitions have been prepared by Nebraska associations, to be forwarded to Nebraska senators urging them to secure complete exemption of associations from the proposed income tax. The clause as amended by the senate committee limits the exemption to loans made "for the purpose only of ena-bling such shareholders to provide for themselves homes."

is practically impossible," say "for associations what uses the to petitioners. to termine to what uses the money loaned to stockholders is put. The usual and in the majority of instances the money received is used to pay off a long standing indebtedness on which interest has been paid for years without reduction of princi-The borrower, through the loan and pal. building association, sees a possibility of final liquidation through the system of monthly payments. Thus the money re-ceived by stockholders is used in liquidating a homestead indebtedness, expenses of sick ness, and frequently in larger cities, in pay ing taxes assessed for improvements ould be met in no other way. We submit that while not directly providing homes, the loans enable borrowers to maintain and re tain their home already partially secured. The imposition of a tax on any portion of the incomes of building and loan associa-

tions would be a gross injustice. It would be a direct tax on thrifty wage earners combe a direct tax on thirty was cannot com-prising 90 per cent of Mutual Loan and Building association membership in Ne-braska. This system of co-operation, saving and home building is steadily growing in the state, carrying into city and village the beneficient example of economy and indus-try. In fiftcen years eighty-four associa-73 461.6 292 357.0

tions have been built up, having now an es-timated membership of 9,000, holding 45,012 shares of stock. The aggregate assets at \$3,653,056,83 \$2,525,819,95 433,079,74 511,45%,96 the close of 1893 amounts to \$3,653,096. Dispatches from Washington announc

14 ), 716.3 that the amendment will be amended so as to make clearer the intent of the senate \$3,653,096,83 clause, namely, to tax that part of the in

ome which non-borrowers receive on their 79,059,69 investments in building and loan associa-683,646.8 tions.

### A Surplus of Thirteens.

Every one of the women who attended the \$1,259,010.20 third annual dinner of the New York Thirteen club a year ago is living still.

\$ 741.012.54 fourth annual dinner Friday night there. were thirteen tables and thirteen guests at each table. The menu had thirteen courses, 15,504,9317,629,8and the wine list, which was printed on a black card in the shape of a coffin lid, con-117,973.8

tained thirteen varieties of wine. The tables were decorated with thirteen varieties of roses, and a mirror, which was hung at one end of the room, fell during the even-ing and the pieces were preserved as souvenirs. Lastly, everybody went home blissfully happy at just 13 o'clock.

A heartless clerk in a court at Leroy, kept a groom waiting for two days Mich. before issuing a marriage license to him, though the day was set for the ceremony and invitations out, just because the bride was two days under the legal age. parties survived the ordeal.

Select the strong, the fair, Plant them with earnest care-No toll is vain, Plant in a fitter place, Where, like a lovely face, Let in some sweeter grace, Change may prove gain. God will his blessing send-God will his blessing send-All things on Him depend. His loving care Clings to each leaf and flower Like ivy to its tower, His presence and His power Are everywhere.

CONNUBLALITIES.

ANTHEM FOR ARBOR DAY.

F. S. Smith in Kansas City Times

(Tune, America.)

Joy for the sturdy trees! Fanned by each fragrant breeze, Lovely they stand. The song birds o'cr them thrill, They shade every tinking rill, They crown each swelling hill, Lowly or grand.

Plant them by stream and way,

Plant them by stream and way, Plant where the children play, And toilers rest; In every verdant vale, On every sunny swale, Whether to grow or fail-God knoweth best,

As long as a woman retains her maiden name it is her maiden aim to change it. Ex-Senator and Mrs. Dawes of Pittsfield

Mass., will celebrate their golden wedding next month. Agnes-Well, I want a husband who is

easily pleased. Maud-Don't worry, dear; that is the kind you'll get.

Jupiter-Of the women of your acquaintince who have married, which are the happlest? Juno-The dead ones.

Father (from the top of the stairs)-Ellen, sn't that young fellow gone? Ellen-Oh, ves, papa, dreadfully.

Husband (vituperatively)-I was a fool when I married you, Mary! Wife (quietly)-Yes, Tom, I know you were! But what could I do? You seemed my only chance, and I thought then that you might improve a little with time!

The Girl-I want you to help me make him jealous-awfully, wildly jealous. The Man-Er-let's get married.

Henry Cratzer of Idaho, through an advertisement, has become engaged to Alice Yingst, a 338-pound belle of Sand Beach, Pa, The value of advertising is constantly illustrated.

The danger of getting poisoned by ar-senic in the parlor wall paper seldom frightens young men away from the house in which there lives a pretty girl.

When a married man has been alone to a big dinner, it is mean for him to come home afterward to his wife and enlarge to her upon the attractiveness of the menu. One of the most fashionable weddings in Philadelphia last week was that of Miss Elizabeth Butcher Glendinning, daughter of the late Robert Glendinning, and Clayton Fotterall McMichael, son of Clayton Mo-Michael, publisher of the North American.

A recent enactment in Belgium has made it o ligatory for brides to have their marriage the licenses or 'marriage lines,' as they call them in that land of fens and dikes, gorgeously bound in gilt-edge morocco. This is considerately done-or, in other words, done for a consideration-by the municipalities, who have now taken to binding up a quantity of more or less useful information The with the documents. There is a summary of the Belgian marriage laws, a rough and ready lesson on the treatment of children, and a table with spaces for a catalogue of the issue of the marriage. The table conthe issue of the marriage. The table con-tains room for twelve children to be entered, sq this may be taken as a gentle hint that that number is the extreme limit tolerated

by Belgtan burghers in a well conducted family. The manual seems only to need family. The manual seems only to need the addition of a few choice recipes and a hint or two on the best means of obtaining Hoth divorces in order to defy criticism.

ASSETS Other assets ... \$2,902,557.67 LIADILITIES. Capital stock paid up. 11,921,784,12 Premiums paid. 203,103,18 Interests received. 434,859,82 ines collected ... 115,013,09 \$2,562,557.67

RECEIPTS hand Dec 1, '92..\$ 61.259.27 515,492.54 178,503.53 Ral. on Interest ines 10,999,81 197,409,15 62,945,52 Loans repaid.... Other receipts...

JOINT 10 expenses Withdrawab Cash on hand. Miscellaneous

shows 45.012% shares in force at that date. The report for 1893 in the recapitulation put the number "in force at last report," 50, 253.6. The actual increase in shares was 253.6. 11,710. The Lincoln association holds first place in amount of loans, \$187,487.77, with the Matval of North Platte a close second,

 $\begin{array}{r}
 213,170,1 \\
 8,342,1
\end{array}$ 217,337.6 87,613.7 \$1,024,000.81 EXPENDITURES 3 641,548,63

ley, clerk of the board, in a preface to the report, states that the provisions of the state law have been rigidly enforced. "The applications of all foreign associations," "were denied on the general principle that the laws, charters, articles of incorpora-tion, constitution and by-laws governing such associations did not afford as ample "It protection to the interests of the members as is afforded by the laws of this state to members of associations organized under the laws of the state of Nebraska. In obedi-

ence to the instructions of the State Banking board a careful examination has been made of the articles of incorporation, consti-tution and by-laws of the local building and loan associations doing business in this state, and such as have been found to con-tain any methods of transacting business contrary to law have been notified to make the necessary amendments, so as to comply with the act of 1891."

report is an elaborate one, following The closely the various subdivisions of the first report. The mass of statistics toll in plain figures the growing popularity of co-operative home building and compulsory thrift in Nebraska

**COOPERATIVE HOME BUILDING** 

Instructive Facts Gleaned from the Report

of the Banking Board.

INCREASED BUSINESS IN DULL TIMES

**Comparative Summary of Building Associa** 

tion Transactions for Two Years-

Spirited Protest Against the

The second annual report of the condition

of building and loan associations of Ne-

braska for the year ending December 30,

1893, has been published by the banking

departments in connection with the reports

of state and private banks. Mr. R. H. Town

says,

Proposed Income Tax.

#### COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

A comparative summary illustrates the associations during the strides of mutual associati depressed times of last year. \$2,801,816.5

17,553,1610,769,40 199,864,38 84,418,25

\$1 950 310.9 \$1.024.600.91 The number of associations increased from 71 in 1892 to 84 in 1893, and the number of shares in force from 45.01215 to 61.96435 During the year 22,73715 shares were issued and 11,027 shares matured, withdrawn or canceled. There is a discrepancy of 5,241 shares in these figures. The report for 1592