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London, Saturday, September 16, 1899

FRANCE AND GERMAMY.

It may be regarded as a sign of growing cordiality between France and Germany that a commission of German and French officers has been appointed by the two Governments to measure accurately the frontier between the two countries in order that it may be so well defined as to prevent future disputes of jurisdiction, which might imperil the good feeling between them. A very few years ago it seemed to be a hopeless task to endeavor to get the two Governments to work

CATHOL CITY AMONG THE MOR MONS.

together for any purpose.

Even in Mormondom the power of truth cannot be suppressed by the system of tyranny practiced by the leaders of that abominable sect, and a new Catholic church has been rected spec ially for converts from M monism in the Mormon valley of Dempsey, about sixty-two miles fromMontpelier, Idaho. The church will be dedicated soon. There are now fourteen adult converts, besides children to form the nucleus of a new Catholic congregation, and it is reported that there is a great likelihood of a large increase within a short time. This church will be attended by the Rev. Father W. J. A. Hendricks. who resides at Montpelier, but who has long been doing missionary work in the valley of Dempsey, and on the adiscent mountains.

SOUTH AMERICAN PRIMATE.

It is said that there are one thousand one hundred sections in the decrees of the Pienary Council of South America, which was recently held in Rome, and that they arrange for uniformity of ecclesiastical discipline throughout American Primate, who will probably be the Primate of Brazil, and it is expected that the Primate will be made a Cardinal. At present the Archbishop of Toledo holds the title of Patriarch of the Indies, by which term the West Indies and Spanish America are understood to be indicated, but this title does not convey any jurisdiction, as all the ecclesiastical provinces of South America are now subject directly to the Pope. It is expected, however, that primatial or patriarchal authority will be exercised by the new primate, and that the patriarchal title held by the Archbishop of Toledo will fall into dis-

THE POPE AND DREYFUS.

The sensational Rome correspondent of the London Central News declares that he has interviewed many of the Vatican officials, including Monseigneurs Pffeferi and Angeli, from whom he has learned that the Pope and a number of high dignitaries of the Church are opposed to Dreyfus. He adds that "the Vatican will not issue any instructions to the French clergy in regard to their attitude when the Rennes court-martial delivers its verdict." There is a want of congruity in this announcement; for if it be true that the Holy Father has no in tention to issue instructions to the clergy on the subject, it is not at all likely that he has made any announcement to the effect that he is hostile to Drevfus. Drevfus' guilt or innocence is a personal matter which can be known only through the evidence given at the trial now going on, and the Holy Father has just the same facilities for judging the case which discernment who has closely followed to whom they were married before rethe evidence. It is not at all likely, ceiving these orders. therefore, that the Pope should have dence is before the public, or that he of ecclesiastical discipline, which may greater perfection of the unmarried dent many years ago, and for the last

already known that the Pope has more than once expressed his desire that the case should be tried justly, and that the prisoner be judged solely on the merits of the case.

ANOTHER INTERESTING

The farcical occurrence of a few disturbers of the peace of France being allowed to remain for several weeks in a state of siege in a house or castle in the midst of Paris, defying the Government to arrest them, is to be supplemented by another State trial which will be perhaps nearly as interesting as that of ex-Captain Dreyfus. Mesers. Delourede and Guerin are now under arrest on a charge of conspiracy against the French Republic. There will scarcely be much difficulty in proving them guilty, as they openly avow their opposition to the present form of Government; but the chief interest of the trial will centre in the supposed fact that it will be shown that the agitation got up by these men was planned and paid for by the Duke of Orleans and his followers in order to bring the Republican form of Government into disrepute and contempt. The people of Paris did not back up the disturbers, but it appears that the mob which gathered to support them was paid at the rate of two francs per day for each man. The Senate has been summoned as a high court to try the accused.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

The long threatened war which has been expected to break out at any moment between Great Britain and the Transval may not take place, though the danger of it has not passed away. Hitherto all the negotiations which have been carried on, with the hope on the side of the British Government that the Boers would in the end yield all that has been asked of them, have failed. The Uitlanders, who are the foreigners of the Transvaal, and are for the most part British subjects, feel grievously oppressed that they are not admitted to a share in the Government of the country in proportion to their numbers, as they are so highly taxed that they furnish at least three fifths of the revenue. They look to Great Britain as the suzerain power, to give them an adequate share in the Government, but the Raad or Parliament will not concede either the share asked for in the gov ernment, or the suzerainty of Great Britain. Herein lies the trouble The British Government has at last South America, especially in regard to put before Paul Kruger and his couneducation in the seminaries. Provi- cil a final offer which is supposed to sion is also said to have been made to be an ultimatum, though it is not procentralize the government of the fessediy so. The question now is Church by the appointment of a South whether or not the Transvaal Governnent will accede to Mr. Chamber lain's demands, which it has hitherto pertinaciously rejected. It is expected that the Boers will at last recede from the obstinate attitude they have hitherto assumed, and that the demands of the British Government will be acceded to, and war be thus averted. It is known, however, by past experience, that the Boers are splendid fighters, and it may be that they will prove to be so proud of their prowess that they will not yield without fighting even to the large force which England has already brought to South Africa. While negotiations are still going on, both sides are preparing as rapidly as possible for the contingency of hostilities in the near

CELIBACY OF THE CLERGY.

J. F., of East Templeton, enquires whether there are in the East, among the Greeks, and in other parts of the Eastern Church, Catholic priests in communion with the Pope and the Catholic Church, who are married, and who celebrate the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Enquirer, of St. John, N. B, asks a

future.

similar question, and in addition desires to know why the Catholic Church enjoins celibacy on the clergy.

Answer. We have more than once answered these questions in our columns, but to meet the wishes of our correspondents we deem it advisable to treat the matter here somewhat more fully than was demanded heretofore. To the question of J. F. we answer, Yes. According to the discipline of the Church, where the Eastern rites are observed, deacons and priests are not allowed to marry after their ordinaare possessed by any person of great tion, but they may retain their wives distractions arising from worldly ties.

The law of the celibacy of the clergy, prejudged the case before all the evi- which prevails in the West, is a matter imposed, though the principle of the who had lost an arm in a railway acci-

change, because it is a divine revela- There is a further vindication of the enactments made by the Church itself, the fact that Bishops in the East are there may be changes from time to time. always selected from among the un-Hence, whatever might be the discipline married clergy, who are numerous in regard to the marriage of the clergy, enough to furnish choice material for it is the unchangeable belief or faith of the Episcopal office. The unmarried the Church that the state of celibacy, clergy are to be found in some one of one to devote himself or herself more who all live under the law of celibacy ; completely to God, is more perfect than 2. Priests who did not marry before the married state.

as follows. (Verses 1 to 9 )

From this it is easily seen that St. Paul was unmarried, and that he recommended for God's better service stances were favorable, it would be that the unmarried and widows should the desire of the Church that the law lawfully and holily entered into.

In verses 25 to 28 he repeats this teaching in another form :

"Now concerning virgins, I have no com-mandment of the Lord: but I give counsel, as having obtained mercy of the Lord, to be faithful. I think therefore that this is good for the present necessity, that it is good for a man so to be. . . But if thou take a wife, thou hast not sinned. And if a virgin marry, she hath not sinned."

Next, in verses 32 to 35, he gives a solid reason for his preference for the

unmarried state : unmarried state:

"But I would have you to be without solicitude. He that is without a wife is solicitous for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please God. But he that is with a wife is solicitous for the things of the world, how he may please his wife, and he is divided. And the unmarried woman and the virgin thinketh on the things of the Lord that she may be holy both in body and spirit. But she that is married thinketh on the things of the world how she may please her husband. And this I speak for your profit .

and which may give you power to attend upon the Lord without impediment."

In conclusion the Apostle sums up by showing that both the unmarried and the married states are lawful, but that the former is to be preferred - verses 38, 40.

"Therefore both he that giveth his virgin in marriage doth well; and he that giveth her not doth better . . . But most blessed shall she be, if she so remais (a virgin) according to my counsel; and I think that I also have the Spirit of God."

This makes clear the meaning of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, in St. Matthew xix, 9, declares the indissolubility of marriage, whereupon "His disciples say unto Him: 'If the case of a man with his wife be so, it is not good to marry.' He said to them : 'All receive not this word, but they to whom it is given. For there are eunuch . . . . who have made them selves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven's saka. He that can receive it.

who have made themselve eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven's sake are evidently those who have embraced the state of virginity or celibacy to the end that they may not be drawn away from the service of God by worldly impediments; and it is of the meritoriousness of this condition of life that Christ says : " All receive not this word but they to whom it is given." and "he that can receive it, let him

receive it."

let him receive it." (Verses 10 to 12.)

We might add here those passages of the holy Scripture which testify to the excellence of virginity, and the testimony of the Fathers and ancient writers of the Church who attest unequivocally to the fact that virginity is a state of higher perfection which is not commanded by God, but is nevertheless recommended as one of the evangelical counsels. It will suffice for us to indicate that in the Apocalypse xiv; 1, 4, it is stated as the peculiar reward of the one hundred and forty four thousand chosen ones in Heaven who have "the name of the Lamb (Jesus) and the name of His Father written on their foreheads and who are virgins undefiled, that "these follow the Lamb wherespever He goeth. These were purchased from among men, the first fruits to God, and to the Lamb."

From all these passages of Holy Scripture, it is clear that their teach ing is precisely that which is taught by the Catholic Church; and the reason why the Church requires as a general rule that the clergy should be young and old, male and female. celibate becomes apparent, namely, that she may have in her priests all the

the accused. On the contrary, it is Church as may be deemed by her ex- prohibition of the marriage of the much from rheumatism. The third schools. Parents in general have no pedient, according to circumstances. clergy after their ordination to the was a shoemaker at Azalia aged fifty the ability to teach, and even if they The faith of the Church does not priesthood or even to the deaconship. years, who had been melancholy of tion; but in the case of disciplinary doctrine of the Church on this point in The fourth was a woman of Dalray embraced for God's sake, to enable any four classes, namely: 1. The monks mentioned she succeeded in putting her

their ordination. 3. Priests whose This is clearly the doctrine set forth wives are dead. 4. Priests whose by the Apostle St. Paul in 1 Cor. vii, wives have retired to a convent, and who have taken the vow of celibacy in the religious order of which they have become members.

The Church has not deemed it pru dent to go beyond this in enforcing the law of celibacy in the East; and as the matter is purely one of ecclesiastical discipline, she has full authority to regulate the matter according to the circumstances of the case. Nevertheless, it is certain that if circum so remain. Nevertheless he plainly of celibacy should be observed by the that time, and in numerous instances tells us that the married state may be clergy everywhere. That it is not the blasphemer's books, and copies of thus universally enjoined arises from his defence of suicide, have been found the same cause for which according on the persons or in the homes of to the words of Christ, Moses gave liberty to the Jews to obtain a bill of divorce. Our divine Redeemer says: "Moses, because of the hardness of your hearts, permitted you to put away your wives; but from the beginning it was not so." (St. Matt. xix, 8.)

So from the beginning of Christianity it was the aim of the Church to have a celibate clergy, as is attested by the earliest traditions and the testimonies of the earliest Fathers. Thus St. Cyprian, who flourished in the third century, declares that "the Church rejoices in her virgins who constitute the glorious fruitfulness wherein the Church our mother flour ishes: and as the number of virgins becomes greater, by so much the more does the joy of the Church increase

. . . . wherefore, let the virgins not seek to give pleasure to any one else than their Lord, from whom they expect the reward of their virginity, inasmuch as He has said: 'Not all receive this word, but they to whom it is given."

EDUCATION AND THE IN-CREASE OF CRIME.

Some writer for the press has recently said that we must expect an increase of crime in proportion to the increase of population. But if the theory be true that crime is diminished commensurately with the spread of education this ought not to be the case. Of course, with a great increase of population, if there were no civiliz ing influences at work, crime would increase proportiately with population: ant where there are these influences we should expect that the rate of increase of crime would be less than that to escape from America by a cattle of population.

Education is, undoubtedly, a civilizing influence, if the education be of a desirable character, but unfortunately we do not find that the education which has been given to the generation which has just grown up has civilized it or made it any better, and thus the theory that the education which has been given to the present generation is a civilizing force, receives a rude shock.

The readers of the public journals have within the last few days been shocked to learn that certain horrible crimes have become very frequent and this frequency has not merely kept pace with the increase of popula tion, their advance has been exceed ingly rapid; and this has been especially the case with two crimes which are the most shocking to our sensibil ities, suicide and murder.

The increase of the crime of suicide has been fearfully rapid in parts of the United States during the last few years, but during the past week it has been appaling, in proof of which it is sufficient to mention a single fact which has forced itself upon our notice, namely, that in the single comparatively small State of Michigan there were five suicides on a single day, Sept. 4.

These crimes are not peculiar to any age or sex. They were committed by

One of these suicides was of a young man of twenty-seven years, named perfection attainable on earth, and Joseph Scheid, who walked deliberatethat they may serve God without the ly in front of an incoming; train at Detroit, which striking him tossed him But owing to difficulties in the way of into the air like a feather. The second enforcing this law in Eastern coun- person who took his own life was a tries, the obligation is not so strictly man of Adrian, eighty years of age,

late owing to a lull in his business. who was found in the Rouge river. This one was somewhat demented, and had frequently declared that she would drown herself. She made attempts at several times to do this, but was always both by precept and example; but the hitherto frustrated, but on the day long cherished design into execution. The fifth was a woman aged thirtyfive years, who deliberately jumped into the Detroit River while the ferry boat was going from Datroit to Wind-

Can we entertain any doubt that the alarming prevalence of this training of the children will not be too crime is due to the lack of religious teaching in the schools in which the present generation of the people has as will be the case when there is moral been educated, and to the wide propagation of Ingersollian principles? It is well known that since the notorious but now deceased Colonel published his defense of suicide in the papers a few years ago, many more which is too unimportant for the schoolsuicides have occurred than before those who have put into practice the godless Colonel's plausible but horrible theory on this subject. The Colonel did not put this theory into practice for himself; but there is little doubt that by his advocacy of it he was responsible for the foolish and wicked application of it to their own case by many of his deluded followers.

Another crime to which we have referred is that of murder. This crime has become exceedingly common within the last few years, but a horrible murder is reported from Chicago to have occurred on the very day of the five suicides of which we have already spoken, and owing to the youth of hose engaged in the deed it is peculiarly atrocious.

Two boys who but recently left school, plotted to kill their schoolmate and former friend, Walter F. Koeller, and succeeded too well in their design. The murderers were Richard Hoeneck and Hermann Hundausen, both of whom have confessed their guilt, the former with some appearance of penitence for his crime, the latter with stolid indifference.

It was agreed by these two conspirat-

ors that both Walter F. Koeller and his brother, George Koeller, should be killed by whichever of the culprits would have the first opportunity, and the two went to Walter Koeller's boarding house to carry out their intention. Hoenick was the first to enter the house, and Koeller got out of bed to greet his visitors, whereupon Hoenick stabbed him three or four times. The murderers had planned steamer, and to go to South Africa after the completion of their work, to seek their fortune, but they were arrested on board a car at Grand Crossing. They state that their bloody deed was perpetrated partly through feelings of revenge because Koeller's father had a share in the street murder of Hoenick's brother thirteen years ago, and Koeller had boyishly slighted Hundausen at school. But the chief cause of their crime was that they had been led by the reading of dime novels to regard the commission of such acts of revenge as something heroic.

The consequences of reading the vile trash which is now commonly put before young persons in the form of dime novels, describing thieves, highwaymen and murderers as heroes, have been frequently pointed out This species of literature is most deleterious in its effects, and parents and teachers should carefully prevent children who are under their care wasting their time in the reading of these pernicious books.

We are surely not astray in asserting that the frequency of these crimes which we have described is due to some defect in the educational system which is now in vogue in the country where such things are happening; and the facts cry out loudly for a radical change in the educational system which is responsible for such enormi-

A religious and moral education is necessary for children, that they may understand the evil of reading bad books of every kind, and that their consciences may be formed so that they may have a' horror for the reading of books which will lead them to crime.

An education founded upon religion is the only antidote to this evil: and

had the ability, they have not the will to do so, whereas they are paying and are willing to pay high salaries to teachers to perform this duty.

It is true that parents are not exonerated from teaching their children at home, and their teaching should be moral training of the child is too important a matter to be left entirely to the parents. It should be part of the school programme in order to be effective, because the temptations to evil are numerous and crop up at unexpected times and under unexpected circumstances, and all the time which will be given to moral much when the teaching both at home and in the school-room are in accord. and religious teaching given in both places. But if this moral and religious teaching be ineglected in the school-room the children will aptly draw the conclusion that a matter room is not worth at all the trouble of acquisition.

THE POPE AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

An interesting incident occurred at the close of the Peace Conference at the Hague. This was the reading of a reply from the Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. to a letter from Wilhelmina, the Queen of the Netherlands, requesting his Holiness to give his moral support to the work of the Conference, and to co-operate with it. There can be no doubt that Queen

Wilhelmina's request was sent to the Pope with the consent of nearly, if not quite all the delegates of the powers who were present at the Conference. In the face of the fact that Pope Leo was not invited to send a delegate to the Conference it is remarkable that he should be requested to give his cooperation to the work accomplished, and it is a testimony to the world-wide influence of the Holy Father, that to him alone of all the spiritual authorities of the world was such a request sent. In fact, it would be ridiculous to ask the head of any Church which has only a local status to exert such an influence, as he would possess no power whatsoever beyond the boundaries of the country in which he resides. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Moderators of the Presbyterian Churches of England, Ireland, Scotland and the United States, the Presidents of the various Methodist Churches, or even the President of the Russian Holy Synod, and the ecclesiastical heads of the Lutheran Churches of Europe, could not have any influence to pre serve peace between any two nations, because in every case they are purely ocal organizations, and in m they are merely the obedient servants of the divers States in which they ex-

Holy Father. Nations which differ from each other in laws, language, manners and social customs acknowl edge his supreme authority in matters which regard morality, and as the question of universal peace has direct eference to Christian morals, the influence of the Pope in every quarter of the globe cannot be ignored, and it must now be clear to the delegates who assembled at the Conference that it was a grave mistake to pass him over in the sending out of invitations to a meeting in the interests, of peace. This omission arose from the unwillingness of the Italian Government to have a Papal Delegate present, as that would be a general recognition of the Pope's status as an independent sovereign, and might raise anew the question of making his sovereignty a live issue, by the restoration of his temporal power.

Very different is the position of the

The Holy Father in his reply to the Queen makes no reference to the indignity to which he was subjected in being ignored among the sovereigns of the world ; but he shows by his dignified and paternal answer that he is fully conscious of the influence for good which is exercised by the Holy See. His desire for the success of the object for which the Conference was called together outweighed any sense of injury which he might reasonably enough entertain, and his letter is written accordingly in such a spirit as makes manifest his consciousness that the Holy See is a more powerful factor toward the securing of general peace than are the nations which would be glad to ignore its influence.

The Holy Father says :

its nature and intimately connecte august ministry, which, through a Founder of the Uhurch, and in virtions many centuries old, is veshigh calling as Mediator of Peace the authority of the Supreme Pontends beyond the trontiers of nation high calling as Mediator of react the authority of the Supreme Pon-tends beyond the trontiers of natio braces all peoples, that they may erated in the true peace of the Gi-History in its turn bears witness has been done by our predecesso by their influence the laws of war, inevitable, to stay even any sangu-bat of conflict between princes, to amicably the more acute contra-tients of the weak against the pre-ticular trong."

THE DREYFUS TRI

That most extraordinary State trials, the second tri Captain Dreyfus on the treason, inasmuch as he i have betrayed military se foreign power, has at l brought to a close by finding the second time guilty, not ing his own constant de that he is an innocent man. The second trial, like

took place in 1894, was by tial, the president of the c Col. Jouast.

With the character of the ings of the first trial th very little acquainted, as ducted in private, accordi is usual in courts-martis second trial was conducted every opportunity was gi defense to bring forward could be adduced in favo

It is unfortunate that the attempted to murder Mons chief counsel for the defer been discovered, but there to suppose that it was in of any plan by the militar to weaken the defence the was attempted. It is mos it was the deed of some was convinced that Dreyfu and who took this metho the defence in order that less likely to escape puni all events the defence w ducted, and the counsel Messrs. Labori and Deman their power to secure the quittal.

The crime of which th was accused was one the which, especially in an army, can scarcely be ov He was bound, not merel of France, but also by h an officer of the army, interests of his country. his life for its defence wh

On the first trial of principal evidence on convicted was a documen bordereau," which gave count of the location ar of French troops, and the used by the French ar Much rested on the que or not this document, wh to have been sent to Ge not in the handwr fus. This document. only a small part of brought against the a was unanimously decid court-martial held in Dreyfus was guilty of b

of a foreign Governmen

Germany, to betray Fre Whether Dreyfus is cent of the crime of cused, we will not un cide. The evidence gi voluminous and contra requires to be peruse most carefully in order cision on this point. be incredible that a general staff of the ar include many honorat men, two successive France, and several miers and War Minist lic, should have come clusion that he was g dence on which he we insufficient to bring t him. The theory th in collusion, or that th wrongfully to bring h

scarcely be reasonably Neither can it be me ably that Dreyfus w goat because he is by religion a Jew. Th suffering under perso whether in or out of are, in fact, more th Jewish officers in t several of them bein has never been asser discriminated again their Jewish origin. There have been

in France of late, Jewish sentiments accepted by any co of the French peop credit that Dreyfu