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pproved and recommended by the Arch-lops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. iface, the Bishops of Hamilton, Peter-ugh, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy ughout the Dominion.

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Arrears must be paid in full before the paper when subscribers change their residence is important that the old as well as the new ad

London, Saturday, August 20, 1898

THE "DIVINE HEALER."

The so called divine healer or faith healer has been on a visit to Toronto, where he exercised his powers for the benefit of many persons who put faith in him. We have no evidence that any remarkably good effects followed from his imposition of hands on those who were troubled with various infirmities, and the Toronto papers have said almost nothing of any successful cures resulting from his "Christian Science methods. We are informed, however, that he received a large amount of money from those on whom he operated.

Careful investigation into the results he obtained in the West takes away much of the romance which was made to surround his proceedings. It is asserted on excellent authority that he effected no real cures.

REFORM BADLY NEEDED.

Some recent scandalous disclosures have been made in regard to the ease with which fraudulent companies are organized in England with gilded titled names on the boards of directors. Peers are purchased, sometimes outright, and sometimes they are merely bribed to allow their names to be em blazoned on the front page of a fraudu lent prospectus. Hence it was that Lord Charles Beresford recently raised a warning voice to put the public on their guard against the power of money in English society. As an instance, one concern called the Dunlops has had a shrinkage of \$12,000,000 from its original capital value, and has been recapitalized on this basis. The names of peers on the prospectus of this concern cost between £50,000 and £100,-000 and the secret press fund to boom it was £76 000. If the peerage is now fit only for such work as this it is surely high time that there should be a reform effected in the House of Lords which will shear it of its absolute legis-

A DISGRACEFUL INSULT.

Another of those occurrences which take place from time to time, and show how anxious Protestant teachers in the Public schools are to impress their religious ideas upon their pupils, whether Catholic or Protestant, has taken place in one of the Brooklyn schools. In the school in question there are many Italian pupils, and some among them are remarkably clever and appreciative, so that umbrage was taken at once when the teacher, a young lady, wrote upon the blackboard for her class to study, the following account of the manners of the Italian people :

"Manners: not educated, not clean in person, fond of jewelry and bright colors. Brigands and crosses are seen everywhere." Many of the pupils copied this just

as it had been written by their teacher, and brought the writing home for their meeting was held, in consequence, by have been made to the School Board.

It remains to be seen whether the what extent. The offence is not only evidently a slur on the Catholic relig-

While Prince Henry of Prussia was at Shanghai, he visited the Jesuits of that city and expressed himself as delighted with the reception he met with, and with the work they are doing among the heathen. So pleased was he that he sent to the Father Superior his photograph with his autograph signature "in friendly remembrance" of his visit, and spoke of the

many they lived without reproach, evangelizing and teaching. Many of them, including Father Volas, were decorated on the field of battle for heroically attending to the wounded.

This law, which still excludes the Jesuits from their native country, is the last of the Falk laws, kept in force by the Emperor William, notwithstanding that the Reichstag has several times voted for its repeal.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN RELA TIONS.

Mr. Frederic Harold in a recent abled letter to the Times of New York asserts that the Conservative party in England are getting more and more disgusted every day with the weak and vacillating policy of the Govern ment in its foreign relations. The recent election at Reading, where the Liberal and Radical candidate was elected by a majority of 1,067, is one of the results of the growing dissatisfaction. One-third of the Tories in the House openly expressed their pleasure at the defeat, saying, "and a good job, too." The fight was waged on the foreign policy almost entirely, and for the first time the most prominent Tory magnates stood publicly aloof, or helped the Liberal candidate. The weakness of the Government policy in not checking Russia's advance in China is the declared that any increase in the at the expense of God's truth. Russian navy must be met by a similar increase in that of England. Englishmen are asking, "if a contest is in evitable, why delay it till Russia perfects her Siberian Railway system and ousts the English from all their points of vantage in the Chinese Empire, as she

has been doing of late?"

THE OLD PREJUDICE. The usual summer religious serv ices are going on at Grimsby Park which is owned by the Canadian Methodist Church, but a difficulty has arisen between the managers and the visiting Southern Methodists out of the old race prejudice of white versus black. The management of the park employed two octoroons, Professor Kelly of Guelph and his daughter, to play during the services, and they stayed at the Lakeside Hotel, until the Southerners objected indignantly against their boarding in the same hotel with white visitors. The matter was settled by the directors of the park finding rooms elsewhere for the professor and his daughter. It may be supposed that these Southern Methedists would object to living in the same heaven with the octoroons, but this difficulty might be settled by sending the objectors to lodge elsewhere The professor and his daughter are of a light octoroon shade, and are said to be better looking than and not so dark as many of the white race.

WILL THERE BE ANOTHER

WAR?

Just as the war with Spain has come an end, the speck of a war cloud i appearing in the far East. The Chinese government having the in: tention to extend the existing Railway system to New Chwang, obtained from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Fank, the contract for a loan on condition that the Railway itself should be the security for repayment. This is a British bank, and M. Pavioff, the Russian minister, peremptorily forbade the government of China to hypothecate the Railway-a demand to which that Government has acceded. notwithstanding that the British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, under inparents to inspect. An indignation structions from Lord Salisbury, informed the Chinese authorities that the Italian ratepayers, and complaints Great Britain will support China in resisting the aggression of any power which will interfere to oppose a contract grievance will be redressed, and to between Chinese Government and British subjects. China has agreed to take an insult to Italian nationality, but the the required loan from Belgium which connection of brigands and crosses is is proposed with the approval of Russia. Now the British Government does not appear inclined to urge its ultimatum further, and Lord Salisbury has THE JESUITS IN SHANGHAI. brought upon himself the ire of the entire British press of all parties by his wavering policy. War may be averted yet, but it will be only by the retreat of Lord Salisbury from the bold position he has taken.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTINGS

The flippancy with which sacred subjects are dealt with by some of the Protestant clergy is a natural consemembers of the order as "those good quence of the principle on which Proand excellent Jesuits." Yet most of testantism itself stands, that each inthese Jesuits whom the prince thus dividual is himself the supreme arbiter praised are the very men who were of the faith he ought to believe. But than those which were annihilated by of words employed, but in the purpose driven out of Germany by the Falk a result of this is a general disrespect Admirals Dewey and Schley, who had of deceit or fraud. Hence when Messrs. laws, and are still kept out, though it is for the dogmas of religion revealed by fleets vastly superior in the number of Barbee and Smith were asked concern- Catholics of the Eastern rite, it is prob- informed that he could not communiadmitted that while they were in Ger. God, and for God Himself. A sample vessels, their fighting power, and in ing the supposed bargain of 40 per able that the agent has made a miscate. A disturbance ensued during

of this flippeacy is found in the following incident which is recorded in the New York papers of Sunday, the 7th inst., as having occurred on the previous Saturday :

The Rev. Jesse Marable, of the Mount Olive Baptist Church of Hackensack, N. J., and the Rew. Timothy Pleasant, of St. Paul's Church, of New York, had a debate last night of a lawn party in Hackensack, the subject being is "Is There a Devil in Heaven." The Rev. Mr. Marable spoke in the affirmative, and the Rev. Pleasant in the negative. The Rev. Mr. Marabld quoted Scripture and the judges gave him the verdict."

The probability is that the Rev. Mr. Pleasant who argued against the existence of the devil, was of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which professes to believe in the existence of a devil, yet he, no doubt, employed all the arts of rhetoric at his disposal, including ridicule and sarcasm, as well as serious argument, to undermine the faith of his audience in what he believed to be a divine truth; and probably he succeeded in doing this with some thoughtless people. He, at least, merely for the sake of scoring a victory over hi opponent, or of gaining a momentary clap of applause, furnished arguments for the use of those among his audience who were already disposed toward in fidelity, besides ridiculing a divine revelation. Surely there is need of such a living authority in religion as the Catholic Church to define the bounds beyond which clergymen or more amazing, as Mr. Curzon recently laymen ought not to disport themselves

> THE DYNASTIC STRUGGLE IN SPAIN.

The Roman correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that the Pope is pre paring an encyclical ordering the Spenish clergy to avoid all political strife in the present national crisis. and praising the virtues and religious fervor of the Queen Regent. The correspondent adds that the Holy Father will also issue a letter to the Spanish people, to be read in all the churches, praising the present dynasty, and counselling the preservation of internal peace. These documents, it is said, are intended to be anti-Carlist in their influence. The reports of Roman correspondents in regard to future action of the Pope are commonly very dubious, nevertheless it is not improbable that the Holy Father will take the action indicated on the present occasion for he has at heart the welfare of the Spanish people; and the dynastic troubles, which have been the cause of so much strife in Spain for more than half a century, have been a serious obstacle to the welfare of the people. The proposed action of the Pope will be in the interest of peace and national prosperity.

The claim of Don Carlos to the Spansh throne rests upon the old Salic law, which excluded females from the line of succession, and the present dynasty rests its claim on the repeal of that law. The highest law in regard to succession to a throne is, after all, the security of the people governed, and for information, wished a straightforas the repeal of the Salic law was aca vote of the Cortes, and by that vote the present aynasty received the throne, the Salic law ought not now to 39, or 35 per cent. Indeed the differbe taken into the account. To do so ence between 40 per cent and 35 is would plunge the nation once more into the horrors of a new civil war, and tweedledum and tweedledee. there is no knowing when these horrors would end.

The appeal of the Pope to the people of Spain to accept the verdict of the people in regard to the present dynasty, is founded upon good sense, and is in accord with the advice tendered by the Holy Father to the French people, to cease quarreling about extinct and effete dynasties, and to unite in maintaining the Republic which has the undoubted sanction of the French people, who during the last twenty eight years have over and over again unmistakably manifested their preference for a Republic.

The Church has not a preference for one form of government rather than welfare of nations, and the consent or freely expressed will of the people governed; and on these grounds the advice given by the Holy Father to both France and Spain is founded upon right reason and good sense.

Recent despatches from Spain indiwould have had better success if Don Carlos were on the throne. His rule

the manner in which the guns were served. It is not the fault of the reigning dynasty that Spain is inferior in wealth and resources to a country so powerful and with so large a population as the United States, and it would be much better for the Spaniards now to cultivate the arts of peace, which lead to prosperity, than to waste their energies, resources, and lives in fighting for the dynastics of bygone days.

A SHADY TRANSACTION.

The recent vote of Congress to apportion \$288,000 to recompense the Methodist Church South for damage to its publishing house in Nashville, Tennessee, during the civil war, is still a subject of bitter debate between the Methodist organs and members of Conress who supported the appropriation. Senator Pasco, who had charge of the bill through the Senate, declares that a gross deception was passed upon him. We have already mentioned that expert Senators have declared that \$180,000 would have amply compensated the Church, so that \$108,000, at all events, are claimed to have been obtained fraudulently. But there is another feature to the deceit. It eaked out that Mr. E. B Stahlman, a prominent Methodist, who had the charge of getting the bill passed, and who professed to be animated solely by love for religion, was to receive a large percentage for successfully pushing it through.

The amount promised was said to be 40 per cent, of the total sum realized, The report nearly killed the prospect of the Church, until the book agents telegraphed to Messrs. Pasco and Bate to denv this statement as "it was untrue." It appears the bargain with he actually received \$100,800. Though he did not receive full 40 per cent .. Messrs, Pasco and Bate, who were led to deny in the Senate that any fees were to be paid, feel that they were deceived and that the bill was passed by them unintentionally deceiving the Senate on the representations of Messrs Barbee and Smith, the book agents, of whom Mr. Barbee is a prominent minister, and Mr. Smith one of the pillars of the Church, and a trustee thereof.

Senator Pasco said to the Senate in his explanation

his explanation
"I would as soon have doubted the authenticity of the Scriptures, as to have doubted the veracity of the statements of those gentlemen. The idea that they were un truthful, or that they contain anything short of the truth, never entered into my mind. I communicated it to the Senate in that spirit. I feel that I had used all the diligence, and taken all proper precautions in preparing to make a full and correct statement to the Senate, with reference to these rumors. The responsibility was upon me, and I feel that I did all that any one could have done to put the Senate in possession of all the facts."

It is clear that Mr. Pasco, who is likewise a Methodist, feels very sore at the deception passed upon him; for though it was true that Mr. Stahlman did not expect 40 per cent., it was clear that Messrs. Pasco and Bate, in asking ward answer regarding the amount was of more moment than to know whether the amount was exactly 40 or very much the same as between

The discussion on this point is chiefly confined to the Methodist journals and Methodist Congressmen. Some of the journals defend both the Church and the book-agents. Others justify the Church at the expense of the book agents, while others admit that the transaction is disgraceful all through. Thus Zion's Outlook, a Nashville Methodist paper, says:

Methodist paper, says:

"It is the gross fraud and deception practiced in order to obtain the appropriation, against which we raise our protest. It is a disgrace to Methodism and a wrong to every pure minded man and woman, and every faithful preacher throughout our communion. It involves us all in a wrong for which there is no defence or apology possible to be made. It is in line with the low and corrupt methods of the avaricious and over-reaching trick-sters of the world."

This has the ring of right morality : another, but she looks to the peace and it is the morality of the gospel : "Bear not false witness ; do not fraud :" and "let us cleanse ourselves from all defilement: we have injured no one: we have corrupted no one : we have overreached no one." (St. Mark x, 19: 9 Cor. vii, 1, 2.) Still it does not surprise cate that Don Carlos will endeavor to endeavor to cover up the fraud by make capital out of the defeat of the means of fallacious arguments. Spaniards in their war with the United | Where every man has the authority to | several years out have now from twenty States, to regain the throne, but there make his own code of morality he is to sixty acres under crop, and their is no good reason to believe that they sure to make the morals bend to his growing grain is looking exceedingly inclination and advantage.

Ask a Methodist in what a lie conwould not have supplied Admirals sists, and he will generally admit that Montejo and Cervera with better fleets its essence does not consist in the form

ent., knowing as they must have done, that the purpose was to ascertain whether a huge sum was to be paid to tal liturgy. the lawyer or person who "pulled the wires," there was surely a deceit in telling Messrs. Pasco and Bate absolutely to deny the story as untrue. The substance of the story was correct, though there was an error as regards a minor detail. The defence set up by the majority of the Methodist organs was therefore an action on the principle grants will prove in every respect a that "the end "-the advantage of the Church-"justifies the means" which would be otherwise unlawful.

Many Protestants are fond of accusing Jesuits of teaching this erroneous principle, which is not the case. No Catholic theologian holds it, but Protestants of many denominations have not hesitated to act upon it, even officially, when it suited their convenience.

Another point is made by an Indianapolis paper. Major Stahlman, who is known by the Southron Methodists as 'good Brother Stahlman," when asked by Senator Pasco if he had a contract with the agents of the book concern, said he had not. "I told the exact truth," said the pious Mr. Stahlman, for my contract was with the book committee," and he further admitted that he had led Senator Pasco to believe that no contract existed. He also declared that he "told the exact truth when he declared that every dollar of the money would go into the Church treasury, and the Church could do what it pleased with it afterward," per cent of it.

The Bishops of the Church have been so mortified by the exposure of the transaction that they have put forth a statement that while they still maintain that the money was justly due to the Mr. Stahlman was for 35 per cent., and Church, they are prepared to take stens " to return the entire amount to the Government, if the Senate by affirm ative action will vote that the passage of the bill was due to such misleading statements."

If this be done, it will be restitution but it does not make the original trans action honest or honorable.

The declaration of the Bishops has very much the appearance of what card players call a "bluff." All the influence of the Church would certain ly be called into action to prevent the affirmative vote they demand if the motion were brought up in the Senate; yet there is no knowing what the future may bring forth. The Senators who were hoodwinked are in such a mood that they may take the Bishops at their word, and then there may be 'wigs on the green.'

THE GALICIAN IMMIGRANTS. Mr. C. W. Sutter, the Dominion Im-

migration agent, has sent in a report on the condition of the Galician immigrants to the Edmonton district, which has been forwarded from Winnipeg to the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. In consequence of unfavorable reports which have been circulated concerning these immigrants, as being an undesirable class. Mr. Sutter | mends such strongly repressive measurements was directed to make a personal in- ures as the imprisonment of offending vestigation regarding them, and he clergymen, with suspension from their has done so, with the result that he has office. But whereas these clergymen found them to be an industrious, self- are already, probably, a majority of reliant and law abiding people who are the clergy of the Church, these repressstriving to make good homes for them- ive measures are not likely to succeed. selves in our North-West. He saw a He even speaks of the disturbances large number of the immigrants in which have taken place in London as their new homes, and found all work. if he approved of them, but even ing hard, some building houses, others | though muscular Evangelicals go in ploughing, and all having a fair quantity of land under cultivation. He expresses a fear that the barley they had sown will not ripen before the frost sets in, but they have, besides their barley crops, potatoes, turnips, and various garden vegetables which are likely to thrive.

Some of these immigrants are in poor circumstances, and have gone out to work for neighbors who are better off, but even they will be able to make enough to support themselves through the coming winter.

cereal crops, besides potatoes, turnips ing in church." and other vegetables. These are all reported as being content and prosperous, and many of them have horses us that nearly all the Methodist organs and cows, and others who are at work expect soon to be able to purchase horses or cows. Those who have been

> These immigrants are said by Mr. Sutter to be of the orthodox creed, by which it might be presumed that they turbance. The congregation, therefore, are of the Greek schismatical Church ; prepared to quell the disturbers on the but as the Galicians are almost all

take on this point. The immigrants are probably Catholics using the Orien.

The men of this race when passing through Quebec and Ontario on their way to the North-West were reported to be of unusual physical strength and sturdiness, many of them being over six feet tall, and the women were remarked for their health and beauty. We have no doubt that these immi most desirable addition to the population of Canada. They are now engaged in building a large church 70x 26 feet.

THE ONSLAUGHT ON RITUAL. ISM.

The fight of the Low Churchmen of London against the Ritualists, which has been going on for years in the Anglican Church, has lately been carried on with considerable vigor, giving rise to many interruptions of Church services and other scandalous incidents.

That Ritualistic practices are becoming rapidly more and more prevalent is indubitable. Many of the clergy have discovered that the symbolism of the Catholic liturgy has had on their congregations the effect of animating their faith, and making their people more regular in attendance at the religious services in the churches: hence, notwithstanding the opposition offered by Low-Churchmen, they persist in imitating the Catholic Ritual. though he knew he was to receive 35 They are not willing to forego the advantage to be derived from the use of religious rites, at the dictation of their turbulent parishioners, and thus we find that though a few years ago the number of churches in which these rites were used was very small, they have increased in number to a surprising extent.

The London Times of July 25 publishes a sermon preached by Archdeacon Taylor of Liverpool in St. Andrew's church, wherein the preacher declares that "the evil of Ritualism has increased so alarmingly that it must be suppressed, or it will wholly triumph. Ritualism," he said, "is simply Romanism without the name in the national Church. Its success means the reversal of the Reformation .

He then gives the following statistics:

"More than half the parish Churches of England to the number of 8,183, are more or less Ritualistic. In 2,026, the Mass vestments are worn; in 4,334 altar lights are burned in broad midday, and in 7944 the eastern position is adopted."

These statistics are probably correct, as they agree closely with the figures which have already appeared in our columns in reference to an earlier date: and Mr. Taylor puts the number of clergy in sympathy with the movement at 12.000.

When it is borne in mind that ten vears ago the number of churches using altar lights was only 1,136, with 2,690 observing the eastern position, the wonderful progress of Ritualism will be readily seen.

The most curious part of the Archdeacon's discourse is that he recom force toRitualistic churches to interrupt the services and protest against them, their forces are usually overcome by those who side with their clergymen, and the disturbers, besides, render themselves liable to fine and imprisonment for their disorderly conduct. It does not seem likely, therefore, that the means which have been proposed for stamping out Ritualism will be of avail.

We already mentioned in our columns several instauces of these disturbances, among them being that The immigrants who came in a year caused by a Mr. Kensit, a bookseller. ago have prospered very well, and The result was that Mr. Kensit was have each from two to five acres in fined heavily on the charge of "brawl-

> On the very day that Archdeacon Tay. lor was advising the repression of Ritualism by legislative enactment or physical force, another brawling scene was being enacted at St. Michael's church, Shoreditch. One Rev. Mr. Clarke gave notice that he would present himself for the partaking of the Holy Communion. It was understood from Mr. Clark's having conducted himself in a disorderly manner on a previous occasion that he intended to raise a dispresent occasion, and Mr. Clarke was

which Rev. Mr. Clark and his dozen | bi supporters were forcibly ejected from Lord Halifax belongs to this congre-

gation, and he was present when the disturbance took place. In a letter from him, which appeared in the same issue of the Times in which the disturbance is mentioned, he says :

turbance is mentioned, he says:

"It is intolerable that persons should present themselves for Communion for the purpose of disturbing the congregation and making a protest against details in the service they may happen to dislike; and Mr. Evans (the rector of St. Michael's) and all other clergy who may be so circumstanced, will receive the support of all those who care for the sanctities of religion in refusing to communicate any one who presents himself at the altar with these objects." On the same day a crowd of four

thousand people gathered on Abercromby Square, where St. Catherine's church is situated, for the purpose of witnessing or becoming participants in another scene similar to that which was taking place at Shoreditch. A Mr. Wise had make it known that it was his intention to protest publicly against the services, and the crowd had assembled to see the "fun." Most of the mob were Evangelicals in sympathy with Mr. Wise and the force he had accompanying him, and when he made his protest against the service the crowd sang "Hold the Fort," and others of Sankey's hymns. The result was that though there were constables on the ground to preserve peace the congregation of the church were obliged to make their escape hastily and leave the field to Mr. Wise and his myrmidons, the constables being unable to do anything against so large a mob.

The Rev. Mr. Cyril Wilkins, who was known as a Ritualist, happening at the time to be visiting Mr. Bell, the curate of St. Margaret's, was struck by the mobs with fists and sticks. His hat was battered to a shapeless mass, and his nose made to bleed amid cries of down with him."

He might have escaped from his tormentors, but noticing that a girl had fainted with fright amid the confusion, they got hold of him, and continued their ill-treatment of him until he was rescued by the constables and carried off in a cab.

The chief disturbers of the peace on this occasion are to be prosecuted, as was Mr. Kensit, and they will probably

be heavily fined. It is by such means as these that the Evangelicals, who boast of being the real upholders of the principles of the gospel of peace, hope to gain their cause, but in all probability they will themselves before long be compelled to go out from the Church, and leave the Ritualists in full possession, for the latter are, even now, by far the strongest party in the Church. A better still sclution of the difficulty

would be the return of the Ritualists to the unity of the faith in the Catho lic Church, which at present they are only mimicking. In reference to Mr. Taylor's sermon above mentioned it is to be remarked that, independently of his bad manners in giving to the Catholic Church the

nickname Romanism, he is mistaken in asserting that "Ritualism is simply Romanism without the name," and that Ritualists say "the Roman Mass." Only real priests can celebrate the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and give priestly absolution. No mere imitation o mockery can supply the want of priest ly ordination, which the Ritualistic clergy do not possess, any more than their Low Church brethren who do no claim to have anything of the kind.

CHRISTIANITY IN AFRICA.

According to a recent issue of th London Telegraph, Dr. Temple, th present (Anglican) Archbishop Canterbury, gave recently some in teresting reminiscences of General Gordon, on the occasion of a meetin convened in the interest of the English Universities' missions to Central Afric

It is creditable to the religious fee ings of the brave General that befo he went to Khartoum in 1884, he co sulted Dr. Temple in regard to wh he might be able to do toward the co version of the interior tribes of the dark continent.

There were three problems which proposed for solution: 1st, whether a layman he was authorized to e deavor to convert, and even bapti the natives. 2nd., Whether he cou lawfully buy slaves, say a thousand a time, with the view of ultimate freeing them, but in the meanti drilling them thoroughly, so that good proportion, say 10 per cen might become good soldiers: 3 Whether Christian tenets would just his permitting a limited plurality wives. He explained that the m have usually four wives, as this no ber suffices for their maintenance.

To the second question the Ar