## (The Catholir Rerard.

Cbristlanus mibl nomer ost, Catholicus vero Cognomen."---(Christan ta my Name, but Catholicemy Surname.)-St. Pactan, 4th Century.

## vOLUME XXVI

Whe Catholic gecord.

## $-$

THE CATHOLIC RECORD：






## 明




november 5， 1904.
 and


NOVEMBER $5,1004$.
©he $\mathbb{C a t h o l i c}$ Record.
 Ravy arong pigivi iunivis THowas orpry;

 $\mathcal{Z}=\mathrm{Zava}$ $\mathfrak{A}==\pi=2$ VG:van
 $=$

 The pilgrims were told of their noble
ancestors who loved the Church of
Christ, and " were devoted without
reserve to the chair of Peter, being Christ, and "were devoted without
reserve to the chair of Petor, being
ever ready to dofend and maintain what ever ready to dofend and maintain what
is true and good." They were exhorted
not to be degenerate descendants of is true and good." They were exhorted
not to be degenerate descendants of
thoss glorions ancestors, tor they would
thus work not only fur theit own happi-
ness, but likewise for the prosperity of

Fre | $\begin{array}{l}\text { ness, } \\ \text { Fuane. } \\ \text { The }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | The Holy Fsther added that if it be

nerossary, he will be oever ready to ac-
cept any suffering to make France happy, prosperous and great.
The pilgrims were deeply moved by
this affectionate addresss and they re-
turned to their homes with increased turned to their homes with increased
affection for the venerable Head of the
Curch.
As Premier Combs has become so
paternal that he must medele in the As Premier Combos has become so
paternal that he most meddel in the
private aftirs of the French people, and as he forbids many of his offsials
to hear Mass, to say the Rosary, or to
venerate the cruciifx, we presume his
next step may be to forbid his subjects
to go to Rome any more as piligrims. It will not be a difificult matter for him to
find a danger to the Repubbic in the
advices given by the Holy Father to
the eiligirisi and indeed if danger to
Combes and his Government is identi-
竍 Combes and his Government is identi-
cal with danger to the Repablic, that
viow of the ease may be right. Th
pilgrims will certainly become more attached to religion, and their attach.
ment may be communicated to their
friends and relatives, and thus many
may come to see that France would be friends and relatives, and thus many
may come to see that France would be
better of wwith a hehange of rulers ; and
this conclusion may not be very pleas.
ant to Messrs. Combes, Delcasse and
Co

The Holy Father has pronounced a
solemp protest against the Congress of
Free Thinkers which recently met in Rome and passed resolutions denying
the divinity o Christ and the divine
authority of the Christian religion.
The Clo The Church and the Pope, to whose care
the deposit of Christian faith has been
committed, that they may continue on
earth the work of Christ Himself began, also received at-
tention from this assemblaga, and their
work was denounced as being unworthy of this age of progress and civilization
in which we live.
The Holy Father, in his paternal protest against the blasphemous meeting,
expresses intense sorrow that thedivine
work which hhrist did on earth should
be the object of attack by human
malice, and all the more that such an attack should be made in Rome, the
city from which the Churech on earth is
governed. He reminds us that intelli-
gence is the noblest gift which the
Creator has bestowed upon mankind, Creator has bestowed apon mankind,
but that intelligence becomes sacri-
legious when it is subtracted from de-
pendency on the Amimhty, or when it
rejects the consolation and direction of divine truth.
Rome is the city which was destined
by Almighty God as the depositary of
Faith, and the insult to our Almighty
Creator is the more grievous that Free. thinkers should select the Eternal City
as their ppace of meeting, becassit it
the city which has been designated as
the tranquail and venerated See of
Ohrist's vicar on oarth.
The Holy Father expresses that he
has received much conosoation for this
isant to the Divine Majesty, from the
fact that he has heard recently from
many pilgrims to the Holy City ex.
pressions of strong faith and flial

| affection, and partieularly from one A who visited the city a few weeks |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

at a solemn reception. Nevertheless
ho doess ont deem the reception of these
pilgrims a sumfocient atonement for the
wickedness of the Free Thinkers, and

## Donement for the ontrage offered to the Divine Majasty and for the honor and bood name of the city which had been deffled by the blasphemies of the Free

## Nevertheloss, it is stated by those who witnessed the Free Thinkers' an- and

of those who took part in it. In fact,
the Paris correspondent of the New
York Tribune deolares in a ceable de
spatel to his paper that it was a com
plete flasso. M. Berthelot, the distin-
plote easco. M. Benist, was invited
guished French chem
attend but de delined, and Profes
Haeokel deolared that his absence
a heavy blow to the suceess of the C

come

THE CATHOLIC RECORD. ITALIAN CATHOLIOS AN
SUFFRAGE.

 It is said that the petitioners re-
present that the abstention of Catho-
lics from voting lies from voting during the last thirty-
four years has brought no advantage to
the claims of the Vatican for independence, but has seriounligy endarangerenend the
interests of religion by entrusting
power to the power to the open enemies of the
Church, and they believe that it the
people are allowed to
mom

| To the present time, the Sees ofLaval and Dijon, in France, have notbeen filled. They are vacant owing tothe resignation of their Bishops whichwas requestel by the Pope, while M.Combes, the French Premier, insistedthat they should retain their offices. M.Combes is exceedingly angry that they |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  | e candidates wond able to reiigion, even though active

friends of the Church might not bo
suecessful as candidatos for the Cham-
ber of Deputies. Thas there woild he ber of Deputies. Thas there would be
a strong parit in the CCambbr willigg
and capababe of preventing legislation and cepabble of preventing legislation
aimed against roligion.
It is added that the Pope has not as It is added that the Pope has not as
yet decided what course he will pur
sue in this matter, but that, he ha sue in this matter, but that. he has
aksed the opinion of the most promi-
nent among the Cardinals regarding
the deeision he should take. the The prohibition to Catholies
part part in the elections was issued by
Pope Pius IN, after the ocoupation of
Rome by the Italian Government. Rome by the Italian Government.
The Pope considered that the absten-
tion of faithfal Catholics from voting at the Parliamentary elections woulc
constituta a continuous protest agains
the oceupation of the States of the the occupation of the States of the
Church, and it was hoped that this
protest would result in forcing the
Government to make peace with the

 a pretext or the introduction of a bill
to annul the Concorat, though it is
M. Combes and not the Pope who has
openly violated that agreement.
Such a pretext the Eoly Fath
think
woal
to b
to w
to Such a pretext the Holy Father does
not wish to furnish, but he has found a
means to supply temporarily the needs
of the two dioceses, without infringing
the the Concordat. It it is, of cournse, neces
sary there should be head for eac
diocese, and it is, therefore, now nounced that the Pope will nominate
two titular Bishops as Apostolic Ad
ministrators for the two dioceses with out waiting for the consent of the Gov
ermentin. These Bishops will have full
episcopal jurisdiction in their respect episcopal jurisdiction in their respect
ive dioceses until there shall be a Gov
orment willing to let ernment willing to lot the Cnureh fur
fil its functions. These administrator
will reeeive no salary from the will receive no salary from the Govern-
ment, but the Pope himself will provide
for their maintenanee, unless the people
of the dioceses themselves raise the necessary sum for this purpose. It
very probable that this will be done,
the people of the two diocoses coa
cerned have spontaueously sent Rome earnest assurances of thas
obedience to the Holy Father
the present rerisis. These assurance
must be a cause of tremor to M. Comb and his CObainet, as they must be r
garded as a strong hint that they have
aiready gone too far in their eflorts destroy religion.
M. Combes has relied on the fact
that there that there is an army of between six
and seven hundred thousand oficiail
through the conntry who depend upon
him for theor daily bread, so that he
has in this a seourity for a certain
has in this a seourity for a certain
amount of influeuee to beexerted in his
favor at the next elections. But he
may overestimate the strength which
this fact gives hin. There may be
many who will value their petty salaries
above conscience, but it is very possible
that there will be hoonety enough
found in the electorate to tell their
rulers plainly that they have alrendy course were sollowed; but whatever
might be the result of either of the
aiternative peres alternative policies, loyalty to t
Holy Father will always dictate to tru
Catholics to follow whatever course may direct them to take in a matter
which so directly concerns simsalf per-
sonally, as well as the rights and dignity of the Holy See.

It ca
which
French
cisive

## loss, o to one gone g2ne dindom

## diplomatic was dise French M

$\qquad$ one, and the despatches say that
Deputy Beavdd
linis Minister Combes " a brigand Prima
was restrained with dificulty from as

## It bable M. repre a fa a iate

favorite pastios win the assoc
iated press reporters to represent in an
unfavorable light those in Earope who
support the Co represent in the bsst light possible
those who are endeavoring to work out
her overthrow. We must therefore accept the assertions of these writers
with the proverbial grain of salt; y yet
we have no doubt that the minority represented the course of the Premie
really is. At all events. there seems
to be on doubt that M. Combes was
sustand sustained by a
majority being 9 .
The Premier
cordat between the Church the Concannot be kept ap ; for the Pope has
no right to disciplino a Bisiop, con-
tring to tho

\section*{| Geay |
| :---: |
| Th |}

The truth is that the supervision of
the Episcopate belongs ep
the Pope, and no French law or laws
of any other country can restrict that
right
right, which is included in the office
which Christ
M. Co
had seiza
Bishop
the pol
the
that
acco
imp
woul
whe
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { improprietion } \\ & \text { would nev } \\ & \text { were not }\end{aligned}\right.$
the French Government to have hit
apponted In the Arst place. He wa
more a Government Bishop than
Churchman, and it is is no very grea nore a Government Bishop than
Churchman, and it is in very grea
matter for zurprise that Premie
Combes has constituted himself Bish The boston p. e. donvention A conolusion has boen reached at th
Boston Convention of the Protostan Episopal Chureh on the quenstion The Bishops were in favor of the hibition of all such marriages, except
in the case when the parties have been in the case when the parties have been
reconciled and wish their remarriage o be celebrated anew. The House
Deputies, composed of cergy and lait
wes divided in was divided in opin ion, the clergy being
mostly against the marriago of a di-
voree ; and the laity in favor thereof, it the divoreed person has been the
innocent party when a decree of divorce has been issued by

```
sround of adulery
The question in
```

The question in dispute was earuest-
up itsated vithow, till at oither side givi a
ap its view, till at last a compromise
was agreed upon, and it was agreed that Was agred. upon, and it was agreed that onquiry, shall solemnize the marriage
of any person who has been or is the husband or wife of any other person
then iving, from whom he or sho ons
been divorced for any causo arising been divorced for any cause arising
atter marrige. Bat this canon shall
not be held to apply to the innoent
party in a divorce tor adoltery, party in a divoree for adultery, pro-
vided that before the application for
sdeh remarriage a period of not loss
than than one year shall have elap
the granting of such divorce., the granting of such divorce."
Clauses are added requiring the
papers and the decree of the court to
be shown in evidence that the divoree be shown in evidence that the divorce
is asked for in aceordance with the requirements of this canon; and to the
minister the
ciineretion is given to de minister
cline tos
to solemnize such marriage.
amendment was also passed in reference to the administration of the
saraments, providing that if a clergy
man shall have reasonable cause doubt whether a person has been mar Ilow, such clergyman shall refer the matter to the Bishops before adminis-
trring the sacraments. The Deputies
had made an exception to this clause in favor of the innocent party divoreed
on the ground of adultery who had re married, but the Bishops struck out
the exception. atcerward accepted by the Deputies.
It is supposed by leading Churchmen
that the midde that the midade course thus adopte
will greatily diminish the number of re will greatly diminish the number of re-
marriages of divorcees in the Church but it is stated to be the intention of
tiose who are entirely opposed to such remarriages to obtain an expression of
opinion by the Convention agains sach marriages under any conditions. Ac cording to the compromise which
has been effected, the so called innocen party is actually authorized to marry
some third person, though delays are
thrown into the way. If we are to beheve that this canon is intended to
meot the divine law on the sabject of marriage, as we have been told,
seems that it should either allow th marriage without putting difificulties
the road, or prohibit it absolutely. the Protestant Episcopal Church wa defeated after a long debate, the pres-
ent name boing retained by a consider le majority

## SOLDIERS AT MASS.

## writes:

ho stand are certain French noblemen
 When Pepin the Arst king of the Car-
Ioviingian dynasty of France was solivited by Pope Stephan III. to protect
im against Asolphus, king of the Lombards, PPepin hastenod to the reseuo of the Holy Father, and defeated Astol-
phus. The oxxrohate of Ravenna was
 soldiers assisted at Mass, that the same Corm or homago should be bhown to the
Biessed SSarament by the soldiers, as was shown to the king: namely, they
stoon in the royan presenco and pro-
sented amme Hone at the eleation sented arms. Hence at the elevation
of the Nass the soldiers when in mill. tary array presented arms, standing,
and the custom has boen continuod, bat thero is no priviligo of this kind that
we are amare of where there is not an military array.
given in recogition of of thession aid wiven the army the


 Father TTohey was ${ }^{2}$ native of Lind
say. To
 nows.
of Holy
highost ot Holy
highot
hintilego



NOVEMBER 5,1904

 who can not, with Goo's blessing,
they strive with a strong and constan
till, orm their own characters and at
wit









THE CATHOLIC RECORD


