VHY THE ORDERS LEAVE FRANCE.

BY AN OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTOR.

So great was the noise created by the adoption and execution of the French Law of Associations, that, for a time, almost nothing else and interested public. We had thought that nearly all that could be written on the subject had appeared in the not the subject had appeared in the not the subject had appeared to hard public. We had thought that nearly all that could be written on the subject had appeared to me. Form or another, in the press. Certainly, when Mr. Willrama Hubbard beared his apology for the French Government, in regard to these laws, in the pages of "The Nimeteenth Century" magazine, it could be truly said that the Walter of the State of the Charles of the State of the Sta

Nothing like it, nothing so sad, has been witnessed in France since the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Ought not that sad experience, the wounds of which are not yet healed, to have been sufficient to teach us that a people has nothing to gain from making its country uninhabitable to a portion of its children? By forcing them by a veiled measure of proscription to seek abroad a refuge for conscience's sake, the intolerance of the authorities saps the vital forces of the nation, and enkindles in the heart rancours that cannot be quenched.

Continuing, after this Mr. Cox

mer:—
That which so alarms you to-day is that, face to face with the body of socialist youth growing up in your lycecs, there is arising a body of Christian youth, more and more numerous every day. For there is the point, as you know well, there is the great fact of our epoch, which is sufficient to show the folly of your enterprises. For five-and-twenty years you have wielded your power without a rival; you have had public instruction in your hands; you have distributed employment and favors; you have had the disposal of money grants. And after a quarter of a century of uninterrupted domination, with no serious opposition, you discover on a sud-

Continuing, after this Mr. Coxcomes to the all-important point atsissue, by saying: "I will now endeavor to make clear what is the
real object of the new law, and also
the nature of the compulsion by
which it is hoped this purpose may
be achieved." To clucidate this portion of the subject he quotes from
M. Waldeck-Rousseau's speech at
Toulouse, from which quotations we
will reproduce the following few Toulouse, from whi will reproduce the

a quarter of a century of uninterrupted domination, with no serious
opposition, you discover on a sudden—and this is the motive of your
proposals—that the middle class is
slipping from you, that your very
officials—your solicitude and your
hope—claim for their children the liberty of Christian education.'

"What is struck at by the new
law is not freedom of teaching only
but also liberty of thought, the
right of the Christian parent to
choose a school for the children
about his knees. Thousands of
French parents, and among them
those of the first families of France,
judging by the results before their
eyes, have preferred for their boys
the education given in the schools
of the religious orders to that given
in the lycees of the State—and so
the too successful orders must go."

As to the nature of the compulsion which is being applied to the
proscribed orders, the arguments
are as complete as the foregoing,
but would require an entire article
to properly review them. "Two bodies of youth are growing up in our midst ignorant of one another, and so unlike that they runthe risk of not being able to understand one another. Little by little, two sections of society are thus prepared, one carried by the current of the Revolution further and further in the direction of democracy, and the other more and more deeply imbued with doctrines which one would have thought had not survived the great movement of the eighteenth century. Such a fact is not explained by the free play of opinion, but only by the existence of a power which is no longer even occult, and by the constitution in the State of a rival power. The situation is intolerable. Thus the Bill on Associations is in our eyes the point of departure in social evolution, and is the indispensable guarantee of the most necessary prerogatives of modern society."

choose a school for the about his knees. Thous this knees. Thous this knees. Thous the shout his knees. Thous the sudding by the results be eyes, have preferred for the society have precised or derived the great families in udging by the results be eyes, have preferred for the about his knees. Thous thous of the first families in udging by the results be eyes, have preferred for the shout his knees. Thous the sudding by the results be eyes, have preferred for the documents, and thous his departure in those of the first families in udging by the results be eyes, have preferred for the shout his departure in the start he preferred for the shout his departure in the start he

After explaining that it is hard for an Englishman to understand the guif that divides the Catholic and secularist parties in France, because in England indifference marks the one who falls away from the Church, while in France the sectary is a proselytiser, and in this you have the central purpose of the Associations Law. We cannot omit a line of the following paragraphs, for they contain a magnificent arraignment of the French Government and exposition of its false methods and hypocritical treatment of the Orders.

"When the Bill dealing with associations that the section of the contains and the properties of the treatment of the Orders."

when the Bill dealing with associations first came before the Chamber, there was no word in it about word in it about the religious orders. The essentials came later. The Bill at first had no appearance of being a law of exception, aimed onty at the religious orders. M. Waldeck-Rousseau had discovered that the code was anfamiliar with vowe and made no express recognition of practices older than Pepin. He declared that, vows involving these things implied a self-suppression and an abnegation on the part of the individual which was intrinsically had and contrary to the laws of France, and could not be tolerated. It was

ty must ever remain irreparably weak in this: It has no standard of truth. It does not, in its tenching, separate truth from error. It has no true or fixed basis for its

ing, separate truth from error. It has no true or fixed basis for its judgments.

Let me instance this. A few days ago I was drawn into controversy with a graduate student of Chicago University, and our discussion turned upon truth. He said to me, "There is no such thing as truth." My reply was naturally, "Then what are you at the university for? If the torch of truth is not here, you must be wandering in the dark." And I added, "Why, I'thought this newspaper—advertised—institution—on—a—departmental store—plan possessed enough of light to illuminate the North-Pole." One of the professors of history, a few days ago, was dealing with Constantine, and he said that the great emperor-founder of Constantinople, in his later years, had become an Arian, Another professor said, one day, that the origin of saint adoration, or as the Catholic call it, he added, "saint worship" (mark the distinction) was to be traced to the minor deities or local deities worshipped in the different provinces of the old Roman Empire. Ye gods—including the Penates—is this not scholarship with a vengennce?

Again, there is a lack of poise and

geance?
Again, there is a lack of poise and balance in the critical judgments of many of these professors. They are not sane—they are not normal.

A call to arms! A call to arms!

many of these professors. They are not sane—they are not normal.

A call to arms! A call to arms!

Let our Catholic laymen—our scholarly Catholic laymen—our Catholic historical specialists, remove this condition of things. It is easily done. But we must have courage. We must attack the citadel of error on every side. And, remember, let not the shadow of a name overwhelm us. Under the cap and gown of a professor, in some of our great secular or state universities, there sometimes resides an ignorance more gross than can be found in the mind of the unlettered. It is not the so-called Dark Ages that require illuminating. Iy is the dark and prejudiced minds of those who fail to summon to their aid, who fail to invoke in their study and research the great light of Catholic truth. These, indeed, require illumination.—Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, in the Catholic Telegraph. -Dr. Thomas Colic Telegraph.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN ENGLAND

Courage is the badge of a true Catholic. We need it to-day as never before. The apostolate of the Catholic layman has flung its banner out; its mission is before us. This is called an enlightened age—it is enlightened in everything but Catholic truth. It is not so much prejudice as ignorance that must be overcome ere the light of Catho icity plerce the educational tents of the dwellers in the valleys of our country. The great centers of intellectual life whence is supposed to radiate the sun of truth—the great secular universities—are to-day up-to-date, but not up to Catholic truth.

The professor of Harvard, Cornell, Johns Hopkins and Chicago Universities, goes abroad to teach the truth of science, the truth of history, the truth of art and seeks it everywhere but in the Catholic Church. So the most enlightened of them still keep on tap some of the old slanders. They advance in everything except Catholic knowledge. They would be ashamed to be found napping in an elementary principle of science, but they unblushingly stumble over the most elementary teaching of the Catholic Church. History, which has been, as a great French critic said, a conspiratory, plercing the thick Clouds of prejudice slowly.

But the state or secular universi-

INIVERSITIES

AND CATHOLIC TRUTH.

is the badge of a true we need it to-day as re. The apostolate of the ladies of a more suitable occasion of proposing the health of the Holy Father than the occasion of the opening of a new church in this land. There was nothing more dear to the heart of Ilis Holiness than the proposing the health of the Occasion of the opening of a new church in this land. There was nothing more dear to the heart of Ilis Holiness than the proposed to signorance that must be see the light of Catho icity educational tents of the athevelsy of our countreat centers of intellecturice is supposed to radiate truth—the great secular s—are to-day up-to-date, po to Catholic truth.

essor of Harvard, Cornell, pkins and Chicago Universe abroad to teach the ceience, the truth of histeriuth of art and seeks it but in the Catholic so the most enlightened of keep on tap some of the re. They advance in every-cept Catholic knowledge. but they unblushingly ver the most elementary of the Catholic Church as a che critic said, a conspiration of the catholic church which has been, as a che critic said, a conspiration of the Catholic church in the Catholic church at which to propose 'His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. They advance in every-cept Catholic church which has been, as a che critic said, a conspiration of the Catholic church which has been, as a che critic said, a conspiration of the Catholic church which has been, as a che critic said, a conspiration of the Catholic church which has been, as a che critic said, a conspiration of the Catholic church which has been, as a che critic said, a conspiration of the Catholic church which has been, as a che critic said, a conspiration of the catholic church which has been, as a che critic said, a conspiration of the catholic church which has been, as a che critic said, a conspiration of the catholic church which honor and respect was paid to a prelate of the Catholic country it was with joy and happinese that they thanked him for the privilege he h

Catholics of Walthamstow, as the rector of the mission, that he should take that toast (cheers). They all knew the organization of a mission was a difficult and arduous task. There were difficulties financially and difficulties personally. In regard to preparation, it was not the work of a year, it took years; and, he might tell them, he was three years preparing before he commenced building operations on Walthamstow, but when one had a prelate like Cardinal Vaughan as one's Bishop, one was encouraged and strength with which he had been actuated in whatever work he had to do. The energy with which he had been actuated in whatever work he had to do. The energy with which he had of work was remarkable not only in England, but in South America and other parts of the world. Long might he live was the prayer of all of them (cheers).

His Eminence the Cardinal, who on rising to reply was met with a great burst of cheering, said: I assure you that I would not have missed the opportunity of being here in your midst to-day for any consideration. I was threatened a little time ago with the privation which I did not expect; but, thank God, I have enjoyed and been consoled greatly by all I have seen here to-day. You have your rector, and without him you could have done nothing. Your rector has built a beautiful church, extremely spacious and lofty; the altar and sanctuary are high placed, so that all can see and hear, and he has provided a presbytery for the accommodation of some four or five priests. This mission has sprung up wonderfully during the last half century. I remember this district fifty years ago. Cardinal Wiseman lived not far off. It was with the greatest difficulty then that the church was kept above water, that is to say, the difficulties were great financially, its position in that respect being often embarrassed; the number of the congregation was often small, and there were many signs of discouragement round about. All these things have passed away. We have opened another church in London. During the la

many signs of discouragement round about. All these things have passed away. We have opened another church in London. During the last few years I have been present at many openings, for there has been a considerable increase in missions, schools, and churches.

London is becoming hollow in the centre, except during the hours of the day which are devoted to the making of gold and silver. Only the merchant princes and those who attend upon them and carry out their behests go to the city, and then it is as full or fuller than ever; but the people must live somewhere, and they have gone to the suburbs of this great city, and amongst those suburbs they have come to this beautiful neighborhood. It has many health attractions, an excellent church and schools for Catholic childers, and no doubt it will be still

Section of the control of the contro

The sooner members of the fra-ternal societies learn that they have a part in uplifting the order and making it strong and enduring, the better it will be for the system in general. It has become the custom to say "I pay my insurance as the money is called for, but really, I have no time to ask other people

core are painfully aware of the fact in every society that it is the insurance—pecuniary profit to the individual—that is the magnet by which so many are attracted to an order. Having passed the doctor, the ballot and the initiation ceremony, they disappear from view as if the earth had opened and swallowed them. The places that knew them on the night of initiation know them no more forever. They pass into the sacred city of selfish ends and surround themselves with a splendid isolation that baffes the officers in every attempt to get them out to the meetings. The weather may be hot, or it may be cold, the rain may fall in torrents, or the snow may fly in fiful gusts, it is all one to them on meeting night, for they only joined for the insurance, you know!

It is upon the faithful few that the burden of holding meetings and increasing interest and membership inevitably falls, and if it were not that the societies are employing the services of deputies and paying them liberally for their work, it is pretty safe to say the average lodge goat would die of old age and loneliness for lack of candidates to keep him in fighting trim. So upon the work of a few officers and as many deputies as can be kept in the field, depends the success or failure of a lodge, and the way is not altogether easy nor the effort light.— Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

HE DIED A HERO'S DEATH.

Highey O'Neill of Telluride. died a hero yesterday. O'Neill was a simple-hearted Irishman, who worked in the Smuggler Union mine. He was employed as engineer of the hoister. He could attach no blame to himself for the fire that cost the lives of so many men and was imperilling many others, but his heart ached for those who were perhaps struggling with death down in the blackness of the ninth level. There was another thing that appealed to him. The solemm wails of the wife, the sister and the children that broke the still night air.

He ran about and asked if anything was being done—could anything be done? All gave him the same reply. Death lurked in the ninth level, he was told. What was the use of adding to the death list? He knew the chances were many against him. But there was a bare possibility that he might at least help. He would go down in the cage to the ninth level. He made known his intention to engineer Cougar. That man, a miner inured to the dangers of mines, told him not to go to certain death. Enough brave men had already fought against the inevitable. He begged him to desist, for the sake of those near and dear to him. The argument of the engineer did not impress him. But no one was so near and dear to Hughey O'Neill that he could contemplate the wretchedness of the women and children whose wails haunted him. What he wanted to know was if there was a bare possibility that his visit to the ninth level would save the life of at least one man. The engineer was forced to admit that there was a possibility.

O'Neill hestated no longer. He said in his brusque way:

fevel.

"Hughey!" shouts the engineer.
The hero of the Telluride disaster is unconscious But he has found and brought up with him a man whose body is still warm and from whom the last spark of life has not gone out. It is Jog Nelson, the husband of one of the women whose cries had moved him to the point of his terrible work of rescue.

Nelson never saw the light of day. He expired soon after reaching the surface. O'Neill had done all that a human could do to save the life of one of his fellow-men. The effort failed, but the deed was there—a deed which will stand out in the record of man's humanity to man as long as brave hearts beat and unselfishness lives.

When O'Neill was taken out of the cage he was limp and unconscious. He never regained consciousness sufficient to tell his story.

The supposition is that when he

trated his system and the pallor of death was upon him when he reached the sunlight.

All efforts to save him, and they were all that mind and heart could devise, failed and on the following day he died.—From the Denver Times.

FINANCES OF THE DOMINION.

According to the official figures, as finally revised, the receipts were \$52,514,701, and the expenditure totalled \$46,866,367 for the fiscal

year.

The following is a statement showing the leading items in the receipts and expenditures on account of consolidated fund:—

1901.

ustoms	28,425,284
xcise	10.318.266
xcise	3,441,504
ost office	224,586
ublic works	
ailways	5,213,381
anals	315,425
nterest on investments	1,784,833
atent fees	130,894
asual	562,923
ines and forfeitures	23,063
ines and loriettures	
remium, discount and	64,921
exchange	59.78
Mariners' fund	
Steamboat inspection	33,87
Gas inspection	22,16
Weights and measures	54,350
Penitentiaries	30,21
Fisheries	78,966
risheries fund	50.474
Superannuation fund	
Dominion steamers	
Military College	OF OF
Militia	25,65
Dominion lands	. 1,517,31
	-

Total \$52,514,701 The total receipts, reckoning all the items, on consolidated account were \$52,514,701, as against \$51,029,994 for the previous year, an increase of \$1,484,707.

Expenditures.	
	1901.
nterest on public debt.\$1	0,807,954
charges of management.	162,828
Sinking funds	2,480,336
Premium, discount and	
exchange	39,032
civil Government	1,474,919
IVII Government	
Administration of jus-	873,232
tice/	68,980
Dominion police	1,172,725
Legislation	456,350
Penitentiaries	100,000
Arts, agriculture and	697,206
statistics	444,729
Immigration	170,165
Quarantine	98,551
Pensions	324,507
Superannuation	2.061,674
Militia	912,150
Mounted Police	312,100
Public works, consolid-	3.386,632
ated fund	3,380,002
Railways and canals,	210,414
consolidated fund	210,414
Mail subsidies and steam-	629,198
ship subventions	
Ocean and river service.	233,161
Lighthouse and coast	
service	578,617
Marine hospitals	36,141
Steamboat inspection	29,247
Fisheries	491,351
Geological survey	61,941
Scientific institutions	90,551
Subsidies to provinces .	4,250,607
Indians	1,019,329
A Manda	

1,123,817 458,382 99.781 3,951,446 272,808 6,377,961 133,416 41,699

504,38

313,412 274,953

Trade and commerce ... 41,699
The total expenditure on consolidated account, including all the items, was \$46,866,367, as against \$42,975,279 for the preceding year. The total receipts since Confederation have amounted to \$1,073,091,764, and the total expenditures to \$1,313,750,823. The sum of \$47,907,697 has, however, been set apart for sinking funds, which makes the excess of expenditures over receipts \$192,751,362.

BEQUESTS FOR EDUCATION.

The Catholics of Cincinnati, as well as the University at Washington, have cause to rejoice over the philanthropy of the inte Miss. Filzabeth. Riernan, of Hemlock street, Walnut Hills. Having only rich relatives, she left all her estate to churity, naming Attorney Frank Dorger as executor without bond. For years Miss Kiernan had a servant. Rosa Schwartz. There is left to her \$1,-500. The other bequests are: To the rector of St. Kavier's, \$500, to the superior of the Passionist Fathers on Mt. Adams, \$500, to the Catholic University at Washington, \$5,000; to St. Joseph's Seminary of Baltimore, \$1,000; to the Passionist Fathers of Mt. Adams, \$1,000; to St. Xavier's College, \$1,000; to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum of Oumminscille, \$500, to St. Francis Hesephial for Incurables, \$200; to the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$100; to Notre Dame Convent, \$100.

The residue of the estate is to go to the Catholic University at Washington. The object of the \$5.000 bequest to the university and of the lest one is to provide for a scholarship for poor Cincinnati students, Catholic Columbian. well as the University at Washington, have cause to rejoice over the

CATHOL

SATURDAY, Jan

Gen. James F. Sr the Supreme Court Islands, has written lic Truth Society of a very valuable pa ippines." Few Amer such opportunities Philippines as Gen. San Francisco in colonel of the First unteers. After a b brigadier-general, a afterward selected of the Island of N ministration on the successful.

He won the friend tives, and peace rei the island. F.nally, ation of the first S the Philippines, he the Philippines, he be one of its memb for which he was e as he had occupied tion at the bar of S fore the outbreak American war.

This man's opinic question is ten time of respect than all made by newspapering preachers and properties of the position determined the properties are also provided the position determined the properties are also provided the provide

high position der speak the truth. The complete vindication charges of avariate leveled against the Here is what he work of the friars:

work of the friars:
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formed councils fo
ment (which, whate
been their deficiency
the merit of being a
higher principle the
force), cut down th
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themselves a perma
and a home. Church
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when the desire to
en way to settled en way to settled were established ar forms of education work of civilization sarily so, but the steady and health; could be expected close of the eighteen ter that Spain beginning from the sulting from the stilling sulting from the stral exertions in the teenth centuries, an in the larger towns give the opportunit er education which fied and the thirst ledge among the manded. Universitie schools that would comparison with o of learning in the established by the in Manila, lloilo, Canga, but beyond the were not many. sulting from the str

Almost every tow had its government teachers, as a r paid by the Gover being highly instru-only the rudimer were imparted by the sities just ment where education was

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well-printed, attrac

A R Before me lies

about three hundred bearing the title " I have been request story, and I mus have rarely been a difficult, pleasant, difficult task. The w difficult task. The w would suggest, is a Catholic novel; it is novel; and it is a so sensational it is so sensational it is so sensational it is so new, so for the fact that the sense of the fact that it is so new, so for the fact that it is so new, so for the fact that it is so new, so for the fact that it is wine E. Conway, as the Boston 'Pilot, lished by 'The Company,' and the Company,' and the that \$1.25. The namalone a guarant worth the reading, worth the reading, worth the reading, of the volume and literary contents Having said so mu from the general st tical and journalis I again find myself emma, as when I fiw write this review.