CATHOLICS AND THE PRESS.

(The Catholic Times.)

Amidst all the subjects dealt with at the German Catholic Congress, which has just been held at Osnabrijck, there was one which, in the opinion of those present, was of preeminent importance - that of the Catholic press. After discussion, the following resolution, which deserves to be reproduced here, was unani-mously adopted: "A press which meets all the just demands of our time is for the German Catholics more necessary to-day than ever; with the extension of the work that devolves upon it, its importance in political and social life has largely increased. Therefore it is the duty of every Catholic journal to show that it is alive to the requirements of its great mision, to see that the general and vital interests of the Catholic people are most energetically safeguarded, and the unity and concord of Cacholics preserved and strengthened, and to take care that in dealings with colleagues Christian love, and in wariare with opponents wisdom and justice, are never lost sight of. On the other hand, it is a duty and an honor for all the Catholics of Germany to gige to the Catholic press the necessary moral and material support; above all, no Catholic house should fail to have a Catholic paper. It is also carto be desired that in the Catholic daily papers public attacks on our Holy Church, its teachings, regulations, and representatives, should be brought to the knowledge of the readers, together with thoughtful re-The German Catholics who passed this resolution expressed their approval of it with heart applause, for they felt that the Catholic press is one of the most powaful weapons for the defence of Catholic

In point of fact it was recognized during the Congress that without Lie aid received from the Catholic press the Catholic body in Germany would not occupy the position it now holds. The Centre party is strong and it derives its strength in no small measure from the well-organized local associations which are kept flourishing through the support and encouragement of the press. We are at present in this country considering the question of establishing a Catholic workingmen's association. In Germany there has for years been a very vigor ous "Catholic People's Association." The Secretary, Dr. Pieper, informed the Congress that the total members last year numbered 181 744, being thus divided: Rhine province 61,464: Westphalia, 33,617: Hanover, 16.456; Hesse-Nassau, 7,199: Province of Saxony, 128; Brandenburg, 121; West Prussia, 701; East Prussia, 654; Posen, 6; Pommerania, 51; Silesia, 10,647; Hohenzollern, 1,301; Bavaria, 14.742; Wurtemburg, 20,819; Kingdom of Saxony, 920; Baden, 8,0;4; Hesse-Darm-, stadt, 3,655; Oldenburg. 1,192; Brunswick, 16; and Alsace, 31. Dr. Lieber, in the course of an address, called this "People's Association" "the asof all associations. Through its agency lectures on social quescions are given to Catholic workers year after year by eminent writers and speakers and there can be no doubt that much of the credit due for the success of these lectures and of the organization generally belongs to the Catholic press, which not only reports the proceedings of the various meetings, but stimulates public interest by well-written articles. In the same way the press has been of immense service to the German Catholics in helping to found their societies for the young, for the protection of orphans, and for instruction and innocent entertain- daily press: ment. It has bound all the Catholics more closely together, and thev are conscious that if they, a minority of the population wield prepondering desires of able and unsellish leaders, clerical and lay. But, besides rendering most valuable assistance in organizing the Catholic torces, the Ger- Mgr. Favier's knowledge." man Catholic press has with zeal defended the doctrines and interests of the Church when misrepresented and assailed by bitter enemies. During the

flooded the non-Catholic papers with their violent attacks upon Catholic practices and their caricatures of Catholic dogma. The Catholic press hus fought the good fight against them with dignity and skill, and the result is that the Catholic cause has

suffered no serious damage.
The German Catholics, however, solemnly record their conviction at their annual Congress that the Catholie press is more necessary to-day than ever. In the account of the speeches delivered at the Congress which we gave last week, our readers will have noticed that the President, Herr Trimborn, expressed the belief that a new Kulturkampf in the shape of a "Los von Rom" movement is ap-Unquestionably, whatproaching. ever be the cause, the hostility of the enemies of the Church is growing in be admitted that the lesson which the German Catholics teach as to the necessity of supporting the Catholic press, in view not merely of present but also of future exigencies, is likewise applicable to this country. Indeed there come into our hands week by week anti-Cath, lie newspaper articles, pamphlets, and books sy ferocious and so disgraceful that their circulation would be prevent d by the civil authorities in Germany When tne German Catholics recommend that no Catholic household should be with out a Catholic paper, the advice should be taken to heart by Catholics in all countries. How many Catholic househo.ds are there in Great Britain and Ireland into which a Catholic paper does not enter? We fear the number is by no means small. Some Catholics will oner the taction, or they disliked this or that article, or time to time. The probability is that the people who reject Catholic papers, on such grounds buy non-Cetholic papers which differ far more widely from their views and are entirely out of sympathy with the Church. Again, there are not a few Catholics who declare that they would most gladly make themselves useful to the Catholie cause if they could find an opportunity of doing so. The opportunity continually arises. The pages of a good Catholic paper combat anti-Catholic arguments and prejudices, and as the number in this country who need enlightenment with regard to the Catholic Faith is legion, an easy and a fruitful way of aiding the Church is to

BISHOP FAVIER'S LOOT

irculate Catholic journals.

The following communication, which appeared in The New York Sun of Thursday, is self-explanatory:

To the Editor of The Sun.-Sir: Last Wednesday you published an interview in which a certain Mr. Runge, who seems to be a jobber in Chinese articles, makes the following statement: "The moment the allied forces captured Pekin, Bishop Favier, the present Roman Catholic Bishop in Pekin, made a descent upon Yen Li Sen's palace and completely stripped it of the enormousty valuable collection of art objects, leaving the articles of coarser grain and of less value to followers whose culture was not up to the Bishop's standard." He then goes on to make some undignified insinuations about Mr. H. G. Squiers cheating the Custom House out of the sixty per cent. duty there is on such articles. Mr. H. C. Squiers is an honorable gentleman, and the First Secretary of the United States Legation

I beg to repeat in rebuttal a cablegram published April 2, 1901 in the

"Pekin, April 1 .- Bishop Favier denies utterly the accounts published in Europe and America to the effect that he conducted an immense loot sale. ver in the national Parliament the | The Bishop says he never looted in his solidarity to which this result is due life. After the siege many presents ceived into the Church at Santa Monand tactful policy which the Catholic press has pursued in harmony with the life and the catholic press has pursued in harmony with the life. The mission says in never looted in insum or ceived into the Church at Santa Monand tactful policy which the Catholic press has pursued in harmony with the life life. Probably some of the things at the time of the general loot may have been acquired that way by the donors, but not to

> The following statement from Wash ington protects Mr. Squiers' charac-

"Washington, Murch 7, 1901,-Secre past year those enemies have been re- tary Hay to-day received a cablegram markably alert and active. They have throm Minister Conger at Pekin, stat-

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RECISTER

ing that the reports that have resch ed America to the effect that H. G. Squiers, the United States Secretary of Legation, has been guilty of looting, was based on misinformation. As a matter of fact, the Mimster states, Mr. Squiers is entirely guiltless of any such thing."

These two statements ought to settle the matter at once and for all. A. P. DOYLE.

New York, September 8.

SOME RECENT CONVERTS.

Miss Helen E. De Master, a student of Chicago University; the Rev. A. J. Bratt, who was a curate of St. Matthew's Church, Sheffield, England: Miss Howard, an English lady who was received into the Church deathbed at Florence, Italy; Mrs. Alfred L'Ecuyer, formerly Miss Rose Peterson of Butte, Montana; Miss Emma Madonia and Miss Maria Cristina splet, John Asplet and the Misses Lucy and Josephine Salvarelli, all in

Lord O'Hagan died a member of the Catholic Church. Father Bradley, a Catholic chaplain, attended Lord rica, and received him into the

C. Clair, on her deathbed so impressed Dr. Putnam with the deep religi-Mrs. Clair was the first fruits of the non-Catholic mission given in Boston

the highly esteemed publisher of The Melbourne Argus and Australasian, had the consolation of being received into the Catholic Church before he died. He had been a member of the Church of England (savs The Advocate), but a man of considerable culture and of a singularly just and gen erous disposition, he had for many degree holy Church. On the day of his death he expressed a desire to see a priest, naming the Rev. G. A. Robinson, B. A., of Camberwell, in whose district he resided. Father Robinson was immediately sent for, and he had the happiness of receiving the deceased into the one True Fold.

The ranks of the Church of England clergy in Sheffield have furnished another convert in the person of the Rev. Hugh Nanney Smith, of Walk-Mr. Smith has been received into the Church of St. Gregory, Longton, Staffordshire. Mr. Smith held his first curacy at Caverswall, near Longton, where he was stationed from 8º to 1894. He then went to Walkley as curate to his father, the late Rev. Thomas Smith, a position which he occupied until the death of the vicar a lew months ago.

Clay M. Greene, the New York playwright who arranged the "Passion Play" that was twice rendered at the recent jubilee of Santa Clara College, has become a Catholic.

Recently Bede College, established for English convert clergymen studying for the priesthood, was the scene of a most interesting ceremony when the deaconate was conferred upon Rev. Mr Chase, a well-known Anglican clergyman for thirty-nine years, and Rev. Mr. McDonald, a Protestant chaplian in the navy. Rev. Mr. Goldenbird, late secretary to Lord Halifax, was ordained a sub-descon.

Madame Arabella Goddard, whose music was sweet to our fathers' ears our grandfathers'-known to her friends as Mrs. Davidson - is alive and alert enough, it seems, to take her own iniative, for at Folkestone the other day she presented herself for admission into the Church.

The well-known lawyer, Colonel A. B Hotchkiss, and his wife were re-

SEPTEMBER.

Great big trunks, packed to the brims;

Worn-out shoes, hat's without rims; Faces brown with sun and weather; Clothes grown small-scarce book to-

Journeys home with lots of fur...
Thoughts of school that's just begun,
Lots of lessons to remember,
Cooler days—and that's September!

The Two Scornes ALCOHOL AND MORPHINE. As Antidote Discovered.

As Asilets Biscovered.

A recent remarkable discovery in medicine which has been found to annihilate the appetite for alcoholic drinks and all drugs, even in the most hopeless case, is attracting a good deal of attention among those interested in temperance work. The medicine is purely vegetable, purfectly harmless and absolutely free from narroctics. It lesves no evil after effects and can be carried in the pocket and taken in absolute wrivacy.

leaves to evil after effects and can be carried in the pocket and taken in absolute privacy, thus dispensing with the publicity, loss of time and a pense of an institute treatment. The medicine has been tested and is vouched for by "The Vicar of St. Micheel's" Rev. Father Outnilven, Rev. Pather Strubbe, Rev. Father Fitsgerald, Rev. Father Eger, Rev. Father Gaule, Rev. Father Gauchter, Ster Father McCalleo, R. v. Father Gauchter, Ster Augustine Nister William, S. S. H. Sister Ethslourga, and many others. Full pasticulars respecting this medicine can be obtained by writing it. Mr. Jimen, No. 81. Wilcox Street, Toront, Canada.

man Khan, was born about 1830. He has been a very strong man, and held his throne by the power of his sword. During the civil war of 1804 he took a leading part in support of his father's ciain to the throne. He was successful for a time, and won the battles of Shaikhabad and Kheiati-Ghilsai. But in 1808, his father having died, he was defeated by Yakoub Khan, son of Sliere All, and took refuge in Russia. He was provided with a residence at Samarcand and a pension, and remained in Turkestan until 1870, when he made his way to the Kabul frontler, and having gained the allegiance of the leading men of that city, he was acknowledged by the British Government as Ameer of Afghanistan It was afterwards seen that his sympathies were more British than Russian. In September, 1833, a British mission, sent with the object of settling British-Afghan boundaries, and so gettling rid of frontier disp ties, was received with marked cord. lity, and an agreement was come to which has since been carried out. His subsidy from the British Government was come to which has since been carried out. His subsidy from the British Government was also increased from twelve to eighteen lakks of rupees, about \$576,000, and he was appointed at G.S.I. in January, 1894. man Khan, was born about 1830. He

The opening of "tea-rooms" in London has proved a great success, owing to the fact that domestic help being much more 'fleuit to obtain than in 'ormer years, many people take their friends to these tea-rooms in preference t, return-Catholic chaplain, attended Lord O'Hagan at Springfontein, South Africa, and received him into the Church.

Dr. Mary J. Putnam, of Boston, a physician of note, the beautiful resignation of whese daughter, Mrs. John C. Clair, on her deathbed so impressed Dr. Putnam with the deep religious nature of the Catholic Church.

Mrs. Chair was the first fruits of the non-Catholic mission given in Boston a year ago by Father Doyle.

The late Alfred Martin Ebsworth, the highly esteemed publisher of The M-highly e

French-Canadian Congress.

French-Canadian Con, ress.

According to an article by Monsieur J. L. K. Laflamme, in The Revue Canadian for August, a congress of all the Mrench-Canadians settled in the State of New York and in the New England States is to be held on the first and second of October next. The objects of this congress are the consideration of the following subjects, in relation to the position occupied, by the French race in the United States of America: (I) Beneficent societies, (2) naturalization; (3) education; while the second day is devoted to the matters relating to (1) the situation in regard to religious affairs. It appears, according to improve the present condition of religious affairs. It appears, according to the article by Monsieur, Laflamme, that the beneficent societies are federated under the 'urisdiction of one organization, the Union of St. John Bapitst of America, and that the establishment of charitable societies under this union has been astonishingly rapid. The work of naturalization is one which, of course, effects their political influence in the States, and the writer remarks that as the numbers of naturalized French-Americans, increase, their position in many regards is rendered more pleasant by the citizens of the republic they have chosen to cast their lot with. And Mresieur Laflamme observes: "The right to vote has contributed greatly, we believe, to ameliorate our difficulties in regard to religion, even more so than social engineers." To cite an example, the privilege of being able to elect Monsieur Dundue of Fail River to the Legislature of Massachusetts, was the means of saving our principal of parsehial schools, gravely threatened in the neighboring State. Consequently the question of "naturalization" has an important place on the programme of the convention. According to an article by Monsieur

A postal reform advocated by The Baltimore News may interest us in Canada. The News refers to the annoyance and confusion caused by the varying rates on different kinds of postal matter. Books, parcels, etc., are earried through the mails at a lower rate than letters; but if any kind of communication is found in them the whole weight is charged at letter rates, and sometimes a penalty is incurred. Then there are regulations about leaving book-packages open at the ends, in order to facilitate inspection. All this complicated machinery is devised for what purpose? Simply to avoid the possibility of two cents being occasionally lost to the public revenues. "The amount the Government gets for over-weight letters is insignificant. The amount it squeezes out of literary workers, who are charged letter nost. A postal reform advocated by The over-weight letters is insignificant. The amount it squeezes out of literary workers, who are charged letter postage rates upon manuscripts (when unaccompanied by printers' proofs), is too trifling to be considered. The sole obsert, therefore, worth thinking of in the maintenance of the distinction between written and other matter is that of getting two cents instead of one

the maintenance of the distinction between written and other matter is that of getting two cents instead of one cent for an ordinary letter." The News asys that this object can be attained by the simple regulation that any percel containing a letter shall pay a minimum rate of two cents; but that over that there axis? be no discrimination against letters. "Thus, a letter or manuscript would be charged at the same rate as a boos; a book, with or emitted written matter in it, would pay one cent for every two ounces; merchandise in general, whether a written written matter in it, would pay one cent for every sunce." These are American rates, but we see as reason why the principle should not be applied to Canada. It might be briefly put in this way: "Under one ounce, letter rates; over one ounce, parcel-ro book rates, in addition to the two cents." As a matter of fact, communications rarely exceed the ounce limit; and if a parcel weighs two or three ounces what does it matter whether it is a book, a letter or a pair, of givers? The reform would de away with the necessity for writing on eavelopes discriptions of their contents, for deciding to what class a mail package belongs. It would save work fee the shipper and for the perturbed overks.

Visitor—"Charile, your father is call-

Visitor-"Charlie, your father is calling you."

Charlie-"Tes, I hear him, but he is calling 'Charlie.' I don't have to se till he yells 'Charles,' "—Tit-Bits.

Mrs. Goselppe—How does it come Mrs. Goselppe—How does it come Mrs. Swagger invited you to her party? I thought you were enemies. Mrs. Snappem—We are, but she thought I had nothing fit to wear, and wanted to make me feel bad.—Colum-bus: (Ohio) State Journal.

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AFTER DEATH.

She is gonel No longer shrinking from the winter wind, or lifting her calm, pure forchead to the summer's kiss; no longer gazing with her blue and glorious eyes into a far-off sky, no longer yearning with a holy heart for Heaven, no longer toiling painfully along the path, upward and onward, to the everlasting rock on which are based the walls of the City of the Most High; no longer here; she is there, gazing, seeing, knowing, loving, as the blessed only see, and know, and love. Earth has one angel. less, and Heaven one more. Already, knedling at the Throne, she has re ceived her welcome, and is resting on the bosom of her Saviour. If human love have power to penetrate the veil (and hath it not?) then there are yet living, here a few that have the blessedness of knowing that an angel loves them.

"So many of these city hunters mis-take us for deer," said the Maine woodsman, "that I sm soing to wear a cowbell."

"But people will make game of you,"
inte posed his wife.
"Well, they'll make game of me if 1
"don't wear it."—Philadelphia Record.

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Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of Ellen Grogan, late of 23 Anderson street, in: the City of Toronto, married woman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. 1897 Chapter 129, Section 38, that all persons having claims against the Estate of the said Ellen Grogan, who died on or about the 7th day of January, 1901, are required to send by post prepaid or delivered to Mesars. Hearn & Slattery, solicitors for the executors, on or before the 30th day of September, 1901, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, and that after the said day the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the decased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the ciaims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of Notice is hereby given pursuant to Dated at Toronto, this 27th day

Dated at Toronco,
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