## THE MISSIONARY UNION.

REV. FATHER ELLIOTT, OF THE PAULISTS, OUTLINES THE MOVEMENT.

A GENERAL SPIRIT EVINCED BY THE PEOPLE TO MAKE INQUIRY-THE QUISTION OF CHRISTIAN UNITY HAS AROUSED ENTHUS TASM AMONG A LARGE NUMBER TO GO TO THE ROOT OF THINGS, AS WELL AS BI-COME FAMILIAR WITH THE DO. TRINE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH-THE EFFICTS OF THE WORK ALREADY CARRIED OUT, AND THE HOPES FOR THE FUTURE IN THE MISSIONARY MOVEMENT SET FOLTH.

The special correspondent of the Stand ard and Times, in New York, refers to an interview which he had recently with Father Flaidt, who is well known in this city, and particularly in St. Patrick's parish, in the following way :-

The opportunity unexpectedly offer d me recently of an interview with the celebrated Paulist missionary, Father Walter Elliott, enables me to make the Catholic public sharers in the pleasure derived from the unfolding of a great and hopeful programme. It is little wonder that the big-nearted and zealous priest is so pleasant as he is over the subject of his work. All the satisfaction that flows from success in a spicioid cause is his. He has not only been the direct instrument of the conversion and recovery of many wandering sonis, lost he sees before him the realization of his long-cherished day dream, the establish ment of a permanent missionary staff. consisting of scenlar priess in various dioceses and the active co-operation of many bishops and clergy in the glorious undertaking.

Father Elliott was about to start on an extended missionary tour in Canada-for his ambition is too large even for the ample field of the United States-when I found him. His spirits were high am. his great physique revealed capacity for any strain likely to be put upon it for a long time to come. He seemed to be something like a piece of spirmual machinery with a ten-horse motive power ane culmination of his work in the incorporation of a missionary trust, it I may so designate the new association. seemed to have rejuvenated him and filled him with renewed energy,

"The situation is now more encouraging than it has ever before been, 1 b-lieve," said be. "Recent developments over the question of church unity have caused a general spirit of inquiry. Mer and women who never before thought going to the root of things have been moved to examine into the claims of the Catholic Church lately more than ever by the controversy over Augilean orders and the Pope's encyclical on unity."
"Do you not think these difficult sub-

jects likely to prove too embarrassing for them?"

"By no means. The people to whom we appeal are of all mankind the best able to grapple with such spiritual problems. Logic is the most powerful element in the question of orders. Tinquestion is certainly one of human reason, and clar-headed Americans, who cannot be led away from facts by pions generalities opposed to common sense. once they apply themselves to the reasoning out of the problem, must easily see that if it takes the authority of Rome to make Anglican orders valid, the authority of Rome must be something so essential that it cannot be got away from life and death in another."

"And you are inclined to think the Holy Father's appeal for unity not quite so barren of results as the chief non-Catholic organs would make the world believe?"

" Its results are not as yet apparent; they are negative only as yet. By and by they are likely to develop in a measure that may astonish the world. We have already the first condition essential to unity-that is, charity. Everywhere the kindlier spirit is being manifested towards Catholics and Catholicism. Protestants come in voluntary to help Catholic work-the holding of bazaarfor church and school building, musical entertainments for Catholic objects and many other things. We see the whole English nation, headed by the Arch bishop of Canterbury, openly doing honor and sending gold medals to the Catholic priests and pe ple of Brittany for the tender solicitude they showed towards the living and the dead from the wreck of the Drummond Castle. The boundless love of the old Mother Church is winning back the hearts of millions; the stamp of God is seen in her inexhaustible charity, which not even the condition of separation and schism can

" Do you consider the charge of apathy to missionary obligations in the past on the part of the Catholic Church to be

well grounded?" "By no means. The position of the Church itself in America to day is the hest refutation that can be furnished. That position has been won only by dint of the most wonderful missionary sacrian ample number of well-qualified fice and martydom. We must take into account the vast extent of the territory and the frightful physical obstacles that had to be overcome."

"Do you think there is any ground for the charge for the indifference on the part of bishops and priests in the past on the subject of missions?

"None. Every age has its own opportunities. There has never been so favor able a time as the present for such a movement as this. The rough-hewing work of the Church has been a tremen dous strain on her energies. This accomplished to a large extent, more attention can now be devoted to individual localities."

"Do you think the Church has lost in membership because of surrounding con-

ditions in the past?" "Most decidedly in certain localities How could it be otherwise? Take into account the number of mixed marriages that occur, the fact of whole communistruggle for daily bread among so many millions of people, and you will easily see that the chances of the religious same time pledged to pay their share of ion, with whom he swam to shore, and

in disarming antagonism. We come to and to make their maintenance difficult. show men and women the truth of God. But what would happen if it should for in reality. To those who have been question or a commercial proposition. They follow our reasoning attentively and take time to think it over. When they are convinced we are right they come to us and candidly admit their surrender. We come to them not as enemies, but as men anxious to win by gentle argument and the torce of charity. It is not so much a question of making converts. It is our duty to show those who will hear us what the truth of God is, and let them take the responsibility of rejecting it when they know it."

ass ciation new set on foot for the pro- untary schools should be closed? motion of this work?"

The simple fact is, that the

"Yes, a considerable increase, We will be able to start an advance, if not along the whole line, at least on the it has miled mirly and honorably to put

more commanding positions." What are the substantial steps already

taken toward this end?" Well, we have started the Mi-sionary Union. This is the great step. It is an incorporated body, having a strong fin-ancial basis already. At its nead are Archbishops of New York and Phila Archbishops of New 1948 can delphia, with whom are associated as to meet the imperative accounts of trustees six elergymen of eminence, situation. It meets the honest and meets in the agency by which the hopeful immigrant with the boast and hopeful in our free American musis for the missionary undertaking the promise that in our free American will be collected. Its aim is to supply schools his children shall have a better impoverished districts, too poor and too chance for instruction and for advance-sparse in population, with some of the ment in life than the children of the secular priests for missionary and par- poor could possibly have in Europe. ochiai work. The corporation will take charge of and administer tunds supplied are that these very children can find no for this purpose by the charitable and place at all in the overcrowded school-well to do. We are in a position to begin this work right away in several hand, we have said to the less desirable dioceses. It is our hope and belief that type of immigrant, who wishes to excre long the corporation will be increased phoit the labor of his children rather or imitated widely, until every diocese in the country will be united in the mage | tion in this community is compulsory, nificent bond of charity manifested in the supplying of the spiritual needs of up their work in shop or factory and re-tne power portion by those whom God port at the school-house door. But this the poorer portion by those whom God has blossed with greater wealth. And demand on him becomes only a meckery new that you have seen I am a Caristian when it appears that the threatened socialist, I suppose I need not do more schools are not provided. than ask a prayer for our missions and -ay tarewed."

### A NEW PHASE OF THE SCHOOL QUESTION

uggested by the Condition of the School Accommodation in New York.

Mr. Shaw, of the Review of Reviews, quite recently, in the New York Journal. put the following place upon the educational question, which is really a very important one, and of much interest to those administering our Educational HE BETHES FROM AN IMPORTANT POSITION in one case and clung to as a matter of Establishments, as well as to our law-

The State and City of New York long ago committed themselves to the policy of providing ample means for the elementary education of all who desired to patronize the public schools. For a long time free public instruction was provided as a privilege to be voluntarily availed of by the families of rich or poor. But gradually there developed a strong sen iment in favor of universal education, and this sentiment became crystallized at length in the form of statutes making school attendance compulsory for all children.

The State and City of New York took the position that it was their business to provide schools, to determine how and what the children should be taught, and to see that none escaped instruction. There is much to be said in favor of compulsory education, and there is also much to be said on the other side All things considered, I should be inclined to support the principle that it is the duty of the state or the municipality to to grow up an intelligent, well-instructed

But when the community has gone so far as to organize the administrative machinery of compulsory education, with a corps of truant efficers on duty to see that parents do not evade the law, let it be remembered that the community has assumed a very serious responsibility. It has become morally responteachers, but it has also put itself under the plainest kind of obligation to adapt ils teaching in these public schools to the real needs of the people who are compelled to patronize them. It is a contemptible shame and fraud to set up the machinery of compulsory education in the City of New York with no proper equipment of school houses, with no adequate corps of teachers, with no broad and comprehensive scheme for making school instruction fit the real and practical needs of the boys and girls of this

great metropolis. If the community had not committed itself to the policy of providing for the instruction of the children of New York. it is tairly to be assumed that provision would have been made in some other way. The great voluntary agencies—principally the different religious denominations—are still providing one half of the elementary school facilities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and ties never seeing the face of a priest or Ireland. The public schools, or so-called hearing the sound of a church bell for board schools, provide the other half. who fell from the deck of a steamer that generations and decades, the corrupting | In New York a considerable proportion

lessons of childhood retaining their hold taxes for the support of the free public had him soon restored to consciousness. upon many of them in remote districts schools. It is entirely within the rights It was a hard tussle with the strong cur were slender indeed."

of these Catholic people, at any moment, rent. but young Sampey, though fully "You think the circumstances and con- sist upon school-house space for their ditions, then, more to blame for the falling away of so many Catholics than the
attitude of the clergy?"

"Yes; and there was a hostility
against Catholicism in the past, which
have the control of the clergy that is a control of the clergy that it is a contro happily has almost entirely disappeared and denominational schools, while a in this better time. We have succeeded great deal is done to discourage them

show men and women the truth of God. But what would happen if it should not to abuse them for errors for which suddenly be decided by the Roman Caththey are hardly responsible. Our appeal olic authorities that they would use is to their reason and their hearts. They | their school buildings for other parochial have been taught to regard the Catholic purposes, and send their children to the religion as one sort of system; we only free public schools? The existing conjuvite them to examine what it stands gestion, enormous as it is, would simply be made worse to the extent of many non-Catholics especially this is an irre- thousands more of children. Under the sistible plea. They examine the question calmly, as they do, say, a political tion, the Children's Aid Society, and also under control of one or two other charitable organizations, there have now for some years been maintained in New York a number of private free schools, which, in the ager gate provide for many thousands of engidren. It has lately been urged upon these societies with much plausibility that there is no reason why they should continue their strictly educational work, and that it would be much better for them to close it out and allow the public school system to take care of the army of little tolks for whose Do you anticipate much mercase in | instruction the societies are now providmission my enter, rise as a result of the ing. What would happen if these vol

The simple fact is, that the com munity has adopted principles, in this matter of elementary education, which into practice. It has gone so far with its scheme of free elementary education, supported by taxation, as effectually to discourage the development of any competing or collateral system of education. comparable with the parish schools of England, for example. But, on the other hand, it has not gone nearly far enough Yet when term-time begins the chances hand, we have said to the less desirable than to send them to school, that educaand his children must without fail give

Any young person of school age in New York City who wants to attend school, whether in the day hours or in the evening, and is not admitted because of lack of room, is defrauded of his most sacred rights. Every parent who wants to send his children to the schools of New York and can find no comfortable and convenient place for them in those schools, has a grievance so serious as to justify almost any kind of charge of had faith against the comnamity.

MR. BLAKE'S PATRIOTISM.

IN CANADA TO DEVOTE HIS TALENTS AND ENERGHES TO HIELAND'S CAUSE.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Toronto General Trusts Company was held last week, to consider the resignation of the Hon. Edward Blake as president of the company, a position he has filled continuously since the company was organized fourteen years ago. Shortly after his removal to England to discharge his parliamentary duties there Mr. Blake placed his resignation in the hands of the directors, but at their earnest request and on the expression of their strong opinion that it was in the interests of the company that he should do so he consented to continue in office. He has accordingly been for some years re-elected as president, notwithstanding that he has more than once renewed his request to be relieved of the duties. Within the last few months, however, seeing that it was still impossible for him to fix any date for his permanent return home, Mr. Blake has urged so strongly the immediate acceptance of his resignation, that the see that no child is deprived of his right | directors have felt that no other course was open to them but to reluctantly accede. This was accordingly done at the meeting. Dr. Hoskin, a vice president of the company, and chairman of the executive committee, was elected president in Mr. Blake's stead.

Mr. Blake will retain his seat on the board of directors.

DEEDS OF BRAVERY.

Among many recent recipients of the Royal Humane Society's awards for gal-lant conduct, the Irish Times gives the name of Anthony Dunleavy, of Belmullet, aged 22, described as a laborer, who, on the 25th ult., saved the life of a nine-year old boy named Patrick Dalton, whose father is a small farmer and lighthouse keeper. The child having fallen off the quay, Dunleavy courageously plunged into the water, and, after a second attempt at diving, succeeded in bringing the young lad safely ashore, about thirty yards distant from the spot at which he had tumbled in. The res cued boy was unconscious at the time. but after some skilful treatment he was

restored to feeling and consciousness. There is another case mentioned in the same paper of a gallant rescue at Athlone, the prime actor in which certainly deserves to be called a youthful hero. He is a lad of fourteen years, named Norman Sampey, a pupil of the Ranelagh school there who, on the 14th ult., valiantly saved the life of another boy of eleven, named Alfred Edwards, was moored in the River Shannon, about influences of a practical money getting of the children of Catholic parents go to a dozen yards from the bank. We are age and the absorbing character of the the parochial schools, supported by the told that "Sampey, who has learned

contributions of members of the Roman | swimming, took the water like a duck, of these Catholic people, at any moment, rent. but young Sampey, though fully to close their separate schools and to inclothed, was proof against it, and has earned the plaudits of his teacher and echool companions"-and public admi-

health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ do pends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood n.eans scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

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### THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

MR. P. F. CRONIN, SECRETARY OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATION,

ANSWERS SOME OF THE FALSE REPORTS PUB-LISHED ABOUT THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

The following letter appears in the Toronto Globe. We had our misgivings at the time when we read the despatches. Mr. Cronin's letter is timely and definitely settles all doubts upon the

Some of the Canadian delegates to the Irish Race Convention have just returned to their homes to learn that the great gathering which they attended was much misrepresented in the cable despatches to the Toronto papers. As secretary of the Canadian delegation I have been asked to send you a short communication on this subject. In the first place, the Convention was, in composition and numbers, fully representative of the Irish people and the race abroad. The deliberations of the Convention were conducted in a manner that would have reflected credit on any parliament or other representative body in the world. All the resolutions put on record were passed without a dissentient voice. What more would you have? Not one incident occurred during the three days' Dublin did anything happen that would in licate in the smallest degree popular hostility to the convention. The streets of to try and find them and small committee.

Crushed and broken with what they have gone through. What is to be done with find tinvaluable.

Students, bon-vivants and neuralgic people will them? I have told my small committee. hostility to the convention. The same annot, it is true, be said for the press. but a word upon that head later. It has been reported in the Toronto papers that an attempt was made to mob Mr. Dillon on the streets at the close

of the convention. Such a report, or any suggestion of the kind, did not appear in any Dublin paper. I was an eye-witness of the only street demonstration that took place during or after the convention. On the last day, as Mr. Dillon, accompanied by his Parliamentary conferers left the beingter mentary confreres, left the Leinster Hall they were surrounded by a large crowd of supporters, who cheered them as they walked to their hotels. Hats and handkerchiefs were thrown into the air, and all such customary manitestations of enthusiasm were made. There was not, I assure you, any sign of hostility whatever in the crowd. If the misrepresentation of such a demonstration as an attempted lynching be a sample of the Irish news that filters through the cable agencies, no wonder some readers on this side of the ocean have grotesque notions of Irish turbulence. Perhaps on the whole it is well that misrepresentation of the convention was carried so far, because your intelligent readers will now be betterable to appreciate the accuracy of the despatches from first to last. I have said that a section of the Dublin press misrepresented the convention and heaped abuse upon all who took part in it. I believe, however, that the character for fair play of our Canadian press is such that your readers can form no idea of the recklessness of papers like The Independent and The Nation. These were the Irish sources of abuse of the convention It is sufficient that such papers were discredited by the Irish public. Let me add one word more. Sever... niembers of the Irish party told me that one of the influences they have to contend against in regard to the spirit of faction is the publicity which the English press and the cable correspondents readily give to every word of Mr. Healy's, while the unity and loyalty of the great majority of the party is entirely ignored Thus

certainly bears this out. P. F. CRONIN, Secretary Canadian Delegation. Toronto, Sept. 29.

the dissensions that exist are greatly magnified in the public mind. The

newspaper treatment of the convention

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# Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST.

A Terrible Pen Picture of the Horrible

Stone Blackwell, says the Boston Herald, from two English friends, who have been ] travelling in Armenia, give a sad account of the general desolation. Writing from a large town in the interior, they say:

"We received a very kind welcome from the British and French consuls. houses belonging to this village, the The latter was alone here at the time of consular report gives 80 as having been the massacre, and saved 1500 lives by burned. As we were leaving it a poor opening the consulate buildings to the Christian woman suddenly appeared Armenians. He also made efforts which from behind a building, where, no doubt, restrained in some degree the tide of dia-bolical crucity, and stopped the massacre seeing a lady of the party, rushed up to after three days. His wife and children me and took my extended hand with were with him in the consulate, and gesticulations more eloquent than words, could not be screened from the most terrible sights and sounds.

here. There is no mission station, nor stayed to listen? relief committee. The two consuls are not able to grapple with the needed work, and cannot, of course, do anything among the women, like the lady missionaries. The distress is dreadful. They say there is not a Christian in the place who has not lost some near relative, husband or father, or brother or wife, while the sufferings of the poor abducted women and girls are beyond

"We have left a sum of money for the relief of the utterly destitute women with whom the city abounds. The wife of Mr.—'s dragoman, and another Christian woman have undertaken the investigation of cases for us, and will send their reports to the consul. This help is, of course, only to carry the poor creatures through the present distress, and does not deal with the future. There is no industry here for them to turn to as in some other cities, and no lady missionaries to organize anything of the kind.

" Many of the helpless and needy women were once wealthy ladies, who had their own servarts and lived in every (eastern) comfort. Now, with husband and sons killed and their homes entirely pillaged, what can they do? When I asked Mme.—, the dragoman's wife, she said: There is nothing they can do. They look to God, for he only

can help.' "Then, hesides these, there are the poor, rumed village girls who have been brought back after months of imprisonment worse than death from Kurdish TRY A BOTTLE OF homes, recovered at last by the indefatigable efforts of the French and English consuls. There are many of these now in —, who have no homes and no parents to return to and whose moral nature, as well as physical health, is all thing to occupy their minds and to feed and clothe them.
"Then there are the mained and the

sick. One poor young woman was brought for me to see, both of whose bands had been literally cut to pieces while endeavoring to save her head, which was also wounded. Her busband was killed at the same time, and she, after his death and her own mutilation, hore twins, but from being unable to nurse them, the babies, of course, died. Three thousand were massacred here at once, and all the Christian shops and numbers of houses burned.

"The French consul has done his utmost, and the British vice-consul has spared no pains, and has been sustained by the relief committee at Constantinople, but all that has been done has been but as a drop in an ocean. Our contributions will also only help a very little; and yet it is a comfort to know that very little relieves some of the misery, and lifts some of the weight of despair from the hearts of the helpless and almost hopeless.

Even here, however, the Moslems were not all equally fanatical. The French consul told us that one evening French consul told us that one evening during the massacre, believing himself to be alone, he threw himself on his divanuand gave way to a burst of unconvan, and gave way to a burst of uncontrollable weeping. Suddenly four or five

Moslems made their way into the room, Concord Buggy, with top...... but he could not at once restrain himself, and continued weeping, while covering his face from them as much as possible. Seeing this, they all sat down in silence at first, and then one after another broke down and wept, too. He Pony Cart (small)..... said they were real tears, explain the phenomenon as we may." Writing from another inland city,

these same English friends say: "Here one looks to the south, from the cliffs where we are perched; across a great upland plain, well watered by mountain streams, and dotted all over with villages. Most of them were Christian villages, and nearly all have been burned and destroyed. For days before the massacre and plunder here atthe missionaries watched the flames rising from one village after another, as the Kurds and Turks drew nearer and nearer to this doomed city.

" And what is true of this plain is true of every plain and hillside in this part of the country. One does not know where to begin, and even if one had a millionaire on the relief committee, one

would hardly know where to st p.
'Only a short distance from this city
32 women, headed by a noble and very

<del>ૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢ</del>

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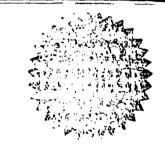
intelligent women, well known to the missionaries, threw themselves into the river to escape dishonor, and more than one father played the part of Virginius,

Atrocities Committed.

Private letters received by Miss Alice

Private letters received by Miss Alice

On our journey we passed through a desolated village; by name —. We passed one large building after another (for these barges are built like were (for these houses are built like granaries or fortifications, very high and solid. and quite different from those of the southern plains), with no sign of life, and all more or less dilapidated. It seemed as if we had fallen upon some recently excavated city of the past. Of the 100 It was sad to feave her, but delay was not possible at the time. I we her what "We find things in a terrible state her tale would have been could we have



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