6, 1889,

HINIQUY.

script:
e last issue of your
ist the Rev. Mr.
re visited Glencoe
ing Romanism and
I do not know
the collection, but
g to press, I know
dive. prised if the

encoe swallow the ribing element in ours for many a sand years Mr. bout the parishes to Ca'holic Church trines. The memard him time and n no harm. They thousands of times, the probability is friends who made ourpose of eliciting may him. The very has spent years Quebec is a manitoierant, forgiving by They certainly of Carist who says, do good to them

at persecute and tt. v. 44) trys. It is an age less and flying rail. In age of hard facts ertion will not be sweeping charges Now, what proof we for his lying Catholic Church? his own bold asser-

do good to them

no enmity against in tried to take my Chiniquy to give nce of any Catho-ke his life. In the he instruction as a rmore, I defy Mc. there is any cone doctrines of the Mr. Chiniquy to ble for Carist our present under the in many different

Mr. Chiniquy's

places at the same
is nothing to preur from being pres different Catholic ome time. I will e Bible proofs for Pargatory, Blessed etc. These proofs

of notice. Dreams nd Mr. Chiniquy faith to them, ou shall not divine. (Lev. xix. 26) s," and soon after-or of "graven im-vanted to get all be collection box and five cent pieces dollars. uy, for no Caurch ry without "graven can, dear boy, but

attacked by mobs ling for my life." leehood, and once Chiniquy for the ences. Until that

of Chicago never ac of the teachings to kill Protestants, y to produced that ow him to get all om his 35,000 (sic) f the Bible is being

1, 2, 3): "There ing teachers, who ardition....and low their riotous-n (Mr. Chiniquy) Caurch) shall be through covetous-gned words make gned words make front coppers, but dition slumbereth I hope you will our ways, and be urning to the one you strayed away aking you, Mr. ours sincerely, GREET MCK row. LBERT MCKEON.

R IN FOOD.

covered a serious Ith in a new form ge quantities of upon the market s. Alum baking unanimously con-that careful housewhich they leave ecognized by con-racticed in selling of tartar powde ger maintained. w using a mixphosphatic acid.
production of a
ve or eix cents a
from twenty to
profit. Chemical profit. Chemical at the phosphate g powder, are, by ially resolved into a salt declared by e, and which, being gastric julces, is a in food. Great ed in using new king powders it is l'only, an article rience has proved has been efficially wholesome

e pain. Holloway's e trouble. Try it tof pain is saved,

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. MNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S. ANDREW CARRUTHERS AND HIS TIME.

Conversions were not as yet very frequent in Scotland. That they were not mpossible, however, circumstances occasionally showed. Towards the close of Bishop Carruthers' career, in the year 1850, Viscount Fielding came to Edinburgh in order to be received into the Church, together with Lady Fielding. They applied to the coadjutor bishop, before whom they made their abjuration. This had scarcely been done when the Viscount's father, the Earl of Denbigh, accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Baylee, arrived, in the hope of being able to prevent his son and daughter in law from taking what he considered a false step. To his great mortification, however, it was too late. As if to make however, it was too late. As it to make amends he and his clerical friend sought and obtained an interview with Bishop Gillis, at which Mr. Baylee raised a discussion on several tenets of the Catholic Church. The conversation, or controversy, lasted three hours; but led to no result. Soon after, Mr. Baylee published at Soon after Mr. Baylee published at Mr. Bayle lished a very unfair account of the interview in the morning Herald Bishop Gillis was obliged, in consequence, to in sert in the same paper a counter statement for his own vindication. An un profitable newspaper correspondence was the result. But it was not of long continuance. It lasted, however, long enough to show how little justice was to be expected from the public press of the time. The unfairness of the Herald's the time. The unfairness of the Herald's report imposed on Bishop Gills the necessity of publishing a pamphlet, in which he gave in detail the facts and arguments that had been brought for ward. This work, although it had no effect on the opinions and prejudices of Mr. Baylee and his right honorable patron, was calculated, along with the coadjutor's other learned writings, to win for him, apart from his episcopal character, a high place among men of letters.

Another able writer of the time among Catholics was the Reverend JAMES STOT-HERT, a graduate of Cambridge and a convert to the Catholic faith. Of Mr. we need no better proof than the elegant lectures which he delivered at Edin burgh, and which gave so much delight who heard them.
William Turnbull, a member of

the Edinburgh bar, was well known in the Edinburgh bar, was well known in those times as a man of letters and a zealous antiquary. He was for some time secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; and was succeeded it that office by Principal Sir Daniel Wilson, now at Toronto. Mr. Turnbull, like Mr. Stothert, was a convert to the Catholic religion. Dr. Kemp, of the medical profession, was also a convert, and did honor to his profession by the elegance of his writings. Another conelegance of his writings. Another convert, Sir William Drummond Stewart, was one of the first who travelled through and explored the Rocky Mountains of America, and was well known throughout those wild regions as "the hospitable Scotchman." What he wrote about his travels entitles him to hon orable mention among literary men. His nice appreciation of the fine arts was well shown in the tasteful decora-

ing to be regretted that he left no writ-ing to impart instruction and perpetuate his memory. The ex king of France, Charles X., who attended regularly at St Mary's church, where Mr. Badenoch was his memory. The ex king of France, Charles X., who attended regularly at St Mary's church, where Mr. Badenoch was the senior priest, was heard to say that he showed much feeling in his sermons. Mr. Smith, editor of the Catholic Magazins of those times, and the first tust appeared, must not be forgotten. His work ably promoted the cause of letters well as that of religion. The mission has its best benefactor when John Menzies, Esq., of Pitfodels, departed this life on the 11th of October 1843 Bishop Gillis returned from an intended tour to Germany in time for the funeral, which was conducted with all the pomp becoming a friend of the Church who was so deeply lamented. Bishops Kyle and Murdock were present, together with many of the clergy from various parts of Sootland. The Guild brethren, in full costume, appearing in procession from St. Mary's church to the chapel of St. Margaret's convent, where the interment took place, added much to the solemnity of the services. Meanwhile, some of the populace mistook the brethren for priests; and certain murmurings were heard about so many "Romish" priests being in the city. This may not have amounted to much. Nevertheless, the church to the chapel of St. Margaret's convent, where the interment took place, added much to the solemnity of the services. Meanwhile, some of the populace mistook the brethren for priests; and certain murmurings were heard about so many "Romish" priests being in the city. This may not have amounted to much. Nevertheless, the rollies efficiers thought it advisable that police officers thought it advisable that the Guild men should not return in their uniform; and counselled them accordingly. Bishop Carruthers was unavoid ably absent, being from home and not having had notice in time. Mr. Men having had notice in time. Mr. Mennies' testamentary settlements had been partly executed in 1834 To St. Margaret's convent he bequeathed a considerable sum of money together with a small landed estate, for the benefit of the community established there. Bishop Gillis he appointed his residuary legatee, and willed to him, besides, the property and house of Greenhill, where Mr. Mennies had spent the last years of his life, and, along with it, the plate and furniture. The library also he left to the

bishop during his life, appointing that it should afterwards belong to the future college of the eastern district. The testator directed, moreover, that the debts of the two churches of Edinburgh should be paid out of his funds Lezacies are lift to each of the three Vicers with the presence at Edinburgh and life party and the process of the party of the process of were left to each of the three Vicars
Apostolic for building new churches in
the Highland portions of the Western
district, and for erecting a new church
at Aberdeen. In addition there were

district, and for erecting a new church at Aberdeen. In addition there were several bequests to individuals; so that almost the whole of Mr. Menzies' property was devised for ecclesiastical and charitable purposes in Scotland.

Soon after the appointment and consecration of Dr. Gillis as coadjutor Bishop Carruthers had good reason to congratulate himself on the diplomatic ability and success of the newly appointed bishop in obtaining additional funds for the use of the mission. Hitherto the society for the Propagation of the Faith, which originated at Lyons in 1822 and had one of its directing councils at Paris, had confined its benefactions to missions outside of Europe. When Bishop Gillis applied for some aid to the struggling missions of Scotland the reply was given that the society could not deviate from the purpose for which it was founded, even in favor of the poorest European mission. The bishop was not to be defeated. Availing himself of his acquaintance in France, and finding himself sus tained in his views by several religious and influential persons, he set about establishing another charitable society for giving assistance in European missionary countries, on the same plan as that of the institution already in existence. In this endeavor he was eminently successful. The devout Catholics, who at first favoured his views, and istence. In this endeavor he was eminently successful. The devout Cath-olics, who at first favoured his views, and olics, who at first favoured his views, and lent him their countenance, continuing to sustain him, the new institution, called lave du Catholicisine en Europe (the work of Catholicity in Europe), was established at Paris. The prospects of this under taking were in a short time so good that the first society became alarmed for its prosperity. Its councils, dreading the influence of the rival institution, laid the whole case before the Holy See. It was there decided that there should be only one society, as the interests of two rival societies might often clash and injure each other. It would tend more to proeach other. It would tend more to promote the general good, that the missions of all countries, whether European or other, should in future, receive aid in proportion to the necessities of each mission and the means at command of the society for granting aid. It was, no doubt, cause of regret that a good work with such excellent prospects, should be abandoned Meanwhile, it had produced its fruit. The council of the original, or rather, the united society entertained rather, the united society entertained favorably the case of the Scotch missions

and ever since they have shared abundantly in its distributions.

The influence of the coadjutor was still further employed in obtaining that all that remained of the library of the Scotch college should be transferred to Blairs.

college should be transferred to Bistra.

In May, 1839, he returned to Scotland.

A singularly distinguished son of Scotland, where were spent the earlier years of his ecclesiastical career, justly claims honorable mention here. Urged by his sacerdotal zeal the Honorable and Right Rev. Alexander McDonell of Kingston had traversed the Atlantic Ocean and revisited to scene of his earlier labors. revisited to scenes of his earlier labors in order to obtain some assistance for his recently established diocese in Can-ada. It was not, however, the will of the Great Master that he should con side. It was not, however, the will of the pontiticate of Bishop Carruthers was well shown in the tasteful decorations and whole style of the elegant chapel which, at a cost of £16,000, he erected near his family mansion, Murthly castle.

James Browne, LL. D., who so well illustrated portions of Scottish history, and who was also a convert to the Catholic faith, fills, and is well entitled to fill, a high place among the literary characters of the time. The brothers, Alexander and George Miller, of the British army, grandsons of Lord Glenles of the Court of Session (the Supreme Court of Scotland), and sons of Colonel Miller, who had been so eminent in his day as a honorable place among the distinguished converts of the period.

If correct, elegant and judicious composition of sermons can give any claim to literary reputation it eminently belonged to the Rev. Alexander Badenoch. It is to be regretted that he left no writing to impart instruction and perpetuate his memory. The ex king of France and the Great Master that he should continue his work in the vineyard; and he was called suddenly to his reward a day or two after his arrival at Dumfries, in Scotland, on the 14th day of January, 1849. (For details see Biography by Chevalier W. J. McDonell, of Toronto, 1849. (For details see Biography by Chevalier W. J. McDonell, of Toronto, 1849. (For details see Biography by Chevalier W. J. McDonell, of Toronto, 1849. (For details see Biography by Chevalier W. J. McDonell, of Toronto, 1849. (For details see Biography by Chevalier W. J. McDonell, of Toronto, 1849. (For details see Biography by Chevalier W. J. McDonell, of Toronto, 1849. (For details see Biography by Chevalier W. J. McDonell, of Toronto, 1849. (For details see Biography by Chevalier W. J. McDonell, of Toronto, 1849. (For details see Biography by Chevalier W. J. McDonell, of Toronto, 1849. (For details see Biography by Chevalier W. J. McDonell, of Toronto, 1849. (For details see Biography by 1849. (For details see Biography by 1849. (For details see Biogra magnificent funeral car was provided, a procession formed, and all that was mortal of the great bishop conveyed to the convent, there to wait transference to the seat of his Canadian diocese.

100 Bishop Carruthers, at his advanced sge, could ill dispense, even temporarily, with the presence at Edinburgh and aid of his coadjutor. It was, nevertheless, resolved that the letters should proceed

resolved that the letters should proceed to Ratisbon in Bavaria, as representative of the Vicars Apostolic of Scotland, in order to obtain if possible, that on the decesse of the last Scotch Benedictine, Prior Deasson (Dawson), the monastery of St. James should be secularized and converted into a seminary for the Scotch missions. Such a demand was not unreasonable, as all the properties connected with the monastery, had been gifted to it by Scotchmen, noblemen and connected with the monastery, had been gifted to it by Scotchmen, noblemen and others interested in the cause of Scotch education. The bishop had taken care to provide himself with letters of introduction from the ex-royal family of France. He succeeded, moreover, in interesting in favor of his view the Bishop of Ratisbon and the surviving Religious. He then repaired to Munich and obtained an audience of the king, who received him with favor, entertained his application, and referred him for a

who received him with favor, entertained his application, and referred him for a final answer to his minister for ecclesistical affairs. It appears to have been no easy matter for this minister to manufacture a reply. For it was not given till after a delay of four months, when everything asked for was refused, and a threat heid out, at the same time, that if the monastery ware not supplied with if the monastery were not supplied with subjects, Scotch Benedictines, within six months, it would be delivered to six months, it would be delivered to Barvarian members of the same order. The bishop replied to this extraordinary state paper, which was wholly founded on erroneous assumptions, in a memorial which was called "Reclamations," and which set forth the claims and rights of the Scotch mission to the whole property proving beyond question, that it was the intention of the founders and benefactors to promote the cause of the benefactors to promote the cause of the Catholic religion in Scotland, and not to Catholic religion in Scotland, and not to benefit the Barvarians. He pointed out, moreover, how unjust it would be to alienate the seminary from the Scotch mission, declaring it to be nothing less than an act of spoliation. The Bavarian ministry were proof sgainst argument. Meanwhile Bishop Gillis submitted the memorial to Lord Palmerston, at the time Foreign Secretary, and requested him to use his influence with the court of Barvaria in order to obtain more reason.

him to use his influence with the court of Barvaria in order to obtain more reasonable terms. The British minister promised to give his aid and suggested that the memorial should be presented to him in a more condensed form. This was done; and the Government, through their envoy at at Munich, Mr. Milbank, made a representation to the Bavarian ministry. This action was not without its effect. The sentation to the Bavarian ministry. This action was not without its effect. The threatened measure was suspended, and the matter in question was referred for final decision to the Holy See. There even, the niggardly spirit of the Bavarian ministry so far prevailed that only £10,000 was allowed to Scotland in lieu of all the properties bestowed by Scotch men on the monastery of St. James o

men on the monastery of St. James of Ratisbon. It was a condition of this decision that the sum mentioned should be applied in aid of additions to the Scotch college at Rome. The negotiations lasted eight months, the two or three last of which the bishop spent at Bruges. In March, 1849, he returned to Edinburgh.

The pontificate of Rishop Carrythers The pontificate of Bishop Carruther The pontificate of Bishop Carruthers was further illustrated by the sojourn for some years, at Edinburgh of the exking, Charles X., and the exited royal family of France. All kind and proper attentions were shown them by the bishop, his coadjutor, the Rev. Alexander Badenoch, and the other priests of the time. A special pew was fitted up for them in St. Mary's church, where they regularly attended, and a private passage

It was a source of great consolation to It was a source of great consolation to the venerable bishop in his declining years to observe the progress which religion had made during his comparatively short pontificate. The number of churches and clergy had increased and was still increasing; the cause of Catholic education was daily gaining ground; Catholics from being a disliked and dreaded sect, were become popular; religious societies had begun to be introduced; the community of St. Margaret's, with its two houses, had gained by its with its two houses, had gained by its successful pains in the work of education and its charitable care of the sick, the and its charitable care of the sick, the affection of the Catholics and the esteem of the general public. The bishop was now eighty-three years of age, and having lived to witness all that he could expect or hope for, he was prepared to say, like the saintly Simeon, "Now, O Lord, dismiss Thy servant in peace for my eyes have seen the advance of Thy salvation". He was still active, however, and persevered in visiting the missions: insomuch. vered in visiting the missions; insomuch, thus it was remarked that he thought he could never do enough of duty. His last visit was to Dunfermine, the chief seat of the Fifeshire missions, which he had caused to be founded. He was there the Society of St. Vincent of Paul. This brotherhood that follows so closely in the footsteps of its sainted patron, although it originated in Paris so late as 1833, in a short time had branches all over France, and somewhat later, in every country where there are Catholics. At Edinburgh there are three confer to his career, but not until after he had participated in all the consolations of religion and set a bright example of Christian fortitude and patieoge. His



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp d seases, with loss of half from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fall.

dies and methods fall.
CUTTCURA. the great Skin Core, and CUTTCURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, preserved from it, externally and CUTTCURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere, Price CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 85c.; RESCL-VENT, 8150. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMI-CAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

re skin Diseases."

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI PAIN

The Amherstburg Vintage Coy. BURK & SULLIVAN, PURE NATIVE WINES Altar Wine a Specialty.

On hand now, a quantity of very superior Concord Mass Wise. Clarets or various vintages An undoubted guarantee furnish-ed to purchasers of Mass Wine, attesting to its purity, etc. Reference: The Parish Priest. Prices and samples on application.

READ THIS!

We will make you a present of a building lot adjoining one of the most promising cities of the West and pay the taxes on it for two years, if you will do a slight service for us in your town. Send us your name and we will write you full particulars. Address, THE NORTH-WEST CO., 420 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

FARM FOR SALE.

vintages. An undoubted guarantee furnished to purchasers of Mass Wine, attesting to fits purity, etc. Reference: The Parish Priest. Prices and samples on application. Offices and Cellars—

COR. GORE & SYMORE SIS., AMMERSIBURG, ONT, THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.



Bless Your Souls! My brother farmers, when you can receive one containing Just as many and very probably more varieties and all new vegetable shades and a vegetable that the covers, but, great South we can of after paint, but seed, the covers, but, great South we can of after paint, but seed.

JAMES J. H. CRECORY, Marblehead, Mass



FEVER AND AGUE, DUMB AGUE, MALARIA—Feu at grave damage this does the system; it is treated know what grave damage this does the system; it is treated to break it for a time. Use a remedy that eradicates it. \$1
NO.6—FEMALE WEAKNESS, IRREGULARITIES, WHITES y women are broken down because they neglect these ases until chronic and seated. Use No. 6 and regain lth and strength. \$1.00.

NO. 7—HEALTH, FORM AND FULNESS depend on good blood und lots of it. If weak, if blood is poor, if scrawny, use this perfect tonic. \$1.00.

NO. 8-NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF POWER-A quack cure-ridden public will hail a genuine remedy for an unfor-tunate condition. No. 8 is golden.

TO BE HAD OF ALL DRUGGISTS.



HOSPITAL REMEDY CO.

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, In-

ebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irrita-bilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects. and leaves no unpleasant effects.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous disease
will be sent free to any address, and poer patient
can also obtain this medicine free of charge from

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,

io W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLO BY DRUCCISTS.
Price SI per Bottle. 6 Bottles for 85.
Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists,
London, Ontario.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BULDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsla, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers.

For Sale by all Dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto-



AND HAINES.

ESTEY & CO'Y ORGANS. Large Assortment of Reliable Second-Hand PIANOS.

Toronto, Canada,

SUPERIO

Liberal Terms. Inspection solicited. A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

15 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. BRANCHES - MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON.

THE GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER The most PERFECT FORM of CONCENTRATED NOURISHMENT WARMING.

STIMULATING. ing, strengthening, invigorating: The only Meat Preparation that contains all the strength-giving elements of Meat

Indispensible in Sickness, Palatable as a Beverage, Convenient and Useful in Domestic Cooking.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct ail Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all
Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. Eor Children and the aged they are priceless

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is
famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78 NEW OXFORD ST., (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDONAnd are sold at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 9d., 1s., 22s. and 3 3s. each Box or Pot, and may be had
of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address
is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.