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In Memory.

In memory Of all the noble deeds we meant to do While our young Life throbbed like a tri-umph song: When in that long-lost childhood, pure and true We knew no wrong !

In memory Of sweet pale buds that never came to flower, Of wild flowers trodden down by careless feet; Of starry blooms that withered 'ere the shower Fell cool and sweet,

In memory O' all things beautiful our eyes have missed Muonlight on summer seas, the sunset's glow, The first pink flush when Dawn the moun tains bissed And glit the snow.

In memory Of Love that left an ever present pain, Of dear, dead folded hands, and sweet of dear, dead folded hands, and sweet closed eyes-Remembering Love will give them back

In Paradise ! - Violet M. King, in Murray's Magazine.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D , F. R. S.

PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME.

The death of Mr. Robert Grant, the Rector of Douai College, was a severe shock to his brother, the Abate, agent of the Scotch mission at Rome. When at Dousi, on his way back to Rome, the Abste proposed spending a few days with Principal Gordon, of the Scotch College at Paris. The ecceptric Principal, however, to his great surprise and mortification, forbade him access to the college. There did not appear to be any cause for such rudeness. On the contrary, the Abate had in former years contrary, the Abste had in former years done good service to the college, uni-formly defending it sgainst its enemies and caluminators. There had, indeed, been disputes between the Principal and the Scotch Bisbops. But, Abate Grant, living at a distance, had no part in them. Principal Gordon's strange conduct appears to have been attributed, at the a time to a sherration of mind. at the time, to aberration of mind. This is all the more probable, as his brother, it will be remembered, had to be taken care of, having become decidedly insane.

The Abate was in poor health when he The Abate was in poor health wheath wheath arrived at Rome. Notwithstanding, in stead of resting, as he would have required to do, after the fatigue of his journey and the trials he had experienced, he immediately began to visit his numerous friends. The consequence of this imprudence was a severe attack of this imprudence was a severe attack of dysentry and inflammation, which defied all remedies, and caused his death in the 74 h year of his age (September 1st). It is almost superflucous to say that, although habitually delirious dur ing his illness, he availed himself of the lucid moments he enjoyed to receive the secrements of the dying and make an editing merspration for his latter an edifying preparation for his latter end. He was buried in the parish

Thomson, who succeeded him as agent, Bishop Hay looked upon this service as done not only to himself, but also to his colleagues and all the Catholics of Scot land. "I think it my duty," he says in his letter of thanks, "to testify to your Royal Highness the grateful sense I have of this favor, and to return you my hearty thanks, both in my own name and in the name of all our body, as any act of kindness done to one we must consider as redounding to us all." A circumstance now occurred which admirably showed the power of charit able and conciliatory manners. This was

admirative showed the power of charts able and consultatory manners. This was a remarkable conversion, which, next to the grace of God, was due to the gentle piety of Bishop Geddes. Mr. Austin Jennison, once a member of the Society of Jesus and chaplain to a noble family in the South of England, had renounced his faith and become notorious as a his faith and become notorious as a popular preacher, in connection with the Scotch Episcopalians, first at Aberdeen, and afterwards at Leith. It was his good fortune, however, to be restored to the fold. There is no record of any other outward means being employed in bring-ing about his reconciliation to the Church then the indicious and mild compases of Ingabout his reconclision to the Church than the judicious and mild counsels of Bishop Geddes. He became penitent and reformed; giving proof of his sin carity by resigning his Protestant charge, which was a lucrative one. He also renounced the society of his wife, a lady of family, and of their three children. For all these ample provision was made; and he himself, with the concurrence of Bishop Talbot, the successor of Bishop Challoner, retired to the College of St. Omer, where he became Professor of Science. This position he retained fill science. This position he retained till the year of the Revolution, 1793. He died abroad the following year. Bishop Geddes was now at the height of his reputation in the society of Science the lawrood of the

Edinburgh. Among the learned of the day, particularly, he was popular and influential. The lively interest which he took in the setting the setting in the setting influential. The lively interest which he took in the antiquarian society, then recently founded, brought him into relation and correspondence with many persons of the highest distinction. It was otherwise with Bishop Hay. That he should have been an object of dislike to Protestants is not astonishing. Propring humani ingenii, . . . est odijse quem loseris. They had wronged him too much ever to be able to bear him any good will. But, that any of the clergy, for whom he did so much-increasing their means of subsistence, raising them in means of estimation, extending their in-fluence, and, when through age or infirmity, they became incapable of duty, providing for their comfort-should have borne any ill feeling against

him, is wholly unaccountable. It is, in deed, true that the chief parties who reviled him, writing satirical and male volent letters, were affected with what is politely called eccentricity. Mr. John Reid and Mr. James Cameron, with others in Scotland, and Dr. Alex Geddes, at London, took pleasure in this kind of correspondence, even writing to Bishop illness, he availed himself of the moments he enjoyed to receive traments of the dying and make this friend and superior. The odium excited by Mr. Jennison's conversion and his consequent descrition of his family, fell wholly on Bishop Hay, of Pisza Navona; and a nursi the mattle was erected to his y in the church of the Scotch by his intimate friends, the Earl and the Earl's ibrother. James correspondence, even writing to Bishop

Stewart Mackenze, at the time, Lord Privy Scal. It will not be denied that the urbane manners and obliging dispo-sition of the sgent, Abate Grant, were Biglishmen of distinction, both Oktholic and the remnant of its ruined church for the kind attention exceeded to them and the remnant of its ruined church for the kind attention exceeded to them and most deservedly, throughout his regard of the Bishops of Sootland. Har-and most deservedly, throughout his regard of the Bishops of Sootland. Har-mas also, in high favor with Pope Clem en XIV.; and would probably have been naised to the dignity of Cardinal is that the romath of the alies of the scheare of the scholic churches on Carlist mas also, in high favor with Pope Clem en XIV.; and would probably have been naised to the dignity of Cardinal is that the romath of the dignity of Cardinal is that the duties of his condity of the mash charging faithfully and with credit the that the dute for the schema that condits the dute o who served his country so well, by dis charging faithfully and with credit the duties of his office for nearly half a cen. opened great numbers rushed in with our people. We behoved to give way, and when all were in, the outer gate was shut, and everything went on to the end with great quiet and tranquility within doors. But, without in the streets, great numbers gathered and increased, which, looking suspicious, some of ours that were there in waiting, informed the officer upon quard. But he not daring duties of his office for nearly half a cen-tury; and who, finally died at his post? In returning from Scalan Bishop Hay visited his Catholic friends at Aberlour on the Spey. While there, it happened that he fell on the staire. At first the accident appeared to be slight, and gave him little trouble at the time. After officer upon guard. But he, not daring to act without the civil magistrate, went wards, however, he complained of severe psin in his side which it occasioned, and which made it very difficult for him to write. He, in consequence, abandoned all composition. In other respects he to the Provost and told him the suspected danger, desiring to send some suspected danger, desying to send some peace officer along with him. But the Provost, who was then in a company of twelve gentlemen upon business, told he would go himself, and all the com-pany went with him When they came, and a party of the military along with them, the mob was become very numer-ous-some said about two or three thousand-and appeared yeary obstinate was more fortunate. Mr. James Cameron came to Aberdeen to assist him, and not only relieved him of parochial duties, but also helped him with his correspond-ence The Buchan mission was, at the same time, provided with a resident priest; and, in consequence, there was thousand-and appeared very obstinate to get in, refusing to let the others no longer any necessity for the bishop's fatiguing journeys to that district. Mr. James Robertson, O S B, bad returned to get in, relating to let the others approach; upon which the soldiers were ordered to present their bayonets and press on, which they did, and the mob retired so that the soldiers got possession James Robertson, O.S.B., bad returned from the Scotch monastery at Ratisbon, and was appointed to the charge—an appointment which shews that the monastery was still efficient as a Scotch of the gate. But, the mob still appear ing very rotous, the Provost ordered the soldiers to seize whom they could, and put them in prison. This they did, and institutio Bishop Geddes, after parting with the chief bishop at Aberdeen, paid a visit, along with Mr. Menzies, of Pitfodels, at Monboddo. He was there, of course, a welcome visitor. He also went to Forsome of the gentlemen who were with the Provost, did the same, so that about sixteen were taken into custody; and the rest, seeing things turn into earnest, retired and dispersed. The Provost, dun in Kincardineshire-a place ren dered forever memorable by the hisretured and dispersed. The Provost, however, ordered some soldiers to re-main at the gate till all was over with us, and the gates should be shut. While all that was going on without doors, we were perfectly quiet within, and I knew nothing of the matter till next morning, when our door keeper, who had been torian, Joannes Fordurensis. Being there, the bishop could not fail to visit the church of St. Palladius. He describes it as romantic and venerable, adding that it called up in his mind many serious it called up in his mind many serious reflections. Allusion must sometimes be made to His Royal Highness, the Cardinal, Duke of York He never failed to take an interest in the Church and Catholics of Cardinal, He was particularly attentive Hearing all this, I thought it proper to Scotland. He was particularly attentive to Mr. Thomson on occasion of Abate Grant's death. His attention was so marked that Bishop Hay considered himself called upon to address a letter

of thanks to the good and eminent cardinal. His Eminence had used his iofluence, and successfully, in order to obtain that the salary which Abate Grant had ecjoyed should be continued to Mr. Thomson, who succeeded him as sgent, Bishon Hay looked upon this cartice in the several of the prisoners before him He days' imprisonment and a good fine, but that I, whom they wanted to injure, had of conveniality, sociality, them he would have given them fifteen days' imprisonment and a good fine, but that I, whom they wanted to injure, had interceded for them by letter, and on that account he would pardon them for this time, but, that they ought to go and thank me. Thus ended in peace this threatening storm; but, I fear, we shall be obliged to give up our midnight prayers on future occasions, not to give a handle to such dangers. Praying God to grant you a large share of the bless-ings of this holy season, I remain, most honored and dear sir, Ever Yours in Dmo,

Ever Yours in Dmo,

Ever Yours in Dmo, DAULEY (i e, Geo. Hay, Bishop of Daulis.) Aberdeen, 26th December, 1784. Another disturbance at this time belped to show, as far as the spirit which it manifested could show, that Catho-lics could not yet rely on complete and uninterrupted toleration. This high principle was but little understood, notwithstanding all the light philosophy notwithstanding all the light philosophy pretended to have shed on the eighteenth century. The disturbance referred to was the more remarkable, as it occurred in the Highlands, where Catho-lics were numerous, and consequently not without influence. A priest of the mission, Mr. Austin MacDonald, when visiting his scattered flock in Ardnamur-chan, had assembled a congregation on chan, had assembled a congregation on a week day, to hear mass. A great number of Protestants, and among the rest, an itinerant preacher, called Fraser, gathered around the place where the Catholics were assembled. The priest, observing this unusual gathering, set about returing without celebrating mass. The preacher, meanwhile, ssoured him that he had nothing to fear, and that he himself and the other Protestants would wait quietly till the service was finished. As soon as Mr. MacDonald concluded, he and his people began to withdraw. As soon as Mr. MacDonaid concluded, he and his people began to withdraw. This, however, the preacher would by no means permit, and insisted, notwith-standing all that was said in the way of standing all that was said in the way of expositulation and remonstrance, that the Catholics should remain until he finished his sermon. This proceeding of an obscure preacher, although in-significant and puerile in the extreme, was the cause, nevertheless, of much bed feeling on both sides. Some of the neighboring ministers threatened to harses the Catholics with prosecution, and would have caused them consider-able trouble but for the friendly interable trouble but for the friendly interposition of Bishop Geddes, whose in-fluence with the law authorities at Edinburgh protected the Catholics from all injury and brought down a well-de served reprimand on the officious and offending preacher. The Higbland district was suffering in

The Highland district was suffering in other ways. It was ill supplied with priests, the bishop having at times, with great fatigue, to supply the want. A young priest, only two years returned from college, was taken sericusly ill; and at midnight Bishop McDonald was called to visit him. The first part of the bishop's journey was long and fatiguing, through the show on foot. Ho was then through the snow on foot. He was then obliged to cross an arm of the sea in an open boat. This so affected his health that he doubted whether he should ever recover,

recover, Bishop Hay, meanwhile, was annoyed by new signs of dissatisfaction among the clergy. Some of them who were to be appointed administratore, declared that they would not sceept office. The ended his long and useful life at Aber-deen. He had been engaged in the mission aince 1759, and had always given proof of great piety, together with strong good sense. His death was, as his life had been, all-edifying; and in numerous friends. It is matter of history that in his riper years Bishop Hay had not forgot his

い時間 of congeniality, socialibility, and go d feeling among themselves is one of the greatest drawbacks to the increase of Catholicity i Tais, however, is a self evident fact. There could be no sweeter bond than the Catholte Church to bind the hearts of her children together, no nobler cause in which to lay aside s cial difference, non corgenishty, and all feuds and bitter feelings for that "sweet charity's" sake without which she teaches charity's" eake without which she teaches us it is impossible to pleare God Catho-les are all shep of one fold, kneeling side by side in the church whose spire points to the heaven for which they are all striving; then why not with clasped hands, responsive hearts, and that "fel low feeling which makes us so wondrous kind ?" But even smong Catholics of the same social standing there seems to be a great lack of congeniality, and there is certainly very little sociability. I once

is certainly very little sociability. I once heard a man remark after attending a reception, "I never taw so many Chinolics together outside a church in my life before," and on another occasion a Cath-olic gay, "On I hadly ever see a Catha-lic geneept on Sandays!" which fact seemed rather a source of satisfaction o be- La it any wonder therefore that

seems rather a source of extended to the standard of the fore, that there are so many mixed marriages, so many renegates from the faith? The Cutholic girl's associates are mostly ell Protestentz-what is more likely than that the man she marries should be one? Many of these marriages are fruitful in where the man is honorable and unpre-judiced. They are married by a priest, though not at the foot of the altar of G d; the husband never interferes with his wife in religious matters ; thachildren are bapilzed Catholics and their religious training left to the mother. The girls will probably grow up good practical Catholics. But boys after they reach a certain age need a strong hand to contro certa'n age need a strong hand to control and guide them. They also take great pride in being "I ke papa," and paps does not go to confession nor to Mass on Sundays. They scon see that it is no great sin in papa's eyes if they fail in these things either. They are sure of a thrashing if they play trunat from schoo'; but it is only "mamma" who will sco'd, "mamma" who will be grieved if they miss Mass on Sunday. Perhaps they do not like to grieve mamma, but then papa not like to grieve mamma, but then papa is a man and knows so much more than a CONTRACTOR STOCKER STOCKER woman, and he doesn't think it such a terrible thing. Thus it begins, and the mother watches with enguined eyes the

gradual neglect of all religious obser vares until in the end the straying sheep slips slogether from the feld. Take another view of the case-where Ottola mar marries a Protostant a Catholic man marries a Protestant woman. She may also consent to her children being hapt zed and brought up Catholics, but it is a rare thing for th GENERAL DEBILITY Catholic children of a Protestant mother to persevere or be otherwise than luke-All suffering from General Bebliiy, of unable to take sufficient nonrishment to keep up the system, should take Markness Beef, from and Wine. We are safe in say ing there is no proparation in the market which will give better results. In bottles at 50c, 75c, and \$1.00. to prevere of objects and that that the warm. When very young they naturally looks to her for sympathy in all that con cerns them, and that for which she has only cold coleration or is uttarly unable to understand or have any sympathy with must necessarily chill and puzzle the child. He may have kind teachers and wise guides outride, but who can take the HARKNESS & Co. Druggiate place of a mother, what teachings are ever as sacred, as cherished, as these learned at a mother's knee? The children T. BROME'S OLLEGE Jasmed at a mother's knee 7 The children of the Protestant mother may not always abandon their faith, but they grow up carelises or lukewarm. Their religion seems to be a barrier between their hearts and their mother's, and is not unfre-quently resented as such. The true meaning of matriage is unity, but how can two persons be united when their souls are divided when all their is most seared BERLIN, ONT. Complete Chasteat, Phytosophical & Commercial Courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting. are divided, when all that is most sacred to the one finds neither sympathy no



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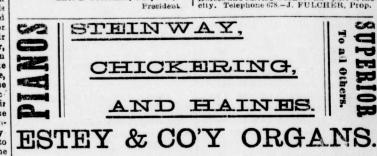
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a pill, which is known by his name, and is still used in the North in cases of slight indisposition. He hoped that this medicine also would come to be a source of income to the mission.

A question had arisen as to who should be liable for the expenses of a priest when called to Edinburgh on public business, "When I was in your place," the Bishop wrote to his coadjuplace," the Bishop wrote to his coadju-tor, "I never put a question of that kind to Bishop Grant, even in the first years, when I had little to spars. I considered what I had as destined by Providence, not simply for my food and raiment, but also for all necessary charges in executing the proper functions of my state. Besides, I knew that Bishop Grant could as ill spare it as I. But, as circumstances are different in that respect at present, in case you find it respect at present, in case you find it inconvenient, you are very welcome to place it to my account." April 2ad, 1785.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A Lucky Escape.

A Lucky Sscape. "For six years I suffered with my throat and enlarged tonsils. I was very weak; I doctored four years and had advice from three doctors; they said I would have to undergo an operation. I tried B. B. B. instead. One bottle cured me." M. A. Soundob Radan Ont. Squelch, Raglan, Ont.

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Beyond Dispute.

husband. They will find that the pleas ing them to church has become a birs to the husband, and after a little while the wife realizes with, perhaps, bitter tears that the cherished hope of bringing the one she loves best nearer to God and her-self must be relinqui hed, and that theirs will never be that perfect union of "two souls with but a single thought " The want of social and corgenial feel

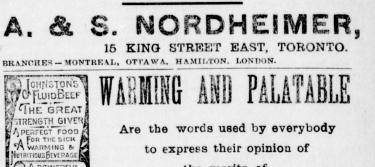
ing among Catholics is also the cause of many renegades from the faith. It is al-most impossible for a Catholic young man most impossible for a Catholic young man to continue practical if his associates are all Protestants. He must have a very strong will and a strong rooted devoti **n** to his faith (the latter a phenomanal ex-ception) to bear the snears and jests of his associates or submit to the moral re-straint in which every truly practical Catholic is held. The force of example is everything, and he sees no example of de-votion to the faith and perseverance in it. He at first necleas his duties, going to Wotion to the faith and perseverates in it. He at first negleets his duties, going to confession, perhaps, once a year to keep within the pale; then he creases to go al-together, and, as this is an age of skeptic-ism, his faith goes also. It is pretty much the same with the girl, though perhaps the same with the girl, indugi perhaps not so rapid, as, being a woman, she will cling longer to the memories and associa-tions of the past. Thrown among those who ridicule what they fail to underwho ridicule what they fail to under-stand, she will soon become ashamed of her faith; and what one is ashamed of one naturally wishes to hide or be rid of. Was it not shame as well as fear which caused St. Peter, the chosen Apostle, to deny his God I And many follow in his footsteps, though without his deep re-pentance and bitter remores. But would be Bet here dwiled his G dd had he re-

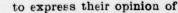
St. Peter have denied his God had he re-mained with those who believed in Him and loved Him, and not gone among the ones who mocked and reviled Him?

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