

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

ALEXANDER CAMERON, ALEXANDER PAT- ERSON, ENRIK SHOLM AND THEIR TIME.

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

BISHOP CAMERON.

Anchiadyne in Brenay, Aberdeenshire, was the birthplace of this distinguished Bishop. July 28th, 1747, was the date of his birth. His earlier studies were at Seolan; and philosophy and theology he studied at Rome. His enjoyed great favor in the Papal City not only on account of his great abilities but also through the influence of Cardinal York. His parentage recommended him to this eminent member of the exiled royal family. In 1715 his father had a commission in the army that was raised in the interest of the Cardinal's banished father; and in 1745, although unable to take the field himself, he substituted to serve in the army of Prince Charles. Mr. Cameron remained eight years at Rome, pursuing the higher branches of ecclesiastical study. He was eminently successful; more so than all his class fellows. It is not, therefore, surprising that he won the first prize, and that the Jesuits, who directed his studies, did all in their power to induce him to join their society. Notwithstanding the length of time he was at Rome he was only at the second year of his theology when the scarcity of missionary priests in Scotland required that he should be ordained and undertake duty in his native land. He was, accordingly, raised to the priesthood on the 22d February, 1772, when he returned to Scotland and was appointed to the mission of South-western. There he labored with great acceptance, gaining the good will and esteem of all Protestants as well as Catholics, till 1780, when he was nominated Principal of the Scotch college of Valladolid by his predecessor in the episcopacy, Bishop Hay. There, as in Rome, his superior talents and friendly manners won for him many friends, among whom were the chief characters of the ancient and still important city. Valladolid was then, and it is to-day, the capital of Old Castile. It is also the seat of an ancient and renowned university of a Court of Chancery and of a bishop's See.

There likewise is the residence of the Captain-General of the Province. The opinion and advice of the Scotch rector were often sought and followed in affairs of public importance. On his arrival in Spain he knew not a word of the language of that country; but, under this disadvantage, his ability once more served him well; and he not only learned the Spanish tongue but also acquired the thoroughly correct pronunciation, so that Spaniards themselves could not from his speech discover that he was a foreigner. The business of the college required that he should repair to Madrid. He was introduced there to the leading men at court and was by them cordially received, especially by Count Campana, Governor of the Council of Castile, who conferred the great honor of a private audience upon him. In 1797, when the increasing infirmities of Bishop Geddes rendered him unable any longer to exercise his episcopal duties, Bishop Hay proposed Mr. Cameron to fill his place as coadjutor. His appointment to this office, with the title of Bishop of Meximipopolis, were recalled to mind. On 28th Oct. 1798, he was consecrated at Madrid. He remained in Spain for some years after his consecration; and, in compliance with the request of the aged and infirm Bishop of Valladolid, he performed, during the period of his stay, the whole episcopal duty of that diocese. While so acting, he was to inquire into and settle very serious differences that had arisen between the rector and students of the Irish college in Salamanca. This commission he executed with consummate prudence and ability. After a patient investigation he arranged everything to the complete satisfaction of the Bishop of the rector, Dr. Carriz, Arch Bishop of Artois, and of the students, many of whom afterwards signified their zeal in the land of their activity. In 1802 Mr. Cameron, although urged by the court of Madrid to remain in Spain, returned to Scotland. The whole charges of the Lehigh district were felt to his Bishop. He was, in fact, obliged to resign the office of Vice Apostolic. It is not surprising that in the midst of the trouble which surrounded him he was wont to consider the years that he had passed in Spain as the happiest of his life, and that he often expressed his intention to return to that Catholic country and spend his days in the Scotch college. He appeared, however, to have given up this idea some time before his death. He was frequently spoken of at Valladolid, and always in terms of well-deserved praise.

His residence was now at Edinburgh; and the Catholics of that capital and the country generally may well claim to date a new era from the day that his light appeared amongst them as their bishop. He had indeed entered on a new and very different field from that in which he had hitherto been called upon to act. There was no longer for him the Catholic nation and the friendly court. A cloud of hostile prejudice overhung his native land. The people, still untaught by all the experience that had passed through Catholic faith. So great an evil, the enlightened Bishop was persecuted, could only be lessened, if not wholly removed, by retarding, not evil for evil, but, on the contrary, good for evil. To this task the wise pastor applied all his energy. Highly gifted as a preacher, he was indistinguishable in a great measure, confined to his parishioners. But through them, and by means of occasional attendance on the part of less bigoted Protestants, his preaching was so far effective and light was made to shine in dark places. His personal demeanor was even more powerful than his eloquence. It conciliated for him good will in Scotland as it had done in Spain. Respect and admiration increased as his career wore on. His great ability, extensive learning and refined manners brought

him into relation with the higher circles of society and won their esteem, whilst, by rendering himself accessible to all, and by kindly dealing with them, he became a favorite with the more humble classes. The writer has heard the late Rev. Alex. Badenoch relate a circumstance which shows how popular the bishop had become at Edinburgh. There was a panic at the bank of his friend, Sir William Forbes. Hearing of it, he gathered up whatever money he could find about the house, and hastened to the bank. But, *cuo loco?* The dense crowd of panic-stricken depositors rendered all approach impossible. He succeeded in getting some one to listen to him. This person, on hearing that he was going to bank a few hundred pounds, told his next neighbor; and so it spread among the eager crowd. A way was made and it was seen by all that it was no other than Bishop Cameron who was going to place money in the bank. So prudent a man could not trust his money to a ruined bank. So thought the people; and the panic was at an end.

At the time of Bishop Cameron's accession to office, the numbers and importance of the Catholic people had greatly outgrown their church accommodation. The churches, or chapels as they were called, were almost all of a very humble kind and not sufficiently large to accommodate the congregations that resorted to them. This was a serious hindrance to the growth and the maintenance of religion. The bishop labored assiduously and with all the energy of his powerful mind to remedy this evil; and his success was all that could be expected at the time at which he lived. The Church of St. Mary, Edinburgh, at present in use as the cathedral of the archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh in the restored hierarchy, shows with what judgment, good taste and perseverance he proceeded. The site for this church was admirably chosen near the fashionable dwellings of Picardy Place and York Place, the great highway from Edinburgh to the Port of Leith and the important thoroughfare of Broughton street. All this notwithstanding, the church was capable of being consecrated. It was placed fronting Broughton street, but so far back from it as to admit of a row of dwelling houses between it and the thoroughfare, in case of hostility arising. No such hostility as would have required this precaution ever occurred; and the open ground in front, itself an ornament, allows the handsome facade to be seen. The bishop, anxious that the church should be in keeping with the improved architecture of the modern capital, had recourse to the services of an architect of known ability and taste, Mr. Gillespie Graham, than whom none was more thought of at the time. This accounts for the really church-like appearance of the edifice, of which it is not too much to say that it is an auspicious beginning of the still more ecclesiastical architecture that came into vogue through the genius and enthusiasm of Mr. Bayly.

Next to providing suitable churches came the care of finding priests to minister in them. This care was not neglected by Bishop Cameron. In pursuance of it he paid the greatest attention to the seminary of Aquatics. When the charge of that institution was laid upon him, as coadjutor, by his predecessor, who founded it in 1799, the latter earnestly besought him to watch over its interests. This edification Bishop Cameron never lost sight of. He was wont to say that "Aquatics was the apple of his eye," and his conduct in regard to it clearly showed that he spoke sincerely. He took care that the seminary should have pious and learned professors; he furnished the library at great cost with the most useful and approved works, both ancient and modern; he gave special attention to the comfort of the students, and he laid out large sums of money in improving the farm. At last, when he received the charge of the diocese to a coadjutor, the idea of giving up the superintendance of Aquatics appeared to cost him more than anything else, so great was his solicitude for its welfare.

In 1816, desiring to have a coadjutor, he personally consulted each of the prelates as well as his own, failing on the Rev. Alexander Paterson, at that time the priest of Paisley, the most worthy clergyman was nominated coadjutor and consecrated bishop by Bishop Cameron the following year. On occasion of the case, Scott vs. McGavin, it was shown how little Bishop Cameron intended to better feeling of the populace of large towns, and this was as late as the year 1821. Mr. Scott came to Edinburgh in order to consult the Bishop as to the expediency of prosecuting the man who had grossly calumniated him in a periodical of which the libel was editor. The bishop was opposed to prosecution on the ground that there was too much bigotry at Glasgow to find a jury that would convict, however clear the evidence. Mr. Scott represented that if he did not prosecute, he could not remain in Glasgow; and if a verdict could not be obtained, no worse consequences would ensue. Although the Bishop could not approve of bringing an action against the libeller, he did not forbid it to be done; and Mr. Scott proceeded with the case. Bigotry notwithstanding, there existed, as there always does exist in the minds of the Scotch people, a sense of justice; and the jury unanimously found a verdict of guilty against the libeller. At the trial Bishop Cameron was examined as a witness. His evidence being concluded, Lord Gillies, the presiding judge, invited the bishop, if he wished to remain in court, to take a seat on the bench. This was a compliment—a mark of honor—for which the excellent bishop was not prepared. He was not, however, such a tyro in the ways of mankind as not to accept the learned judge's politeness. There were extreme people in the court who of the calumniating editor's persuasion, who were said to have been horror-struck. The celebrated Lord Jeffrey was counsel for Mr. Scott; and distinguished himself by a singularly able speech.

In the closing years of his episcopal career Bishop Cameron was greatly impeded in the exercise of his sacred duties by serious illness. In 1825 he was seized with apoplexy. Few survive such a fatal. Contrary to all expectation, however, he was soon convalescent; and he so far recovered from the effects of the shock, both as regarded his physical strength and mental power as to be able

to interest himself, as was his wont, in the general affairs of the Vicariate, promoting with all his energy its welfare and prosperity. Three years later the end was seen to approach. On the 29th of January, 1828, he caught cold, as was supposed, and nothing worse was apprehended. But on the following day his physician, Dr. Ross, who thoroughly understood his constitution, declared him to be in imminent danger. He was better and worse alternately, for another month. But on the 7th February the great change unexpectably approached, and shortly before midnight of that date, he departed this life in peace, and to all appearance, with little or no painful struggle. He was surrounded till the last by faithful friends, and enjoyed all the consolation that religion could impart. His place of interment was under the gospel edifice of the altar of St. Mary's Church, now the pro-cathedral of the archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. It is noteworthy, in indicating an improved state of popular sentiment, that the funeral was conducted publicly, according to the rites of the Church. It was the first time that such a service, with the appropriate ceremonial, had been performed in Scotland since the "Reformation."

ENAS CHISHOLM was a native of Strathgalloway shire, having completed his studies at Valladolid, he was ordained there in the year 1783. In May, 1785, he became one of the masters of that college; and from thence he was transferred, in 1786, to the College of Douai, where he filled the office of Prefect of Studies till the autumn of 1789, when he came to the mission of Scotland and was stationed in Strathgalloway. On the first of August, 1803, a postulation was despatched to Rome, praying that he should be appointed coadjutor to his brother, Bishop John Chisholm. In compliance with this request, Briefs nominating him Bishop of Dioceses and coadjutor Vicar Apostolic of the Right District were expedited on the 19th of May, 1804. The scarcity of priests, however, rendered it necessary that he should do duty as a missionary till the 15th September, 1805, when he was consecrated by Bishop Cameron at Lismore. In 1814 he succeeded his brother as Vicar Apostolic. His pontificate was not of long duration. There was need of time to devote to his duties, his zeal and apostolic labors, when he died at Lismore on the 31st of July, 1818. He was buried with appropriate funeral honors in the Island Cemetery.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A BAD CUSTOM.

The Methodist Christian Advocate complains of a practice which has become very common among Protestants, especially in the large cities, namely that of clapping hands and even stamping the feet to applaud the preachers when they give utterance to sentiments which take the fancy of their hearers. This practice is calculated to reduce the Church from being a place of worship to the status of a variety theatre, or Panch and Judy show. The Advocate says:

"The practice of encoring by clapping the hands and even stamping the feet, in religious assemblies has come into vogue, and bids fair to become a troublesome innovation. This custom has been borrowed from the political arena, and introduced into churches, first on occasions when orators, lectures and other similar secular exercises were being performed. Once having gained an entrance, it has made rapid progress, and is now tolerated in religious conferences and conventions, and in some cases in the place of public worship on the Sabbath. It cannot be controlled or regulated. When the manners and customs of town meetings have been introduced into religious assemblies, those who participate in the debates naturally lose the dignity which he feels possible in such places, and unconsciously adopt more or less of the swagger of the political stump speaker. It may flatter one's vanity and apparently increase his freedom to be enthusiastically encored by boisterous demonstrations while making an address. But there is a better way: The old-fashioned vocal responses were fatigued, dignified and appropriate to the house of God, and answer every good purpose of expression on the part of the audience. The demonstrations are all but growing out of veneration and religious convictions, and the more thoughtful among them are inquiring what can be done in the case. There is only one remedy. Restrictions and regulations are unavailing; prohibition alone will prove effectual.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

To meet a demand for a line of reliable remedies of unquestionable merit, the Hospital Remedy Company obtained the prescriptions of the celebrated hospitals of the Old World—London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. These hospitals are presided over by the most brilliant medical minds in the world, and to obtain the prescriptions elaborate and place on the market the remedies in use and endorsed by such eminent medical authorities was a bold and brilliant piece of enterprise, and worthy the success which has attended it. Shows of quick remedies crowd the market, each absurdly claiming to cure the illness on one bottle. The public will share with relief from such blatant and shameless catch-pennies, and patronize, not a remedy, but a list of remedies, each of which is a specific for a single disease, and has the recommendation of having been originated first by the old women of the beastly India, as the quack advertisements read, and by educated gentlemen, who are physicians and specialists of the highest standing in Europe, and whose names are paid from \$25 to \$50, to commend their services. This is the greatest departure known to modern medicine. The specifics, which are sold at one dollar each, are eight in number, and cover the following ailments: No. 1. Dysentery, Hay Fever, Rheumatism, St. Vitus's Dance, the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Complications. No. 2. Consumption and Gonorrhoea. No. 3. Dropsy, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney. No. 4. Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, No. 5. Nervous and Weakness. No. 6. Dropsy, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney. No. 7. Systemic Lues and Development of Form and Figure. No. 8. A golden remedy for Nervous Debility. We need a circular describing the above disease and treatment, ready for distribution. The remedy can be had of any druggist. If your druggist does not keep them, send price and we will ship direct. Address all letters to Hospital Remedy Company, 303 West King St., Toronto, Canada.



IF A BODY MEET A BODY

The result is a collision, whether "coming through the eye," or not. Life is full of collisions. We are constantly colliding with something or someone. If we meet with our neighbors in all with some dread disease that "knocks us off the track," and to show our sympathy to our fellow-creatures, we should have to bear the brunt of more collisions and afflictions than mankind. In all cases of nervousness, beating-down, sick headache, congestion, inflammation, or irritation and all "female irregularities" and "weaknesses," Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes in handy. It is the only medicine for women, said to be prepared by a positive scientific method, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISP. MED. ASS'N.

Dr. PIERCE'S PELLETS

regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. They are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. One a Dose. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a vial.



NESTLE'S FOOD

A compound of Milk, Wheat and Sugar. Chemically so combined as to resemble most closely the Mother's Milk, and requires only water in preparation, thus making it the most Economical and healthful food for Infants. It is recommended by the highest medical authorities. It is especially adapted as a Summer Diet for Infants.

Prepared and Sold by THOMAS LEEING & COY Montreal.



KOENIG MEDICINE CO.

10 N. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. Price \$1 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for \$5. Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, Ontario.

BUCKEYE GEL FOUNDRY

Manufacturers of Buckeye Gel, a new and improved material for building and repairing. Also, Vanadium and Tint Coatings.

McShane Bell Foundry

Finest Grade of Bells for Churches, Colleges, Towers, Clocks, etc. Fully warranted, satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue. CITY MECHANIC CO., BAYVIEW, Ont., U. S. Mention this paper.

MENELY & COMPANY WEST RY, N. Y., BELLS

Manufacturers of Bells for Churches, Colleges, Towers, Clocks, etc. Fully warranted, satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue. CITY MECHANIC CO., BAYVIEW, Ont., U. S. Mention this paper.

Eyes Tested Free

Practical Optician, Graduate of the Optic School, New York. Defective sight, pain in head or eyes on viewing objects at a distance, or blurred vision in reading, removed by using our Properly Adjusted Glasses. Every case guaranteed, or money refunded. A call solicited.—A. S. MURRAY, 160 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

THIS YEAR'S MYRTLE CUT and PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

FINER THAN EVER. See T & B IN BRONZE on EACH PLUG and PACKAGE.

WHAT IS JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF GOOD FOR?

- FIRST.—As a Strength-giving Food for Invalids and Convalescents. SECOND.—As a NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE. THIRD.—For Making Rich Gravy and Strong Soup. FOURTH.—To Spread on Thin Slices of Bread for Sandwiches. FIFTH.—Whenever a Food is Needed that will Nourish, Invigorate and Build up the Constitution.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all 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. For Children and the aged they are priceless. THE OINTMENT Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, and 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, Glanular 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 N. OXFORD ST. (LATE 538 OXFORD ST.), LONDON. And sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s., 20s., and 30s. each Box of Pills, and may be had throughout the world by the Wholesale and Retail Vendors of all the leading Dispensaries, and Chemists. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not on the Label, the Goods are spurious.

TO EDUCATORS. School Books for Catholic Children.

Table listing school books for Catholic children with columns for book titles, authors, and prices. Includes titles like 'Saddler's Dominion Catholic Speller Complete', 'Saddler's Dominion Catholic First Reader', etc.

ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO. FIRE AND MARINE.

J. BURNETT AGENT Taylor's Bank Richmond St.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Spencerian Steel Pens Are the Best. IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

C. B. LANCTOT 1664 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL, P. Q.

Always on hand, a large assortment of SILKS, MERINOS, BLACK SAYS AND LINENS.

SMITH BROTHERS, PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS

172 KING STREET. Plumbing work done on the latest improved sanitary principles. Estimates furnished on application. Telephone No. 538.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the closed 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, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Indigestion, Headache, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Puffing of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

PETHICK & McDONALD, NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the patronage of the Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebec 22 Viet., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Association of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D The 26th Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, '89

At 2 o'clock p. m. PRIZES VALUE \$50,000. CAPITAL PRIZE: \$5,000. One Real Estate worth \$5,000.

Table listing prizes and their values: 1 Real Estate worth \$5,000, 10 Real Estates worth \$500 each, 30 Furniture Sets worth \$100 each, etc.

Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p. c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the security of Real Estate. Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrow to any amount up to the portion of the principal, with an instalment of interest, if so desired. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to F. J. FLETCHER, Manager.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that all communications in respect to matters affecting the Department of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Honorable E. Dwyer as Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and not as Minister of the Interior, or to the undersigned. All correspondence from the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned.

L. VAN KOUKNET, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

Best cure for colds, cough, consumption

Is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balm. Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For a large bottle sent prepaid.