

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

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PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME—QUALIFICATION FOR THE PRIESTHOOD DISCUSSED.

It is in order now to hear the opposition. Its arguments, as urged by Bishop Geddes, may be summarised as follows: There was no great difference of opinion between the bishop on general principles. On two points only did Bishop Geddes insist on his own view. He held that persons of very humble origin were less fit to be selected for the priesthood, and surely his long experience, both at Scalan and Valladoid, gave great weight to his opinion. There was much inequality in virtue and temper and ability in every rank of life; and Bishop Geddes had remarked that persons born in very low circumstances were liable to certain disadvantages which it was not easy to overcome; such as a littleness of mind, a timidity of temper, a vulgarity of sentiment and, too often, the grossness of vice. It was also a help to the success of a missionary priest that his family and near connections should be respected; and, although objections on this ground might be counterbalanced by other considerations, a judicious superior ought unquestionably to take them into account in deciding as to the eligibility of a candidate for the sacred ministry. We thus behold the man of humble origin, the son of a small and obscure farmer, arguing against the selection of candidates for the service of the Church, from the class to which he himself had belonged, whilst the man of ancient family and aristocratic connection vigorously supported the popular side of the question.

Bishop Hay appeared to think that considerable advantage belongs to the commencement of ecclesiastical training at the age of twenty and upwards. Bishop Geddes, on the other hand, thought that such advantage is much diminished by the increased difficulty experienced at that age, in undertaking a long course of study, and by the novelty of the mode of life. A special gift of perseverance, which he believed, to ensure the constancy of an adult candidate. It was manifest, both from reason and experience, that children and boys were trained to the observance of exact discipline more easily than men whose habits of liberty had become formed, and who were naturally inclined to consider the exactness of seminary life unnecessary. "In this matter," said Bishop Geddes, "you are dressing the senior bishop, you are not judging solely from yourself. You had been accustomed to a studious life, and you liked regularity; but, you may believe me, to the generality of grown up men, to be tied down, every hour of the day, to some fixed task, appears a great confinement and a kind of slavery, especially if the first fervor should cool."

Attention was made to one or two points more in regard to which an outstanding laborer under peculiar disadvantages, and stating the reasons, concluded by stating in his usual gentle style, that what he had said was not mere speculation, but the result of his own observation and of that of many others. Hence arises the desire of superiors of colleges in general to have young boys sent to them, whom they may train up in their own way. There are exceptions to what I have here said; but I think I have given the general rules, which I could illustrate with many examples, but it might be too long and otherwise inconvenient."

THE CATHOLIC COMMITTEE. The bishops were now engaged in the discharge of their episcopal duties, adding, not unfrequently, parochial labors, when news reached them of certain proceedings of the English Catholics, which caused them much concern. At a general meeting in 1782 a committee, called "The Catholic Committee," had been appointed for five years, having for its object "to promote the Catholic body in England." This committee, when first constituted, consisted of Lords Stourton and Petre, Mr. Thompkinson, Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Thomas Hornoyd. They seem to have limited themselves to the devising of a plan for the restoration of the hierarchy in England. But when they came to consult the four bishops on the subject, they found such a variety of opinion, that the measure was dropped. As this committee was appointed in 1782, a new committee of the English Catholics on the 3rd of May, in this year. It was then resolved that the regulations under which the former committee had acted should remain in force, and that the new committee should consist of ten members instead of five. Half their number were to be elected by the general meeting and the other five returned by the gentlemen of the four ecclesiastical districts and by those of Lancashire and Cheshire as a fifth ecclesiastical district. It was further resolved that they should meet annually on the first Thursday of May, and that Mr. Charles Butler should act as their secretary. Many of the clergy felt uneasy at the prospect of innovation which arose. Bishop Hay shared in this feeling, and applied to Bishop Talbot for information as to the proceedings decided on at the meeting. The bishop replied, stating that, much against his will, he had been induced to attend the meeting; and that he had found the committee full of sanguine hopes for their projects, but that nothing should be done without the concurrence of the clergy, and, indeed, nothing was determined on as regarded their future operations, and the whole question was postponed for a year. On receiving this information, he was pleased to devote to seminary, he was pleased to devote to it for a time the profits arising from the sale of his pills. So much for the reply, Bishop Hay concluded that nothing would ever be done if the intentions of the committee corresponded with their promise of acting in concert with the bishops. Bishop Geddes, like his

venerable colleague, and the rest of the clergy, was alarmed at the idea of innovations devised and introduced by unauthorized laymen. It was, indeed, no slight beginning of innovation that those deacons should take it upon themselves to regulate the affairs of the Church, even although they promised graciously to allow the clergy to concur with them. The learned bishop evidently dreaded lest their action should result in schism. "I am alarmed as well as you," he wrote, "at the thoughts of innovations among our friends in England. I wish they may have a prudent agent at Rome. I wish there may not arise divisions at home. . . . Whatever comes, we must remain particularly attached to the centre of unity. This is surely the safest method for us." Bishop Hay also feared that evil would arise from the proceedings of the English committee. "Who knows," he writes to the agent at Rome, "the influence of their intrigues or their plans? The agitation at Rome regarding national colleges may have tended to originate this state of things. One result of this agitation was a scheme to establish, by general contribution, a school at home for the education of youth, the masters of which should be chosen by the contributors. Bishop Hay was apprehensive that the carrying out of this scheme would be attended, if not with absolute schism, at least with serious divisions, which would be highly detrimental to the cause of religion.

ANNUAL MEETING (1787)—INCREASE OF CHURCHES. There does not appear to have been any business of great importance before the annual meeting of the bishops, which was held this year, as usual, at Scalan. In the account of matters which they prepared for Propaganda, they could give a favorable view of the progress of religion. The spirit of persecution had greatly diminished, as was shown by the greater number and better style of churches which the Catholics were enabled to erect. Such important places as Huntly, Glenlivet and Stratdun were now to possess churches, so steadily was the light of religion spreading from the private dwelling and the hidden chamber, to the more public places of the land, and edifices devoted to its celebration, where all men could come and experience its consoling influence. The churches now built were not of a high style of architecture; but were solidly constructed and roofed with slate, not with humble thatch, as at a less prosperous epoch. Mr. Geo. Mathieson had, this year, enlarged the chapel at Tynet, adjoining the park of Gordon castle, greatly adding to the commodiousness and beauty of the building, which his predecessor, Dr. Alex. Geddes, had begun. It may be mentioned, as indicative of the more moderate spirit of the time, that the ducal family of Gordon, now Protestant, allowed the states belonging to the deserted chapel of St. Ninian to be used by Mr. Mathieson for his new building. The bishops congratulated themselves on the happy circumstance that churches were increasing "beyond what could have been dreamed of some time ago" (Bishop Hay).

DUNDEE MISSION. From this year we must date the commencement of the now flourishing mission of Dundee. It had, until the time referred to, been indebted to the priest of Stobhill for occasional assistance. When Stobhill was vacant, which not unfrequently was the case, it had recourse to Edinburgh, the Catholics of Dundee, still few in number, availing themselves of the good services of the Edinburgh clergy. The first resident priest was Mr. William Pepper, a religious of the Benedictine Order, from Wirzburg, and who had been employed about a year as private tutor at Fetterear (Mr. Leslie's).

STATE OF SCALAN. Bishop Hay, after the meeting of the bishops, prolonged his stay at Scalan during the whole of August in order to inquire into the affairs of the seminary. It had not been in a thriving condition under the management of Mr. Alex. Farquharson. On inspection the bishop found everything in great confusion—many accounts remained unpaid; nearly all the provisions had been carried in a quantity deemed inadequate, it appears, by provident housekeepers. Within doors the bishop gave great attention to the state of the books. They were all placed in order in the new part of the building. Those in ordinary use among the students were much worn, particularly Butler's Lives of the Saints, the English Bibles and Challoner's Meditations, all of which it was necessary to renew. The bishop stayed a week more at the seminary. Mr. Dawson willingly adopted his views of economical reform. In the second week of August he hoped to be able to leave for the Eccle. The subject of Scalan occasioned great concern both to the bishop and his coadjutor. Nevertheless, they thought they saw the hand of Providence in all that had happened, as the means necessary and appointed for placing that house of ecclesiastical training on an efficient footing for the time to come. The expense incurred in reforming the seminary caused the bishop to contract considerable debt. Time only was wanting, however, for retrieving his financial condition. He enjoyed the satisfaction, meanwhile, to reflect that he had succeeded in clearing the seminary of all its liabilities; and whatever he had sacrificed in so doing, he cheerfully presented to the institution. In addition as increased "ways and means" to be applied to the seminary, he was pleased to devote to it for a time the profits arising from the sale of his pills. So much for the material aid the Bishop afforded. At the same time he failed not to offer that moral assistance and encouragement which, under the circumstances, were

peculiarly valuable. This he did, chiefly through his coadjutor, begging of him to correspond with Mr. Dawson and encourage him in the fulfilment of his arduous duties. Mr. Dawson was necessarily dispirited by the sad state in which he found the seminary. He had no reason, however, to despair. Bishop Hay had done much for the removal of difficulties; and now Bishop Geddes, by his friendly correspondence, helped greatly to reassure him and give him confidence. It was also a cause of satisfaction to him, as well as a support of his authority, that the senior bishop laid down regulations, in writing, which indeed were nothing else than the discipline of the house as originally established. Advice from an instructor of youth of such large experience as Bishop Geddes was also of great value to him. The prelate who had been so successful at Valladolid recommended that the newly-appointed president should be much with the students, not only during school hours, but also at dinner and recreation time. He would be well repaid for this attention by the more rapid proficiency of the boys, and the personal comfort it would afford him when once he became accustomed to it. Bishop Hay wished, moreover, that his coadjutor should be selected particularly to his own religious affairs—meditation, spiritual reading, etc.

BISHOP HAY RETURNS TO EDINBURGH. This year Bishop Hay revisited Edinburgh after an absence of six years from that capital. He enjoyed there for a short time the society of his friend and coadjutor. He met also a gentleman, Mr. Henegou, who desired particularly to consult with him. His journey, according to the doctor, did not prove a tedious one. He travelled in a sort of stage coach, called "The Fly" (*mens a non lucendo*), probably because it did not anything but fly. It took a day and a half from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, a distance which is now got over in six hours. It was no small pleasure to the good bishop to witness the progress RELIGION HAD MADE; the greater number of Catholics, their freedom from persecution and the better state of their church accommodation. After twelve days' sojourn at the capital, he returned, in improved health, to the north. On his return to Aberdeen he subscribed, together with some of his friends there, for *The Edinburgh Advertiser*, in order to see "how the threatening embroils on the continent might turn out." The political aspect was such that he was very much inclined to be of a pessimistic opinion. He was confident that our good Lord would prepare him and all our people for what might be coming, and "enable us to act our part as to please Him."

BISHOP GEDDES FOSTERS THE GLASGOW MISSION. It is highly interesting to note the pains which Bishop Geddes took with the infant mission of Glasgow. He little knew at the time what a giant he was so carefully nursing. In December of this year he spent ten days there in order the better to ascertain the wants of the small congregation and devise means of making some provision for them. One result was an arrangement with some of the chief people of the flock "to begin a little fund" for defraying the expenses of the priest who visited them from time to time. Not only did he ask nothing for himself, but also paid from his own resources the expenses of the visiting priest. He hoped that by summer the fund subscribed would amount to £20 (twenty pounds sterling). A society was formed for the purpose of forwarding the subscription; and a small house was to be leased in which the Catholics should meet on Sundays for prayers and spiritual reading, and where also the priest should lodge on occasion of his periodical visits. The zealous bishop entertained the best hopes; and not without good grounds. The merchant princes of the western capital had shown friendly feeling; and the thriving industries of the place were already attracting that Irish immigration which was destined to increase so rapidly as to form, in a comparatively short time, about a sixth part of the entire population. The hopes of Bishop Geddes have been more than realized. It is only to be regretted that he did not live to enjoy the satisfaction of beholding at least a fair commencement of the great developments which have given to Glasgow so high a place in the Catholic world.

TO BE CONTINUED. A CHRISTMAS MIRACLE IN 1392. We read in the "History of the Eucharist" written by the Dominican Father Pere Rivera, in 1392, the story of a great miracle which Our Lord worked in favor of a holy man, who was then Rector of the Church of Moncade. This good priest was constantly tormented with doubts as to the validity of his ordination, which he had received at the hands of a bishop consecrated by Clement VII, elected Pope during a time of schism in the Church. At last he was about to apply to be ordained conditionally when God deigned to put his troubles to flight in a very wonderful manner. It was Christmas Day. The holy rector celebrated Mass, as usual, with lively faith, intense fervour, but, alas! with the same terror of scruple and doubt. Amongst the congregation was a little girl of five years of age, named Rosalie Perez. When Mass was over Rosalie refused to leave the church, imploring her mother to let her stay a while, as she had seen in the priest's hands Madame Favre's little baby. Madame Favre was a neighbor of Rosalie, whose baby son was a delight to Rosalie. The mother, who had not shared her child's privilege in beholding the vision, was at a loss to understand what she meant, but at last persuaded her to accompany her to the house of Madame Favre and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her favorite sleeping quietly in his cot, she was satisfied for the time being. Next morning Rosalie and her mother attended the rector's Mass again. Rosalie declared that she saw a lovely baby boy in the priest's hands. Her mother, wondering much, took the child in after Mass and told the story to the

priest. His heartleaped when he heard the tale. Could it be that the Infant Jesus had taken pity on him, and was going to solve his doubts by a miracle? He restrained his joy, however, and requested the good woman to bring her child to Mass next day and afterwards to bring her to him. They did so, and with the same result. Having finished his thanksgiving, the holy rector rose from his knees with a strange feeling of hope, mingled with fear, and beckoned to the child to follow him into the sacristy. "Now, Rosalie," he commenced, "you know that the good God sees you and listens to all you say?" "Yes, monsieur." "You know that there is a bright heaven for holy little girls?" "Yes, monsieur." "What! my child!" he said, "I am quite certain that if I ask you any questions now you will answer the truth. You would not tell a lie, would you, Rosalie?" "No, no, monsieur," cried Rosalie, eagerly; "I told a lie only once, and I was so sorry."

The priest's face fell. If she told a lie once could he now depend upon her veracity? He concealed his anxiety as best he could and went on:—"What! my child!" he said, "has a horrible lie already crossed your little lips?" "Alas, yes!" sighed Rosalie, "I once climbed upon the table. It was a very polished table. My foot slipped, and I fell to the ground. As I fell, I cried out: 'Oh, I am dead!'" "Well?" "Well, Father, I was not dead, so it was a lie, you see."

As the occasion was, the priest could not forbear a smile, and, with renewed hope, went on with his interrogation. "And did you never tell another lie?" "Oh, never, never!" "Very well, my dear. Now, what did you see during my Mass?" "A dear, little baby boy." "Where was he when you saw him?" "In your hands, Father." "At what time did you see him?" "When you did the Mass." And Rosalie raised her little arms over her head and genuflected as the priest does at the Elevation. "What was he like?" "Oh, lovely, lovely!" "But how did you see him so well this morning; it was hardly light at Mass time?" "Oh, it was so bright all around him, I could see as well as if it was the middle of the day."

With each one of these artless responses the hopes of the holy priest rose higher and higher, yet he desired still further proof. If the Infant Jesus had done so much for him these two days, and had deigned to pity his sad state of doubt, might he not hope that a last proof also would be granted to his earnest prayers? He told Rosalie she might go home now, but to return to him after Mass next day. Next day, the Feast of the Holy Innocents, he led two Hosts within a corporal—one consecrated, the other unconsecrated. They both went for Rosalie. "Now, my child, what do you see?" he said, as he lifted one of them reverently before her eyes. "The lovely baby," she cried in ecstasy, and without a moment's hesitation. "Oh, how sweet he is!" "And now what do you see?" as with trembling hand he lifted the unconsecrated Host. "Only a little white thing," cried the innocent child, with deep disappointment in her tone.

Then the Rector opened his whole heart and soul to the heavenly joy which had come to him. He called together all his parishioners, and begged of them to join him with heart and voice in hymns of thanksgiving; and all thanked God, who hides wonders from the great but reveals them to little ones. For Children Starving to Death On account of their inability to digest ordinary food, Scott's Emulsion can be digested and give strength and flesh when all other food fails. See what Dr. A. H. Peck, Penn. Med. College, Potomac, says: "I have used and prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and find it an excellent preparation, agreeing well with the stomach, and its continued use adding greatly to the strength and comfort of the patient." Put up in 50c. and \$1.00 sizes.

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