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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

BY THE BEV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S., ETC. PART II.

Rector Alticozzi, so deservedly praised,

SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

was devoted to the cause of the Scotch Missions, and by his judicious management of the affairs of the college, raised that institution to a state of great prosperity. He was rewarded by the esteem sand affection of the students, and this circumstance induced the Father General of his society to say that "the esteem and affection of the Scotch boys for Alticozzi was an honor to the Society." It was under such a master that Mr. Hsy auspiciously commenced The British Government had only miti-gated; it was far from having done away in the persecution of the Catholics of Scotland. Bishop Chailoner expresses regret that so little bad been obtained in their behalf: "We are obtained in their behalf: "We are sorry our little endeavors to procure the sect and afterwards his condjutor and successor; Mr. John Geddes, cond. District and afterwards his coadjutor and successor; Mr. John Geddes, coad jutor to Bishop Hay; and Mr. Hay him.

self, together with Mr. Charles Erskine, of the noble House of Kelly, who became eminent at the court of Rome and rose to the digity of Cardinal. Considering what has been said re garding the efficiency of the Scotch College at Rome, it may appear super-fluous to state that a student of Mr. Hay's ability was eminently successful in his studies. Having com-pleted bis course in 1758, he was ordained priest along with Mr. Guthrie, on the 2nd of April of that year, by Cardinal Spinelli, the Protector of the Scotch College. The time was now at hand when it behoved the newly-ordained priests to return to their native country. Bishop Smith and their other friends were mucn concerned regarding their safety. In self, together with Mr. Charles Erskine,

Smith and their other friends were much concerned regarding their safety. In travelling they were exposed to a twofold danger. Great Britain being at war with France, both in Europe and Canadian America, their voyage by sea exposed the Scotch travellers to being captured as British subjects, whilst, on the other hand, a greater peril arose from the chance of being seized by their own Government as Catholic priests. This would have led to imprisonment and probably benish

as Catholic priests. This would have led to imprisonment and probably benish-ment from the kingdom. Anticipating his career in the misssons, Mr. Hay generously devoted his medicai knowledge to the cause of religion, taking a vow, March 27th, 1759, never to accept remuneration for medicai assistance, how-ever much it might fall in his way to afford it. It would have been more in accordance with the ideas of the present age, if he had resolved never to give medical aid at all, except in very urgent cases.

cases. Mr. Hay and his companions could Mr. Hay and his companions could have little imagined the state of matters which awaited them in Scotland. In con-sequence of the annesty of 1747, there could be no more prosecutions on account of Jacobitism. But the rancorous feel-ing against Jacobites and Catholics still prevailed. It appears to have increased in intensity about the year 1751. The ministers of the Kirk did their butter best to rouse it up anew, and they succeeded but too well. Government, remembering its defeats and the Jacotite march to Derby, seconded their revengeful views, renewing its orders for the apprehension of Catholic priests and the suppression of Catholic meetings. Soldiers were of Catholic meetings. Soldiers were stationed in the districts where Catholic were the most numerous; and the search

At this time the Scotch Bishops sent their annual report to Rome, and failed not to represent therein the poverty and suffering of the clergy, praying Project. ganda, at the same time, to appoint a coadjutor to Bishop Smith, now in his seventieth year. Their words were not lost on the most worthy C. rdinal Spinelli, who had now succeeded as Cardinal Pro-tector of Scotland. Through bis endes-vors and infinence, all difficulties were finally overcome, and the office of cradju-tor conferred on the Rev. James Grant, not to represent therein the poverty and suffering of the clergy, praying Propa ganda, at the same time, to appoint a coadjutor to Bishop Smith, now in his seventieth year. Their words were not lost on the most worthy C.rdinal Spinelli, who had now succeeded as Cardinal Pro-tector of Scotland. Through bis endea-vors and inflaence, all difficulties were finally overcome, and the office of coadju-tor conferred on the Rev. James Grant, at the time Missionary Apostolic in his from Propaganda a grant of 200 crowns towards the relief of the great poverty of the missionary clergy. The British Government had only miti-

Rev. Father John Seton admits a respite from persecution : "We have, ere now, stood the brunt of their persecutions, and have got a respite. Modicum et videbitis me ;

have got a respite. Modicum et videbitis me; a courageous patience can do a great deal; and God will send relief, I hope in due time, if we apply to him with fervent prayer." (Father J. Seton to Bishop Smith) There was a great dearth of clergy; so much so, that Bishop Grant was obliged to discharge the ordinary duties of missionary priest. These labors absorbed his time and rendered it impossible for him to assist Bishop Smith in those func tions which belonged more immediately to the Episcopal office. It is no matter of surprise that, under such circumstances, the arrival of new labourers for the vinethe arrival of new labourers for the vine-yard was looked forward to with joyful

anticipation. Easter Sunday, 1759, was the last Sun-day the three newly-ordained priests spent together at Rome. Clement XIII., recently raised to the chair of Peter, gave the grand Papal Easter benediction for the first time. This is a mejestic spectacle, unequalled even by any other Pontifical ceremony. It was our students' farewell to Rome after their prolonged sojourn, and Rome's farewell to them. Oa Friday of the same week, 20th April, they took leave of the South College, where they enjoyed a high reputation for all the virtues proper to their state. The Abbe Grant, writing to Bishop Smith, advising him of their departure, says: "For these many years, three better disposed and more accomplished young men have not gone from this place." By July 3:d they reached Paris and met with an ex ceedingly kind reception on the part of Easter Sunday, 1759, was the last Sun-

they reached Parls and met with an ex-ceedingly kind reception on the part of the superiors and students of the college there. They remained seventeen days for refreshment and in order to provide themselves with new clothes, having travelled hitherto in their college dress. The time as may well be conceived was The time, as may well be conceived, was agreeably spent. Mr. Riddoch, the agent for Scotland, took them to see the Abbey of St. Denys. They were shown there the tombe of the French Kings and other objects of interest that were in the Church. objects of interest that were in the Church. They were shown over the monastery, and beheld in its treasury the royal crown, sword and sceptre A greater sight than all was the body of St. Louis, contained in a silver coffin. There were also many reliquaries of gold. The Principal, Mr. Gordon, engaged a "Bramas man," Mr. Makkay, who was an officer in the Scotch body outand to show them the weadow body guard, to show them the wonders body guard, to show them the wonders of Versailles. Arriving there, together with this gentleman and the principal himself, they were conducted to the royal stables, where 6 000 horees were kept, the were the most numerous; and the search for pricets was so vigorously resumed that none of them ventured to appear in public. Mr. Robert Maitiand and Mr. Patrick Gordon were tried for being "habit and repute Jesuit prieste, or traffic ing Papists." They were found guilty and sentenced to perpetual banishment, under pain of death if they returned, remaining "Papists." Bishop Hugh Mac donald had returned from exile, to which he had been sentenced as a "Papist priest, to which After dinner they were afforded an oppor-tunity of seeing the great waterworks, as they were, on that day, exhibited to the he had been sentenced as a "Papist priest;" but such was the rigour of the search for such offenders, that he could scarcely appear at his own vicariate of the High States of Arras. They were allowed to remain a considerable time near the lands, where he was so well known, and lived very retired in the mountainous region of the Cabrach. At this new out break of persecution, Bishop Smith, who Adaptias and the princesses, Madame Adelaide and Madame Louisa, while they were fishing in a pond. They spent the night at Versailles, and next day went to Marly, a royal residence, in order to see was engaged in providing copies of the Scriptures for his people, was a special mark for the cruel enemy. He eluded the search of his persecutors for some time, and then retired into England, in the hope that a better day would dawn is bird into the context of the second dawn the machinery used in raising the water to Versailles. Three days more and they left Paris, directing their course towards Douai. They met with a cordial welcome there, the prefect of the college, Father Riddoch, the prefect of studies, Father John Far quarson, and the students, who, at the time were thirteen in number, vying with one another in showing them kindness. They speak of Mr. Farquarson as "one of the most sincere, honest, affectionate. for his sfillcted country. According to the Abbe Grant of Rome, matters were as bad as immediately after the battle of Cullo den. This worthy priest made a repre-sentation to some cardinale, his friends, showing the injustice and crueity that were practiced. Through these cardinals the Holy Father was moved to address the most sincers, honest, affectionate, homely men" they had even seen. They remained only four days at Donai, and then proceeded by way of Lille, Ghent and Antwerp to Rotterdam. As they were the Catholic powers, requesting them to use their influence at the British Court in favor of the Catholics of Scotland. The Imperial Sardinian and Bavarian ambas-sadors were not slow to act. They even made a second application to the British Bauntie and Abtwerp to Rotterdam. As they were now approaching their native land, danger must be faced. In England a French invasion was dreaded, and hence orders were issued for a strict examination of every stranger on his landing in Great Britain. The consequence of their detec-tion would, in all probability, have been imprisonment, perhaps banishment from their own country. Their only chance of their own country. Their only chance of asfety, as Bishop Smith suggested, lay in their being run ashore, like contraband goods, in a boat, during the night, at some lonely place. Premier, who positively assured them that orders had been sent down to Scotiand to stop all further prosecution on account of religion. Mr. Felhom had spoken to the same effect; and the Secretary at war was to answer for the better conduct of the soldiers. Bishop Challoner, at a formal visit, expressed thanks on the part of the Catholics, to the ambassadors of the Oatholic powers. There was now a cessation of the more active persecution; and Bishop Smith, availing himself of the comparative calm, returned to his vicariate, and once more orders had been sent down to Scotland to Our travellers sailed for Leith in a Dutch vessel on the 9:h of Aug. By the 15th they gained the Frith of Forth. A returned to his vicariate, and once more returned to his vicerrate, and once more gave the comfort and encouragement of his presence to his sfillcted clergy. This was most needed, in regard to the people as well as the clergy in the northern part of the district, where the Catholics, being Is they gained the Frith of Forth. A contrary wind obliged them to anchor at Buckhaven, a small fishing village on the coast of Fife. Thus, what appeared to be accident, afforded them an opportunity of landing which no ingenuity could otherwise have provided. The people of Buckhaven took them for merchants who had smugled goods on beard and the the more numerous, the persecution raged with the greater fury. Although the promises made by the British government, in compliance with Buckhaven took them for merchants who had smuggled goods on board, and they ware treated with great civility, every one hoping to make a good bargain. They walked along the shore to Wemyss, and there took horses to Kinghorn, whence they were conveyed by the regular ferry to Ediaburgh. It was nearly four months (let it not be told in this age of railways) since they left Rome. had smuggled goods on board, and they were treated with great civility, every one hoping to make a good bargain. They walked along the shore to Wemyse, and there took horses to Kinghorn, whence there years' experience I consider Scott's three years' experience I consider Scott's three years' experience I consider Scott's there years' experience I consider Scott's thorse in the market. Very excellent in Throat affec-tions." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size. British government, in compliance with the desire of the Catholic foreign powers, were but imperfectly fulfilled, the penal laws, nevertheless, were so far mitigated as to admit of the missionary priests emerging cautiously from their reitrement, and beginning to perform the offices of their sacred calling among the Catholic member.

tives showed no dislike to him on account of his choice, but earnestly desired that he might remain with them for some time. he might remain with them for some time. It was not considered prudent that three priests, strangers in the country, should travel together. Accordingly Messra. Geddes and Guthrie left Edinburgh with-out Mr. Hay and proceeded by the coast road, on foot, ito Aberdeen, where they arrived in three days. Having rested a couple of days, they journed on to Pres-home in order to meet Bishop Smith. Oa arriving there, Mr. Guthrie was appointed to the mission of Glenlivat and commenced duty on 1st September. Mr. Geddes was left at Preshome in charge of the Catholics in the parish of Rathven. the Catholics in the parish of Rathven. Blabop Grant accompanied Bishop Mac-Donaid, for a few days, on his return from the meeting at Preshome to his usual residence at Shenval in the Cabrack.

Mr. Hay, in writing to the Abbe Grant, gives a very favorable account of his journey. "It was without the least trouble or molestation any where." "My frieads and relations have all re-ceived me with the greatest affection; even those who I least imagined would do so." He adds that it was on their account that he was allowed to remain a few weeks at Elinburgh. Bishop Grant was now re lieved from the burden of parochial duties, and all the bishops from their anxiety concerning the young priests. It was now arranged that Mr. Hay should have the charge of the Oatholics of Rath-ven, Bishop Grant, however, still remain-ing with him at Preshome. This was a less difficult mission than the more mountain-ous districts, and was considered more suitable for an exclesiastic who, in early life, had been accustomed to a convenient way Mr. Hay, in writing to the Abbe Grant, had been accustomed to a convenient way life, had been accustomed to a convenient way of living. Mr. Hay had an opportun-ity of conversing with Bishop Smith for a few days before he left Edinburgh. It of conversing with Bishop Smith for a few days before he left Edihburgh. He then proceeded direct to Banffshire by the Highland road over "the cairn" and reached Strathbogie in time for Sunday, 21st October. In the beginning of next month he took up his residence with Bishop Grant at Preshome. Meanwhile, his friend, Mr. Geddes, had been appointed to succeed Mr. Thomas Brockie in the mission of the Cabrach and had fixed his residence at Shenval with Bishop Mac Donald, who still lived there, in strict seclusion, under the name of Scott. The Cabrach mission was a serious charge. It comprised the Catholic population scat tered over the parishes of Cabrach, Glass, Mortlach, together with the neighbourhood of Huntly, Skirdustan aud adjacent places. Later, in 1760, he was directed to extend his pastoral care to the Catholics of Strathisla near the town of Keith. Thue, to the four original statione, Shenval, to the four original stations, Shenval, Keithmore, in Auchendown, Beldorny and Aberlour on the Spey, it became his duty to add a fifth at Achanachy. These stations were visited by turns on successive

Sundays. Mr. Hay's mission, although more Under Mr. Hay's mission, although more compact, was also very extensive. Under the name of St. Peter's, Rathven, it ex-tended from the town of Cuilen east to west, about ten miles, alorg the Southern shore of the Moray Frith, to a small brook, called the burn of Tynet. Its southern boundary is near the town of Keith. It comprised neart the whole of Keith. It comprised nearly the whole of the district known as the Enzie, and so the of frict known as the Enzle, and so celebrated, for over two centuries, in the history of Catholicity in Scotland. The majority of its population have always been Catholic. In the comparatively short time from the beginning of last century, it has given seven Bishops to the Catholic Church in Scotland. The Enzle being a very fattle security.

The Enzle being a very fertile country, its population still continues to be numer-ous, notwithstanding the system now

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record : SIR,—"Is there a Catholic priest in Brandon ?" asked a practical Catholic from Ontario. "Is there a Oatholic school in Brandon ?" inquired an anxious Catholic Brandon " inquired an anxious Catholic parent, who was thinking of settling here. Very sensible questions indeed, consider ing that the city of Brandon is growing apace, that, of all wheat markets where grain is sold from farmers' waggons, it is the largest in the world, eleven hundred thousand bushels having been disposed of in this way for cash last year, that ordinary servants easily earn from ten to fifteen dollars, cooks from \$25 to \$35, and good harvest laborers from \$45 to \$50 a month, and that the Catholic population is steadily increasing, many of them being quite prosperous. With-out Mass and the sacraments, without Catholic teaching for the children, there might be smartness, eleverness, a kind of might be smartness, cleverness, a kind of culture and plenty of wealth, but the souls of the faithful would starve. His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boni-

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Bonl-face long ago foresaw Brandon's bright furture. Six or seven years back, when the place was a mere village, he sent Father Baudin, O M L, who is now at Rat Portage, to build here St. Augustine's Caurch and presbytery. Father Robillard succeeded him and spent five years at Brandon, attendieg Oak Lake, Virden, and many other stations in the neighbor-hood.

Brandon, attendieg Oak Lake, Virden, and many other stations in the neighbor-hood. Early this spring, owing to pressing requests of Catholics north and south of Brandon, His G ace, with his wonted zeal for sould, determined to increase the num-ber of priests laboring in these parts. Not content with appointing, last year, Father Bernier to Oak Lake, Virden and other stations in Dennis county, west of Bran-don, he offered the Brandon district to the Jesuit Fathers. They readily accepted this missionary labor; but, from March till August, they found it impossible to spare more than one father at a time for this new field. Every Sunday since the 18:h of March Mass has been said in the Catho-lic church here. However, at the present moment, there are no less than four Catholic priests in Brandon. Father Drummoud, S. J., has been preaching the eight days' retreat to the Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, who have taught with great success for the past five years. By the way it may be as well to mention that most of the mothers in St. Joseph's convent, Brandon, have been trained in England and Ireland. Father Paquin, S. J., who arrived last week, will say Mass at Plum Creek (Souris) next Sunday in accordance with a very earneet invitation from Mr. Herriot, a prominent Catholic stock raiser of that rich southerly district; Father Edward Proulx, S. J., sang Mass at Rapid City for Sunday services on the 26th inst., and at Minnedoes on the 26d of September. Hencefortin the praiseworthy desires and repeated entreaties of Catholics ecattered through the region lying north and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Griewold and High Bluff, over an area of about a thousand square miles, will be answered by regular visits from one of these two last named priests. They will return every now and then to their head-quarters in Brandon, where their superior, Father J. A. S. Macdonald, S. J., has been resident pastor suce last May. I understand that Father Drummond

24

resident pastor since last May. I understand that Father Drummond ill understand that Father Drummond will return to St. Boniface to morrow, and that the convent school for young ladies and for boys under twelve will re-open in a week or two. Hoping that these few facts will satisfy inquiring Cath plus Les and Young the states of th olice, I am, sir, Yours truly, A VISITOR IN BRANDON.

Brandon, Aug. 15th, 1888.

No Lover of Masonry.

The London Universe 14th inst., has the

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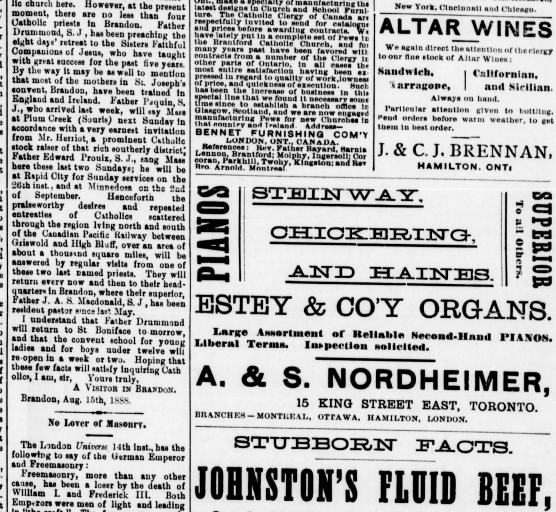
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prevalent of forming several small holdinge into large farms. Thus, many neat cottages and happy homes have been swept away, causing to be regretted the kindly patriarchal rule which prevailed of old, "Barbarushas segets !"

TO BE CONTINUED.

What Next?

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopalian Oathedral, in London, was erected as a protest against Catholicity. It has no "Lady's Chapel" and no statue to the honor of the Holy Mother of God. Had Sir Christopher Wren, its builder, dared to place such a thing in it, a storm of rage on the part of Protestants would have swept him from his office as a chief architect and demolished the structure. But now the Protestant Episcopalian architect and demoliahed the structure. But now the Protestant Episcopalian authorities who have charge of St. Paul's Cathedral, have actually erected a rood-screen and a statue of the Blessed Virgin. Their action, as was to be expected, has elicited a storm of indig-nant denunciation from the Protestants of England. But to that the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral pay the actionation of St. Paul's Cathedral pay no attention, and the strange spectacle is presented of two of the most significant emblem of the Catholic region being introduced into a Cathodral which was erected as a protest against that religion.

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onto, Ont.

Chronic Coughs and Colds

Emperors were men of light and leading in "the craft." The former was grand-master of all the Freemasons of Germany, the latter head of the Grat.d Lodge of the These different former was grand-Three Globes. William II., on the con trary, is not a grandmaster, nor even a trary, is not a grandmaster, nor even a worshipful master, of any Masonic lodge. A recent issue of the Bauhuske, which is the principal organ of the German votar-les of the "Blue Art," speaks in pitcous tones of the fact of the new Emperor being

Mason. It says :

no Mason. It says: "We are grieved to say that William II., prior to assending the throne, always showed an insuperable aversion (eine un-besiepbare Abneigung) to Freemasonry and its teachings." All Catholics will be glad to hear it. The persecution of the Catholic Church, known as Kulturkampf, was in no small degree owing to the innate hatred of Cath-olicity that burns in every Masonic basom. But for the goadings of the Freemasons, Prince Bismark would never have commenced his "war sagingt Rome." have commenced his "war against Rome."

A Bad Spell.

A merchant's clerk wrote a check for forty dollars, and spelled the numerical adjective "f.o u.r.t.y." His employer directed his attention to the error, with directed his attention to the error, with the remark, "you seem to have a bad spell this morning," to which the clerk replied, "sure enough; I've left out the 'g.h'"! Let us hope the clerk will still further amend his orthography, mean-while, if any suffer from a "bad spell" of headache, superinduced by constipation, ask your druggist for Dr. Pierce's Please ask your druggist for Dr. Pierce's Pleas-ant Purgative Peilets. Entirely vege-table, mild, prompt and effective, and a most efficient remedy for derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

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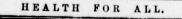
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Dr. J. M. Beausolell, Visiting Physician of the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, stated in a lecture, delivored ist February. 1886, that "the only preparation of the kind that has ever come under my notice which in my opinion contains all the nutritious — together with stimulating—properties of beef, is Johnston's Fluid Beef."

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