MARCH 2, 1889.

Written for CATEOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BT THE BEV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON LL. D., F. B. S.

PART II. GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER

MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME. Something truly new in the history of

the mission comes now to be recorded. Five young students strived from Portu gal in order to prosecute their medical studies at Edinburgh. They were, shortly afterwards, followed by two more who had previously been to Denmark for a had previously been to Denmark for a similar purpose. The Intendant General of Police at Lisbon had availed himself of the mediation of Mr. William Fryer, Superior of the English college there, for securing Bishop Geddes' co-operation in the arrangements intended to be made for the accommodation of the students. Mr Fryer, accordingly, corresponded with Bishop Geddes on the subject. The young men were to be sent at the expense of a charitable institution at the expense of a charitable institution in which the Queen of Portugal took a deep interest. A house was to be taken for them, servants engaged and Bishop Geddes appointed Superior of their establishment. Board and lodging were to be provided for him and a persion of 1,000 crowns a year, on his undertaking to superintend the temporal and spiritual affairs of the young men. Decency, rather than elegance, was to be studied in their table and their dress; and they were to be kept close to their work. Any idle or refractory members of the Any idle or refractory members of the party were to be sent home at once. Notwithstanding the unexpected in-crease of his cares and responsibilities, the bishop felt that he could not wholly decline the proposal, although it was impossible that he should reside in the same house with the young men. It was Notwithstanding the unexpected in-crease of his carea and responsibilities, the bishop felt that he could not wholly decline the proposal, although it was impossible that he should reside in the same house with the young men. It was, therefore, arranged that he should render what wer service was in his power in forwarding the scheme. His reputation had leng ago extended from Madrid to Lisbon, so that her Portuguess majesty, on hearing that he bad consented to un dertake a general superintendence of the plan, expressed the highest satisfaction, and it was settled that the bishop's allowance should be equivalent to £110 z year in English money. He toox a house for the young men in Chessel's court, Canongate, and carly in October they began to reside there. In com-municating the details of the siftar to his friend at Scalan he was not without fere they the the the was not without he track a general superintendence of the plan, expressed the highest satisfaction, and it was settled that the bishop's court, Canongate, and early in October they began to reside there. In com-municating the details of the siftar to his friend at Scalan he was not without fere they the the was not without herefore, and early in October they began to reside there. In com-municating the details of the siftar to his friend at Scalan he was not without fere they the the was not without herefore and allowance and early in October they began to reside there. In com-municating the details of the siftar to his friend at Scalan he was not without fere they the the the was not without herefore allowance and early in October they began to reside there. In com-municating the details of the siftar to his friend at Scalan he was not without fere they the the and was not without the redered aigned service to the cause of his triend at Scalan he was not without | his Polemical Tracts here. his friend at Scalan he was not without fear that this new addition to his anxi eties would not be approved. It was inevitable, however; and hoping that Providence would so direct it as to be serviceable to the common good, he commended it and himselt to his friend's good prayers. The bishop, in his reply on the subject ishop, in his reply on the subject

of the Portuguese colony, expressed his sense of the honor done to Scotland, and of the probable advantage to the mission; but regretted that his friend should be of the probable advantage to the mission, but regretted that his friend should be burdened with a charge so foreign to his principal duties. "It will require a great deal of time," he said, "and attention to keep these young students in proper order and preserve their morals in that corrupted place and dangerous study. May God Almighty assist. The queen, indeed, has been very generous to you. I pray God to enable you to employ it properly. I make no doubt but the design of Heaven in sending you that supply is to enable you to coparate with me in placing the missions on an independent footing, and providing for all its difficulties; and I hope you will always have that end in view." The bishop further advised that the increase. bishop further advised that the increase. of income should remain a profound secret; "for if friends came to know of it, he would be pestered without mercy,

Bisbop Hay now entertained the hope that he would be able to render Scalau available not only for the supply of foreign colleges, but also as a seminary for training even to the highest step; and be made arrangement for securing the main experto crede made arrangements for securing the main tenance of twelve students permanently. He requested that Mr. Thomson wo

power. Two other ministers and a lady supported the bishop's plea. At parting Mr. Kemp took him by the hand and said that in company he felt under some restraint but that he wished to have restraint but that he winded to have some private conversation with the bishop and to settle the matter in an amicable manner. It was understood that Mr. Fleming would be removed to that Mr. Fleming would be removed to some distance from the brass of Glenli-Vat. It was not long till Bishop Geddes had

a decree of the French Assembly, dated 28th October, was in favor of the Scotch colleges in France. Mr. Andrew Stewart had mentioned the Scotch College in Paris to Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Leeds, ing the Scotch colleges there as ing the Scotch colleges there as they were, on the ground that they did not belong to the French nation. It was news to Bisbop Hay that a project was on foct for the purchase of the papers belonging to the Paris college, by the British nation; and Mr. Pitt, it wassaid, may include to treat generously. Bishop was inclined to treat generously. Bishop Hay, writing to Bishop Geddes, surgested that he should let Mr. Andrew Stewart that he should let Mr. Andrew Stewart know that the Stewart papers at Grisi (the Scotch College) were not the pro-perty of that college, but only a deposit, and that their owners were the Scotch Catholics as a body. The bishop had heard that the papers left by the Arch bishop of Glasgow were to be returned to Glæsgow if religion should ever be re stored in Scotland. Part of the price to be paid for those papers might perhaps be stored in Scotland. Fart of the price to be paid for those papers might perhaps be allotted to the mission. But the bishop was quite aware of the extreme delicacy of the negotiation; and he only sug-gested it as deserving his friend's con-ideration.

health, together with Rev. Mr. Robert-

son's illness of several weeks' duration, laid on Bishop Geddes an excess of parochial duty; and to this was added his care of the Portoguese students. He found time, notwithstanding, for correspondence with his friends. Writ ing to Mr. Thomson, Dec. 18th, he in-formed him of the consecration of Bishop Caryl (Carroll) for America at Lulworth Castle, on the Feast of the Assumption; and also, that Mr. Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution had been well received, 15,000 copies having been son's illness of several weeks' duration, Reflections on the French Revolution had been well received, 15,000 copies having been so'd in a few weeks. Bishop Geddes considered that, notwithstanding the opposition which it met with, this able work was likely to do much good in view of the state of matters which then pre-walled vailed.

In the event of the Scotch College at In the event of the Scotth Contege as Paris being preserved, a new constitu-tion would be necessary. This was de cidedly the opinion of Bishcp Hay; and it caused him no slight anxiety. The Prior of the Carthueians was deprived of Prior of the Carthusians was deprived of his office, and were the masters who had been under his authority, to be subject to no control? The bishop maintained that unless the college were placed under the authority of the Scotch bishops it would never be of much service to the mission. bishops it would never be of much service to the mission. Writing to Bishop Geddcs, he re quested him on the first opportunity to return his nost respectful compliments to the Archbishop of Dublin, adding "It is a comfort to think that my small en-deavors are doing grod anywhere." Copies of the Sincers Christian were much wanted in Scotland, and the bishop thought that 200 might be probishep thought that 200 might be pro-cured from Dublin at a cheaper rate than they could be printed at in Scot land. The important mission of Glasgow will Are important mission of Giasgow will now for a few moments engage our attention. The second and third Sun-days after Epiphany Bishop Geddes was there on a pastoral visit. There were twenty-nine communicants. Among the small congression were obthe small congregation were ob-served, with pleasure, five or six soldiers in uniform, some Protestants of note, served, with pleasure, five or six soldiers in uniform, some Protestants of note, and, among others, the Procurator fiscal, wished to be present at Mass. But Bishop Geddes thought it more prudent to ask them not to come, as their pres-ence might excite too much attention. It appeared to him, besides, that they were moved by curiosity. It is more remarkable that some of the wealthier merchaots declared in private company their willingness to contribute towards the maintenance of a Catholic priest in the town. This they proposed in order to show the world that they were not so bigotted in Glasgow as was generally supposed. Mr. Wilson, town clerk and proprietor of the house in which the Catholics assembled, assured the bishop, one night, in the course of a long conversation, that pre judices against Catholics had subsided within the previous three or four years, judices against Uatholics had subsided within the previous three or four years, more completely than he could have thought, at one time, possible. As re garded the mercantile and manufacturgarded the mercantile and manufactur-ing classes, this was so far a mistake, as their decrease of bigotry must in great measure be ascribed to a cause very different from any advance which they had made in true liberality. Motives of self-interest were at work. The late Dr. Cleland, who was by no means Catholic although he lived on guired to learn the assembly catechism in the charity schools The company at once joined the bishop in saying that it was a hardship. Mr. Kemp eraded this direct appeal, humourously remarking that he was not endowed with dispensing that he was not endowed with dispensing

to drain the country of its hardy moun-taineer, Messrs. Geo, McIntosh, David D. le, Robert Dalgleish and some others of the capitalist manufacturers, invited the Highlanders to Glasgow; and, as an inducement to the Catholics amougst them, promised security in the pracuce of their religious worship. This they could not have done at a very much earlier period; and when they did so encourage the Catholic Highlanders, the tide of bigotry among the citizens, generally, must have ceased to flow with its ancient vigor. On occasion of the generally, must nave ceased to how with its ancient vigor. On occasion of the pastoral visit just referred to, the Tennis court in Mitchell street, was trat taken on lease, as a temporary chapel. Bishop Hay received with the greatest pleasure these accounts for Glassien pleasure and Aberdeen. TO BE CONTINUED.

these accounts from Glasgow; and they gave him cause to hope that God in His mercy would give religion a footing in that city. But he found it very difficult to supply spiritual aid there and in other Bishop Geddes had some difficulty in

Bishop Geddes had some dimoutly in providing funds for the travelling ex-penses of students on their way to the foreign colleges. Bishop Hay made bim welcome to suy money of his, that happened to be available, until a supply should come. He hoped, at the same time, that the divid-end of the bank of Scotland would be considerable. The difficulty of supplying congiderable. The difficulty of supplying priests for vacant missions gave the blshops much concern Bishop Hay was now bishops much concern Bishop Hay was now himself unable to under take the labori ous duties of a mision; and he thought it best to remain at Scalan which, other-wise, would require the services of an able priest in the vigor of his years. Besides none could carry out so well as himself the reforms which he had inaugurated at the reform which he had inaugurated at

the reforms which he had inaugurated at the seminary; and he hoped to render it a lasting beavfit to the mission. Bishop Geddes had lately had some friendly conversations with Mr. Kemp, who had promised to exempt Catholic children from learning the catechism of the Presby-tarian seembly, schnowieddrer that it was from learning the externation of interplate trian assembly, schnowledging that it was not suited for the instruction of young or ignorant persons. Catholic children in the charity schools should be taught only whilst. reading, writing and arithmetic, while, with regard to religion, it was sufficient that they should be made acquainted with that they should be made acquainted with the morality and history of the scripture, especially of the gorpels. Mr. Kemp had a plan in view for this purpose, which the bishop thought not a bai one. It was to draw up a set of proper questions without subjuining the answers, but only indicat-ing the chapters where they could be subjuting the busies, but by could be spore, but when could had a spore but when could had a spore but when could have a spore but when could for themselves. In order the better to enable him to corry out his plan the blebop gave him Challoner's History of the Old and New Testament, and Fleury's catechism. Mr. Kemp promised to avoid energy thing that was in controversy. Notion is the construction of the sector is the secto

that be had done. Bishop Hay's perusal of Mr. Burke's work on the French Revolution filled his mind with too well-founded alarm. The statesman's dread of the revolutionary contagion spread of the revolutionary con-tagion spreading to Great Britain caused him to push his conclusions to their utmost limits. It so appeared to the bishop, to whom many of the facts alleged were altegether new. But, assuming their truth, which it was impossible to doubt were alt gether new. But, assuming too truth, which it was impossible to doubt, attested as it was by so great an authority as Mr. Burke. The bishop acknowledged that he was deeply affected by the state of that he was deeply affected by the state of the French nation, and considered its misery as one of the heaviest judgments misery as one of the heaviest judgments that, to his knowledge, had ever been inflicted on a people. The condition of France, in general, naturally excited in his mind une keenest anxiety for the easiety of the Scotch colleges there. He dreaded, especially, the kind of instruction which would probably be provided in the universities; and if the civic cath should be imposed on the superiors of colleges. universities; and if the civic oath should be imposed on the superiors of coliegs, what might not be feared? Might not their refuesh to take it be made a pretext for annoling the seminaries and seizing their properties? He communicated to his coacjutor the vain wish that the Scotch property in France were withdrawn from

was calculated to lessen the author's claim on the esteem of every intelligent reader. He could wish, therefore, that in a future edition, Dr. Reid would correct the asser-tion that Malebrauche was a Jesuit, which tion that Malebrancke was a Jesuit, which he puts forward with a view to account for Arnauld's opposition to the French philosephere. Malebranche was an Ora torian, and his associates were, in general, united in sentiments with Arnauld's party in their contraverse with the Jesuite. united in sentiments with Arnsuld's party in their controversy with the Jesuits. A passage on Transubstantiation, in Dr. Reid's work, was another source of veration to the bishop. Every well-informed Catholic could not but preceive that the professor wrote without knowledge of the subject. It would not be difficult to show, according to his own principles, that nothing is more consistent with his theory of philosophy than the Catholic doctrine regarding the great mystery. The bishop desired, also, to bays sent to him Dr. Reid's Treatise on the Active Powers. He greatly valued Str to have sent to him Dr. Reid's Treatise on the Active Powers. He greatly valued Str John Dalrymple's historical work, which the author had lately presented to bim ; and charged the coadjutor to express his warmest thanks for the valuable gif, not failing to say that it gave him real pleasure to find that he still had a place in Str John's remembrance. to find that he still had a place in Sir John's remembrance. The friendly consideration and sound jadgment of Bishop Hay were well shown by an arrangement which he made with Mr. Bagnal, a manufacturer at Glasgow, of Staffordshire pottery. The bishop held bouds from this manufacturer on account of several sums of money which he had advanced to him It was agreed that Mr. Bagnal should provide a complete assortadvanced to him it was agreed that Mr. Bagnal should provide a complete ussort-ment of stove ware for the seminary, and a double set of such things as were most in use; and that on this being done all his bonds should be returned to him discharged. This was the most easy way in which the bonds could be cancelled ; and

preventing Catholic children from being imbued with Presbyterian ideas at schools that were held under the auspices of the Kirk. The time was now come when there could be schools exclusively de-voted to the education of Catholic chil-dren. The chief difficulty appeared to be that of finding properly qualified masters. The teacher whom Bishop Hay had appointed at Glenitvat failed. An Irish scholar whom Bishop Geides employed at Edinburgh was slike unfortunate. Both bishops at last succeeded in finding com-petent teachers for Edinburgh, Glenitvat and Aberdeen.

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The Treason of Midac.

OLD IRISH.

Finn and the Feni, on a summer's day, Were huating in Fermore, and certain chiefs. With Fion binself among them, stood aside, Pitebings their tents upon Kucekherna's hull

Piterinas their tenes and as they lay at ease, Deep orinking with delighted eyes and ears The sight of nuclemen leaping through the trees. The music of the baving of the bounds. They were aware that one in airmor clad Stood by their side in silence where they lay. Then Finn, upreared, and crushing the soft grass

With leading on his elbow, greeted him, Asking his name, whereat the stranger knight Aswerd: "It matters little whence I come, Or what my name." but Finn, as one who

Baid, "it is strange; I seem to know your

Said, "it is strange, I seem to know your face.
And yet it is of marvels marvellous
That such a Looie knight should have his home
Within the jele and be unknown to me."
Then Canon Maol, who jay upon his back in the best place, beneath the widest sudde, and nearest to the with jars grinned his smile,
Pisplaying all his line of yellow teeth.
Fine as wolf's for rending flash, and said, "O Finn, my King, you are the wisest man yet rewr wore a sword, and yet - and yet Which it hereither. This mas disting who cannot read this little riddle straight, which it here for which as word, and, and, and have the wisest man finate explore the wise here here.
Cam pain decipher. This mysterious man, the King of the Hard Weapons."

While Conan grinzed, Find r used and spoke: "O Midac, Colga's 800, Why have you held so long aloof from us, Your friends and brothers?" Whereto

Canon Maol, Els red face puckered with a flery frown, Added : "A Bd wherefore, Midae, Colga's son Added: "A Bd wherefore, Midac, Coiga's son, Concest that you have never bidden one Of alt the Feni to your banquet board. To eat the roast and drink the royal red." Gravely and pale tos silert chiefts in stood and listened while the King and Conan Med. Maol Spoke, but when Conan Maol had said his

food And flowing cups, cried: "Let us go with him " thers said. Then all srose, All saving Dermot, Uist son of Finn, And others few, who stayed to rell the rest When they should come from following up the deer. the deer, And followed on the path which Midac trod.

Within a little while the Feni came To a fair open space of grasses, green As the green sea, and in the midst there-from

As the green sea, and in the midst there-Ross and of carven polished wood, Painted and gli-ed for the bearis' delight; And as the back a grove of Quicken trees Biazed with their scarlet stars; and hard of a fair river, huse in the bright air As the bight beaves. Then Midse strode and starding by the great door, open wide, Cried: "Enter Finn and Fenian chivairy. The bight beaves. Then Midse strode and starding by the great door, open wide, Cried: "Enter Finn and Fenian chivairy. The bight beaves in the might ball, where a great hour." Then, one by The Fin their bead, into the might ball, Where a great fire burnt bravely on the As if new loome, and when all had passed Mids over, a wing round, and, standing in the Set of a star star star starding in the

Midde swung round, and, samang door, Said, with a grim smile wrinkling round his lips, "Ye are most welcom, Finn and Feni. here-Birds in the share and we wels in the ginn." and speaking he drew off and swung the goor

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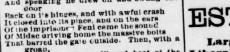
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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

contribute towards this purpose. He asked him in the meantime only to send to him a supply of school books. Such to him a supply of school books. Such of the classics as required purgation were not to be had in Scotland in a purified form. Could Mr. Thomson, therefore find some copies of Terence and Ovid's Metsmorphoses expurgated. Such would be most acceptable. Rollin had praised a work entitled Terentius Christianus. If Mr. Thomson could find a conv. he might Mr. Thomson could find a copy, he might ar. Inomeon could mad a copy, ne might be good enough to send it, together with any of Cicero's Philosophical Works with good notes. For the bishop's own use he would be glad to have Boservich's

Re would be gisd to have baservich's Conic sections. Bishop Geddes, on visiting Glasgow, found that everything there was pro ceeding to his satisfaction. The house in which the Catholics met had been leased for another year; and Mr. Wilson, leased for another year ; and Mr. Wilson, the landlord, had permitted the parti-tions to be removed. It was gratifying also to Bishop Hay to learn from his friend that Mr. Menzies had returned from the excursion for the benefit of his health, tolerably restored, and that the seven Portuguese students had arrived on 21st October. He, at the same time, excursion the hishop that whatever money on 21st October. He, at the same time, assured the bishop that whatever money he could command should, with very few necessary expenses, be applied to the great end which both of them had bid a booth both. chiefly at heart. He recommended that Bishop Hay should treat in a friendly manner with Mr. Cameron at Valladolid manner with Mr. Cameron at Valladolid about taking boys the following year. The new bichops for England, he added, were Mr. John Douglas, cusarien in parti-bus for London and Mr. Wm. Gibson, accuviten for the North. Again, Novem-ber 11th, Bishop Geddes wrote to his friend. Referring to the state of the country schools, he said that he had lately the satisfaction of setting matters to rights. One evening at supper. meet. lately the satisfaction of setting matters to rights. One evening at supper, meet-ing a Mr. Kemp, a clerical gentleman officially connected with the manage-ment of schools, he proposed to him that the Catholic children should not by re-quired to learn the assembly catechism in the drait whereas



Finn shouted, "Trapped" and beat at the

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Fine section, the section of the sec

role And died away with Midac moving thence plown to the ford. Finn 'urned about, Factog his fellows, and with startied eyes Beheid them blanched as is the herald snow of coming winter. "Faithful friend," he

said "Is this au hour for fear? Have we not past "Is this au hour for fear? Have we not past Through perils worse than this and over-past?

Inough perise works than this and over-past? Hold up your hearts; may not our levelled spears har to freedom !" So he spoke And sought to lift his lance, but his arm fell As nervelses sean infant's to his side. And with a group he leaned against the wall like a side main for from the first hat blazed In the greath all the pulses of the brave to weakness near to death; the hero hands Dropped helpless on the side, the hero spear Filmed and grew dull, the hero hearts scarce bat;

And all the Feni in that fearful place And all the Feni in that fearful place Luy helpiess on the ground, while the grey smoke Hovered above them like an evil shape, stifling their scule. Then with a wailing voice, for the scule to fated

View as a child's, Finn said, "O, fated friends, is a child's, Finn said, "O, fated friends, of all our enterprise, I' this is end ii oar glory, be of cheer, And face it as brave men, unflinching, stern In reso, uito the latest hour." No speaking, be began the hero song. The great Dord-Fisn, and his comrades'

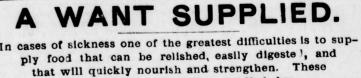
No speak is Dord-Fian, and his comrades' togets Joined in the sound, and the long hours With that wild music lingering on their lips, And shill the performes of the waning firs Without a mighty shout, and the lond roke Of shooting boils, and then the great door

of shooting bolts, and then the great door swing Letting the sunlight of a latter day Cleave golden through the polsonous mist, within a doorway, armored like a god, Within a doorway, armored like a god, Stood Dermot, son of Dyna, with drawn word, And shouted, breaking on their senses sealed With polsonous sleep; "Come forth, my King, my friends, Midac is dead, and ye are free ! Come forth !" - United Treland.



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