

The Catholic Record. Published every Friday morning at 486 Richmond Street. REV. JOHN F. COPPEE, Editor. THOMAS COPPEE, Publisher & Proprietor. Annual subscription..... \$2 00 Six months..... 1 00 Single copies..... 5 c

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1878. DEAR MR. COPPEE:—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the Catholic Record, I deem it my duty to announce to subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its character or principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and the promotion of Catholic interests.

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882. DEAR SIR:—I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the Catholic Record, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature.

Thoughts for the Times. II. However variable the temptation, either in form or in violence, the tempter preserves method in his assaults. He may begin with pleasure, but will follow up with pride and covetousness. Youth falls an easy victim to the first, manhood to the second, and old age to the last.

These are the works written to disseminate opinions antagonistic to every principle of Christianity, to pollute the sanctuary of chastity by the touch of materialism, and eradicate the feeble remains of that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that subordination of the heart which kept alive even in servitude itself the spirit of an exalted freedom.

THE OKA INDIANS. On the 2nd of February, 1882, the Rev. Wm. Scott, Ottawa, was requested by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, to give him the benefit of his views on the Oka Indian question, the Minister having had reason to believe that Mr. Scott had given the matter serious and earnest attention.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. The rejection of Mr. Healy's bill, providing for county government in Ireland, is assuredly a sign of the times. It is a clear manifestation of the fixed purpose for the present at all events of the British Parliament to refuse the Irish people even the smallest measure of justice.

in, if man were but true to the precepts of the gospel, the greatest moral and material happiness ever enjoyed since the gates of Eden were closed by guilt, would now be our lot. The discoveries of science and the application of these discoveries to the practical concerns of life, have done much to give happiness to man. Yet, reader, there is perhaps more physical and there is certainly more social and moral evil in the world, than ever before distressed and decimated humanity. This evil, with all its destructive tendencies and results, must be ascribed to that moral degradation now rampant in every sphere of social life.

At a very early age the innocence and moral rectitude of our youth is blasted and subverted. The blighting effects of evil association are upon all sides visible. It is therefore now a most imperative duty on the part of parents to exercise such constant and vigilant supervision over the children committed by a just God to their care, and for whose immortal souls He will one day call upon them to account, such supervision as will enable them to circumscribe within the narrowest limits that moral debasement which is to bebane and the disgrace of our age.

These are the works written to disseminate opinions antagonistic to every principle of Christianity, to pollute the sanctuary of chastity by the touch of materialism, and eradicate the feeble remains of that generous loyalty to rank and sex, that proud submission, that dignified obedience, that subordination of the heart which kept alive even in servitude itself the spirit of an exalted freedom.

Reflection forces upon us the conclusion that in this life we are in the midst of dangers. These dangers environ us menacingly at every step. But a danger that is known loses much of its terror and all its power. By daily abstracting for reflection of this kind a few moments from the anxieties and concerns of active life, no danger could menace us unseen. In every encounter with Satan victory would then be ours, every combat would rebound to our honor and to our reward, and the happiness invariably found even in this world of woe, in the holy service and obedience of God, guarantee us the never-ending felicity which by the grace, the mercy and the benediction of the Lord Jesus Christ will be ours in his own eternal kingdom, where he reigneth with the Father and the Holy Ghost, from generation unto generation.

THE Oka INDIANS. On the 2nd of February, 1882, the Rev. Wm. Scott, Ottawa, was requested by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, to give him the benefit of his views on the Oka Indian question, the Minister having had reason to believe that Mr. Scott had given the matter serious and earnest attention.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. The rejection of Mr. Healy's bill, providing for county government in Ireland, is assuredly a sign of the times. It is a clear manifestation of the fixed purpose for the present at all events of the British Parliament to refuse the Irish people even the smallest measure of justice.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.

in this Province, to provide for the gradual extinction of the seigniorial rights and dues within the seigniorial limits of the said Fief and Seignories, and for other purposes.

The first clause of the ordinance enacts that the said Corporation shall have, hold, and possess as proprietors thereof the Fief and Seignioriy of the Island of Montreal, and its dependencies, the Fief and Seignioriy of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and the Fief and the Seignioriy of St. Sulpice, and their several dependencies, all situated in the district of Montreal as fully, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of the Faubourg of St. Germain de Paris, or the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal, according to its constitution, before the eighteenth day of September, which was in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, or either, or both of the said Seminaries, might or could have done, or have a right to do, or might or could have held, enjoyed or applied the same, or any part thereof, previously to the last-mentioned period, and to and for the purposes, objects and intents following, that is to say:

Mr. Scott produces figures to show that from 1865 to 1868 the Seminary advanced to the Indians more than \$3,000 a year.

THE Oka INDIANS. On the 2nd of February, 1882, the Rev. Wm. Scott, Ottawa, was requested by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, to give him the benefit of his views on the Oka Indian question, the Minister having had reason to believe that Mr. Scott had given the matter serious and earnest attention.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. The rejection of Mr. Healy's bill, providing for county government in Ireland, is assuredly a sign of the times. It is a clear manifestation of the fixed purpose for the present at all events of the British Parliament to refuse the Irish people even the smallest measure of justice.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. The rejection of Mr. Healy's bill, providing for county government in Ireland, is assuredly a sign of the times. It is a clear manifestation of the fixed purpose for the present at all events of the British Parliament to refuse the Irish people even the smallest measure of justice.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.

every opportunity of settlement and the pursuit of agriculture. The Indians have had, says Mr. Scott, and yet have lands assigned to them for cultivation, and there is a village known as the village of Oka. These lands and lots are owned by the Seminary, and are assigned to those Indians who desire to use or cultivate them.

The Seminary has not used the power of prohibition, every movement made towards the establishment of Protestantism at Oka is restrained by the law affecting the property of the corporation.

By the death of Louis Veillot, the Catholic Press of continental Europe has sustained a severe loss. M. Veillot had long and deservedly occupied a foremost place amongst Catholic authors and journalists.

OUR SCHOOLS. The Separate Schools of Ontario continue to afford an object of attack for brainless impertinence and stupid malevolence. These schools are not indeed all they should be, far from it. Their inferiority in certain respects, while not so marked as some of our pseudo-Catholics would fain have us believe, will continue so long as the school law is maintained in its present unsatisfactory state.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. The rejection of Mr. Healy's bill, providing for county government in Ireland, is assuredly a sign of the times. It is a clear manifestation of the fixed purpose for the present at all events of the British Parliament to refuse the Irish people even the smallest measure of justice.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. The rejection of Mr. Healy's bill, providing for county government in Ireland, is assuredly a sign of the times. It is a clear manifestation of the fixed purpose for the present at all events of the British Parliament to refuse the Irish people even the smallest measure of justice.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.

Ireland, before which "Irish" could fade completely away. The Irish in England suffer untold cruelty at the hands of neighbors and fellow-countrymen. In many cases they are driven from employment, in others repressed, it all on account of their origin.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. The rejection of Mr. Healy's bill, providing for county government in Ireland, is assuredly a sign of the times. It is a clear manifestation of the fixed purpose for the present at all events of the British Parliament to refuse the Irish people even the smallest measure of justice.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. The rejection of Mr. Healy's bill, providing for county government in Ireland, is assuredly a sign of the times. It is a clear manifestation of the fixed purpose for the present at all events of the British Parliament to refuse the Irish people even the smallest measure of justice.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRELAND. The rejection of Mr. Healy's bill, providing for county government in Ireland, is assuredly a sign of the times. It is a clear manifestation of the fixed purpose for the present at all events of the British Parliament to refuse the Irish people even the smallest measure of justice.

THE OTHER SIDE. We now hear a great deal of dynamite and dynamic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an ignorant populace or of designing placemen, but very little is said of the cruel exclusion of the Irish laboring classes in England from almost every avenue of employment.