# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

#### The Catholic Mecorb Pablished every Friday morning at 486 Rich mond Street. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY, -As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC BECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to a subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-Dependent of political parties, and exclu-vely devoide to the cause of the Church and bo the promotion of Catholic interests. I am onfident that under your experienced manto the promotion of Catholic interests. 1 am confident that under your experienced man-gement the Record will improve in useful-best and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-sent of the clergy and laity of the diocess. Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

hop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882. AR SIR:-I am happy to be asked for f of commendation to the Rev, Clerg 

Provide a class of the state of the state of Tshall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will contrain the state of t

## Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1883.

spect to society and to God by preserving their children from its cank-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. With pride he associates anger and envy; with luxury, gluttony and sloth with covetousness, fraud and falsebood.

So skilfully laid are the plots of Satan, under so many and such diverse forms are his temptations presented, that should we escape one sin we are likely to fall into another of a very different nature. At times his wily suggestions are disguised under the form of righteousness and his triumph seems assured. By prudence alone can he then be overreached. As the crafty reptile, whose form he assumed to tempt the first mother of men, gliding through the herbage of the field, blasting and withering whatsoever he pollutes by the touch of his venomous fangs, oscapes observation, so Satan himself moves amongst men spreading on all sides the black ruin of sin and despair, while men heed not the author of the multitudinous evils which so menacingly encompass them.

The devil lies in wait for favorable if not for the pestilential effects of

in, if man were but true to the pretouch of materialism, and eradicate and for other purposes." the feeble remains of that generous lot. The discoveries of science and the application of these discoveries loyalty to rank and sex, that proud to the practical concerns of life, have submission, that dignified obedience, done much to give happiness to man. that subordination of the heart which Yet, reader, there is perhaps more kept alive even in servitude itself physical and there is certainly more | the spirit of an exalted freedom. social and moral evil in the world. Reflection forces upon us the conthan ever before distressed and decclusion that in this life we are in the mated humanity. This evil, with midst of dangers. These dangers all its destructive tendencies and re-

sults, must be ascribed to that moral But a danger that is known loses degradation now rampant in every much of its terror and all its power. sphere of social life. By daily abstracting for reflection

At a very early age the innocence and moral rectitude of our youth is blasted and subverted. The blightno danger could menace us unseen ing effects of evil association are In every encounter with Satan vicupon all sides visible. It is theretory would then be ours, every comfore now a most imperative duty on bat would redound to our honor and the part of parents to exercise such to our reward, and the happiness inconstant and vigilant supervision variably found even in this world of over the children committed by a woe, in the holy service and obediust God to their care, and for whose ence of God, guarantee us the neverimmortal souls He will one day call ending felicity which by the grace. the mercy and the benediction of the upon them to account, such superision as will enable them to circum-Lord Jesus Christ will be ours in his scribe within the narrowest limits own eternal kingdom, where he reignthat moral debasement which is t e eth with the Father and the Holy bane and the disgrace of our age. Ghost, from generation unto genera-They will do their duty in this retion.

THE OKA INDIANS.

ering and polluting influence. It is On the 2nd of February, 1882, the the bounden duty of parents to pro-Rev. Wm. Scott, Ottawa, was requeshibit association not only with those ted by the Superintendent General whose intercourse they know to be baneful, but even with those of whose of Indian Affairs, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, to give him the moral rectitude they are not fully benefit of his views on the Oka Inpersuaded. Were such supervision exercises dian question, the Minister having

had reason to believe that Mr. Scott how much sorrow would be spared had given the matter serious and earthe world ! How many firesides once sparkling with innocent mirth nest attention. The Minister, in conveying his request through his and unalloyed happiness would be deputy, expresses the opinion that saved the gloom which now envelops the views Mr. Scott might feel free them in its noxious shade. How to express in the matter would aid many sons and daughters, whose him in arriving at a proper solution mortal remains now lie in the bleak of the difficulties surrounding this and frigid silence of the grave, or if most intricate question. Mr. Scott. yet in this mortal sphere, plunged dating his report from Ottawa, Febinto the vortex of the world's selfish ruary 18th, 1882, begins by stating passions, how many indeed now lost that the Oka Indian question has to life or to fame, would be the joy caused him great anxiety, and that, and the light of promising households, the solace of parents dying or tion might not be gratifying to those dead of despair. with whom he had been accustomed But if in this respect the duty of parents is imperative, the duty of

course open to him, viz., to present children is certainly not less so. As the case as fairly and impartially as soon especially, as reason and judgin his candid opinion it stands. Mr. ment enable them to guide their foot Scott divides his enquiry into four steps through life, they are bound to heads : avoid all evil association

The vices of intemperance and in-(1) What are the titular rights of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and upon continence which now reap amongst what facts do they rest? (2) What the youth of our land harvests so superabundant in sorrow and ruin, is the position of the Indians relative to the Seigniory of the Lake of Two would be evils comparatively light, Mountains, and what claim have they

These are the works written to in this Province, to provide for the every opportunity of settlement and fused a site for a Wesleyan or for a Discepts of the gospel, the greatest disseminate opinions antagonistic to gradual extinction of the seignioral the pursuit of agriculture. The In- senters' chapel, so the Seminary has every principle of Christianity, to pol- rights and dues within the seignioral dians have had, says Mr. Scott, and the power to refuse a site for a Methenjoyed since the gates of Eden were lute the sanctuary of chastity by the limits of the said Feif and Seignories, yet have lands assigned to them for odist church or school. It is best for

The first clause of the ordinances known as the village of Oka. These enacts that the said Corporation lands and lots are owned by the Semshall have, hold, and possess as proinary, and are assigned to those Inprietors thereof the Fief and Seigdians who desire to use or cultivate aiory of the Island of Montreal, and them. The Seminary says: "This is its dependencies, the Fief and Seig- the manner in which we deal with the law affecting the property of the niory of the Lake of the Two Moun- our Indians in reference to the culticorporation." tairs, and the Fief and the Seigniory vation of lands. We allow them the

of St. Sulpice, and their several de- enjoyment of the lands, on condition environ us menacingly at every step. pendencies, all situated in the dis- that they will cultivate them; the trict of Montreal as fully, in the same enjoyment may pass to their children manner, and to the same extent, as on the same conditions, and even althe Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of low them to sell out that enjoyment Township of Gibson, Ont. Others of this kind a few moments from the St. Sulpice of the Faubourg of St. to another Indian who has been esanxieties and concerns of active life, Germain de Paris, or the Seminary tablished in the said Mission for two of St. Sulpice of Montreal, according years. We only reserve for us the we may expect to hear of occasional to its constitution, before the eight- wood, the cutting and cartage of teenth day of September, which was which we pay for. If they want any of blinded and bigoted sectaries. It in the year one thousand seven hun- firewood, or timber for building pur- is to be sincerely hoped that the poor dred and fifty-nine, or either, or both poses, we allow them to have it, but of the said Seminaries, might or we only permit them to take what could have done, or have a right to they want for their own use. They do, or might or could have held, en. are prohibited from selling wood joyed or applied the same, or any without our permission, otherwise part thereof, previously to the last. our forest would have been long since

Alms. Seed grain, as above... Work

Seed grain, as above.

mentioned period, and to and for the ruined." purposes, objects and intents following, that is to say : the cure of souls that from 1865 to 1868 the Seminary within the parish (la disserte de la advanced to the Indians more than paroisse, of Montreal, the mission of \$3,000 a year.

the Lake of Two Mountains, for the instruction and spiritual care of the Algonquin and Iroquois Indians; the 1868-67.

cial assistance given to the Indithe whole trouble in very precise terms. "Most," he says, "of the difficulties and conflicts between the parties have arisen because the Indians have been persistently instructed to insist on the possession and exercise of rights and privileges to which. in law, they had no title. Most gladly would I write otherwise, if in conscience I could do so; but the facts

and documents will not admit of a different interpretation, and it is folly capitulation of Quebec. That article able objects. With the present state specially declares that the "lords of of affairs at Oka, the public in genmanors (les seigneurs de terre), the eral and the contending parties in though the results of his examina- military and civil officers, the Canaparticular, can never be satisfied. It dians as well in the towns as in the is therefore absolutely necessary and country, the French settled or tradinfinitely desirable that some method to co-operate, there was but one ing in the whole extent of the colony be adopted to solve the problem and of Canada, and all other persons place the Indians in a position of whatsoever, shall preserve the entire independence." peaceable property and possession In reply to his third question, as to of the goods noble and ignoble (sieg-

the relation of the Dominion governneuriaux et roturiers) moveable and ment or the Department of Indian immoveable merchandizes, furs and Affairs to the Oka Indians, and the other effects, even their ships; they obligations the government should shall not be touched, nor the least assume towards the parties now so damage done to the m under any antagonistic, Mr. Scott defends the was, however, sincere in his opinions, pretenses whatever. They shall government from the charge of hav-and so ardently devoted to the in-

APRIL 20, 1883.

cultivation, and there is a village all parties that the exact state of things should be known, for although the Seminary has not used the power of prohibition, every movement made towards the establishment of Protestantism at Oka is restrained by

> Mr. Scott concludes by declaring it expedient that in the interests of Methodism the Protestant Indians should be removed to lands of their own. Some have removed to the still refuse to leave the lands of the Seminary. So long as they remain outbursts of fanaticism on the part Indians may keep within the bounds of the law. But if they violate its provisions, not they alone, but their instigators should be punished.



Mr. Scott produces figures to show By the death of Louis Veuillot, the Catholic Press of continental Europe has sustained a severe loss. M. Veuillot had long and deservedly occupied a foremost place amongst Catholic authors and journalists. Born in humble circumstances, at Boynes en Gatinais, in 1813, he was at a very early age sent to school near Paris, and at 13 entered the .\$9.816 12 office of a lawyer. He applied him-Mr. Scott sums up the causes of self resolutely to work to instruct himself, and met with such success as to be enabled at 19 to earn a livelihood by his pen. He held various positions on the Provincial press wherein his vivacious style and bitter invective involved him in many controversies terminating in duels. When in 1838 he visited Rome, he was, according to his own avowal, almost devoid of faith, religious or political. But he left the Eternal city an altered man, and in the Univers, which he was appointed to edit, became the uncompromising champion of religion and the rights of the Church. In 1842, M. Veuillot went to Africa as secretary to General Bugeand, and on his return entered the Ministry of the Interior. as Chief Secretary. The revolution ot 1848 was at first regarded by him as a providential event, but he soon after took a different view. On his way to Rome, in 1847, the immortal O'Connell visited Veuillot in Paris. In 1848 Veuillot resumed the editorship of the Univers, but gave offence

#### APRIL 20, 1883.

Ireland, before which "Irish" c fade completely away. The Ir England suffer untold cruelty : hands of neighbors and fellowmen. In many cases they are d from employment, in others re it, all on account of their origin race. In thousands of insta they are subjected to violence of most cowardly and brutal chara Their very lives they in fact ho their hands.

For the cruelties practiced Irishmen in Ireland, let famine, vation and depopulation ans We have had fully enough of d mite paragraphs in our Anglo-C dian contemporaries, and the has now come for the exercise a little common sense. Is it or not true, ask we, that the Bri government and people have clared war on the Irish all over world? Is it, or is it not true t that war has been declared to ma tain connection between great B ain and Ireland on terms destruct to the latter? Is it or is it not t that the Irish people are justly termined to repudiate connect based on such terms? Well, if as firmly believe, the affirmation these interrogatories be true, all can say is, that Britain has nothi but hostility to expect from t Irish race in every quarter of t globe. If that hostility occasional assumes a form that honest Iris men cannot approve, the fault mu not be attributed to the Irish peop as a whole. It would require the use of heaps of dynamite to enab Ireland to incriminate itself in r gard of Britain as deeply as hi Britain without dynamite incrimin ated herself in regard of Ireland.

### OUR SCHOOLS.

The Separate Schools of Ontario continue to afford an object of attac for brainless impertinence and stupic malevolence. These schools are no indeed all they should be, far from it. Their inferiority in certain re spects, 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. Under the present law Separate Schools are simply tolerated, not encouraged or fostered as are the Public Schools. The manifest duty of Catholics of all classes is to use every legitimate means to procure such amendments in the existing law as will place Catholics in the same position in regard of education as that held by the Protestants of Quebec. What good, we ask, can be derived from abuse of the clergy, the Christian Brothers and the Sisters? But we mistake. Those who make these attacks have no good purpose to serve. They are a noisy, discontented few, who shield themselves under the cover of pretended Catholicity to do the work of the enemies of the Church. To such lengths can bitterness and malice bring small hearts and narrow, ungenerous souls ! We write strongly, for on this subject we feel strongly. We feel that there is now no question of such vital import to the Catholics of Canada as that of Christian education. This only can be procured by united and steady action on the part of all earnest and honest Catholic citizens. To ensure such action every traitor must be marked and ejected from the ranks.

support of the Petit Seminaire or 1867-68. College of Montreal; the support of schools for children within the parish of Montreal; the support of the poor invalids and orphans; the sufficient support and maintenance of the members of the Corporation, its officers and servants, and the support of such other religious, charitable and educational institutions as may, from time to time, be approved and sanctioned by the Government of the Province, for the time being, and to or for no other objects, purposes and intents whatsoever. The terms of the ordinance simply carried out the 37th article of the to stretch out the hand for unattain-

opportunities to tempt according to depraved companionship the peculiar state, condition and dis-Could our youth of both sexes look position of each one. It was when upon that abstention from intoxiour Lord had fasted for forty days cants in the light of a great good, that he tempted him to the sin of as it is certainly, they would speedgluttony. It was when every evil ily free themselves from the society had befallen the holy man Job that of the vulgar and vicious. he sent him false friends to drive him Immunity from the baneful results into despair.

So closely allied are some moral if coupled with frequentation of the qualities of a high order with certain Sacraments, prove an effectual previces, as fortitude with cruelty and servation against these vices which pride, and mildness with luxury, ravage and destroy the social securthat he gives the vice the semblance ity of nations. of the virtue, thus seducing unnum-The sensational literature of the

bered souls from the way of right and truth. It frequently happens that the

just themselves suffer the most grievous temptations. When we find that he did not hesitate to tempt the Son of God himself, can we be surprised if he fails not to tempt men, however advanced in perfection.

To ensure success for our resistance to the assaults of Satan, we must ever avoid the occasions of sin. If that place and shun that association.

Unless this resolution be adopted The combatant who casts aside the arms given him for self-defence forfeits all claim, all chance of victory. Wictory belongs of right to the vigilant, the vigorous and the brave.

in no age has virtue been exposed to truth be said that the works of fic- the Fief and Seigniory of the Island more constant and pressing perils tion of our day are too often com- of Montreal, the Fief and Seigniory than that in which we live. We live mon vehicles of falsehood and degra- of the Lake of Two Mountains, and

apon the Seminary? (3) What is

the relation of the Dominion Government or the Department of Indian obligations should the Government of Protestantism at Oka, and what is

the course of conduct which, under of such companionship would indeed, all the circumstances, it may be expedient for the Methodist Missionary Society to pursue?

In the solution of the latter question, especially its second part, we must confess that we take little or no interest, but we give the question

day, teeming from the press in the place to enable us to give our readshape of books, periodicals and newsers the full benefit of Mr. Scott's papers, has become one of the most views on the Oka Indian question.

powerful agencies for the propaga- In reply to the first question, what tion of falsehood and depravity. are the titular rights of the Semin-The host of writers who now ary and upon what facts do they rest, swarm the press with their immoral Mr. Scott states what is historically productions, write not to please the correct when he declares that from

refined and elevated tastes of man, the time of the conquest the title to but to pander to his base and inor- the estates held by the Seminary dinate desires. It must be gener- of St. Sulpice was a subject of ally conceded that we should read controversy. The conflicting claims in any particular place or any par- for instruction. The denial of this of the Seminary on the one hand, affirmation would be a denial of the and the government on the other, utility of time, for if it be legitimate found frequent expression, and to waste the precious hours of life, formed a subject of discussion till the and firmly and persistently reduced brief enough in itself, upon vain and year 1840, when it was thought deto practice, we cannot hope to escape frivolous reading, is it not likewise sirable to determine all disputes by legitimate to waste the same hours legal enactment. In that year accorupon the many other frivolous occu- dingly the special Council of Lower pations to which the vain and weak- Canada passed an act of which the minded devote themselves. With- following is the full title, as cited by out disparagement to higher literary Mr. Scott : "An ordinance to incorproductions, which will live as long porate the Seminary of St. Sulpice It may, indeed, be safely said that as the language we speak, it must in of Montreal, to confirm their title to

dians. He clearly points out what The Hon. David Mills, when Min- the government can do, but shows His journal was in 1861 suppressed ister of the Interior, submitted the that if the Indians will not yield but Affairs to the Oka Indians, and what case for the opinion of the Hon Mr. give themselves over to unwise ad-Badgeley, one of the most distin- visers and refuse concession, demandassume towards the parties now an- guished jurists of Canada. After a ing that which the government cantagonistic? (4) What is the status full and exhaustive argument, Mr. not grant, then it will be forever im-Badgeley came to this conclusion : possible to place them in circum-"That the title of the Corporation of stances where they and their children the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Mon- may live in peace with the prospect treal has conferred on that body a of improvement and happiness.

valid and absolute right of pro-We cannot, however, agree with perty in their several seigniories, Mr. Scott in his opinion that "conand constituted that body the sole absolute owners of the property known as the Seigniory of the Lake lake lands, the only party who should of Two Mountains."

of St. Sulpice, not on the ground of and can only be fulfilled by a steady So much said concerning title, its legal claim, but on principles of adherence to the principles that origin, conditions and limitations, let equity, and as a concession towards guided the late editor of the Univers. us proceed to Mr. Scott's second question, "What is the position of the pacification."

Indians relative to the Seigniory of The Seminary has indeed provided the Lake of Two Mountains, and such lands, but did so out of true bewhat claims have they upon the nevolence, what the government Seminary ?"

Mr. Scott clearly shows that the of time, to do.

grants of land made by the kings of France to the Seminary, and finally fourth question, "what is the status placemen, but very little is said of confirmed by the ordinance of 1840.

terests of the Church, that he never by the Imperial government, but after a time reappeared. For some time previous to his death the lamented deceased had not contributed to its columns. But his whole life had been spent in the good cause, and his services can never be obliterated from the memory of the friends of religion and order. He was a journalist in the true sense of the term, able, fearless and outspoken. sidering the notions the Indians have M. Veuillot has left an example been led to entertain respecting the which will, we hope, be followed as closely as possible by all Catholic provide such lands is the Seminary writers. Theirs is a grand mission,



should itself have bad, in the course amite and dynamitic outrages, most of which exist in the brains of an

Mr. Scott, in dealing with his ignorant populace or of designing of Protestantism at Oka, and what the cruel exclusion of the Irish laborwere so made that the grantees is the course of conduct which, under ing classes in England from almost might attend to the conversion of the all the circumstances, it may be ex- every avenue of employment. Ass-Indians and the instruction of all pedient for the Methodist Missionary assination by dynamite is wicked classes of French subjects in Canada. Society to pursue?" very clearly sets indeed, but not any more wicked The position, therefore, of the Indi- forth that the Seigniory of the Lake than assassination by starvation. ans towards the Seminary is simply of Two Mountains, being the private The anti-Irish journals on both sides this, that the Indians are really ten- property of the Seminary, the latter of the Atlantic are evidently deterants at will, but the Seminary is is in no way bound to provide means mined to keep the dynamite scare bound to give them the benefits of for any form of religious worship before the public. They are, indeed, religion and education. Beyond this but the Catholic. "It remains," resolved to bring out the Irish into the Indians have no further claim on says Mr. Scott, "a fact that Protest- full view as a people deeply imbued the Seminary. Not only has the antism as such, can claim no footing with savagery of the most shocking Seminary fulfilled its obligations in in the Seignory of the Lake of Two character. We cannot, then, do regard of giving the Indian popula- Mountains. That is as private pro- better than show that there are tion the benefit of religious and edu- perty, and like as in England many cruelties every day practiced on the the Fief and Seigniory of St. Sulpice, cational training, but granted them a wealthy lord of the manor has re- Irish people in England as well as in

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR IRE-LAND.

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. Mr. Healy's measure proposed nothing new or startling or revolutionary. The member for Wexford had devised a scheme of county government, whereby Irish county tax-payb ers might have the right of approla priating their local contributions to whatsoever purposes their chosen CC representatives might see fit. The ti present mode of county government in Ireland is unsatisfactory in the extreme, all authority with regard co to local expenditure being vested in on irresponsible bodies such as grand Re