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Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1883.

DERRY.

The fair city of Derry is at this
moment plunged into disorder and
anarchy. Orange ferocity has been
let loose, and the dogs of war are
now rampant in the historic city of
the North.

We are further told that some of
the Orangemen stationed themselves
the roof of the City Hall and
waved yellow sashes, and that their
leaders expressed a determination to
hold the hall.

THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER.

The Orangemen, Young Britons,
and True Blues of London this year
celebrated the fifth of November, on
Sunday, the fourth.

addressed the brethren, at some
length, we believe, in the Chapter
House. We have before us, and we
regret it, no report of the rev. gen-
tlemen's discourse. We see it stated,
however, that he gave a history of
Orangeism.

REPUBLICAN INTOLERANCE.

Those who suppose that amongst
our republican neighbors there is
freedom of conscience to the fullest
extent are very much mistaken. In
many of the public institutions of
various states, institutions supported
as well by Catholic as by non-Cath-
olic money, there is not only no pro-
vision whatever made for the spiri-
tual wants of Catholic inmates, but
these latter are expressly deprived
of the ministrations of their holy
religion.

"The Managers," says the commit-
tee of the Catholic Union, "will not
allow Mass to be celebrated in the
chapel of their institution. They
compel the numerous Catholic pris-
oners to attend the only services al-
lowed, which are conducted by the
Protestant chaplain and are com-
prised in a 'Manual for the House of
Refuge.'"

"As the House of Refuge on Ran-
dall's Island receives commitments
from the three judicial districts
which include New York, Brooklyn
and Albany, the proportion of Cath-
olics in it far exceeds that in either
of the above Reformatories. In the
absence of statistics on this head,
which the Managers do not publish,
it is estimated to be certainly not
less than fifty per cent., probably
more.

"About nine years ago, the Catho-
lic Union of New York respectfully
represented to the Managers the in-
justice and oppression of the religious
system followed by them, and asked
for the Catholic boys and girls under
their charge the enjoyment of the
religious rights guaranteed to them
by the Constitution. Their applica-
tion met with a refusal, which has
been maintained up to the present
day."

Repeated efforts have been, it ap-
pears, made to obtain a Freedom of
Worship Bill from the New York
Legislature, but as yet these efforts
have not met with success. We are
somewhat strongly under the con-
viction that our American Catholic
friends are rather too apathetic in
regard of the important question
raised by the manifesto published in
the Review. Wedded too closely
to one or other of the political par-
ties, a majority of them would appear

to neglect the high and holy
interests of faith and freedom of con-
science prejudiced by the intolerance
of the managers of the House of
Refuge on Randall's Island. We
feel assured from what we know of
the intelligence, patriotism and ac-
tivity of the one million and a quar-
ter Catholics of the state of New
York, that were they to insist with
vigor and unanimity on the removal
of this great and insufferable griev-
ance, little time were lost in passing
a Freedom of Worship Bill.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Evening Canadian started its
patrons on the 29th ult. by a special
announcement conveying to them
and to the world at large informa-
tion that it had decided on entering
a new phase of existence and in-
augurating a new departure to secure
a larger share of popular favor than
it had hitherto enjoyed. The an-
nouncement then goes on to state that
the paper was more than a year ago
established under circumstances of a
special character, and to meet ex-
igencies not otherwise provided for,
and claims that its course since has
been uniform and consistent. Then
follows a declaration of purpose for
the future which has excited a feel-
ing of the deepest mortification
amongst the few who still had faith
in the sincerity of the managers of
the Canadian:

"From this time forward The Evening
Canadian will be the mouthpiece of no
political party, and of no religious body.
It will be independent, alike in name and
in fact. Political and religious topics,
being the most vital of all which affect
mankind, will not be excluded from
its columns, but in dealing with questions
relating thereto it will be borne in mind
that wide and honest diversity of opinion
prevails with respect to them. Should
occasion arise for discussing such ques-
tions at full length, this journal will not
hesitate to express the honest convictions
of those who are responsible for its opin-
ions, but this will be done in a broad, fear-
less and independent spirit, without
reference to the interests of faction, or to
the exigencies of any school of theology."

The past record of the Canadian
inspired us indeed with no confidence
in its future. There was a time,
it is true, but that is now long ago,
when the Irish Canadian did some
service to the Irish Catholics of Can-
ada. But from the moment that it
lent itself to the machinations of poli-
ticians trading on their professions of
a Catholicity the practice of which
they sneered at—from the moment
it became the mouthpiece of soulless
adventurers, bankrupt contractors
and professional plunderers—from
the moment especially it sought to
fasten a stigma of disgrace on the
venerable and venerated Archbishop
of Toronto—its usefulness had gone
and its claim to represent the views
of the Irish Catholics of Canada or
any portion of them could not but
have been in our estimation produc-
tive of evil. The Irish Canadian,
however it may have served the pur-
poses of the few in whose interests
it was for some time before the new
departure published, inflicted real
and positive injury on the Irish
Catholic body. It became the organ
of an unfortunate class of men of
whom there are some to be found
throughout Ontario, mild indeed in
their professions of Catholicism ex-
cept when office is at stake. Then,
suddenly recollecting that through
parental solicitude they had been en-
rolled as members of the Church,
they loudly proclaim themselves
Catholics, demand preferment in the
name of a Church whose ordinances
they ignore or despise, and if refused
proclaim that their race and creed
have both been unjustly dealt by.

The Montreal Post, under the head-
ing "A Deserter," refers to the Can-
adian in terms just though severe.

"Our contemporary, the Toronto Even-
ing Canadian, in its issue of the 26th ult.,
made an announcement which the ma-
jority of its patrons will read with feelings
of pain and mortification. Divested of a
few high-sounding, but meaningless,
phrases, with which the announcement is
spiced, it states, in effect, that the Canadian
has resolved to abandon the principles
for the inculcation of which it professed
to have been established, or in other words,
that it no longer professes to be either
Irish or Catholic, but has drifted into the
quagmire of free-thought or infidelity.
This is the only inference which the read-
ers of the Canadian can draw from its an-
nouncement, coupled with the fact that
in the adjoining column the editor her-
alds, with evident pleasure, the approach-
ing visit to Toronto of the notorious Bob
Ingersoll and other prominent infidels."

The Post makes a good point when
treating of the establishment of the
Canadian:

Had the Canadian, says our mutual con-
temporary, been established purely as a

secular journal, and made no appeal for sup-
port to any religious body or any race, we
would have allowed its suicidal announce-
ment to pass unnoticed; but it is a nota-
rious fact that for years the Irish Can-
adian, the foster parent and now the week-
ly reprint of the Evening Canadian, made
frantic and piteous appeals to the Irish
Catholics of Ontario to subscribe funds
and otherwise aid its proprietor to estab-
lish a daily journal in the interests of his
race and creed. Aye, for years the green
flag was hoisted at its head, and its faith-
ful followers called upon to rally round it
as the unpurchasable defender of their
rights and liberties—"The only voice,"
"The man in the gap," etc. etc. At that
time we gave the Irish Canadian credit for
the sincerity of its professions, and when
the Evening Canadian was ushered into
existence, the Post welcomed it as a col-
laborer and ally in defense of faith and
nationality. It is, therefore, with deep
regret that we now see the Canadian, in
defiance of all its former professions, and
in utter disregard for principle, basely
desert the ranks and go over to the enemy.
Better to have died an honorable death
than live to be scorned and repudiated by
its former friends and patrons."

The Canadian certainly owed
whatever of prominence or influence
it enjoyed to its claim to the title of
mouthpiece and advocate of the Irish
Catholic body, and from that body re-
ceived a support greater than its
deserts. Many trusted it when trust
were vain. To these the special an-
nouncement of the 29th ult. must be
a rude awakening. It is well, how-
ever, that their delusion should
cease. It is well also that our people
should again learn the lesson, bitter
as it is, that no faith is to be placed
in men who profess Catholicity for a
purpose and barter their nationality
for pelf or place.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

We give our readers in this issue
our closing article on the school
question. The amendments we pro-
pose are those required for a system
of Catholic education in this Pro-
vince, and if carried into effect
would simply place the Catholic
minority in this Province on a foot-
ing of equality with the Protestant
minority of Quebec. It is, we claim,
the bounden duty of all Catholics to
demand in season and out of season
that their rights to freedom of edu-
cation be fully conceded. There is
nothing to be gained by half mea-
sures, nothing by seeking to concili-
ate the anti-Catholic and unchristian
tendencies of the day, for they are
not to be conciliated. Let us be
united, let us be vigorous and out-
spoken and our wrongs must soon be
righted.

THE PAPAL DELEGATES AND THE
IRISH OF QUEBEC.

Whether it has been merely a
coincidence or otherwise, the fact re-
mains that the Irish congregation
and church of St. Patrick in Quebec
have been singularly honored by the
two distinguished ecclesiastics whom
the Holy Father has sent to Canada,
as Delegate and Pontifical Commis-
sary, respectively.

The first public utterances of the
late lamented Bishop Conroy, who
visited this country in 1875, were
from the pulpit of St. Patrick's,
where he preached the closing ser-
mon of the devotions of the Month
of Mary in that year.

His Excellency the Right Re-
verend Mitred Abbot Smoulders, im-
mediately on his arrival recently in
Quebec, drove direct to St. Patrick's
presbytery, where he has fixed his
residence with the Redemptorist
Fathers during his stay in that city.

Bishop Cleary's pastoral, for the
remainder of which our readers are
no doubt impatient, is again unavoid-
ably held over till our next issue.
Our article on Martin Luther in-
tended for this week is also regret-
fully laid over.

Retreat of the Clergy.

The annual retreat of the clergy of
London commenced Monday last. The
retreat was preached in a manner most
acceptable and fruitful by the Rev. Father
Doherty, S. J., of Guelph. There was
a very large attendance of the clergy of the
diocese.

AN UNMIGRATED FRAUD.—The Canada
Presbyterian says:—"The individual who,
under the name of ex-Monk Widows,
lectured in Canada a few years ago has
at last met with a merited exposure. It
is not now Roman Catholics who denounce
him. A zealous Protestant, whom he
came with recommendations, has found
the sensational lecturer to be an unmiti-
gated fraud. It is humiliating to think
that Christian people are so ready to open
their churches and their homes to de-
signing tramps of the Widows type.
What is more wonderful still is that
many will be inclined to welcome the
next adventurer that comes along, pro-
vided he is an adept in the popular art
of humbug."

FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

We return to this subject to ex-
press the pleasure we lately felt in
reading an able article of the Ameri-
can on this matter of vital and en-
grossing interest. The American com-
mences by reminding its readers that
when European settlers began their
occupation of this continent it was a
land of great forests, and that the
Indian population was then sparse
and scanty. The purely agricul-
tural Indian lived far off in the
South in the lands conquered by the
Spaniards. Those in the North
lived by fishing and hunting and
therefore waged no war on the fore-
sts. They made but slight
draughts on the woods for the con-
struction of huts and canoes, and
even their carelessness in the matter
of fire produced no general destruc-
tion of the forests. The consequence
was, as stated by our contemporary,
that the streams and rivers of those
days maintained an equable flow
throughout the year; the supply of
moisture was abundant, and droughts
and deluges unknown. The white
man came to America with a precise
and determined notion of his own
interest and a fixed purpose to seek
it. He therefore came in the capaci-
ty of a destroyer. His first, and it
may be said only idea, was access to
the soil, and as the forests stood in
the way they had to be removed.
The torch and the axe were at once
called into requisition with results
not only tremendous but really dis-
astrous. The effect of the sweeping
destruction wrought by blade and
brand on our forests within the past
two hundred and fifty years has been
such as to change the very appear-
ance of this continent and planet
and seriously disturb the evenness of
the water flow and affect the regu-
larity of the seasons.

"The effect," says the American,
"of this wholesale clearance has been
most deleterious in many respects.
Trees are of vast importance in the
aqueous circulation of our planet. A
tree is a great hydraulic machine
in which currents of water move
with a surprising energy. The up-
ward rush of water in a oak tree
has been sufficient to lift a core of
sand an inch in diameter and fifty or
sixty feet in length into the heart of
the tree, where it has been found
when the log was cut in the ship-
yard. This upward stream carries
to the leaves and branches the nutri-
ment drawn from the soil through
the root; a downward stream in
other lines carries to the stem and
root the nutriment of another sort
absorbed through the leaves. But
much of the moisture thus employed
seems to be given off from the leaves,
and a tree may be regarded as a vege-
table fountain, drawing a water-sup-
ply from a recondite source for diffu-
sion through the atmosphere. In a
few species, the diffusion is visible in
an actual dropping of water from the
leaves. Or, again, a tree may be re-
garded as a reservoir of water, which
it absorbs in times of plenty and
gives off in those of greater scarcity.
A forest is such a reservoir in a
larger sense, as it receives and re-
tains the rain-fall, allowing it to pass
off in gradual and gentle flow through
underground channels, for the re-
freshment of the open country. The
forest saves the moisture by check-
ing the force of parching winds and
breaking the evaporating energy of
the sun's heat. In all these ways,
the forests serve as checks upon the
rapidity of the aqueous circulation.
They do not permit the rain-fall to
be evaporated at once into the at-
mosphere, to return in devastating
torrents with the next storm. They
equalize the supply in all directions,
and preserve that evenness in the
circulation which accords best with
the needs of human agriculture."

Settlement both in Canada and the
United States has been all along con-
ducted in ignorant and persistent
defiance of those principles. To de-
stroy the forest growth without re-
servation or restraint has been one of
the chief occupations of the agriculturist.
The finest trees, oaks, maples and
hemlocks have all fallen a prey to
this destructiveness, to such an ex-
tent, indeed, that in many districts
where the richest forests once flour-
ished, there is to-day in these same
places a veritable wood famine. The
demand for wood both for fuel and
building purposes is fast depleting

the remaining forest regions of the
continent.

"There are districts in Ohio which
are overgrown with great trees in the memory
of people now living, but whose people
now buy from Wisconsin every stick they
use. Wisconsin is running the same waste-
ful course; so is Minnesota, and every other
well-wooded district in the Mississippi
Valley. In the Ohio districts to which we
refer, the streams once ran full the year
round. Large fish were caught in them;
great mills were turned by them. Now
they are driplets, except when a great
rainstorm has fallen, and then they be-
come torrents. On the hill-sides, these
storms have cut great gulches where no
such gulches were known before. And
every rain washes away more of the soil
than was lost in a year before the forests
went. Is it wonderful that the Ohio
River becomes with every generation more
of a vibration between a drought and a
deluge?"

In many regions also of Canada
the disastrous consequences of forest
destruction mentioned by our con-
temporary have been felt. Western
Ontario is now every year, as many
of our readers are but too painfully
aware, the scene of visitations, more
or less disastrous, in the shape of
freshets, attended in nearly every
instance by loss of life, and in all
cases by serious destruction of prop-
erty. The rivers of the western
peninsula, the most favored region
of Canada, were once large and beau-
tiful streams with a regular flow.
They are now in many cases reduced
to wretched little streams, vehicles
in summer of disease and in spring
and autumn of death and destruction.
As it is now in Western Ontario so
it will soon likewise be unless active
steps are taken in the way of forest
protection and tree planting in East-
ern Ontario and in the Province of
Quebec. The latter Province has
lately devised excellent means to
secure tree planting on a large scale,
means which will, we trust, be fully
availed of by the people. In Onta-
rio but little has yet been done on
anything like a respectable scale in
the same direction. We hope, how-
ever, for a speedy change in this
regard. Public opinion is, we are
happy to notice, becoming so much
alive to the importance of the sub-
ject, that we may justly expect to see
the denuded districts of the country
before many years covered with a
most luxuriant growth of forest.

If further testimony were needed
to demonstrate the vital importance
of the subject of forestry, we have it
in a late article of the New York
Sun, wherein the writer, pointing out
the great danger that threatens the
Hudson River, says that the further
destruction of the forests, which protect
the headquarters of the Hudson, must
be stopped at once, unless the people
are prepared to abandon all navi-
gation of that stream above the in-
fluence of tide-water during several
months of every year. If the north
woods are destroyed, the bed of the
Hudson will be filled with stones and
debris washed from the hillsides.
Immense damage will be inflicted on
towns, factories and commerce of the
upper river. Communication along
the river-banks by rail will be
greatly impeded, if not destroyed.
There must, he adds, be no half-way
measures at Albany if the river is to
be saved. The prosperity of the
whole State is involved.

If vigorous action is needed at
Albany it is also imperatively de-
manded in this country. No legis-
lation can be effective without the
co-operation of the people. Let that
co-operation be in this matter forth-
coming, and our country will be
spared the losses of life and property
that so frequently visit lands less
favored because denuded of forest
growth.

In connection with tree planting
we desire for the information of
those of our readers who take inter-
est in the subject to make mention of
a beautiful maple called erable-a-
Geguerre, which is of such rapid
growth that in six or eight years
after planting in the seed it attains a
large size and yields an abundant
flow of sap. It should be planted in
September. We need scarcely say
that it is admirably adapted to any
part of Canada, especially Ontario.

Confirmation at the Sacred Heart.

At the close, last Saturday, of the annual
retreat for the pupils of the academy of
the Sacred Heart, which this year was
preached by Rev. Father Doherty, S. J.,
His Lordship the Bishop of London admin-
istered the rite of Confirmation to eleven
young ladies. His Lordship spoke very
impressively to the candidates themselves
and to all present, on the nature of the
Sacrament, and of the grave obligations
its reception entails.

THE SCHOOLS.

Having at such
vigorous as we con-
the causes of disc-
minority of Ontario
it now remains for
our estimation, are
in the existing law
in this Province, to
of the Catholics of
lics of Ontario re-
conflict with the ju-
interfere with the
matters education-
Protestant majori-
will be contented
forth and equali-
important matter of
conscientious convi-
are as ready as any
fellow-citizens to
without protest, to
at variance with
with their conscien-
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uration of the reig-
would include:

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in the legislature.
Minister assisted
having the superi-
Protestant, and
schools.

(2.) For the better-
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divided into two
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tion, would greatl-
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prejudices of fact.

(3.) The esta-
state endowment
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of Regiopolis, Ki-
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was soon after its
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College will recei-
of recognition at
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support. The Col-
by Mr. Sandfield
spirit of narrow-
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of its enlightene-
Talaret, and the
and unceasing a-
present Bishop o-
vived the shock,
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vince, its share o-
inflict a wrong u-
and rob the Ca-
full benefit of U-
At its last
Ontario voted a
purpose of educ-
not one dollar
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in the Province,
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public instructi-
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(4.) We also
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and Ottawa. T-
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institutions, th-
be established
effective Catho-
(5.) We furth-
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ventual insti-
and in time ful-
girls are conce-
subsidized by
cipal grants.