

The Catholic Record.

Published Weekly at 481 and 486 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription—\$2.00 per annum.

REV. GEORGE R. SOUTHWORTH, Editor.

Approved and recommended by the Archbishops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Boniface, and the Bishops of London, Hamilton and Peterboro, and the clergy throughout the Dominion.

Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning.

Advertisements must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

London, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1892.

FEAST OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

The feast of the Transfiguration of our Lord Jesus Christ occurs on the sixth of the present month of August.

Our Lord on a certain day took with Him Peter, James and John to a high mountain to pray.

And while He prayed His countenance was changed and His raiment became white and glittering, and He was transfigured before them.

And they kept the word to themselves, questioning together what that should mean, when He shall be risen from the dead.

After this wonderful vision our Lord manifested His glory, working now and hitherto unheard-of miracles, teaching the saving truths of religion, and commissioning His Apostles to carry the knowledge of His gospel to the uttermost ends of the earth.

Though the Holy Scripture does not state on what mountain the Transfiguration occurred, Mount Thabor is indicated by the description "a high mountain," and the earliest Christian traditions point to this mountain as the spot, as it is related by Nicophorus that the Empress Helena built there a church in honor of the three Apostles who were present on the occasion.

In the Transfiguration the mortal and passible body of Christ was glorified, and afforded to the Apostles who were present a foretaste of the glory of heaven.

Every Christian has in this good reason for rejoicing on the Feast of the Transfiguration, for by the honor and glory conferred on Christ by His Father the sufferings of His passion, of which we are the cause by our sins, are alleviated, for "God also hath exalted him and hath given him a name which is above all names: that in the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of those that are in heaven, on earth, and under the earth. And that every tongue should confess that the Lord Jesus Christ is in the glory of God the Father." (Phil. ii., 9., 10.)

A like exaltation of our Lord takes place when the Father announces on the feast of the Transfiguration that Jesus is His beloved Son, in whom He, the Father, is well pleased.

HOME RULE AS VIEWED THROUGH PRESBYTERIAN SPECTACLES.

The deliverance of the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland at the close of the Assembly was especially remarkable for its references to the political situation.

It will be remembered that the Assembly had already made pronouncements against Home Rule, and that recently the Presbyterian ministers joined with the other Non-Conformist ministers in issuing a manifesto against the delivering up of the Protestants of Ireland to the rule of the Catholic majority, under the plea that Home Rule would mean Catholic ecclesiastical ascendancy in an Irish Parliament.

This means, of course, that in Ireland the minority should rule. The absolute absurdity of this method of reasoning was well put by Mr. Gladstone recently when he said that this issue is "simple, clear and plain, but it is absurd."

The many differences which exist between England and Ireland—differences of race and religion, of the means by which the people support themselves, the differences in the prosperity of the people, and of the relations which exist between landholders and tenants—make it incongruous that they should be governed in local matters by the same Parliament, which has enough to do to manage the general affairs of the three kingdoms, even if they had the disposition to study the local needs of Ireland, which they have not.

Ireland needs Home Rule on this account; and it is necessary in this contingency that the majority should rule, and not the minority, which happens to be in the ascendancy in two counties of one of the four Irish Provinces.

Not long ago Sir George Otto Trevelyan, who was Chief Secretary for Ireland, and who had some experience of what it is to govern by coercion, explained clearly enough the reason why the Orange Ulstermen want a continuance of the present system. His words are so pertinent to the present issue that we shall quote them here:

But there is not the least danger that the majority would be tyrannical even without the guarantees which have been spoken of by Messrs. Gladstone and Blake, and which the Catholic Nationalists are willing to have introduced into a Home Rule Bill.

On this subject it is well to recall one of the resolutions passed two years ago by the Protestant Home Rule League of Ulster, showing that the resolutions of the Orange Convention, held under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, and those of the General Assembly, were merely a political ruse to strengthen Lord Salisbury at the elections, and that all the Protestants of Ulster do not agree with the conclusions of these two bodies.

TEACHERS' CONVENTIONS.

Another of those important events—teachers' conventions—that exercise such a beneficial influence on the professional life of the teacher—was held last week in this city.

The work was dealt with on both its theoretical and practical sides in due proportion, the former being represented by a number of essays and papers, and the latter by a still greater number of actual class lessons and exercises, of a varied and comprehensive character.

But there is in the proceedings of the Assembly something which gives a character of ludicrousness to its protests against Home Rule. It demands that the present regime should be continued, yet in the same breath it passes a resolution declaring that nearly all the benefits arising out of the present system (of Protestant ascendancy) are monopolized by one denomination, that is to say, the Anglican.

It has been freely asserted that Protestants cannot be got to sacrifice business or position for the purpose of working for Christ's Church in Parliament.

It has been reported that some speculator has been endeavoring to bargain with the peasants of Oberammergau who produce the celebrated Passion Play to come to Chicago during the Columbian Exposition and make the play one of the side shows of the Exhibition.

It may readily be understood that without any evil intention on the part of the Oberammergau peasants, they may have fallen into the scheme of some money-making speculator on this side of the Atlantic, but it is undoubtedly a mistake on their part if they have made such a bargain, and we trust their pastors will see this and will take steps to prevent any such contract from being entered into or carried out.

There is one redeeming feature about the Moderator's address, that he denounces the threats of the Orangemen to resort to physical force to

prevent Home Rule, without first trying "any of the resources of civilization;" but he declares at the same time that should it be required, "Presbyterianism will once again become the old guard of Protestant interests in the land." But he adds that he is convinced that those (aristocratic Anglicans) "who wish to line the ditches with the Presbyterian yeoman of the North will wish to be the rank while we shall be the file."

TRIUMPH OF THE BIGOTS.

A special cable to the Montreal Star from London says the Privy Council delivered judgment on the 30th in connection with the Manitoba Separate school question.

The friends of the Greenway government are rejoicing greatly over their victory; but the measure is none the less a huge iniquity, and the Catholics of Manitoba and the Dominion will leave no stone unturned to secure again those rights to freedom of education of which they have been basely deprived.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE UGANDA PERSECUTION.

A few weeks ago we published in the Record an account of the terrible persecution of Catholics in the African kingdom of Uganda. More recent intelligence fully confirms the horrible story, and shows that the persecution was the work of the Protestant missionaries, assisted by Captains Lugard and Williams, two officers of the British East African Company.

From Monsignor Hert's letter it appears that the Protestants of Uganda were a small minority of the population, but as the King, Mwanga, became a Catholic some months ago, the Protestant party desired to form a distinct kingdom, and the result was that a war broke out between the two parties.

THE PASSION PLAY.

It has been reported that some speculator has been endeavoring to bargain with the peasants of Oberammergau who produce the celebrated Passion Play to come to Chicago during the Columbian Exposition and make the play one of the side shows of the Exhibition.

It may readily be understood that without any evil intention on the part of the Oberammergau peasants, they may have fallen into the scheme of some money-making speculator on this side of the Atlantic, but it is undoubtedly a mistake on their part if they have made such a bargain, and we trust their pastors will see this and will take steps to prevent any such contract from being entered into or carried out.

It is stated that fifty thousand Catholics have been either killed or sold into slavery. Six priests who were in charge of the Catholic mission were also held as prisoners by Captain Lugard.

and the idea was dropped. The managers then represented that it was not their intention to do anything else than to make a pious exhibition. But their spirit was seen when they produced afterwards in mockery a farce entitled "a Flutter among the Petticoats" to ridicule the expression of Christian sentiment which had prevented them from turning the crucifixion of our Lord into a money-making scheme.

The proposed Chicago exhibition is precisely similar to that which it was intended to produce in New York, and we sincerely hope that it will not be carried into effect. It would be a sacrilege to attempt it.

VINDICATED.

We are pleased to notice that an effort which was recently made to connect Mr. W. E. Kelly, Barrister, of Simcoe, with a fraudulent scheme to obtain money upon false pretences, has finally failed, and Mr. Kelly has passed triumphantly through the ordeal.

Numerous applications were made for the position, and replies were sent in the name of W. E. Norton, insurance and real estate agent, giving particulars, and asking from applicant the sum of \$10 as guarantee of good faith.

A registered letter soon came to Simcoe addressed to Norton, and the detective discovered that one Chrysler, the teacher of the Public school of Teeterville, had taken the letters from box 276, and that he also asked for the registered letter, saying that he was Norton.

When the case came up for trial, it was discovered that Chrysler had written over the signature W. E. Norton asking Mr. Kelly to rent a box for him at the post office, which he accordingly did; but it appeared that Mr. Kelly had no further knowledge of his correspondent; and Mr. Mulkins, the deputy postmaster, gave testimony to the effect that Mr. Kelly stated to him that he did not know Norton, and that he had not been reimbursed for renting the box.

There was no further evidence to connect Mr. Kelly with the fraud; and it appears to us that if there were not professional or religious jealousy against Mr. Kelly, a gentleman of his standing and well known good character would not have been arrested at all on such flimsy evidence.

It was shown in the evidence that Chrysler, on receipt of applications for the position, induced a Mr. Griffin, of the neighborhood of Delhi, to go to a printing office and order letter heads to be printed with the address W. E. Norton, insurance and real estate agent, Simcoe. It appears to us that this was a much stronger reason for connecting Mr. Griffin with the conspiracy than anything which was brought against Mr. Kelly; yet, strange to say, the only person who was charged with complicity was Mr. Kelly, against whom it is well known that there is considerable spleen in Simcoe on account of

The lives of Bishop Hert and King Mwanga were saved by Mr. Kihne, the German Consul, who placed them under the protection of the German flag. The French Foreign Minister has demanded redress from Lord Salisbury, who has promised to enquire into the whole matter, and to grant redress if it be found that the account of the massacre be true as it has been related by the French missionaries. Lord Salisbury, however, states that he is convinced that the statements which have been made have been greatly exaggerated. We cannot believe that Monsignor Hert would exaggerate the matter, and we are convinced that it will be found that his statement of the case is literally true.

EDITORIAL.

We are pleased to notice that an effort which was recently made to connect Mr. W. E. Kelly, Barrister, of Simcoe, with a fraudulent scheme to obtain money upon false pretences, has finally failed, and Mr. Kelly has passed triumphantly through the ordeal.

A few weeks ago there appeared in the Globe an advertisement of which the following is a copy: Teacher wanted, male or female, not over thirty years old, by a wealthy widow lately from England, to instruct her two boys, eleven and thirteen years old, for two years while travelling; salary \$200 per annum and expenses; applicants must furnish exceptional proof of moral character and ability in teaching; applications received until July 2nd, enclosing self-addressed and stamped envelope to Lock Box 276, Simcoe, Ont.; duties to begin July 22nd.

Numerous applications were made for the position, and replies were sent in the name of W. E. Norton, insurance and real estate agent, giving particulars, and asking from applicant the sum of \$10 as guarantee of good faith.

A registered letter soon came to Simcoe addressed to Norton, and the detective discovered that one Chrysler, the teacher of the Public school of Teeterville, had taken the letters from box 276, and that he also asked for the registered letter, saying that he was Norton.

When the case came up for trial, it was discovered that Chrysler had written over the signature W. E. Norton asking Mr. Kelly to rent a box for him at the post office, which he accordingly did; but it appeared that Mr. Kelly had no further knowledge of his correspondent; and Mr. Mulkins, the deputy postmaster, gave testimony to the effect that Mr. Kelly stated to him that he did not know Norton, and that he had not been reimbursed for renting the box.

There was no further evidence to connect Mr. Kelly with the fraud; and it appears to us that if there were not professional or religious jealousy against Mr. Kelly, a gentleman of his standing and well known good character would not have been arrested at all on such flimsy evidence.

It was shown in the evidence that Chrysler, on receipt of applications for the position, induced a Mr. Griffin, of the neighborhood of Delhi, to go to a printing office and order letter heads to be printed with the address W. E. Norton, insurance and real estate agent, Simcoe. It appears to us that this was a much stronger reason for connecting Mr. Griffin with the conspiracy than anything which was brought against Mr. Kelly; yet, strange to say, the only person who was charged with complicity was Mr. Kelly, against whom it is well known that there is considerable spleen in Simcoe on account of

his success in his police magistrate for not sufficient evidence, Kelly, and the charge very properly dismissed. Chrysler was sent for

EDITORIAL.

We are pleased to notice that an effort which was recently made to connect Mr. W. E. Kelly, Barrister, of Simcoe, with a fraudulent scheme to obtain money upon false pretences, has finally failed, and Mr. Kelly has passed triumphantly through the ordeal.

A few weeks ago there appeared in the Globe an advertisement of which the following is a copy: Teacher wanted, male or female, not over thirty years old, by a wealthy widow lately from England, to instruct her two boys, eleven and thirteen years old, for two years while travelling; salary \$200 per annum and expenses; applicants must furnish exceptional proof of moral character and ability in teaching; applications received until July 2nd, enclosing self-addressed and stamped envelope to Lock Box 276, Simcoe, Ont.; duties to begin July 22nd.

Numerous applications were made for the position, and replies were sent in the name of W. E. Norton, insurance and real estate agent, giving particulars, and asking from applicant the sum of \$10 as guarantee of good faith.

A registered letter soon came to Simcoe addressed to Norton, and the detective discovered that one Chrysler, the teacher of the Public school of Teeterville, had taken the letters from box 276, and that he also asked for the registered letter, saying that he was Norton.

When the case came up for trial, it was discovered that Chrysler had written over the signature W. E. Norton asking Mr. Kelly to rent a box for him at the post office, which he accordingly did; but it appeared that Mr. Kelly had no further knowledge of his correspondent; and Mr. Mulkins, the deputy postmaster, gave testimony to the effect that Mr. Kelly stated to him that he did not know Norton, and that he had not been reimbursed for renting the box.

There was no further evidence to connect Mr. Kelly with the fraud; and it appears to us that if there were not professional or religious jealousy against Mr. Kelly, a gentleman of his standing and well known good character would not have been arrested at all on such flimsy evidence.

It was shown in the evidence that Chrysler, on receipt of applications for the position, induced a Mr. Griffin, of the neighborhood of Delhi, to go to a printing office and order letter heads to be printed with the address W. E. Norton, insurance and real estate agent, Simcoe. It appears to us that this was a much stronger reason for connecting Mr. Griffin with the conspiracy than anything which was brought against Mr. Kelly; yet, strange to say, the only person who was charged with complicity was Mr. Kelly, against whom it is well known that there is considerable spleen in Simcoe on account of

his success in his police magistrate for not sufficient evidence, Kelly, and the charge very properly dismissed. Chrysler was sent for