

INTERCOLONIAL

On Sunday, August 21, his Grace Archbishop Dunne administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 516 candidates in St. Stephen's Cathedral, Brisbane.

A few Sundays ago his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne solemnly blessed and opened a new handsome church at Panton Hill, in the Heidelberg parish.

The parishioners of the Mother Church of Victoria are looking forward with much interest to the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of St. Francis', which will be celebrated with great solemnity on the first Sunday in October.

The Rev. Thomas Quinn, who has been transferred from Queenscliff to the pastorate of Mentone, was entertained and presented with a testimonial from the parishioners of the Queenscliff and Sorrento mission, and members of the local Bowling Club.

Sir Gerald Strickland, the newly-appointed Governor of Tasmania, is a nephew of the late Sir Edward Strickland, who twenty years ago was a prominent figure in Sydney Catholic circles—the real author of the Soudan Contingent.

Mr. Allan McLean, who has joined the Reid Ministry, less through love of Reid than dislike of Labor measures, is the Catholic leaven which even the Yes-No politician appears to find necessary to his Cabinet.

The Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Lismore, who had to enter a private hospital in Brisbane in consequence of a severe attack of rheumatism, is reported to be much better.

Colonel Murray, of the New South Wales Irish Rifles, has been appointed Judicial Officer of New Guinea. The salary is £1000 a year and expenses. The Colonel, who is a Crown Prosecutor, is a son of the late Sir Terence Aubrey Murray. He is an Oxford man, a ripe scholar, and a Catholic.

It is reported by the 'Advocate' that his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has received a letter from the Rev. Father Hays, the famous temperance lecturer, of Market Rasen, England, who will conduct a temperance crusade in the archdiocese early in the new year.

At the annual meeting of the congregation of St. Patrick's Church, Maclean, the Rev. Father Walsh, who presided, congratulated the committee upon having extinguished the £3000 debt, and furnished a property at a cost of £1000.

Of the 25 men who took part in Burke and Wills' expedition to cross Australia from south to north there is only one survivor, although the expedition left Melbourne only 41 years ago, and he is Mr. J. R. Lane, of Carlton, who attained his 82nd birthday last May. Like so many of the pioneers, Mr. Lane only opened the country for the profit of others, and up to a few weeks ago was drawing an old age pension.

The Rev. A. Marion, S.M., of Loretto, Fiji, is the new Provincial of the Marist Order in succession to the late Very Rev. P. Le Rennelet. He has been there ever since he came out from his native France, 23 years ago, and in him Dr. Vidal, the worthy Bishop of Fiji, has always found a right-hand man. The fine convent, school, church, and other buildings which adorn Levuka, Loretto, and other parts of the Fiji mission field, owe their existence largely to the zeal of Father Marion. Born at Nevers, France, he was educated at the Marist Institutions, and joined the Order in 1879, and in '81 was sent to Fiji. He was first stationed at Levuka, where the venerated Father Breheret ministered, and made the Marist Order loved and respected. Father Marion remained at Levuka until 1884, when he went to Loretto, only three miles from Levuka. In 1888 he started a mission station in Samoa, where he spent three years, but finding his health impaired he was recalled in '92. In addition to his other duties he filled the post of Procurator to the Marist Order in the Fiji mission. From '92 onward he was eleven years at Levuka, and eleven months ago he was sent to Loretto, which, being convenient to Levuka, left him free to continue the duties of Procurator. Father Marion's many years' association with the late Father Breheret, Prefect of the Mission up to his death in '98, afforded him a vast amount of valuable experience in missionary work. 'At Loretto Father Marion erected a church, a residence for the priests, and also one for the Sisters. At Levuka he had a handsome stone tower placed on the church by means solely of native labor. Additions to the convent were also made by him. On the departure of Father Marion he was made the object of presentations by the Catholics, and by the Town Board of Levuka. The natives accorded him a great demonstration on his departure, and were deeply grieved at his leaving. The Rev. Father Govet, S.M., of Namusi, succeeds Father Marion at Loretto.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- September 11, Sunday.—Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost. The Holy Name of Mary.
 „ 12, Monday.—St. Rose of Lima, Virgin.
 „ 13, Tuesday.—St. Sergius I., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 14, Wednesday.—Exaltation of the Holy Cross.
 „ 15, Thursday.—Octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 16, Friday.—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Bishops and Martyrs.
 „ 17, Saturday.—Stigmata of St. Francis, Confessor.

The Holy Name of Mary.

The name of Mary, according to St. Bernard, means 'Star of the Sea,' an emblem of hope in the midst of danger. St. Peter Chrysologus considers the meaning of Mary to be 'Queen,' and this would accord with her royal dignity, as Mother of Him Who was truly King.

St. Rose of Lima, Virgin.

St. Rose, who was a religious of the Third Order of St. Dominic, was born at Lima, Peru, South America. She is the patron saint of her native city, and was the first saint of South America.

St. Sergius I., Pope and Confessor.

St. Sergius was Pope from 687 to 701. He refused to sanction the Trullan Synod, which assembled in 692, at the summons of the Emperor Justinian II. Irritated by this refusal, the haughty emperor sent orders for the apprehension and transportation of the Pope to Constantinople. But the Romans, and even the Imperial soldiery, rushed to the defence of the Pope, and only for the Pope's intervention, they would have torn Zacharias, the Imperial officer, to pieces.

Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

St. Helena, having gone to Jerusalem, ordered the destruction of the temple of Venus, built over the tomb of Christ. Then upon excavating to a great depth, the holy Sepulchre, and near it the three crosses, also the nails which had pierced our Saviour's body, and the title which had been affixed to His cross, were found. The true Cross was recognised by the miracles which it wrought. St. Helena sent a part of the Cross to Constantinople and left the other part at Jerusalem, where it was encased in a silver box and preserved in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which had been erected on the spot of the discovery. The Church has consecrated this event by the institution of the feast of the 'Finding of the Holy Cross,' which is celebrated on May 3. Chosroes II., King of Persia, having taken Jerusalem, carried off the relic, which was recaptured 14 years later, under Siroes, his son and successor, by the Emperor, Heraclius. Both the Greek and Latin Churches still celebrate this victory, on September 14, by the feast of the 'Exaltation of the Cross.'

Saints Cornelius and Cyprian, Bishops and Martyrs.

These two saints were contemporaries and friends. Cornelius was elected to succeed Pope Fabian in 251. During his Pontificate the Church had to contend not only with the persecution of the Emperor Decius, but also with the internal disturbances excited by the heretic Novatian. In 252 St. Cornelius was banished to Civita Vecchia. Brought back to Rome in the same year he there gained the crown of martyrdom.

St. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, was born in the beginning of the third century, of a wealthy senatorial family, and had been an esteemed and successful rhetorician at Carthage, his native city. He was converted to Christianity about the year 246, by Caecilius, a presbyter at Carthage, whose name he added henceforth to his own; soon after he was raised to the priesthood, and, on the death of Bishop Donatus in 248, he was chosen to succeed that prelate. During the persecution under Decius in 250, Cyprian concealed himself, maintaining, however, from his place of concealment, a constant correspondence with his flock. After the fanatical frenzy had abated, he returned to Carthage, where, between the years 251 and 256, he held several councils. Cyprian ended his noble episcopate by martyrdom under Valerian in 258. Very important is his admirable treatise 'On the Unity of the Church,' in which he gives a clear statement of the Church's organic unity, which he proves is founded on the Primacy of Peter.