

INTERCOLONIAL.

The gift of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes to Adelaide University represents a scholarship of £300 a year, tenable for three years, one to be bestowed annually, so in the aggregate, when all the scholarships are in operation it will come to £900 a year.

The Commonwealth Postal Department is faced with a real difficulty owing to the deplorable lack of originality shown in the nomenclature of many of the postal stations of Australia. There are 240 names of places which are to be found in two of the States, while 73 occur in three States, 17 in four States, and three in five of the States. For example, such places as Campbelltown, Auburn, Waterloo, and others with 'popular' names are to be found in four of the six States of Australia. A Brighton can be discovered in no fewer than five. The department can see no immediate way out of the difficulty—which frequently leads to letters being delayed or not delivered at all—but it is proposed to lay down the rule that in future all new offices shall be called original names. This may test the originality of the names, but it ought to prevent a series of repetitions that are becoming monotonous.

A fellow passenger with Cardinal Moran on the Ophir writes as follows in the *Catholic Press*:—On the night of St. Patrick's Day we crossed the line just about the time Sydney folk would be enjoying our national concert. Hibernian-like, 'The Day We Celebrate' was ushered in with showers, but before midday the weather cleared. We had become quite accustomed to the monotonies of the silver trumpet calling us to meals morning, noon and night. But no one, not even his Eminence, was prepared to hear every part of the ship resound at an early morning hour on the 17th with the strains of 'God Save Ireland,' 'The wearing of the green,' and 'Killarney' in hot succession. The little bugler was equal to the occasion, and I found out afterwards he hailed from 'Sweet Killarney, oh.' There were shamrocks in the soup and Killarney diamonds in the cakes, and a tinge of green to every dish.

A few Sundays ago the silver jubilee of the religious profession of Sister Mary Francis, foundress of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Tasmania, was celebrated at Hamilton-on-Forth. Her sisters in religion from Devonport and Ulverstone, many who were trained by her in their youth, and a large number of friends (says the *Monitor*), came to greet her on the auspicious occasion, and presented valuable gifts. The rector of the parish was there, too, to offer his congratulations to one who has done so much for religion in the diocese. Sister Mary Stanislaus, the Lady Superior at Devonport, read the address and made the presentations. Reference was made to the founding of the Order in Tasmania by Sister Mary Francis fourteen years ago, and how it spread under her able administration. She began at Westbury with only five Sisters, now there are over 50. She established branches at Devonport, Forth, and Ulverstone. At first there were only a few children in their schools, now there are between two and three thousand.

Rev. Mother Clare, Prioress of the Convent of Mercy, Angas street, and Rev. Mother Claver, of Goodwood, have returned to Adelaide (says the *Southern Cross*) after an absence of about 12 months, during which time they visited many parts of the Old World on business connected with the Order. Leaving Adelaide they proceeded direct to Rome, and from there proceeded to England where they stayed about a fortnight, visiting many of the convents and other places of interest. In London they met Professor Vincent, the Trinity College, London, examiner, who spoke very highly of the Adelaide music examinations. From London the Sisters proceeded to Ireland, where they remained about three weeks. The Sisters then proceeded to Argentina, the place from which they had set out some 20 years ago to found the Adelaide branch of the Order. There they received a most hearty welcome, the hospitality and good nature of the people being unparalleled. They found that the country had made phenomenal progress during the past 20 years, and is now in a most flourishing condition. The Order is also thriving; the convents, which are steadily increasing in number, are beautiful and substantial structures. Matters of an educational character naturally claimed the attention of the Sisters, and in England, Ireland, and Argentina they had many opportunities of inspecting the work done, and the systems in use in the various convent schools.

The death of the Rev. Thomas J. Cochrane is reported by the *Adelaide Southern Cross*. He expired suddenly while on a visit to Mount Gambier. The deceased gentleman had recently been appointed to Brompton, and made the journey to be present at the wedding of Mr. Anthony F. Sutton, the owner of 'Dismal Swamp' station. The deceased clergyman complained of being unwell on the previous evening, and coughed up blood, but attended and took part in the ceremony. Immediately afterwards he went back to Jens' Hotel, where he was staying, being too ill to attend the wedding breakfast. About a quarter to four o'clock Mrs. Jens found him lying on the floor alongside his bed, from which he had evidently fallen. He was quite dead. She called her husband, who sent for the Very Rev. Dean Ryan and Dr. Jernyn. On receipt of a telegram from the doctor in Adelaide, who had attended deceased, an order was given for the burial. The cause of death was heart disease, from which he suffered for the last few years. Father Cochrane was a native of Dublin, but he pursued his ecclesiastical studies at Lourdes in France for six years. From thence went to the Propaganda College, Rome, where he finished his theology course. He was ordained on November 1, 1890, by the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, Cardinal Parocchi, and came to Australia, arriving in Adelaide in October of the following year. He was attached to the West-terrace staff of the clergy for several years, during which time he was associated with many of the religious and temperance organisations in the city, amongst whom he was exceedingly popular.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- May 4, Sunday.—Fifth Sunday after Easter.
 " 5, Monday.—St. Pius V., Pope and Confessor.
 " 6, Tuesday.—St. John before the Latin Gate.
 " 7, Wednesday.—St. Benedict II., Pope and Confessor.
 " 8, Thursday.—Ascension Day.
 " 9, Friday.—St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 " 10, Saturday.—St. Comgall, Abbot.

ST. GREGORY NAZIANZEN, BISHOP AND DOCTOR.

St. Gregory, surnamed Nazianzen from the city of his birth, was born in the reign of the Emperor Constantine, and was a native of Cappadocia in Asia Minor. His mother, brother, and sister are all numbered among the saints. So also is the father of this holy family, likewise called Gregory, who, after his conversion to the Christian faith, was consecrated Bishop of Nazianzen, and governed that See for five and forty years, dying at an extremely old age.

After completing his studies in Cappadocia Gregory repaired to Athens, a celebrated school of learning, where he was joined by St. Basil, with whom he was united by the most intimate ties of friendship. After quitting Athens Gregory returned to Nazianzen and for some years employed himself in assisting his father in the management of his affairs. He then retired into the solitudes of Pontus, but was soon afterwards recalled to Nazianzen by his aged father, who desired his assistance. Knowing his son's reluctance to undertake the heavy charge of the priesthood, the good Bishop ordained him by force and when he least expected it.

After the death of his father Gregory, who had already received episcopal consecration, was invited to undertake the charge of the Church in Constantinople. In a short time he succeeded in winning over the greater part of the inhabitants to the Catholic faith, but the success which attended his efforts aroused the jealousy of the neighboring bishops. Whereupon Gregory, in order to quell the rising storm, resigned the See into the hands of a worthy successor, and returned to his native province. The rest of the Saint's life was spent in retirement in the neighborhood of Nazianzen, though he still continued to help the Church by his prudent counsels. At length, worn out by his austerities and constant infirmities, he passed to his eternal reward about A.D. 390. His learned writings and eminent services in defence of the faith have merited for him the title of 'Doctor of the Universal Church.'

ST. COMGALL, ABBOT.

Comgall, the renowned abbot of Bangor, was of the distinguished family of Dalaradia. The annals of Ulster assign the year 516 as that of his birth. After receiving instruction in various branches of learning from able masters, he was admitted into the monastery of Clonagh in Leinster, over which St. Fintan presided. He remained there for several years with St. Fintan, who, at length, finding him fully qualified for the purpose, advised him to return to his own country and form some religious establishment. He soon after entered into Holy Orders; and we are told that he was ordained by Bishop Lugidus of Clonmacnoise.

Comgall was strongly tempted at this time to join those missionary bands of Irish ecclesiastics that were propagating the Gospel in Britain and on the Continent, but he was advised by Lugidus and other holy men to remain at home. We are told that he spent some time in solitude and prayer in an island on Lough Erne, and that soon afterwards he founded the monastery of Banchor, now Bangor, near the town of Carrickfergus, about the year 559.

Bangor soon acquired such fame that there was not accommodation for the numbers that flocked there, so that it became necessary to establish several monasteries and cells. It is computed that, in his time, there were no less than 3000 monks under his superintendence, and all observing his rule. Among them is mentioned Cormac, King of South Leinster, or Henry Kinselagh, who, in his old age, retired to Bangor and there spent the remainder of his days. Among the subordinate monasteries subject to Comgall was that of Camos, on the River Bann, barony of Coleraine. The fame of Bangor soon spread over Europe, and was much enhanced by the celebrated men educated there, particularly St. Columbanus. It is related in St. Comgall's Life that in the seventh year after the founding of Bangor he went to Britain in order to visit some saints there. It is most likely that it was on this occasion he and St. Brendan, and others, paid a visit to St. Columbkille at Iona. While in Britain he is said to have established a monastery in the country. He is also said to have been the means of converting Bridens, King of the Northern Picts. After his return to Ireland he died in his abbey at Bangor, in the year 601, on the 10th May, after receiving the Holy Viaticum from St. Fiachra. St. Comgall was remarkable in his life, and holy in his death, and has justly been reckoned one of the Fathers of the Irish Church.

The Rev. Father Laveth, who came to West Australia from Scotland some two or three years ago (says the *W.A. Record*), and who, since that time, had been stationed at Jarrahdale, has left on his return to Europe by the G.M.S. *Barbarossa*. The Rev. Father had been in delicate health and had come to this country in search of restoration. His ministrations were much appreciated by the flock among whom he had labored, and their good wishes for his future accompany him on his departure.