

INTERCOLONIAL.

The *Freeman's Journal* is pleased to learn that his Lordship Dr. Torreggiani, O.S.F.C., Bishop of Armidale, is making a satisfactory improvement in health.

A Military Fair held at Newcastle for the purpose of raising funds for the liquidation of the debt on the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea resulted in a net profit of £1062.

On the King's Coronation Day a Solemn High Mass will be celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. His Grace the Coadjutor-Archbishop will preside and preach. The 'Te Deum' will be sung at the end of the Mass. His Worship the Mayor will attend in his official capacity.

The new Stations of the Cross generously donated to the Cathedral by Mr D. Slattery (says the *Melbourne Advocate*) will shortly be placed in position. Since the announcement that his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne had promised to donate £1000 towards the building of a central Catholic hall, under the shadow of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mr D. G. Cullen, of Queen street, has forwarded a donation of £100 for the same object. Plans for the new structure will be called for shortly, providing for a two-storied building, in the upper portion of which there will be a hall capable of seating 1000 persons, whilst on the ground floor there will be three smaller halls with committee rooms. The estimated cost, exclusive of furniture, is between £7000 and £8000.

The death is reported of Mr William Dolman, an old and highly-respected Catholic resident of Sydney. The deceased gentleman, who had passed his seventieth year, came from a fine old family of landed English gentry, who flourished centuries ago in Yorkshire, but had suffered spoliation of estate rather than give up the Faith. He was born at St Omer, France, and received his secondary education at St. Edmund's College in Hertfordshire, England. It is about 50 years since Mr Dolman, then a very young man, arrived in Sydney. Almost immediately he was appointed to a professorship in St. Mary's Seminary, which gave so many scholarly men to the ranks of Australian clergy and laity. When the Seminary merged itself into Lyndhurst College, Mr Dolman for some time filled the professorship of French in that famous college. In the meantime, however, he had in the very early sixties started a Catholic book repository, and a little later joined the proprietorship of the *Freeman's Journal*, with which he was associated till 1869, as managing partner with the late Richard Blundell and the late Richard O'Sullivan, Mr Thomas Butler succeeding the last-named both as proprietor and editor. For many years past Mr Dolman had disengaged himself from commercial life, and had devoted himself to municipal matters. He was one of, if not the oldest alderman of the Newtown Council, and had occupied the Mayoral chair three times.

In the head-roll of great Catholic events in the history of the Australian Church (says the *Freeman's Journal*) the celebration of Corpus Christi at Manly on Sunday, June 1, deserves an honored place. The later generations of our communion in this country have looked upon many triumphs of achievement in the social and religious order, culminating in that marvellous Catholic Congress of 1900; but nothing more consoling in the spiritual sense has ever been witnessed here than the splendid profession of faith made by some 15,000 people in the grounds of St. Patrick's College on Sunday. That the numbers were not even larger was due to no lack of enthusiasm in the Catholic body. The 'Roman invasion of Manly,' as more than one playfully phrased the event, would have assumed immeasurably greater dimensions but for the inadequate transport arrangements on the one hand, and the reasonable fear of such inadequacy in the experimental stage on the other, which left thousands of disappointed ones on the Circular Quay and induced many more to stay at home. But 'Experientia docet,' and the consensus of opinion on Sunday was that this great celebration of the 'Fete Dieu' has 'come to stay,' and that next year the success is likely to surpass that of the present year.

During the week (says the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*) probate duty to the amount of £30,226 was paid into the State Treasury by the executors to the will of the late Hon. Thomas Dalton, K.C.S.G., M.L.C., who died in June last. The estate was sworn at £302,268. In his will, which was signed five days before his death, Mr Dalton performed his last act of citizenship and Catholicity by a liberal remembrance of those claims of friendship, religion, and charity, which during his life always appealed to him. His testamentary benefactions amount to about £7400, including the following. St. Mary's Cathedral, £500; St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, £500; Mount St. Margaret's Hospital, Ryde, £500; Lewisham Hospital, conducted by the Nursing Sisters of the Little Company of Mary, £250; Public Hospital, Orange, £250; St. Vincent's Home for Destitute Boys, conducted by the Marist Brothers at Westmead, £250; St. Mary's Catholic School, North Sydney, £250; St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney, £250; Gladstone House Orphanage for Girls, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, Lane Cove road, North Sydney, £250; Waitara Foundling Hospital, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, £250; Prince Alfred Hospital, £150; Boys' Orphanage, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph at Kincumber, £100; Public Hospital, North Sydney, £100; Children's Hospital, Glebe, £100; St. Joseph's Providence, £100; Little Sisters of the Poor, £100; the Jesuit, Vincentian, and Franciscan Orders (for Masses for the repose of his soul), each £100. Some time ago it was stated in the public press that these bequests were subject to the deduction of 10 per cent. death dues. It is hardly necessary to say that the death dues were paid on the value of the estate in bulk, and that the executors of the estate are not deducting a single penny from the charitable bequests of the testator.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- June 22, Sunday.—Fifth Sunday after Pentecost.
 " 23, Monday.—St. Ferdinand, Confessor.
 " 24, Tuesday.—St. John the Baptist.
 " 25, Wednesday.—St. Gallicanus, Martyr.
 " 26, Thursday.—Sts. John and Paul, Martyrs.
 " 27, Friday.—St. William, Abbot.
 " 28, Saturday.—St. Leo II, Pope and Confessor.

ST. FERDINAND, CONFESSOR.

St. Ferdinand, King of Castile and Leon, was, during his reign of 35 years, engaged in a continuous warfare against the Moorish invaders of Spain. He at all times showed himself a just king and a Christian soldier, displaying a high degree of sanctity. His death took place in 1252.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

St. John the Baptist, the precursor of the Messiah, was born six months before Jesus Christ, and was the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. Thirty years had elapsed from the birth of Our Lord, when he appeared on the banks of the Jordan, preaching the baptism of penance for the remission of sins. He was the last representative of the Prophets of the Old Covenant; his work was to announce the way for, and to prepare the advent of the promised Messiah. Such was the fame and authority of John, whom the Lord Himself declared the 'greatest of those born of women,' that it led men to suspect that he himself might be the Messiah. But John openly confessed that he was not the Christ, and announced the approach of 'one mightier than himself, who would baptise with the Holy Ghost and with fire, and the latchet of whose shoes he was not worthy to loose' (Luke iii., 16). It was by the testimony of John that the Divine mission of Jesus was authenticated, as, at the Baptism of Jesus, the holy precursor received the miraculous token that Jesus was, indeed, the 'anointed of God.' John was at length put to death by the order of Herod, at the instigation of Herodias, whose licentiousness he had the boldness to reprove.

ST. GALLICANUS, MARTYR.

St. Gallicanus, a Roman officer of high rank, resigned his position in order to devote himself to the service of the sick poor. He received the crown of martyrdom at Alexandria in Egypt during the reign of Julian the Apostate, about 362.

ST. LEO II, POPE AND CONFESSOR.

St. Leo II. was Pope from 682 to 683. He translated from the Greek into the Latin, the Acts of the Sixth General Council in which the heresy of the Monothelites had been condemned. He established a second metropolitan see at York, Canterbury still holding the chief place as in the days of St. Augustine.

The Irish Exodus.

At a meeting of the standing committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland held at the University College, Dublin, on Tuesday, April 15, 1902, his Eminence Cardinal Logue, in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. The population of Ireland having decreased by a quarter of a million of inhabitants within the last 10 years, and by little short of four millions within the last half century, we cannot but regard this continued depletion with feelings of deep anxiety for the fortunes of our race in their own country.

We, therefore, deem it a pressing duty to publicly discourage the ruinous outflow of our people from their own country, where Providence has provided sufficient room for them, if only they were employed in cultivating Irish land and engaged in manufacturing and industrial occupations that should find place in every city, town, and village of Ireland.

Apart from what we cannot but regard as the radical causes of depopulation of Ireland, we consider it utterly reckless on the part of the vast majority of male emigrants to the United States and Canada to quit Ireland in the present condition of the American labor market. Many young Irishmen are wasting their lives in idleness, and are driven to seek help from public charity far away from home and relatives, in American towns and cities. And many female emigrants, too, have learned to regret that they ever abandoned their Irish homes, attracted by some bright vision beyond the Atlantic.

2. We have seen with satisfaction the efforts made by the Congested Districts Board to have large grazing tracts broken up and distributed amongst the tillers of the soil, and we look to a wider extension of these operations as a most effectual means of stemming the tide of emigration.

3. We consider that the promotion of suitable industries in town and country and the establishment of factories along the numerous rivers of Ireland would also powerfully contribute to the same all-important end.

4. We desire to impress upon our people the duty of practically encouraging Irish manufactures and industries by purchasing Irish-made goods, and thus causing Irish money to circulate in its proper channels.

We appeal with confidence to the clergy throughout the country to use their influence by emphasising these few practical points in their public addresses to their flocks.