

## INTERCOLONIAL.

The Hon. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., has accepted honorary membership in the United Irish League of Australia.

A deputation of clergymen a few weeks ago urged the Premier of Queensland to make religious instruction a part of the education curriculum of the State schools. Mr Philp said a referendum would be taken on the subject.

The Rev. Father McCauley was recently entertained by members of the St. Arnaud branch of the H.A.C.B. Society and the parishioners of the church, who presented him with a purse of 100 sovereigns and a testimonial. The presentation was made by Mr H. Kain, in the presence of a large gathering, including Mr P. McBride, M.L.A. The recipient has recently recovered from a long illness.

Amongst the honors conferred on Australians by his Holiness the Pope, is that of the Cross 'Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice,' bestowed on Mrs John Hughes, senr., 'Kincoppal,' Elizabeth Bay, in recognition of her services to the Church, to which she has been one of the greatest benefactors in New South Wales. This honor has been greatly appreciated by Mrs Hughes' large circle of friends who know so well how truly the honor is deserved, for Mrs Hughes' name is always to be found foremost in all charitable and good works.

Mr Arthur Griffith, M.P., writes thus in the columns of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*:—"The Rev. W. W. Rutledge, speaking at the Orange demonstration on Sunday last, made by implication, the most damning charge that has yet been formulated against the administration of our public service. He is reported to have said, speaking on the subject of public service appointments: 'He personally knew of the case of a Protestant who had temporarily left a billet and tried to get back. He was unsuccessful for a long time, but being wise in his day and generation, he joined the Roman Church, and before three months he was back at work. This instance might be multiplied by scores of others.' Now, sir, this statement is either true or it's a lie. Personally, I don't believe it, but that is not the point. The statement has been publicly made, and ought to be investigated, for the public ought to know whether our Public Service Board does or does not practise this corruption. If Mr Rutledge will supply me with particulars of his alleged facts, I will undertake to get a select committee of Parliament to thoroughly sift the matter. If he will not take this course the public may draw its own conclusions. It is a cheap and easy course for any person desirous of stirring up sectarian hatreds to make irresponsible statements of this sort; it would be an interesting variation to see one substantiated. This is straight talking, says the *Freeman's Journal*, and Mr Griffith is to be congratulated on his challenge to the reverend gentleman. The challenge, up to the time of publication, is still unaccepted; but the quickness with which the matter was taken up by a fearless public man, and the offer of an investigation by a competent tribunal, ought to stop a lot of this random sectarian statement from being made by gentlemen in the Rev. Mr. Rutledge's position.

The funeral of Senior-Constable Guilfoyle, who was shot dead whilst attempting to arrest corners at Redfern, took place at Rookwood Cemetery. The cortege moved from the Prince Alfred Hospital, and the esteem in which the late constable was held was evinced by the large attendance at the funeral, which was a very lengthy one, no less than 350 constables and officers of the Metropolitan Police Districts taking part. The rank and file were formed up in the roadway leading to the Hospital morgue, while the hearse drawn by four horses was taken into the Hospital ground, and stationed in front of the morgue. About 50 members of the H.A.C.B. Society, of which he was a member, walked in the procession. Constable Denis Guilfoyle was born at Scariff, County Clare, in 1859, and was therefore 43 years of age at the time of his death. In 1879 he emigrated to South Africa, where a wealthy uncle of his resided. He remained there until 1884. After the death of one of his sisters he left (accompanied by a second sister) for New South Wales, where they arrived the same year. In November, 1885, he joined the New South Wales Police Force. After his marriage to Miss Rogers in 1887 he was transferred to Redfern, and had been attached to that station up to the time of his death. He was a practical Catholic, and highly esteemed by the members of the force as well as by the general public. On one occasion during the first outbreak of plague Constable Guilfoyle conveyed a patient to the Sydney Hospital. The case turned out to be one of plague, and the constable with his patient was despatched to the Quarantine Station, where he remained for the usual period of 14 days. Constable Guilfoyle had five brothers and three sisters. Thomas, the eldest, inherits the farm in County Clare, and his only surviving sister is married and is living in County Clare also. His other brothers are Michael Guilfoyle, who is doing duty as a police constable at Cardiff, a suburb of Newcastle, and Patrick Guilfoyle is employed in the General Post Office; the other two brothers are in Western Australia, where his third sister died, leaving a husband and two children to mourn her loss. Constable Guilfoyle had nine in family, five of whom died; only recently two of them were buried. Three girls and one boy survive, the oldest girl being amongst them. His wife, who is in most delicate health, was just recovering from a severe illness. Naturally, she has been seriously affected by the news of the death of her husband, which was conveyed to her by the Rev. Father P. Power (of Redfern) shortly after the tragedy occurred. Only quite recently he insured his life for £200, which Mrs Guilfoyle has already received. The Government have also promised to make provision for the family, with whom the deepest sympathy is felt throughout Australia.

## Friends at Court

### GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 10, Sunday.—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Lawrence, Martyr.  
 „ 11, Monday.—St. Sixtus II., Pope and Martyr.  
 „ 12, Tuesday.—St. Clare, Virgin.  
 „ 13, Wednesday.—St. Philomena, Virgin and Martyr.  
 „ 14, Thursday.—St. Hermisdas, Pope and Confessor.  
 „ 15, Friday.—Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.  
 „ 16, Saturday.—St. Koch, Confessor.

#### ST. LAWRENCE, MARTYR.

St. Lawrence, deacon and martyr, was born near Huesca, Spain. He was the chief among the seven deacons of the Roman Church. In the year 258 Pope Sixtus was led out to die, and St. Lawrence stood by, weeping that he could not share his fate. The holy Pope comforted him with the words: 'Do not weep, my son; in three days you will follow me.' This prophecy came true. The prefect of the city knew the rich offerings which the Christians put into the hands of the clergy, and he demanded the treasures of the Roman Church from Lawrence their guardian. The saint promised, at the end of three days, to show him riches exceeding all the wealth of the empire, and set about collecting the poor, the infirm, and the religious who lived by the alms of the faithful. He then bade the prefect 'see the treasures of the Church.' Christ, whom Lawrence had served in his poor, gave him strength in the conflict which ensued. Roasted over a slow fire, he made sport of his pains. 'I am done enough,' he said, 'eat if you will.' His remains were buried in the Catacombs of Campo Verano. Constantine built over his tomb a basilica, which is one of the fine patriarchal churches and one of the seven principal stations.

#### ST. SIXTUS II., POPE AND MARTYR.

St. Sixtus II., was Pope from 257 to 258. He was born at Athens, and suffered martyrdom at Rome under Valerian.

#### ST. CLARE, VIRGIN.

Besides his order for men, St. Francis founded one also for women, commonly called Poor Clares, after St. Clare, of Assisi, who was the first of her sex to embrace this manner of life. In 1224, St. Francis gave a written rule to St. Clare and her community, which was approved by Innocent IV., in 1246. Within a few years the Order had many houses in Italy, France, and Spain. St. Clare died in 1253, and was canonised in 1255.

#### THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.

The word assumption is a term employed to-day in the language of the Church to signify the miraculous removal into heaven of the Blessed Virgin Mary, body and soul. Jesus Christ, before dying, having recommended His Mother to St. John, this Apostle took care of her, and it is believed that she followed him to Asia, and finally settled at Ephesus where she died. The Church honors her death under the name of *deposition, rest, sleep, passage*, since the beginning of the fifth century, as it appears from a letter of the Ecumenical Council of Ephesus, of the year 431. Since the century following, the Faithful commenced to distinguish the Assumption from the other solemnities of the Blessed Virgin. About the end of the seventh century, the belief in her resurrection became current. We find this pointed out under the name of Assumption in an ancient Martyrology attributed to St. Jerome, and in the Sacramentaries of Popes St. Gelasius and St. Gregory. The Feast of the Assumption is celebrated on August 15th. In regard to this assumption or resurrection of body and soul of the Blessed Virgin into heaven, it is no article of faith, but only a common opinion which it would be rash to contradict.

## A Fireproof Church.

The dedication of St. Josephat's Church, Chicago, marks a distinct epoch in church building in this country (says a Catholic exchange).

This structure is the first absolutely fireproof Catholic church in the United States, and is the kind of a building Father Hogan, the distinguished writer on church architecture, had in mind when he pictured the future church as a building strong and massive, monumental in character as well as artistic, and whose entire structural properties are of steel and one that is in the highest degree fireproof.

There is not a particle of woodwork anywhere excepting the furniture. The interior supports are huge angle-and-plate steel columns 65 feet high, which carry the heavy steel trusses, having a clear span of 66 feet. These trusses are framed to form a foundation for the steel beams and angles to which are fastened the hollow fireproof tile, which receive the flat shingle tile. The lower members of the trusses are so arranged as to receive the steel ceiling ties, which in turn support a beautiful panelled ceiling, the heavy plaster panels being fastened direct to the steel angles by heavy iron bolts.

A movement has been inaugurated by the priests of the Goulburn diocese for the purpose of erecting a monument at Newtown (Albury) to the memory of the late Rev. Father Dunne. On behalf of the project an appeal is to be made to the laity of the parish in which the venerable priest labored during his life.