

INTERCOLONIAL

Mr. Joseph Winter, proprietor of the Melbourne 'Advocate,' is about to take a holiday in Japan.

The Redemptorist community at Perth, W.A., has been strengthened by the arrival of Rev. P. J. Lynch, C.S.S.R.

A new chapel in connection with Nazareth House, Ballarat, was solemnly blessed and opened recently by the Right Rev. Dr. Moore.

The monastery in course of erection in North Perth for the Redemptorist Fathers is now approaching completion.

The Rev. T. M. O'Callaghan, well known in Tasmania, where he labored successfully for many years, was one of the prominent figures at the recent big National Convention in Dublin. Father O'Callaghan was always an ardent Home Ruler. He is now stationed at Mallow, County Cork.

The remains of the late Bishop Salvado, who died in Rome on December 29, 1900, arrived in Fremantle recently. A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, after which the remains were removed to the New Norcia Mission Station for interment, where the deceased prelate labored for so many years.

Mr. W. C. Lynch, Inspector of Police at Newcastle, who will shortly retire from the service after a New South Wales record of over 43 years, was born at Mungret, near the city of Limerick, but his father (an officer of the Irish Constabulary) having been removed to Kerry, whilst the subject of this notice was an infant, he has always claimed that as his native county. He joined the Irish Constabulary in August, 1857, and came to New South Wales two years later.

A petition signed by 30,000 Protestants was presented last week to the Federal House of Representatives protesting against Sir E. Barton's visit to the Pope and his acceptance from him of a medal. The petition emphasised the statement that Sir E. Barton promised the Catholics a greater measure of liberality and consideration than was enjoyed in any other part of the Empire. Sir E. Barton made a personal explanation. The facts were, he said, that the Pope expressed gratification at the tolerance shown to all religions in Australia, and hoped this would long continue, to which he (Sir E. Barton) replied that the Pope might rely that such toleration would continue.

The history of the Geraldton diocese (says a West Australian secular paper) is more than ordinarily interesting. Owing to the rapid growth of the State it was decided at a meeting of the Plenary Council held at Sydney in 1895, that the new bishopric should be established. The decree was confirmed in 1898, with the result that the present bishop was consecrated at Adelaide on August 11, 1898. Bishop Kelly at once returned to his new responsibility, where a great territory, extending to Geraldton and Wyndham on the one side to the South Australian border on the other, awaited his attention. The whole of the northern territory of our sister State also comes within his scope as administrator. Since his Lordship took charge the whole of his diocese has seen marked material progress, a fact which has considerably added to his administrative duties.

The remains of the late Mr. J. T. Toohey, who died at Chicago on May 5, reached Sydney on Sunday, June 7, and after Vespers that evening were taken to St. Mary's Cathedral. On the following morning a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Brien. His Eminence the Cardinal presided, and there was a large number of priests present, whilst the Catholic laity was represented by a crowded congregation. The funeral, which took place in the afternoon, was representative of the respect and esteem in which the deceased was held by all classes, the place of the interment being the Rookwood Cemetery. The 'Freeman's Journal' supplies the following particulars regarding the late Mr. Toohey's death.—Mr. and Mrs. Toohey left England for New York on Good Friday, April 10, accompanied by Rev. Father Egan, O.S.B., Rector of St. Augustine's College, Ramsgate, and brother of Mrs. Toohey, and on Easter Sunday Mr. Toohey had Mass celebrated in his cabin. They left New York for Washington, leaving there on May 1, and reaching Chicago on the following day. On May 5 he suddenly became weak, and was anointed by Father Murphy (a Chicago priest). Mr. Toohey was, however, still bright, and in the afternoon spent a couple of hours conversing with two prominent Chicago Catholics, Mrs. Charles Mair and Mr. Onahan K.C.S.G., and later on a priest called and was welcomed by Mr. Toohey. That night the end came, and telegrams were despatched stopping Mr. Toohey's son (Mr. Maurice Toohey) and Miss Egan (who had arrived at San Francisco and were hastening to join the family) at Salt Lake City. At Chicago the remains were embalmed and coffined, clothed in the habit of the brown scapular from the Convent of the Little Company of Mary, Chicago (the only convent of the Order in America). This convent, we may further add, is a memorial built by Mrs. Mair, who had so lately conversed with Mr. Toohey. The mournful voyage from San Francisco was entered upon on May 14, and the party were joined at Auckland by the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B. (another brother of Mrs. Toohey), who accompanied them to Sydney.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- June 28, Sunday.—Fourth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Leo II., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 29, Monday.—SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles.
 „ 30, Tuesday.—Commemoration of St. Paul.
 July 1, Wednesday.—Octave of the Feast of St. John the Baptist.
 „ 2, Thursday.—Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 3, Friday.—St. Paul I., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 4, Saturday.—St. Irenaeus, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Leo II., Pope and Confessor.

St. Leo II. was a Sicilian by birth. During a short Pontificate of nineteen months he enacted many wise and useful laws for the reform of discipline and the regulation of Divine worship. St. Leo passed to a better life, A.D. 683.

SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles.

St. Peter was known originally as Simon Barjona, that is, Simon, son of John. The name Peter, which means rock, was given to him by our Divine Lord to signify that he was to be the solid foundation of Christ's future Church. 'I say to thee,' said Christ, 'that thou art Peter (that is rock), and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it,' etc. This solemn promise of Christ was fulfilled after His Resurrection, when He said to St. Peter, 'Feed My lambs feed My sheep,' words which, in the figurative language of the East, signify the exercise of supreme power over the Church. The principal events in the life of St. Peter—his imprisonment, his government of the Church from Antioch, and finally from Rome—are commemorated by special feasts. Today we consider more particularly the glorious death by which he atoned for his former denial of his Divine Master. St. Peter was crucified at Rome, under the Emperor Nero, about the year 67. St. Paul is associated with St. Peter in this day's solemnity because, after having labored with him for the conversion of Rome, he received the crown of martyrdom on the same day.

Commemoration of St. Paul, Apostle.

The miraculous conversion of St. Paul is commemorated on January 25. After his baptism he spent three years preparing himself in solitude and prayer for the work of the apostolate. At the end of that time he proceeded to Jerusalem to confer with St. Peter. During his stay in the Holy City he preached in the synagogues with such success that the fanatical Jews endeavored to take away his life. The missionary career on which he thus entered terminated only with his death. The history of his labors, journeys, and sufferings occupies the greater part of the Book of Acts of the Apostles. In the midst of his labors he found time to write to different churches the fourteen Epistles which form portion of the New Testament, and which manifest so clearly his lively faith, his zeal for souls, and especially his ardent love of his crucified Lord. St. Paul was beheaded outside Rome, near the place where the magnificent basilica which bears his name now stands.

The Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

This festival was instituted in commemoration of the Blessed Virgin's visit to her cousin, St. Elizabeth. It was established by St. Bonaventure, in 1263, for the Order of St. Francis, and was extended to the Universal Church by Urban VI. in 1379.

St. Irenaeus, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Irenaeus was born between 130—140 at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, and had the happiness, from his earliest youth, of being instructed by St. Polycarp and other apostolic men. His deep attachment to the Christian doctrine did not prevent him from studying the Greek poets and philosophers, especially Homer and Plato. With a view to missionary work, he journeyed to Gaul, where he was ordained priest by Phontinus, Bishop of Lyons, who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Marcus Aurelius (178). Irenaeus was nominated to succeed him as bishop by Pope Eleutherius, to whom he had been sent on an ecclesiastical mission. In this office he showed untiring zeal and energy for the good of the Churches in Gaul. Moreover, by means of his writings, in defence of the unity and purity of the faith, which was endangered by the Gnostics, he made his influence felt far beyond the limits of Gaul. Finally he effected a happy compromise between the East and the West in the dispute concerning Easter, which had gone so far as to cause an open rupture between the two sections of the Church. In the great persecution under Septimius Severus, the shepherd suffered martyrdom with many of his flock (June 28, 202). Of his writings only fragments remain, with the exception of the work 'Against Heresies,' in five books which he wrote principally to refute the Gnostic heresies. The existing Latin version is very ancient and accurate and was used even by Tertullian. In this work the author discusses nearly all the Catholic dogmas: among others, Tradition, the Primacy of the Roman See, the Incarnation, the Holy Eucharist, the Sacrifice of the Mass, and the Resurrection.