

INTERCOLONIAL

The Sydney 'Freeman's Journal' was first issued on June 27, 1850, so that it is now in its fifty-fourth year, and, unlike most mundane things, it grows more vigorous and able with advancing years.

The Very Rev. Father Gibbons, of Glen Innes, has been transferred to the charge of Narrabri district in place of the Very Rev. J. Hearn. Before his departure from the district Father Gibbons was entertained at a social gathering and presented with a purse of sovereigns.

On Sunday, June 21, his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne laid the memorial-stone of a handsome Convent of Mercy at Seymour, 61 miles from the city, on the Melbourne and Sydney line. The nuns came originally from Mansfield. They have a fine agricultural district to work in, and a goodly number of boarders have already been enrolled. They have charge of the girls' primary school.

The Rome correspondent of the 'Catholic Press' says:—This year of the eleven doctors created at Propaganda, the one who obtained the most brilliant pass was the Rev. John Kavanagh, of Maitland diocese. He is an ex-student of the Sacred Heart College, Maitland, and his Australian Alma Mater has reason to be proud of her promising son.

The city (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal') boasts of a splendid home for the old aged of both sexes, and Ballarat has just put the finishing touches on a similar institution—Nazareth House—on which £8000 has been expended. The good nuns were fortunate in receiving several fine legacies; a clerical friend left them £4000, whilst Mrs. Coghlan and Mr. Loughlin (nephew of the late Martin Loughlin) have given substantial aid to this charity.

Dr. Frederick Norton Manning, Inspector-General of the Insane in New South Wales for over 20 years, passed away recently at the age of 64 years. He came to Australia in the early sixties as a medical officer on H.M.S. Esk. He was engaged in the Maori war, and at the first attack on the Gate Pah at Tauranga was carrying a wounded blue-jacket off the field when the man was shot through the heart while in the young doctor's arms.

North Queensland readers (says the 'Freeman's Journal') will be interested in learning the movements of Father O'Brien, O.S.A., who administered the Cooktown Vicariate during the two years' absence of Bishop Murray, and left on vacation last year. Our Rome correspondent writes on May 23:—The Very Rev. Father O'Brien, of Croydon (Q), has been staying in Rome for the past few weeks, at the Minerva Hotel. He had the privilege of having an audience with the Holy Father, and expects another during the coming week. Father O'Brien will leave Naples on Sunday, 31st May, by the Oroya, for Australia, arriving there early in July. The very rev. gentleman and some friends spent several days at the world-renowned shrine of Our Lady of Good Counsel at Genazzano, as the guests of the Very Rev. Prior O'Keeffe at the Irish Augustinian Monastery of San Pio—one of the most beautiful monastic establishments on the Alban Hills.

The following is a report of the work done by the Sydney centre of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for the past year:—The 33 conferences which constitute the Particular Council of Sydney have an active membership of 651. What these 651 earnest men have to show for the year 1902 is shown in the following figures: They have paid 12,478 visits to the poor in their homes; relieved 1772 cases of destitution, or 7443 persons; arranged decent funerals for 22; assisted 58 persons to get a living in business; obtained employment for 153; obtained passages for 23; supplied 883 with bedding and clothing; provided night lodgings for 552; obtained medical assistance for 165; provided help in hospitals or institutions for 80; proved by investigation 223 unsatisfactory cases; sent 81 cases to other conferences; and when the year closed had 242 cases on the books. The total cash receipts for the year, including balance from 1901, amounted to £2843 10s 1d, and the expenditure of £2410 13s 7d; leaving a balance of £442 3s 6d to be carried forward to the present year.

News was recently received here (writes the Brisbane correspondent of the 'Catholic Press') that the three colonial exhibitions awarded by the Board of Trinity College, London, had all been carried off by Queensland competitors. We are pleased to note that two out of the three successful students are pupils of All Hallows' Convent school, Brisbane—Miss Mary McHugh, of Toowoomba, and Miss Hilda Roberts, of Brisbane. These young ladies are the fortunate exhibitioners who have done much credit to Queensland and to All Hallows' school by their distinguished success. At the examinations for which the exhibitions have been awarded, Miss McHugh scored 100 per cent. in singing, and Miss Roberts gained the same magnificent percentage for piano-forte playing. The credit due to the candidates and to their teachers is all the more marked by the fact that the exhibitions were open to students from any British dependency.

In cases of attacks of Colic, Cramp, or Spasms, Evans's WITCH'S OIL will be found invaluable.—***

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 12, Sunday.—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. St. John Gualbert, Abbot.
- " 13, Monday.—St. Anacletus, Pope and Martyr.
- " 14, Tuesday.—St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
- " 15, Wednesday.—St. Henry, Confessor.
- " 16, Thursday.—Feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel.
- " 17, Friday.—St. Leo IV., Pope and Confessor.
- " 18, Saturday.—St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor.

St. John Gualbert, Abbot.

St. John Gualbert was the founder of the celebrated Abbey of Vallombrosa, in Tuscany, in the year 1038. He was a member of a noble Tuscan family, and had been charged by his father to take a bloody revenge upon the murderer of his brother Hugh, and, coming up with the object of his search on Good Friday, in a narrow defile where escape was impossible, he made directly for him. The murderer threw himself upon his knees, and, arranging his arms in the form of a cross, besought his antagonist to show mercy out of love of Him Who that day suffered for all. From respect for the symbol of salvation, and touched with the beauty of the appeal, John not only granted the prayer of the murderer, but took him to his bosom and adopted him in place of the brother he had lost. He then withdrew to pray in the neighboring monastery of San Miniato, and, while kneeling before a crucifix, saw the figure of our Saviour incline its head towards him. Accepting this as a token of divine approval of what he had done, he at once entered upon an ascetic life, commenced the practice of great austerities, and ended by founding an Order, whose members were clothed in an ash-colored garment and observed the rule of St. Benedict in its most severe form. At the death of St. John Gualbert (1072), the community counted 12 monasteries.

St. Anacletus, Pope and Martyr.

St. Anacletus died about the year 91. Very ancient martyrologies gave him the title of martyr. He is named, by the ancients, among the first successors of St. Peter to the See of Rome. But they are not in accord about the order which they assign to him in this succession. According to St. Irenaeus, and also given by Eusebius, the following is the catalogue of the first Popes: Peter, Linus, Anacletus, Clement. According to St. Augustine, Clement was the successor of Linus, and Anacletus succeeded Clement. There are catalogues which mention a Cletus instead of Anacletus. Others name Cletus and Anacletus as two different personages. It would appear, according to the chronicle of Damasus, and according to St. Epiphanius and Rufinus, that Linus and Clement were charged by St. Peter, as his representatives, to govern the Church of Rome—without any of them becoming Pope in the sense of the word—as successor of Peter. In this case, Peter's immediate successor was Clement, who would have been succeeded by Anacletus. As to the distinction between Cletus and Anacletus, we find it indicated in many old catalogues, and especially in a notice of the 'Pontifical,' according to which Cletus was a Roman by birth and Anacletus an Athenian.

St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

St. Bonaventure, surnamed 'Doctor Seraphicus,' was a Franciscan, and distinguished for his piety and learning. He was born in 1221, at Bagnarea, in Tuscany, and was educated at the University of Paris, where, as early as 1253, he obtained a professorship of theology, and at the age of 35 years he became the general of his Order, the internal disorders and contentions of which he brought under due regulation. Pope Clement IV. wished to make him Archbishop of York, but desisted at the request of Bonaventure; on the other hand, Gregory X., in 1273, compelled him to accept the bishopric of Albano. In the year following Bonaventure attended the Ecumenical Council of Lyons, and died while it was in session, July 15, 1274. Bonaventure acquired great fame by his mystical writings. But both his philosophical and scholastic-theological works, of which the principal ones are the 'Breviloquium' and the 'Certifioquium' are highly esteemed, although their author does not, on these subjects reach the level of St. Thomas.

St. Leo IV., Pope and Confessor.

St. Leo IV. was Pope from 847 to 855. The eight years of his pontificate were employed chiefly in arming and defending the Roman State against the Saracens, over whom he gained a complete victory. He encompassed the Vatican hill with walls and towers, and founded what has been called after him the 'Leonine City.' In 850 he crowned Louis II., son of Lothaire, emperor, and anointed as king the young Alfred of England, afterwards surnamed the Great. In 850 and 853, he held synods at Rome, at which canons were enacted enforcing ecclesiastical discipline.

In the most obstinate cases of coughs and colds TUSSTICURA can be relied upon to afford immediate and permanent relief.—***