

INTERCOLONIAL

The estate of the late Mr. J. M. Toohey has been sworn at £275,000.

Sister Mary Xavier, who had labored for about seven years at St. Brigid's Orphanage, Ryde, N.S.W., died recently at the Lewisham Hospital. She was 31 years of age and a native of Queensland.

Sister Mary Augustine, of the Presentation Order, has passed away at the Convent, Mount St. Mary's, Hobart. The deceased was a convert to the Catholic faith, and daughter of the late Stewart Warrender Viney, of Victoria, and was in the 43rd year of her age, and sixth of her religious profession.

No fewer than four clerical presentations came off the other week (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal'). Handsome monetary and other gifts were presented to Rev. James Carroll, Marong (Bendigo diocese), and to Rev. E. J. Luby, Brunswick, on the occasion of their silver sacerdotal jubilee celebration, whilst the Revs. W. Hartnett (formerly of Daylesford) and A. Vaughan (Collingwood) received each a substantial proof of their popularity amongst the Daylesford and Hardford people respectively.

Australian experiments into wireless telegraphy have been thoroughly successful, and Mr. Hesketh, the chief electrician attached to the Brisbane General Post Office, reports that communication satisfactory in every way has been maintained between Tangaluma (Moreton Island) and the naval stores, South Brisbane, a distance of 32 miles. Arrangements are now in hand to extend the trials to Cape Moreton (50 miles).

His Grace Archbishop Kelly (says the 'Catholic Press') gave some wholesome advice at the opening of a new school at Drummoyno, when he said: 'Let Irishmen stand to the honor of their country, and give no countenance to those men who are fond of drink and spend their time in public houses. There are Irishmen who said they would give their blood for Ireland, and here he would borrow the words of a bishop, who said: "Give me the man who will lay down his glass for Ireland, and he will do more for her at home and abroad than the man who would go shouting and say, 'I will give my blood.'" That man would have a happy home, be happy himself, and he would love his children, his wife and his family, and they would have him as their ideal on earth. No matter what befell that man outside, he would have a happy home and a happy eternity. Those poor fellows who did not practise their religion, and who were Catholics, might be compared to a sore on a man's face which was very ugly, and prevented him from going into society, but it did not endanger life.'

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne (writes a correspondent) never lets an opportunity pass of assisting by his presence and purse movements having for their object the betterment of the working classes. In advocating the continuance of the Leongatha Labor Colony, his Grace, addressing the Minister of Lands, said that anyone who would take his mind back to the time when the colony was first established would remember the difference it made in the appearance of the Melbourne streets, which were then thronged with unemployed. Many of the men who were rescued from the streets at that time did not appear to be such as would make for the success of the colony. Notwithstanding that fact, the work had gone on satisfactorily. Over 5000 had obtained admission to the colony since it was established.

A labor colony was just as much needed now as when Leongatha was started, and, unless provision was made for the men of the class concerned, at Leongatha or elsewhere, the result would be that they would remain out of employment. They would then join the ranks of those who demonstrated in the streets every day and followed the red flag. It would be a scandal if a large body of men who wanted to work and could not find it were not provided for in some way. Men who went on to the labor colony, with its cheerful and healthy country-life surroundings, were given a new start in the world. Employment should be found for men anxious to work at labor colonies, even if their labor was not remunerative, because if they were not supported there they would have to be supported somewhere else, or be a source of trouble and a menace to the city. Something had to be done to prevent men of the class referred to from gradually descending in the social scale, until they became beggars, or perhaps, criminals, and it was just such employment as was provided at a labor colony that would prevent that.

A very useful tool is Lawson's Patent Lifting Jack, for lifting wagons and carriages while oiling, etc. It is one of the handiest and best Jacks made. One man can easily lift a ton, and its weight is only 14lb. It is quick in action. A trial will demonstrate its wonderful utility as a great saving in muscular exertion. See it. The price is only 15s. Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents.—***

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 2, Sunday.—Ninth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Stephen I., Pope and Martyr.
 „ 3, Monday.—Finding of the body of St. Stephen, Protomartyr.
 „ 4, Tuesday.—St. Dominic, Confessor
 „ 5, Wednesday.—Dedication of the Church of St. Mary ad Nives.
 „ 6, Thursday.—Transfiguration of Our Lord.
 „ 7, Friday.—St. Cajetan, Confessor.
 „ 8, Saturday.—Saints Cyriacus and Companions, Martyrs.

St. Stephen I., Pope and Martyr.

St. Stephen, Pope and martyr, was born at Rome, and occupied the papal throne from 253 to 257. He was beheaded in the latter year by order of Valerian.

St. Stephen, Protomartyr.

St. Stephen was the first deacon and first martyr, having been stoned to death about the year 35. A young man, called Saul, who watched the garments of his executioners, was touched by grace and became the Apostle St. Paul. The body of St. Stephen was found in 415, and the Church celebrates the Invention of his remains on August 3.

St. Dominic, Confessor.

St. Dominic, who was born at Calahorra, in Old Castile, was distinguished in his early youth by piety and love of study. Having been ordained a priest, he went, in company with his bishop, to the south of France, where he witnessed the atrocities committed by the Albigenses. The sight of so many ruined souls moved him to devote his life to their conversion. It was then that our saint propagated the use of the holy Rosary, which was revealed to him in a vision by the Blessed Virgin. After spending ten years in this toilsome mission, St. Dominic, in 1215, founded a new Order, the chief object of which was to furnish to the Church zealous preachers and missionaries for the instruction of the faithful and the conversion of the heretics. He selected the Rule of St. Augustine for the use of his Order, adding certain statutes, which were borrowed chiefly from those of the Premonstratensians. The habit which he gave to his religious consisted of a white tunic and scapular, with long black mantle, from which latter robe was derived their name, 'Black Friars.' Pope Honorius III, in 1216, approved of the new society under the title of 'Preaching Friars.' The same Pontiff appointed Dominic 'Master of the Sacred Palace,' which office is to this day held by a member of the Order. Also St. Dominic founded an Order for women, to whom he gave the rule of the Friars, and a Tertiary Order for people living in the world. The Order of St. Dominic has contributed to the Church, besides countless saints, three Popes, 60 Cardinals, about 150 archbishops, and upwards of 800 bishops.

Feast of Dedication of the Church of St. Mary ad Nives.

The Church of St. Mary ad Nives, or, as it is more frequently called, St. Mary Major, is one of the four great basilicas of Rome, and the largest and most celebrated of the many in that city which are dedicated to the Mother of God. Built in the 4th century, under Pope Liberius, it was rebuilt on a magnificent scale in the following century.

Transfiguration of Our Lord.

The miraculous Transfiguration of Our Blessed Lord in the presence of the Apostles Peter, James, and John, is narrated by St. Matthew in that portion of his Gospel which is read on the second Sunday in Lent.

St. Cajetan, Confessor.

St. Cajetan, the son of wealthy parents in the north of Italy, was remarkable for his charity to the poor. On the death of his parents he expended a great part of his patrimony in the establishment of hospitals and pious associations for the relief of the sick and the indigent, the remainder he divided between the poor and those of his relations who were in straitened circumstance. In conjunction with Archbishop Caraffa, afterwards Pope Paul IV, he founded the religious Congregation of Theatines. He died in 1547, worn out by labors and austerities.

St. Cyriacus and Companions, Martyrs.

St. Cyriacus was a Roman deacon, who, with 22 others, suffered a glorious martyrdom during the reign of Diocletian, A.D. 303.