

Religious Census of London

The 'Daily News' completed its census of church-going in London by enumerating the large East-end parish of Stepney. The Nonconformists outnumber the attendance at the churches of the Establishment. This is not a little remarkable considering the wealth and endowments of the State Church. Still more remarkable is the fact that at the east-end the Jews outnumber either; but it is only fair to remember that the census of these was taken on the 'Day of Atonement,' when the synagogues are more largely attended than on any other day in the Jewish year. Roughly speaking, about 90,000 persons would appear to attend Mass in the London Catholic churches on Sundays, exclusive of those in convents and public institutions which have not been enumerated; and the total Catholic population may now be estimated at 250,000. On the whole (says the 'Catholic Times') the census must bring home to all denominations in the city the lesson that they have ample scope for a further development of their energies among their own lapsed and lapsing members.

FRANCE.—A Quandary

The Senate has put the Government somewhat in a quandary by refusing to identify itself with another of the illegalities for which M. Combes claimed Parliamentary sanction. It is one of the fundamental articles of the French constitution that the French taxpayer cannot be made to pay more than the maximum of the taxes voted by Parliament. M. Combes, in the prosecution of his anti-clerical policy, decided that, in places where the Municipal Council would not supply the funds necessary to build the new schools required by the expulsion of the Congregations, the Prefect, as representing the executive, should have power to saddle the district with such a tax as he might consider necessary for the purpose. The Chamber, of course, gave M. Combes all the power he wanted, but the Senate in France has also a voice in financial matters, and it refused to sanction such an important breach of the Constitution of the country for the purpose of facilitating M. Combes' task.

ROME.—A Monument to Leo XIII

There was a peculiar fitness in a ceremony which took place in Rome on June 28—the laying of the foundation stone of the International Workingmen's Monument to Leo XIII. The site of this monument, in front of the Leonine Portico, has been well chosen, and the design is happy. A statue about 11 feet in height representing a workman who leans on an instrument of labor and raises his eyes towards a cross which he holds in his right hand. On the cross-bar of the sacred symbol is the inscription in Latin: 'In this sign thou shalt conquer.' The names of the committee, with a suitable dedication, are to be read on the front of the base. At the sides are three large bronze tablets on which are engraved three encyclicals on labor published by Leo XIII. Upon the frieze appear words which describe the fruit of the encyclicals—faith, justice, charity, and peace. Beneath are traced the names of the societies in different countries whose members have contributed to the undertaking. Cardinal Ferrata, who laid the foundation stone, remarked that the bronze tablets would tell to future generations that, as the encyclicals taught, the solution of the labor problem was to be found in the Gospel of Christ. Such a monument may well be called one of the glories of the pontificate of Leo XIII.

SCOTLAND.—Ordinations

On Saturday, July 4, at the general ordinations held in the Church of St. Sulpice, the following for the Scotch mission received Orders:—Priesthood—Rev. Thomas J. Finnigan (Galloway diocese), Rev. James Anton (Aberdeen diocese). Sub-deacon—Rev. John McMillan (Argyll and the Isles). Minor Orders—Revs. Bernard Auer and A. Geddes (Aberdeen diocese), Revs. George Galbraith and Patrick McGonagle (Archdiocese of Glasgow), Rev. T. Ferrigan (Archdiocese of Edinburgh). Tonsure—Rev. J. Milligan (Glasgow).

SPAIN.—Anti-clericalism

A wave of anti-clericalism has reached Spain. A republican deputy has introduced into the Cortes a motion in favor of withdrawing from religious Congregations their permission to teach.

A single trial of MOUNTAIN KING ASTHMA POWDER will convince the most sceptical of its efficacy.—***

MAKE NO MISTAKE!—You may fancy a cough is a trivial affair, but unless you take precautions you will find it rapidly develop into something very serious. Take warning, therefore, and at the first symptom of trouble try TUSSICURA, which everyone who has once taken it acknowledges to be the only certain remedy for complaints of the Throat and Lungs. There will be no difficulty in obtaining it, as all Chemists and Storekeepers keep TUSSICURA, and you should insist on having that and nothing else.—***

The Late Cardinal Vaughan

'The late Cardinal (writes a correspondent of the 'Catholic Times') was not at all averse to outspoken criticism of his conduct by those whom he esteemed. I remember being introduced to him when he was Bishop of Salford by Monsignor Nugent; also to his Vicar-General, Monsignor Gadd. They were at the moment grand figures amidst a great assemblage of members of the Protection and Rescue Society. Monsignor Nugent was asked to speak, and, in addressing the vast meeting, he criticised Dr. Vaughan for not preaching total abstinence. The criticism was so strong that I felt almost certain the Bishop would feel hurt, but not at all. He was as friendly as ever with Monsignor Nugent; he did not, however, take up the total abstinence principles.'

On the morning of Dr. Vaughan's consecration as Bishop of Salford he walked into St. John's Cathedral, Salford, bag in hand, like the other clergy, and was thus accosted by the late Canon Kershaw: 'And who are you?' the Canon thinking that he was a young priest from another diocese, and being about to show him to a place among the junior clergy. 'My name is Herbert Vaughan,' was the reply, and from that moment commenced a friendship of which it is impossible to estimate the value in the Bishop's episcopal career.

Dr. Vaughan, whilst Bishop of Salford, travelled as the representative of the English Catholic hierarchy through Spain and Portugal, inspecting the English colleges for the training of priests. In the course of his travels he came to the small College of San Lucar, near Cadiz, and thus, he discovered, had originally been a hospice for English sailors. In the reign of Elizabeth it was diverted from its original purpose and used as a seminary for priests to serve in England. After this it fell into other hands, and so remained for centuries. Through the persevering efforts of the Bishop the college funds were again used for the training of English priests.

Writing in the 'Manchester Guardian,' a contributor who signs himself 'B' quotes the following words from a message which the Cardinal sent him before his death: 'I do not expect to survive long. I have no right to count on days or weeks, still less months or years. I thank God for the great grace. . . to have no other desire than the Divine Will in every detail.'

As the Bishop of Salford, says the 'Manchester Evening News,' Dr. Vaughan and our own Bishop of those days (Dr. Fraser) were brought into the closest contact. They were both physically, mentally, and morally great men of the same type. To watch them walk arm in arm along our busy streets as many of us have done was an experience never to be forgotten. Such an incident, which was not occasional but frequent, was an object-lesson in the brotherhood of all Christian Churches which has never been forgotten. Who can pretend to calculate its value?

A very useful tool is Mawson's Patent Lifting Jack, for lifting waggons 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.—***

KOZIE TEA CASH BONUSES. Results of first distribution closed 21st May, 1903:—

1st Bonus, £10, cash, goes to Convent of Mercy, Hokitika; 2nd, £5, Mrs. W. Simpson Jun., Arno; 3rd, £3, Miss Fitzgerald, Waimihinihi; 4th, £2, Mrs. W. Lockhart, Milton; 5th, £1, Mrs. A. Hewitson Jun., Milton; 6th, 10s, Miss McMurtrie, Milton; 7th, 10s, Miss G. Paulin, Opoho; 8th, 10s, Miss M. Hunter, Caversham; 9th, 10s, Mrs. Gunn, Chatto Creek; 10th, 5s, Miss Ida Mills, Dunback; 11th, 5s, Miss Myrtle Curtis, Westport; 12th, 5s, Miss M. Hay, Invercargill; 13th, 5s, Mr. A. Singer, Hokitika; 14th, 5s, Miss E. Shipman, Balfour; 15th, 5s, Mr. Regie Harper, Poverty Bay; 16th, 5s, Mr. J. Feely, Timaru; 17th, 5s, Mrs. Johnstone, Nelson. The next distribution closes on the 30th November, and coupons must be sent in not later than 7th December. Remember the first three bonuses are £5 each, and the tea is the best and most economical in the world, retailed at 1s 6d, 1s 9d, and 2s per lb. Golden Tipped Kozie, a specially fine high grown tea, at 2s 6d, is superb. Notice change in the distribution of bonuses.—So as to give all a good chance of securing a substantial cash bonus, we have decided to withdraw the first and second bonuses of £10 and £5 and to substitute three bonuses of £5 each to go to the consumers sending in coupons representing the three largest quantities of Kozie Tea. The other bonuses will remain unchanged. We have checked the coupons returned to Messrs. W. Scouler and Co. for first Kozie Tea distribution of cash bonuses, and certify that the above is a correct list of the winners.—(Signed) Barr, Leary, and Co., Auditors, Dunedin, June 10th, 1903.—***

ARCHIBALD MILLER & Co., Grocers, George Street.

We give you a Bonus Certificate with every Sixpence you spend with us, and £2 when you return a Full Book.