

bers of the society set fire to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Carbondale, Pa. The church was destroyed, and the loss is estimated at 50,000 dollars.

Arrival of Catholic Immigrants

A number of Catholics from Holland arrived in New York recently on their way to Minnesota, where they will establish a Catholic colony under the direction of Bishop McGoldrick. The colonists were accompanied by three priests of their own nationality.

A Tercentenary

The tercentennial anniversary of the first baptism of a Micmac Indian—that of Chief Membertou in 1610, whose conversion to Christianity at the age of 100 was followed soon by the Baptism of all his tribe—will be held at Restigouche, N.B., on June 24, and will be one of the most elaborate religious ceremonies in the history of the district.

THE CHURCH IN VICTORIA

Preaching in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the feast of Pentecost his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne said that on Pentecost Sunday, May 19, 1839, that is seventy-one years ago, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered for the first time in Melbourne. It was offered by the only priest in the Port Phillip settlement, as the district was then called. It was offered in an unroofed store at the corner of Elizabeth and Little Collins street, where the Colonial Bank now stands. The priest who offered the first Mass, and planted the first grain of spiritual mustard seed was the Rev. Patrick Bonaventure Geoghegan, who built and ministered in St. Francis' Church till his consecration as Bishop of Adelaide in 1859. Melbourne was then, and for nine years afterwards, a part of the ecclesiastical Province of Sydney. It had but one priest, no nuns, no teaching Brothers, no church, no schools, no convent, no presbytery, no religious, educational, or charitable institution of any kind.

In order to estimate the significance of this seventy-first centenary celebration, we have only briefly to compare the present state of things with that which existed on Pentecost Sunday, 1839. For the purposes of comparison we may arrange the terms under four heads:—1, churches and presbyteries; 2, priests, nuns, and Brothers; 3, schools and pupils; 4, charitable institutions. First, under the head of churches, instead of that rented and unroofed store, we have in this diocese 168 churches, in the diocese of Ballarat 140, in Sandhurst 105, in the diocese of Sale 48; total, 461. These churches are all, or nearly all, well placed, well built, and well equipped. Those who went before us showed remarkable foresight and artistic taste in the selection of sites. I need only refer to this Cathedral and to the churches which can be easily seen from its tower—St. Francis' (the mother church), St. Ignatius', Richmond; St. John the Baptist's, Clifton Hill; St. George's, Carlton; St. Michael's, North Melbourne, St. Mary's, West Melbourne. What is true of Melbourne is characteristic of almost all the churches and presbyteries throughout Victoria. Then, consider the cost—£230,000 for this Cathedral alone, and for the other cathedrals and churches sums not easily computed.

Under the head of priests, nuns, and Brothers, instead of that one priest in 1839 we have now in this diocese 150 priests, in Ballarat 73, in Sandhurst 40, and in Sale 19; total, 282. We have in this diocese 851 nuns, in Ballarat 221, in Sandhurst 200, and in Sale 65; total, 1337. Of Brothers we have 54, in Ballarat there are 17, in Sandhurst 6; total, 77. In this diocese we have 143 schools, in Ballarat there are 81, in Sandhurst 51, in Sale 11; total, 286. In these schools between 35,000 and 40,000 children are educated. Finally, in Melbourne we have 14 charitable institutions of various kinds, in Ballarat there are 2, in Sandhurst 1; total, 17. These afford shelter and succor to most kinds of human want and misery. Instead of the Catholic population of 2073 seventy years ago we have now a total population of 264,189.

Is not this a wonderful record of progress and development more eloquent than words can express? What adds to the wonder is that it has been accomplished by the poorest section of the community, by those who in large numbers had to leave Ireland while the pressure of bad laws and the shadow of a great famine were still on the land. For thirty-five years, too, that section of the community has had to bear the expense of building and maintaining their own schools, while contributing their full share towards the support of the State schools.

SAFEST FOR CHILDREN.

An exceedingly successful remedy for coughs and colds. TUSSICURA, the world-wide remedy for coughs, colds, and chronic chest and lung troubles.

TUSSICURA cures the worst cough.

Quick relief.

Sure relief.

Cheap relief.

For this relief—many thanks.

Contains no narcotic or harmful ingredient.

To the thousands of sickly, run-down, nervous, full-of-pain and suffering men and women, we recommend with all honesty and confidence this true friend, 'Dr. Ensor's TAMER JUICE.'

Domestic

By MAUREEN

Home-made Lavender Water.

This refreshing scent is easily manufactured at home at a very small cost. Take half a pint of rectified spirit, two drachms of essential oil of lavender, and five drops of otto of roses. Shake well together until properly mixed, and keep in a well-corked bottle.

Flower Vases.

These are often knocked over because they are top-heavy. To prevent accidents, put a few pebbles or some sand at the bottom of vases when putting flowers into them. The weight will prevent the vase tipping over easily, and the pebbles often are a help in arranging flowers, as they hold the stems in position.

Good Fires.

Every one likes to see a blazing fire in cold weather, but this generally means heavy coal bills. It always pays in the end to buy good coal, for not only does it make a clearer fire, but it leaves fewer ashes. A handful of common salt thrown into the fire occasionally makes a cheerful blaze and lessens the consumption of coal.

To Fill Cracks in Floors.

Make a paste composed of one tablespoonful of alum and 1lb of flour. Into this pour two quarts of boiling water, and stir over the fire until it boils. Then tear newspaper into small pieces, and mix into the paste until it is as thick as putty. Press warm into the cracks. When it hardens it is like paper-mache.

How to Clean a White Straw Hat.

Mix lemon juice with powdered sulphur in a saucer, and apply it to the hat with a small brush, then rinse in clean cold water and wipe with a dry cloth. This treatment will not only clean, but will also whiten sunburnt straw. Dry in the shade. If a sailor hat, lay it on a table or board to keep the brim flat.

To Soften the Hands.

Melt half a pound of mutton suet, loz camphor, loz glycerine, then strain and stir till cool. Rub the hands with this at night; it will make them white and soft. To free the hands from disagreeable odors, such as that of onions, cod-liver oil, etc., mix a little ground dry mustard with warm water, and wash the hands well with it. The saucers of scales or vessels used in cooking can be freed from odors in the same way.

Concerning Rice.

Rice swells very much in cooking, hence it should always be boiled in a large saucepan and with plenty of water. Rice from Carolina swells more than Patna rice, and so requires more water. If rice is boiled too slowly, or for too long a time, the result will be a sticky mass, very inappetising in appearance. To give rice room enough to boil and swell properly, not more than 1½oz should be cooked in a quart saucepan. If more rice is required, choose a larger pan. The pan should be three parts full of water. A few drops of lemon juice should be added to rice for boiling to preserve the whiteness. A few grains of rice will generally stick to the pan however carefully it is cooked; to remove these, put a small part of butter in the pan, and as it melts the grains will fall away.

Fighting the Dust.

Science has proved that in a single speck of dust that floats through the air and is visible to the naked eye, nearly a million germs of disease make their home. If all housewives knew this would they not fight the dust-demon the harder? This brings before them the most serious problem of how to keep the house rid of a vehicle which tends to carry tuberculosis, typhoid, diphtheria, pneumonia, and other diseases into our bodies. It is true that during the winter, when the streets are either snow-covered or dampened most of the time, there is not much dust in the air. Whenever dry and sunshine-spreading days follow those of snow or rain that much more malignant dust is to be fought. The abatement that snow or rain might bring serves only to allow the virulent germs to multiply many times over and makes the question of getting rid of the dust all the more serious and troublesome. There is very little dust produced within the house itself. Most of it comes through cracks and crevices which the housewife little suspects. The idea of getting rid of this pestilence, as it well might be called, is not to be accomplished by keeping the furniture well dusted and the carpets well swept, having the ceiling and the walls brushed down.

Maureen

For Chronic Chest Complaints,
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, 1/6, 2/6.