

the handful of Catholics there were scattered over the wide country, almost without priests, and to a great extent without Mass, without the sacraments. In the year 1808 four bishops were appointed by the Pope, one for Boston, one for New York, and two others for some other dioceses which were constituted. What did they see at the present day? They saw 14 archbishops in the United States, 90 bishops, 10,789 secular priests, 3655 of the regular clergy, making a total of 14,484. There were 7643 churches, that was to say, parish churches, with pastors; there were 3941 mission churches and churches which had Masses occasionally, and, as far as could be ascertained, the total of Catholics in the United States, which had grown out of the handful in 1808, was now, some say, 15 millions; but it was thought that when the census which is being taken now by one of the American Bishops commissioned by the Government had been made out, it would reach nearly 20 millions.

The Church in Philadelphia

The celebration of Philadelphia's centenary as a diocese (says an American exchange) recalls the trying days through which the Church in that city passed during the first half of the last century. One of the early pastors of St. Augustine's Church was Rev. Dr. Hurley, O.S.A., who died in 1837. During his incumbency the cholera raged through the city. Father Hurley transformed the rectory into a cholera hospital. Out of 367 patients which he and his assistants attended, only forty-eight were Catholics, the remainder were Protestants, and yet a few years afterwards, on May 8, 1844, the Church, with this very rectory, was burnt to the ground by a non-Catholic mob. Mr. Goodman, a Protestant, writes thus in his pamphlet published at the time: 'With confusion of face, yet with impartial justice before men and angels, the writer will state that in the season of that terrible scourge Rev. Mr. Hurley, priest of St. Augustine's, converted the rectory, thus in his occupancy, into a hospital. Every room was appropriated to this divine work. His own chamber was given to the dying, and that study where he learned his Master's will was made the practical commentary of the judgment he had formed of it.' Further on, the Rev. Mr. Goodman says: 'Go to the rectory, mark that it is in ruins; that the very hospital has been burned by miscreants who dared to profane the name of Protestantism, when they applied the torch to the home of Catholic priests.' On the blackened walls of St. Augustine's Church there remained only the inscription, 'The Lord Seeth.'

E.



R.

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LILY WASHING TABLETS

Domestic

By MAUREEN

Blackened Dishes.

It is a waste of time and energy for the woman who does her own scullery work to try to scrape clean scorched and blackened baking dishes and platters. Even rubbing them with dampened salt is a tedious process. If a little ashes and water are placed in the dishes, and they are then allowed to heat slowly on the back of the range, they may be easily rubbed into their original state of spotlessness.

How to Treat a Black Eye.

Before discoloration has set in, cold compresses or evaporating lotions should be used. These will reduce the swelling and limit the subsequent discoloration. If discolored, hot compresses and massage are required. The affected portion is smeared over with vaseline, and rubbed for ten minutes several times a day. By means of frequent massage and continuous hot applications the discoloration may be almost entirely removed within twenty-four hours.

The Care of Children's Hair.

Mothers should teach their children to care for their hair as soon as possible. If the little girl is coaxed into the habit of giving her locks fifty strokes with a stiff brush every morning and evening, and braiding them loosely for bed, the foundation for a future good head of hair will be laid. Counting the strokes will lighten the task for her, and she will soon become so accustomed to it, and make it part of her daily toilet. Too many children are allowed to go to bed with their hair in a tousled condition, only to have it jerked and tangled hastily when school time comes round. Such a practice is disastrous to the nerves and temper of a sensitive child, and ruinous to the hair. Teach little girls to take care of their hair, and at the right time; also to keep their brushes and combs in a proper state of cleanliness. These articles should be as strictly personal property as the tooth-brush. Diseases of the scalp are most contagious, and the brush is the surest germ agent.

The Hoarding Habit.

One of the most tiresome habits a woman can get into is that of hoarding all sorts of scraps and odds and ends, with the idea that some day or other she may want them. It is quite possible that she may, but not for months or even years, and in the meantime they have gone hopelessly astray among the other scraps, and much precious time is lost in searching for them. Or it may happen that she knows where to lay her hands on what she wants, only to find it utterly moth-eaten and useless from lying by. The hoarder of all sorts of scraps of ribbon, lace, or material means to be thrifty, but is really wasteful. Drawers and cupboards are crowded up with things which might be of use to somebody if given away when the owner ceased to have use for them, but instead they only serve to make the house untidy, and become breeding-places for moths, mice, and other household pests. When dressmaking is done at home it is well to save the cuttings of a garment till it is discarded, and when it descends to some one poorer than oneself it can be patched, or the necessary material given with it to make it tidy. To hoard clothes against a possible future is folly. The time may never come; fashions in materials and style change, and it is hardly ever possible to remake the old garment without looking dowdy and odd. Household hoarders generally put by broken and disused furniture, cracked pots and pans, and even papers and old letters. The result is invariably a want of the cleanliness and neatness which should characterise every house, and no good is done to anyone. It is an excellent plan to get rid of things when they cease to be of use; their appearance will not improve with age. Thus there will be the satisfaction of knowing that somebody benefits by them, and the house will be saved from becoming an 'old curiosity shop.'

Maureen

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