

some three years afterwards the funds were confiscated by the State and the publications of the society prohibited. In 1857 the Association of Pius IX. was constituted, and side by side with it grew up Catholic clubs and workmen's associations. It changed its title in 1894 to the Katholikenverein, and a committee was appointed to further the project of holding a general Congress of the Catholics of Switzerland. The first Congress was held at Lucerne in 1903, and the second has just taken place at Fribourg. A practical programme was gone through, almost every phase of social work being dealt with, and a message of sympathy was sent to the Catholics of France. The French Catholics could scarcely serve their own cause better than by imitating the work of their Swiss co-religionists.

UNITED STATES—A Bigoted Action

Much indignation (says an exchange) is felt at Williamstown, Pa., over the action of the Board of Education in ousting teachers of the Catholic faith in the public schools of the borough at the instance of the Societies of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, the Junior Order United American Mechanics, the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and Chester Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, which presented a joint resolution to the Board requiring that the Bible be used as a text book in the schools, and no Catholic teachers be employed. Not a Catholic teacher was reappointed. The several Catholic societies have passed resolutions condemning the action and denouncing the resolution as un-American and unconstitutional. Copies of the resolutions have been forwarded to the Governor.

Death of a Jesuit

Rev. Charles F. Kelly, S.J., of St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, died on September 19. He had been ill for the past year, and although he submitted to several operations, his condition had been regarded as hopeless for months. Father Kelly was born in Newtown Stewart, County Tyrone, in 1829, and was taken to Philadelphia when a child. After attending Villanova College for two terms, he entered the Jesuit Society as a novice. He studied in Louvain and Rome, and after his ordination he was an instructor at Georgetown College, Washington, D.C., and at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.

GENERAL

The Benedictine Order

The Benedictine Order has nearly 6000 members in sixteen congregations, with 115 monasteries. There are 3076 priests, 676 clerics, 1435 lay Brothers, novices, and postulants.

The Bayeux Tapestry

Few besides those who have visited Bayeux or have specially studied the subject have any idea of what this extraordinary work of art is really like or have any authentic knowledge of its history. It tells the story of Edward, Harold, and William, and of the conquest of William, in a series of pictures, so that its value is great as a chronicle as well as a relic of needlework 800 years old.

The vicissitudes of the treasure have been many. It is a curious fact that from 1476 until 1724 it seems to have dropped entirely out of the world's knowledge. It was preserved with care among the treasures of the Bayeux Cathedral, and was brought out for eight days every summer and hung about the nave of the Cathedral. No one but the peasants ever saw it, and the cathedral authorities cared for it only as a decoration. In 1724 an old drawing of part of the tapestry came into the hands of a learned antiquarian, who tried without success to find the original. The Pere Montfaucon also tried to find it, and at last succeeded and told the world about it in his great book, 'Monuments de la Monarchie Francaise.'

The Church had no power to protect such a treasure in 1724, and the ancient length of linen with its quaint embroidery was dragged out of the cathedral and used to cover one of the military wagons belonging to the local battalion. M. le Forestier rushed to its rescue, and substituted a canvas to cover the wagon, and brought the tapestry to his study till he was relieved from his self-appointed mission by a commission who undertook the protection of the work of art. Now the tapestry has been restored and may be seen framed under glass in a museum of its own.

Mr. Brendan Gavan Duffy, of Melbourne, has been appointed an associate to one of the High Court Judges, at a salary of £300 per year.

Domestic

By "Maureen"

To Whiten the Hands.

Nothing softens and whitens the hands better than the old-fashioned remedy of lemon juice and glycerine. Mix it in equal quantities, and strain the lemon juice first. A few drops of rectified spirit added to it will make it keep better.

Good Complexion.

A good complexion depends largely on the proper circulation of good blood throughout the body. Good blood depends upon the assimilation of digested food of the right quality. Anything that interferes with the proper circulation of the blood tends to make the complexion poor; for example, tight lacing, tight shoes, tight neckbands, and tight waistbands. Many cases of red noses are due to some form of pressure, such as tightly-laced waist or tight sleeves.

How a Poultice Acts.

The poultice is an old friend and an indispensable one, for, however fashions may change in general, the poultice—like the brook—goes on for ever. The essentials of a poultice are that it should be very hot and moist-hot, so as to cause more blood to come into the part to which it is applied, and wet, so as to soften the tissues, more especially the surface skin. The object of applying a poultice is to draw. This is how it draws.—When it is applied, the air within it, and between it and the skin is in a state of expansion by heat. After it has been on for a while it cools down, so the air contracts. Then something must happen. Either the air outside must rush in to fill the partial vacuum, or the skin must bulge out to do this. If the poultice be nicely compressed, and covered, and closely applied, the skin does bulge out, thus breaking down all sorts of barriers within it, and the matter has a free course to the surface. To make a poultice antiseptic, dissolve in the boiling water with which the poultice is made, as much boric acid as it will take up. This will keep the parts free from gangrene and similar complications. For treating a boil, there is no substitute equal to the poultice.

Hiccough.

This irritation is variously set up; one way is by taking hot drink when the stomach is empty. Some people get it when taking soup. One simple way of treating it is to pinch the nose, and drink about half a tumblerful of cold water.

To Keep Children Healthy.

To keep children healthy should be the first care of mothers. There are various rules laid down for the health of children. One of the most important is to keep them occupied; give them something to do. No child can play all day long. There should be some kind of regular task. This will cultivate the mind as well as the body and make the child handsome as well as healthy. A healthy child should have something to occupy its mind, it can select and paste pictures on the wall, cut out letters and put them together, train the eye by doing a little painting, or drawing objects, arrange flowers, etc. The mother can select any occupation she finds the child has a bent for, and remember that no matter how crude the effort, it must be appreciated and made much of, and always considered from the child's point of view. The child treated in this way will be much healthier and happier, than the little one who does not know what to do with himself or herself, and consequently spends the time in grizzling and fretting to work off its surplus energy, and as a result worries the whole household.

Children's Shoes.

The shoes of little children should be very large, the larger the better is a good rule for shoes in general. It may be that big shoes wear rough places on the feet, but as a rule it is the tight shoe that does the damage. Children's shoes should be very long and just a trifle narrower than the foot as it rests upon the ground.

Maureen

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