

it by his respect for others. One communion Sunday, as he knelt alone by the chance! rail, an old colored man came forward and knelt beside him. The sexton motioned the old man to leave, but the Duke raised his head and said, firmly, "No, we are all equals here." And side by side the negro and the general received the symbols of their Saviour's love.

It is said that his last words were, "If you please." They were spoken to his servant, who offered to bring him some refreshment.

Thus the last words of this true nobleman were words of courtesy to an inferior.

So, boys, don't be ashamed o being polite. If you want to be manly be gentlemanly.—*Sel.*

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## CHURCH HISTORY.

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### FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

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Q. For what period did the popes reside at Avignon in France?

A. From A.D. 1309 until A.D. 1378.

Q. What is this period called by historians?

A. The time of the Babylonish Captivity, as it lasted nearly seventy years.

Q. Though whose influence was the Pope brought back to Rome?

A. Chiefly by the exertions of Petrarch the Poet, and Catharine of Sienna, a holy nun.

Q. What then occurred?

A. Another pope was elected, one residing at Rome, the other at

Avignon. In 1409, both popes were deposed, and a third was elected but all three reigned.

Q. What effect had this?

A. The people despised their spiritual leaders and naturally lost confidence in them. Vice reigned instead of piety, and a great impetus was given to the desire for a reformation.

Q. How long did this schism last?

A. From 1378 to 1417.

Q. In what country was the prestige of the Papacy most lowered by this scandalous division.

A. In England.

Q. Show its effect there.

A. The yearly payment promised by king John was now largely in arrear, and in 1366 it was determined to resist all future papal claims for tribute.

Q. What declaration did the English Parliament put forth in 1399?

A. That neither the pontiff nor any other person outside the Realm has a right to meddle with the same.

Q. But what supremacy seems to have been admitted all the while?

A. The claim to spiritual authority.

Q. How were suffragan bishops now appointed?

A. The chapter elected, the Archbishop confirmed the election and gave consecration, the crown licensed and gave the temporalities.

Q. When only was the pope supposed to interfere?

A. In case of disputed elections, but these now became very numerous, no less than thirty in fifty years.