

invoking his aid, but for the general Protestant public his relics possess but little spiritual interest. Yet, D. V., those remains deserve honor and veneration as being the remains of a great saint and confessor whose sanctity indeed has been attested by the Church, and indeed confirmed by many signs and wonders.

Edward learnt the secret of sanctity in the school of adversity and suffering. The earlier part of his life was passed among strangers in a foreign land ; there he experienced the trials and disappointments of life, and soon learned that the world is a cruel and deceitful master, and that true peace and happiness are to be sought in God alone. He soon began to realize the dangers and responsibilities of an exalted position. Full well he knew that a king exists for the sake of the people, and for the welfare of the people, and not for his own sake, or his own dignity and pleasure. So conscious indeed was he of the dangers and responsibilities of the position that though he would not absolutely refuse the crown, yet he was determined that not even a single life, whether of soldier or thane, should be sacrificed to secure it. So upright and honest and disinterested was he, and so gentle and humble, that a sanguinary contest was avoided ; he won over even those who were most bitter and opposed, and entered upon his reign amid comparative peace and prosperity. Most men, when they receive some signal honor, or achieve some marked success, are content enough to enjoy it. They accept the gift, but trouble themselves little about the giver. St. Edward was formed in a different mould. He saw the hand of God in all things and everywhere recognized the working of Divine Providence. After his bloodless victory over his enemies, and feeling himself firmly established on the throne, he desired to give public testimony to his gratitude to God, for the marvellous manner in which he had been preserved through every danger, and finally recalled from exile to mount the very throne of England. And in the very manner in which he sought to prove his thankfulness shines forth in unmistakable clearness Edward's love, reverence and obedience towards the Holy See and the Successor of St. Peter. England threw off what Protestants called « the yoke of Rome ».