

THE JESUIT AND THE MINISTERS

STORY OF AN ENJOYABLE AFTERNOON DURING WHICH THE PRIEST WAS THE FAISON AND THE PREACHERS THE PEOPLE.

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There is, perhaps, no more prominent figure in the Catholic life of England to-day than that of the eminent Jesuit, Father Bernard Vaughan. During his long and laborious career as a priest he has played many parts, and a faithful record of his many notable public acts would make up a volume of large proportions and of deep interest.

Thus it was that, when he attained to his seventeenth year, he began seriously to consider in what calling he could best glorify God and secure his eternal salvation. He had been taught to pray earnestly for light and guidance in the selection of a career, and he applied himself to prayer with redoubled energy, though in secret, as he grew in years.

Another questioner wanted to know something about the vow of obedience. If the superior gives an order, must not a Jesuit obey? And, further, is it not possible—nay, has it not happened in the history of the order—that something evil and contrary to God's law has been imposed as a task on a Jesuit?

Father Vaughan's reply was that the vow of obedience obliged a person only in things consistent with the law of God, and if anything evil were ordered or even anything indifferent—that is to say, neither good nor evil in itself, but inconsistent with the service of God or the work of one's own vocation—then, far from being bound to obey, the plain duty of a Jesuit, or any other "religious" of the Church, would be to disobey.

brothers had already been for some time. He soon learned he said, to love them better, and to become more intimately acquainted with the details of their every day life—not a moment of which was hidden from their pupils, about which there was not a shadow of mystery which an ignorant world imagines to enshroud their lives—his love deepened into reverence. The Jesuits taught him to believe that this is only a passing world—that we are only here to prepare for something better. They taught him to appreciate in his early boyhood that man's chief, if not his only work in this world is to attend to the salvation of his soul.

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Having obtained his father's blessing and consent, he at length applied and was admitted. "And," he said, slowly and deliberately, "I have never passed a day since my entry into the novitiate without fervently thanking God and His sacred Mother for the wonderful blessing I then obtained, the of unspeakable happiness I have ever since enjoyed." (Again loud applause.)

difficulties of Protestants against the Jesuits and the Church at large. One quiet and dignified gentleman stood up and protested that he had listened with pleasure and profit to the very able and instructive address given by the conqueror of the Bishop of Manchester, but at the same time he could not help noticing that the reverend lecturer had carefully avoided any reference to the pernicious doctrine of the Jesuits that the end justifies the means.

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Other questions were put and answered, and at the end the reverend chairman stood up and begged once more for the lecturer for his great kindness and good fellowship in coming to spend the afternoon in giving them a delightful entertainment.

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friends, whose kindness and cordiality nothing could exceed. When all were standing up to go a reverend gentleman rushed in from the next room, where the overflow tea party so to speak was held, and exclaimed: "Father Vaughan, do you know what they are saying in the next room? They say that you are either a great, a grand and a good man or the greatest hypocrite alive." "Both wrong!" replied Father Vaughan. "I am neither the one nor the other."

ROMAN NEWS.

The English pilgrimage now on its return journey from the Holy Land arrived in Rome on Sunday night. The pilgrims, who number about 110, are under the leadership of Mr. Brindle, Bishop of Nottingham and include Mr. Segara, V. G. of Armagh, Mr. Williams, of Clifton, and about thirty other priests. Their stay in Rome was not long, for they left the city again on Tuesday night; but, like their fore-fathers of the days of faith, they wished to conclude their pious journey to the Holy Places with a visit to the tomb of the Apostles and the blessing of the Holy Father.

After making the round of the hall and visiting each pilgrim individually, the Holy Father addressed them in Italian, and the words of His Holiness were afterwards translated in English by Mr. Prior. The Pope said: "You are all with great satisfaction that we receive you here to-day, who have come to make your visit to the tomb of the Apostles and to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. It is your faith as Catholics that has brought you to Rome, and your presence here to-day is a manifestation of your loyalty to the See of Peter. In like manner your faith and your love have led you to make the pilgrimage to the tomb of Jesus Christ, there to deepen your religious spirit and to implore those divine graces and favors which will be of spiritual profit to you in your future daily life.

On Tuesday evening the pilgrimage entertained at dinner the English prelates who had been present at the audience in the morning. Mr. Mangogary, Bishop of Killaloe, also joined the party. After the chairman, Bishop Brindle, had given the toast of the Pope, which was drunk enthusiastically, and followed by the singing of the "O Roma Felix," Mr. Healy proposed the health of the Archbishop of Westminster, who in reply expressed his pleasure of meeting the pilgrims in Rome, and highly praised the work of the Catholic Association in the organization of pilgrimages.

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of Ireland than all the speeches and protestations that could be made. Last week they arrived in Rome a large party, forty-five strong, of school-masters and mistresses from the Council schools of the Greater County Borough, the education authority having granted them leave of absence during the school year to make an educational tour in Italy.

The Holy Father received the pilgrims in the Hall of Consistory on Tuesday morning. In attendance on the blessing of the Holy Father, Archbishop of Westminster; Mr. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond; Mr. Brindle, Bishop of Nottingham; Mgr. Stanley, Bishop of Emmaus; Mgr. Giles, Bishop of Philadelphia, Rector of the English and Bede Colleges; Monsignor Prior, Vice Rector of the Bede College; Mgr. Cronin, Vice Rector of the English Colleges. In an address presented by Mr. Brindle, the pilgrims expressed their devotion to the Holy See and to the Person of the Holy Father, and begged his blessing, that returning as they were to take up once again the ordinary duties of life, the memory of these days of grace might ever remain fresh, and be translated into action, so that it might be a source of strength and consolation to them and to all dear to them.

Everybody knows that the Vatican Council would have dotted great at the Holy Scriptures had not its labours been perforce suspended, and it certainly cannot be denied that this subject has become far more urgent nowadays than it was a generation ago. But in the meantime P. XII, has founded the Biblical Commission and Pius X. has warmly encouraged its labours, and it is as likely as not that in the course of the next few years this Commission will do most of the work that would have been accomplished by the ponderous machinery of a Council.

How swiftly the years succeed each other is the astonishment of those who stand on the eminence of forty and look back into childhood. Swifter still to those over whom hangs the shadow of half a century. Yet the greatest wonder of the years that have gone is not so much their swiftness as the changes they have brought. But more wonderful than all the mysterious ways in which they reflect the designs of God.

Dr. Butler has recently been married to a Catholic young lady, and by a Jesuit Father. What a striking illustration of the changes of time! What a break in the Murray line of descent! What a change in the Murray character of thought! But it is a change and a break for betterment. This, Catholics understand who understand their religion. The fact that Dr. Butler was married by a

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priest means that he complied previously thereto with the requirements of the Church, always exacted in a mixed marriage, and without complying with which no priest can perform such ceremony. The greatest among these is the promise to have any and all children born to the wedlock baptized and brought up in the Catholic faith.

HE GAVE TO THE LORD.

Yesterday he wore a rose on the lapel of his coat, and when the plate was passed he gave a nickel to the Lord. He had several bills in his pocket and sundry change, perhaps a dollar's worth; but he hunted about and finding a poor nickel, he laid it on the plate to aid the church militant in his fight against the world, the flesh and the devil.

And the man had his shoes polished on Saturday afternoon and handed a dime without a murmur. He had a shave, and paid fifteen cents with equal alacrity. He took a box of candies home to his wife and paid a nickel for them, and the box was tied with a dainty bit of ribbon. Yes, but he also gave a nickel to the Lord. Who is the Lord? Who is He? Why the man worships Him as Creator of the universe the One who puts the stars in order, and by whose immutable decree the heavens stand. Yes, He does, and he dropped a nickel in to support the Church militant. And the man knew that he was, but an atom in space and he knew that the Almighty was without limitations and knowing this he put his hard in his pocket and picked out a nickel and gave it to the Lord. And the Lord being gracious and slow to anger and knowing our frame, did not slay the man for the meanness of his offering but gives him this day his bread. But the nickel was ashamed, if the man wasn't. The nickel hid behind a quarter that was given by a poor woman who washes for a living.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

M. S. L. tells the following anecdote of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the Catholic Review of Review: During a visit to the late lamented Archbishop Corrigan, his Grace related the following conversation which was repeated to him by the late Dr. Metcalf of Boston: Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, on the occasion of a call upon his friend Dr. Metcalf, was interrupted by the entrance of a young man, who had some words with Metcalf and hurriedly retired. His words, which were distinctly audible and related to some message from a priest, arrested Dr. Holmes' attention, and when they were alone he said in a startled manner: "Metcalf, you are not a Catholic?" "Oh yes," replied Dr. Metcalf, "and have been in the Church for the past two years."

ITH. open attacks subtle and the daily sizes, the market in; and the danger of the created by who we y courteous, tive to all ly too often i to it; and f our "Cath-ic aspirations, h things of ry for us to h; or that of holdness; e canons and holic Church is governed Jesus Christ, at our Bap-? We re- as the flesh mean that we nately, like n the cloth-er, like at all. But it are not to be a dictators, or opinion, or while; still in ; that we be- and a gran-er conversation y to keep ur if we delight holic books, friends, or to places of amuse-ment of worship, among Protest-antism, we need ed ourselves, and the world's sed to know our. It is not ere born in the our catechism go to Mass on the sacraments. But we must w in our faith; om non-Catholic e must find our n-Catholicen Cath-avoid books and e against the pray to have, truly upright rather than to obey. Mother the little wishes as that can not be mortal sin. With cross, so we may of the lukewarm, worldly soul, that the exceptional will vomit him out a Heart Review.

BOTH. a. The warmth of the General Botha as the reading of an of Southampton rather overdoing have seemed a grim Jameson, though, have hagg-ed—and if he could have any time during war. Now the two he and his wife, are sit-ting the conference of general Botha's re-a passage written when there was the re-establish-ment of a hierarchy in Eng-land more than was consciously dis-posed to do. He lives in the to the absent and es foreigners at a they come to him, attended by their make an appeal to the almost worshipping collect with what he received a visit to London a was a sign of the war and led by the alarm of the British power with peace and almost consider (mutatis non all have been illington or Blucher, oners in France. I will say a bold at all sure that the excitement like the himself, however he his back, would with cheers, and run rouds, if he visited dependent of the which attends him, d attracting hearts, himself in real flesh name: Majesty of his pres-entage of his name, an Englishman; with a nglisht; with an innate merit, talents, rank, not in the abstract embodied in a visible the consciousness of lo which renders moment, of whatever afraid of the appear-ance, and a hierarchy in people they have to