

\$1.00 per Year, 30 per 100

THE LAETARE MEDAL

GIVEN TO MARY GWENDOLIN CALDWELL, MARQUISE de MERENVILLE

Is Awarded Each Year to Some American Lay Person in Recognition of Distinguished Services Rendered for Religion or Morals—Three Women Have Received the Honor.

The Lecture medal, which the faculty of Notre Dame University, Ind., gives annually to some lay person in recognition of distinguished services rendered for religion, education or morals, has been awarded this year to Mary Gwendolyn Caldwell, the chief founder of the Catholic University at Washington. She made the beginning of the institution possible.

Dr. John Gilmary Shea, the historian, and the recognized authority on American Indian diseases and epidemiology, was the first to receive the medal. The architect of the New York cathedral, Patrick Healy, obtained it the second year. Eliza Allen Starr, whose efforts are due in no small degree to the interest paid to Christian art in this country, was the first woman to receive the medal. Gen. Newton, distinguished engineer of the civil war, whose fame rests on the great work of clearing the rocks called Hell Gate from New York harbor, was next selected as recipient. In 1887 the man chosen declined the dignity through humility, and his name

has never been made known through respect to his wishes. P.V. Hickey, then editor of the New York Catholic Review, was the sixth to receive the medal. In 1889, Anna Hanson Dosey, the novelist, was the second woman to receive the reward. The following two years the names of William J. Onahan, publicist, and Daniel Dougherty, the orator, were presented. In 1892 it was conferred upon Major Henry T. Brownson, eminent as a soldier and scholar, and a man to whom we owe very much for his edition of the works of his father, Orestes Brownson. After Maj. Brownson came Patrick Donahue, the editor. In 1893 it was given to Augustin Daly, the theatrical manager, in recognition of his efforts to elevate the drama in America. General Rosecrans, a hero of the civil war, was the next to be honored. Two years ago Thomas Addis Emmet, one of the leading physicians of the country, received the medal. Last year it was conferred upon Timothy E. Howard, a judge of the supreme court of Indiana. This year's recipient of the medal is the third woman upon whom the honor has been conferred.

Mme. Caldwell, now the Marquise de Merinville, is a daughter of William Shakspeare Caldwell, who lived in Fredericksburg, Va. Her mother was a sister of John C. Breckenridge, one time Vice-president of the United States. Mme. Caldwell and her sister inherited a large fortune from her parents, who were converts to the Catholic faith. When her father was admitted into the church he founded a hospital for the Sisters of Charity, and a home for the aged under the charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Mme. Caldwell has had a good example of generosity set in her own family.

She attained her majority in 1886, seven years after the death of her father. When she had assumed control of her estate she went to Europe and became engaged in university work. About this time she heard of the proposed Catholic University, and she at once offered the sum of \$1,000,000 to begin the undertaking. In 1888 the cornerstone of the first university building was laid. This building is called Caldwell Hall in honor of the benefactor.

At the laying of the corner stone 1888, Mmc. Caldwell received a gold medal from the Pope. This is a magnificent example of metal work. The face of the medal bears the profile of Leo XIII., and on the reverse is represented the genius of history borne aloft by angels. The medal symbolizes the advancement of learning, and was deemed most appropriate for a woman who had so successfully aided education in America. The medal was accompanied by a letter from the Pope in which he said: "In order that to the praise deserved for her beneficence should be added the pledge of our appreciation, we have entrusted to you a gold medal to be conveyed in our name to this excellent lady; but now we have thought it well also to write to you, that by this letter her munificence may be made better known and our gratitude manifest."

WHAT THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF
MASK SHOULD REMIND US OF

The Confiteor denotes the repentance and preparation we ought to have when we assist at the holy mysteries, and puts us in mind of many faults we have committed, for which we stand in need of pardon from God.

The Gloria in Excelsis Deo, one of the most beautiful hymns in the mind of the hymns and praise which the angels sang at Christ's nativity. The Collects signify the prayers which our Lord made in the temple when He went with His Mother and St. Joseph to Jerusalem, there to need

hip His heavenly Father.
The capistle resembles the preaching
of St. John the Baptist.

the criminal, the penance which
announced among the good people upon
that preaching.

The Holy Gospel betokens the hope
of preaching of our Saviour Jesus Christ.
The Offertory denotes the great
magnanimity and fervent affection of
the deliberate will which our Saviour
showed during His whole life, offering
Himself to God, His Father, for our
redemption and to suffer death for us.
The Oration Primes and the second
prayer signify the retreat of Our
Saviour, when he retired into the
desert of Ephraim, where He wrestled
with His disciples about His death
and passion.

The Prince and his
signify His triumph over
Jerusalem, where the Jews
received Him with great
of joy, saying Hosannah.

The Oacon represented His presence in the garden, the agony and sweat of blood He endured, and how His disciples left Him.

The sundry agonies of the water over the boat and the storm after the escape, the various representations of the sacraments which Daniel saw in the sacraments of our religion.

The Revelation of the
Christians to the world
on the cross of Calvary
Host and Church
the necessary presence
of Christ's most precious blood
His blood from His veins
The division of the Eucharist
distinct from other
stances of Christ's

His person; the spiritual, and
 and the material of His
 whereas one of the said persons
 into the chalice, and at it were
 therein; thereby is signified
 body in the sacrament; thus
 mingling with the blood, and
 distinct; the divine person
 separated, other from His
 descent into hell, and
 lying in the sepulchre.

The Par and Agony of the soul to mind that our Father the innocent Lamb, without has reconciled us to God, by His death and passion, giving His triumph and glorification, being the true, and the

The priest's hand and of the Mass, and the reconciliation of the soul

recommending the burial of His son with the Father in His heavenly Father.

A PRINCE AT AN OVEN

Rev. Father James E. [unclear]
in charge of several parishes

around 1940, he had his knowledge of the station. He was made to attend a dying ceremony in a small town near Wabash. Wabash fast mail was the last there, but didn't stop at the question. Believing he was necessary, he was sent to train dispatches in 1941.

"I used to handle the wires with that official in my younger days," said Packer.

"I was employed on one of the roads. I have passed through them."

The request was granted and Sullivan operated the lever with great familiarity.

The reply to his question was:

"Will certainly, please."

Glad to know you are back
 wire again
 as Kelly Train Boston
 10/1/1911

This is a guarantee of safety to all who wish to be well. If blood is impure you cannot have good health, make your blood

Good's Sanskrit and
great medicines and
also puts the best
spring water in
the bottle.