

name is Ghisleri, and perhaps you may come to an understanding with them."

Ghisleri, the father of the youth, gave his consent to the proposition of the young religious, and Michael went to study with the Dominicans at Voghera. At fifteen he took the habit, and was ordained at the age of twenty three. Then he taught for about sixteen years, after which he was made Master of Novices and later on Prior of several houses of the Order. In 1556 Pope Paul IV made him Bishop of Nepi and Sutri, and created him Cardinal the following year. At the death of Pius IV, successor to Paul IV (1565) Cardinal Ghisleri was elected Pope and governed the Church for seven years with great wisdom and glory, and by his virtues and miracles, merited to be placed in the catalogue of the Saints. May 5 is the day consecrated to his honor. It was to him that the Christian world owed the victory over the Turks at the famous battle of Lepanto in 1571; and in memory of this event he added to the Litany of the Blessed Virgin the invocation: Help of Christians.

The Rosary as Life Protector.

The Franco-Prussian war was being waged. On one occasion, when the hostile armies stood facing each other, the French endeavored to build a rampart that would shield their bodies from the bullets of the Prussians. When the latter perceived the scheme, some of their best marksmen tried to defeat it. After a stealthy approach made to the French camp, they so incessantly harrassed them, that the enemy was obliged to abandon the project. However, French soldiers were not wanting, whose bravery was as great as that of their opponents, and whose aim was as certain; soldiers who burned to retaliate the insult by a similar feat. The adventures of a French soldier during these skirmishes are related by him as follows:

"I crept through a brook that was completely dried out