

month. The people about Horo are the most degraded he had ever seen. Parts of the country are fairly healthy, and at Umbulsi very fertile, dotted all over with mimosa bushes. Elsewhere, both natives and whites suffer much from fever in summer, at one town he found all the people down with it. Usutu is the chief town. Though under Dutch, native, as well as English rule, it is to England the Swazi looks and puts his trust. And shall he look in vain?

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

(Continued.)

WHEN William the Conqueror was simply William, Duke of Normandy, he married Matilda, daughter of the Earl of Flanders, a lady too nearly related to him to admit of a legal marriage according to the laws of the Church. One who was loudest in denouncing this marriage was Lanfranc, an Italian, who had worked his way up to be a lawyer. As a layman he had been a complete stranger to Christ; but he experienced one of those sudden conversions which, though not necessarily the rule of Christianity, are nevertheless among its highest triumphs and glories. He at once embraced the religious life, and rose to the position of Prior of Bec, and it was in this capacity that he denounced Duke William and his marriage with Matilda. This brought down upon him the anger of the powerful duke, who ordered him out of the country, but in some way, not very clear in history, the duke and the prior were reconciled, and the latter went himself to Rome and procured a dispensation which legalized William's marriage. From this time, these two dignitaries, the one civil, the other ecclesiastic, became great friends, and Lanfranc was advanced to higher positions in the Church, until he was offered the Archbishopric of Rouen. This, however, he declined. And in the meantime his great and powerful friend had become King of England.

With the accession of William the Conqueror in A.D. 1066, a new era alike for the Church and realm began. The sway of the Anglo-Saxon was over, yet England, in feeling, in language, in religion, and in habits of life, was, in the main, as Anglo-Saxon as ever. Norman nobles built their castles in many places throughout England, and became the higher class in society, yet the bone and sinew of the country remained, as of old, Anglo Saxon.

The Normans, though fierce and implacable, were pious in their habits. They were noted for their long prayers and outward observance of religion. William I. had every respect for the power of the Church, and desired her organ-

ization to remain the same as of old. Canterbury was still to be the metropolitical see, and when it became vacant by the deposition of Archbishop Stigand he at once cast about him for a successor. And for such he naturally looked among his own people, and selected his old friend Lanfranc. With great reluctance and after much persuasion, he accepted the position, and was consecrated at Canterbury on August 29th, 1070, at the age of sixty-five. The scene of desolation at the time of this consecration was almost as great as at the time when Canterbury was sacked by the Danes. The cathedral was in ruins, having been (three years previously) again destroyed by fire, and the consecration took place in a shed temporarily raised upon its site. The whole country was in equal desolation, Norman barons and Saxon people alike afraid of one another.

Fortunately, the hand of Lanfranc was a vigorous one, and he applied himself to the reorganization of the Church. He influenced the king to summon his sheriffs and officers of law with a view to have the Church lands which had been taken away by violence restored. This bore heavily upon Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and Earl of Kent, the king's brother, who had managed to get into his hands a large portion of Church lands and property. Though this distinguished personage was the second nobleman of the realm, Lanfranc, on the authority of the king, instituted proceedings against him, and recovered by a regular trial by law at Penden Heath most valuable property for the Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury thus found himself a man of wealth and power. One of his first steps was to restore the unfortunate cathedral, and this he did on a large and substantial scale. The Normans were possessed of great architectural skill. Their churches were built so as to serve for places of refuge in time of war. This was in reality the origin of the strong square tower, for in it women and children could be placed in comparative safety, and easily defended.

Lanfranc acted as William's adviser in affairs of state as well as in matters of religion, and therefore became much interested in his adopted country. The pope (Gregory VII., or the celebrated Hildebrand) tried to exercise control over him, but Lanfranc managed to hold out against him, chiefly through the power of the Conqueror, who was always ready to support him. Hildebrand, at the same time, with all his assurance, did not care to offend the sturdy king.

King William died in the year 1087. His wishes regarding the kingdom were carried out by Lanfranc, who crowned his second son, William, King of England, leaving his eldest son to be Duke of Normandy. Thus, to the great delight of the Anglo-Saxons, England was once

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