



ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, WINNIPEG.

was too small for the congregation, but difficulties stood in the way of obtaining a better building until last year. On July 11th the corner stone of a new church was laid by the Primate, with appropriate services. On the tenth anniversary of the opening of the first church, the fine new building, of which we give an illustration, was opened by the Right Rev. Dr. Young, Bishop of Athabasca, acting for the Primate, who was, unfortunately, indisposed. Canon Matheson preached in the evening, and on the following evening a parish social was held in the splendid basement to mark the happy event, when Mr. Roy and his people received many congratulations from friends from other parishes.

The interior of the building, which seats four hundred, is very tastefully finished in white pine, and the basement is extremely well adapted for Sunday school and parish gatherings.

The building, designed by Mr. George Brown, has cost \$12,000, of which \$6,000 has been raised by the congregation, the balance being covered by a loan falling due in six annual instalments.

In the history of this parish there is much to stimulate faith and hope. May the congregation in its new home be enabled to rise to higher duties and greater responsibilities to the still further glory of God!

The rector, Rev. J. J. Roy, B.A., is by birth a French Lower Canadian. He was educated at the Sabrevois Schools, Montreal. After a short visit to France he returned to Montreal, and was for some years organizing secretary for the Sabrevois Mission, in which work he was very successful. He was successively in charge of the French "Church of the Re-

deemer" in Montreal, and of St. Hyacinthe, near that city. In 1886 Mr. Roy was appointed rector of St. George's, Winnipeg.

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

UNDER EDWARD V., RICHARD III., AND HENRY VII.

EDWARD IV. dead, Archbishop Bouchier proceeded at once to protect the royal youth who succeeded him as Edward V. For safety he was placed in the palace of the Bishop of London. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, brother of Edward IV., and the king's uncle, looked up to as a great and good man, was made Protector of the realm. Queen Elizabeth, the lady who, though not of royal blood, was, nevertheless, the young king's mother, took refuge with her other little son, the Duke of York, in Westminster Abbey. But Richard, the Protector, insisted that the child should be given up to him. With a heavy heart and much misgiving, the poor mother, on the persuasion of the Archbishop, was forced to let him go, and the two royal princes were thus placed in the possession of the ambitious Richard. These children suddenly disappeared. The old tradition has it that they were smothered in their beds, in a room under the Tower steps, by order of their uncle. Visitors to the Tower are shown to-day the spot where this tragedy is said to have been perpetrated. At all events the children disappeared, and the Duke of Gloucester became King of England under the title of Richard III. The Archbishop returned to the quietude of his own