

read, about five years old. Dr. Beattie wanted to teach his little boy about GOD; and how do you think he did it? He went into the garden, and in a corner, with his finger, he made in the ground he put some mustard and cress in them. About ten days after, his little boy came running into his study one mornig, saying, "Father, father, there is my name coming up in my garden; come and see." He took him out, and there was his name in the garden!

His father asked him whether it might not have come by chance. But the little fellow replied, "It could not come by chance."

His father said, "Do you think somebody put it there, then?"

"Yes, I do, father," said the little boy, "I think somebody must have put it there."

Then his father began to tell him about GOD. "That is just the way with you," he said, "Somebody *must* have made you. You are more wonderful than that mustard and cress."—*Selected.*

CHURCH HISTORY.

THE ANGLO-NORMAN CHURCH.

(Continued.)

Q. Against what did Gregory VII wage a crusade?

A. Simony, or the purchase of benefices, and clerical marriages.

Q. Did he succeed in putting down the last?

A. No, until Henry VIII's time, "married priests and sons of priests often filled the highest places in the Church."

Q. Is celibacy a right law?

A. There is no warrant in Scripture for such a decree. Even

St. Peter was married and other of the Apostles, and the holy estate of matrimony is blessed of GOD and commended by the Saviour Himself. Moreover, it is condemned by the Greek and English Churches, and has been opposed by many of the best men in the Church of Rome.

Q. Who succeeded Lanfranc as Archbishop?

A. Anselm, who, on the subject of "investiture," became embroiled with Henry I.

Q. What was the cause of the dispute?

A. The sovereign generally invested bishops with the temporalities of their benefices by bestowal of a staff and ring. This was supposed to make the Church dependent on the sovereign, and to some extent prefigured the giving of spiritual powers. Gregory, therefore, forbade acceptance of these symbols. Henry would not yield, but when he appealed to Rome no direct settlement of the vexed question followed. Subsequently by an English Council held 1107, it was decided that homage should be done for the temporalities, but that in future investiture by the sovereign should cease.

Q. What is said of Anselm's character?

A. He was one of the purest and best of the schoolmen, and exerted himself greatly to perfect much-needed reforms. He wrote an able work on the Atonement. He submitted to the Bishop of Rome, however, in many things, and strongly upheld the celibacy of the clergy.

Q. Who was the only Englishman ever made Pope?