#### A False Story.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register.

Sin-A copy of the Canadian Churchman of July 18, was brought to my notice. Among several articles which either show a sad want of knowledge in the writers, or look for Enowledge in the writers, or rook for amazing credulity in the readers, is "The Story of the Church of Eng-land," an historical sketch, which for inconsistency and garbled facts, might easily expect a prize, if sent to the World's Fair. In it is the following statement :--- In A.D. 1066, William invaded England, and having gamed a signal victory . . . . was crowned King of England. The Pope at once urged the Conqueror to pay homage to the Church of Rome. His reply to the Pope's ambassador is historical : ' Homage to thee I have not chosen, nor do I choose to do. I never made a promise to that effect; neither do I find that it was ever performed by my that shows up to the time of the Norman invasion, the Pope had no jurisdiction over the Church or Crown of England. An important fact," &c.

It is a little strange to read a few lines after, that this same William the Conqueror favoured foreign prelates who "greatly assisted the efforts of Rome to bring the Church under its control." If, as the Churchman very illogically assumes from the worde of the king-that he considered the Church of England independent of the Holy See-why did he, so jealous of his Crown, receive these foreign prelates or assist them to bring the Church in England under subjection to the Church of Rome? Consistency has little share in Anglicanism.

has little share in Anglicanism. There is nothing more insidious and dangerous than a lie which is not all a lie. Such is the statement quoted from the *Churchman*. To state the whole truth is its best answer. In the first place it was not at once, but A.D. 1079—thirteen years after the Conquest—that William made use of these words. They were not soid to the ambassador, but not said to the ambassador, but written in a letter to Gregory VII. They had no relation to the jurisdiction of the Pope over the Church in England, but referred to the temporal sovereignity of the Pope, which William had promised to his predecessor, Alexander II., before invad-ing England. William, anxious to have the good will of the Pope in his claim to the Crown of England, wrote to the Holy Father, and according to the Chroniclers of the time stated that " if God would favor him to conquer his right to the Crown, he would hold the Kingdom of England from God and the Holy Father as His Vicar, and from none else! It was when, among other things, the King was reminded of this promise by the Papal Legate, that he wrote to the Pope, denying his promise and refus-ing to swear fealty. In the same letter from which the *Churchman* has taken its historical words, mention is made of a custom which the Church of England, by law established, does not follow, yet which dates from early Saxon days, and the right of which William acknowledged in this very letter, the custom of sending Peter's pence to Rome.

pence to Rome. There is another historical fact which shows the insincerity and duplicity of the Conqueror. He wished to secure undisputed possession of the Throne of England. When he wrote to the Pope, promising fealty, he was also making the same promise to Philip I. of France. His words bear a great resemblance to the words a great resemblance to the words written to the Pope: "You are my sovereign. If it pleases you to aid me, and God grants me the favor of obtaining my rights over England, I promise to do bonor to you as if I held it from you." William, a warrior from his youth, ambitious of power, was more liberal in making | hogs. promises, than in fulfilling them.

The sanctity of a promise and even of an oath was not always respected by the Kings of England. When William was asked by the King of France to do homage for the Kingdom of Eng-land, he refused. His refusal is peculiar in the reason it gives : England was already under the suzerainty of the Pope, and he could not acknow-ledge a second. This is the homage that William said he never promised, and his medicases paper profermed that william said the hever promised, and his predecessors never performed. "Ihis is the truth of the important fact which, according to the *Church-*man, proves the Pope had no jurisdic-tion over the Church of England. William the Conqueror never thought of denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope. In his coronation oath, and during the whole course of his reign, he acknowledged it. Another reference to the Churchman,

and I have done, speaking of this same reign, the writer says: "The Archbishop of Canterbury, being then as now Primate of all England, and having no ecclesiastical superior." The Archbishop of Canterbury at that time was the illustrious Lanfranc, renowned for his piety and learning throughout Europe. He became Arch-bishop A.D. 1070; and, following the custom of the Archbishops since the days of Augustine and Gregory the Great, he went to Rome within the first year of his consecration to receive from the hands of the successor of St. Peter the pallium, the symbol of Peter the pallium, the symbol of Metropolitan jurisdiction. In his journey to Rome he was accompanied by a magnificent escor:, specially sent by William. It was during this visit the Pope gave his sanction to the Archbishop's Primacy over the Epis-copacy of England. Consequently, two years afterwards, when a council was held at Londor, the Primacy of the ase of Centorbury which had been the see of Canterbury, which had been previously disputed by the Archbishop

of York, was solemnly proclaimed. Anglicans are so auxious to claim continuity for their Church with the Catholic Church in England before the Reformation, that illogical con clusions from half-stated facts become for them arguments strong as fail for them arguments strong as faith. It indeed requires Anglican spectacles to see the resemblance between the Church of England to-day and the Church of England of the days of Norman Kings, and only Anglicans can see it. D. J. C.

## THE MARKETS.

TOBONTO, July 26, 1893. \$9 65 0 64 0 63 0 60 0 44 0 45 0 61 8 50

Chickens, per pair 0 45	0 05
Geese, per lb 0 08	0 09
Turkeys, per lb 0 12	0 13
Butter, per lb 0 18	0 20
Eggs, new laid, per dosen 0 14	0 15
Potatoes, per bag 0 70	0 55
Hay, timothy S 0.	13 00
Straw, sheaf 7 00	8 00
TIVE STOLE MARKETS	

LIVE STOCK MARKETS TURONTO, July 25.- Monog the sales to-day for export were: One load, averaging 1,060 lbs, sold at \$4.50 per cwt.; one load averaging 1,200 lbs, sold at \$4 30 per cwt.; a lot of sir, avoraging 1,250 lbs sold at \$46 each; four load, averaging 1,310 lbs, sold at \$4.70 per cwt.; a lot of 29, averaing 1,250 lbs, sold at \$4.60 per cwt.; a lot of 21, aver-aing 1,267 lbs, sold at \$4.70 per cwt.; and a load averaging 1,254 bs, sold at 4.75 per cwt.

Prices ranged from 31 to 37c per pound for the best butchers' cattle, around 3c for second rate stuff, and from 21 to 23c for very common and inferior.

The demand for sheep way light, and business was dull; a dozen sheep averaging 160 lbs, sold at \$4.59 each. Lambs of good 160 lbs, sold at \$4.59 each. Lambs of good quality were in fair request; but light grades were not wanted. Prices ranged from 3 to \$3.75 each. We had about one hundred calces here. The best were wanted, but common rough calves were slow of sale. Prices are un-changed. There was a somewhat better enquiry for milk cowe at from \$30 to \$45 each. Practically no shange can be reported in hogs. The best price is \$6.50 to \$66.23 per cwt.



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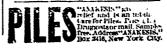


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