



QUEBEC FROM THE RIVER.

been well received by the public. The one special subject, which he has striven most persistently to promote both in Canada and England, is the value of higher education.

THE ARCH-DIOCESE OF YORK.—

Concluded.



JOHAN OF THORESBY has left his mark not only upon history, but upon the great minster which is the pride of the diocese. Important additions were made to it and many beautiful decorations were added. Indeed, it is to the ecclesiastics of the fourteenth century, with all their faults, that we owe some of the most exquisite specimens of architecture to be found in England. The early English style gradually merged into the decorated and that into the perpendicular, which lasted till the time of the Reformation.

Alexander de Neville was an attached follower of Richard II., and when misfortunes came to that weak-minded king the Archbishop went into voluntary exile. He was appointed afterwards Bishop of St. Andrew's in Scotland, but the Scots refused to accept him because nominated by the pope, and he lived the rest of his days as a parish priest and a school teacher. Thomas Arundel became Archbishop of York in 1388, and in 1396 was translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, the first promotion of the kind that had ever taken place. Robert Waldby came next in 1397, but died in the year following, Richard Scrope succeeding him. This prelate had a tragic end. When Richard II. renounced his throne in 1399, Henry of Lancaster succeeded as Henry IV., and in an evil

hour Scrope favoured a rebellion that was raised against him in the north. In great wrath Henry marched to punish the insurgents, and the Archbishop was arrested, tried and sentenced to death. The sentence was carried out immediately. "Give me five strokes with the sword," said the unfortunate prelate, "in memory of the five wounds of Christ my Saviour." This was done, and at the fifth stroke his head was severed from his body to the great

horror and agony of the crowd who witnessed the terrible scene.

Henry Bowet succeeded in 1407, and is noted for having issued the last indulgence for the building fund of the minster, and this apprises us of the way money, to some extent, was raised for building purposes in those days. By means of masses for the dead, indulgences, "conscience money" and such like methods, funds were always forthcoming and great things were done in building. The three succeeding Archbishops, John Kemp (1426), William Booth (1452), and George Neville (1465), during the reigns of Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV., saw the completion of this grand edifice as it stands to-day.

Archbishop Neville was brother of the great Earl of Warwick, "the king maker," and flourished in the days of that splendid yet dissolute king, Edward IV. The Church and the world were badly mingled in those days. Neville, as a boy of fourteen, was appointed to a canonry in Salisbury and also in York, and at twenty-three, by special dispensation from the pope, was made Bishop of Exeter. When made Archbishop of York he dazzled all England by the splendour of his enthronement feast, at which the most costly viands were served to the brilliant lords and ladies of the period, many of them attached to a corrupt and wicked court. His was a period of splendour without spiritual work or oversight. He was more interested in the Wars of the Roses than in his diocese, and falling with the fortunes of his brother, was thrown into prison and all his great wealth was taken from him. He died in 1476, having been released from prison a short time before that date. Unhappy, surely, are those ecclesiastics who follow the fortunes of war and the world instead of the ways of peace and of Christ.

During the reigns of Edward V., Richard III. and Henry VII. we find Lawrence Booth (1476), Thomas Rotherham (1480), Thomas Savage (1501), Christopher Bainbrigg (1508). And this brings us to the dawn of a new period. Printing was invented by Caxton in 1474, and before the