



TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, PORT HOPE.

the Rev. Professor Lloyd, M.A., of Trinity College, Toronto, taking his place as headmaster. In 1893, however, Mr. Lloyd resigned, and returned to his educational work in Japan, where he had been for several years a missionary. Dr. Bethune then resumed the headmastership, and has retained it ever since.

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

DURING THE TIME OF HENRY V.

(Continued.)

ONE of the prominent men in England at this time was Henry Chicheley, Bishop of St. David's. Born in humble life, he was educated by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, at his newly founded college of St. Mary Winton, and afterwards at New College, Oxford, where he was entered as a fellow, and became a student of law. As law in those days was closely connected with the clerical profession, Chicheley took holy orders, and in time was found a useful man in the Church. He was sent to Rome to try to bring about friendly relations between Pope Gregory XII. and King Henry IV. of England. There were still two popes reigning at the same time; Gregory XII. was the one recognized by England. In his absence Chicheley was made Bishop of St. David's, and, as a great honor, was consecrated by the pope himself. Almost imme-

diately after his return to England, and his proper oath of submission to the Archbishop of Canterbury had been taken, he was sent again as one of the representatives of the Church of England to the Council of Pisa. At this council the unwelcome discovery came to light that the whole Church of Christ throughout the world was in a most corrupt condition, and some attempt at reform was made. The two reigning popes were denounced as heretics and schismatics, and were deprived of their office and excommunicated. A new man, known in history as Alexander V., was appointed to the position, and thus the unseemly division in the papacy was brought to a termination.

On his return to England, Chicheley was again sent as an embassy to France to press the claim of the King of England to the throne of France, and when he once more came back to his own country Henry IV. breathed his last.

Henry Bolingbroke had not had a happy time as king, and the anxieties that pressed upon him no doubt hastened his death. Among his anxieties was his distrust of the son who was to succeed him. "Prince Hal" had proved himself of a frivolous disposition, amusing himself with mad freaks, and associating with low companions. But no sooner did this unpromising young prince come to the throne as Henry V. than his character entirely changed. His wild habits were abandoned, his worthless companions immediately and