



THE ORIGINAL TRINITY CHURCH, WINNIPEG.

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work, and began to influence the king in favor of wholesome measures for procuring, among all classes of people, "virtuous and clean living." The Archbishop wished to check, if possible, the shameful scenes that had marked the court life of Edward IV.

But England was speedily thrown into fresh political turmoil. Public feeling yearned to know something of the two lads that were placed in the hands of Richard for protection. What had become of them? Richard's popularity could not withstand this clamor. The people were suddenly turned against him, and a widespread sense of justice, to say nothing of the natural feelings of every father and mother in England, pointed at him as the one who should explain their disappearance.

This the king would not do, and the heart of the poor old Archbishop was well-nigh broken. He had pledged his word to the queen that her children should be safe; now they were gone. He naturally shrank from the king, who could not clear himself of the foul suspicions that were whispered against him. He felt bound to the poor mother to make all amends possible for the cruel result of his persuasion that she should give up her children, and all England felt for her, much as she had once been disliked, in her bereavement. The weeping mother aroused the indignation of the people, and the House of Lancaster was once more strong enough to threaten with destruction the recently triumphant House of York.

One of the most prominent men in England at this time was John Morton, Bishop of Ely. He was greatly interested in the disturbed state of the country, and looked about him for

some solution of the difficulty. It occurred to him that it would be a good thing, if possible, to unite the two houses of York and Lancaster by marriage, and by his influence a marriage was arranged for between Henry, the young Duke of Richmond, of the blood royal, and Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward IV. Henry was a man of energy. On learning the feelings of the people towards Richard III. he landed in England. Crowds flocked to his standard. He met Richard III. in battle on the field of Bosworth, and gained a complete victory, the king himself being killed.

Thus did Henry VII. of Lancaster come to the throne of England. Archbishop Bouchier dragged himself wearily to London to anoint him. This was in August, 1485, and immediately afterwards London was visited by a terrible plague, which paralyzed all business and left but little occupation for any except the burying of the dead. The coronation of Henry partly for this reason, partly, it may be, for want of money, was deferred till October, and was very quiet in character; and for this reason also it probably was that the projected marriage did not immediately take place. Early, however, in the following year (1486) the aged Archbishop officiated at this memorable marriage, by which the two rival houses of York and Lancaster were united, and the terrible struggle between them forever brought to a close.

This was the last official act of Archbishop Bouchier, and it was one that must have been highly pleasing to him, for he had always tried to be a peacemaker; and now, when he joined the hands of Henry Tudor and Elizabeth of York with his own trembling fingers, he must have felt that he was ready to depart in peace. This he did shortly afterwards, for in April, 1486, he breathed his last at his own quiet residence at Knowle. He was buried at Canterbury.

On his death the Bishop of Ely, already mentioned, was advanced to the primacy. John Morton had run a distinguished career. He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford. As a lawyer he afterwards was supported and encouraged by Archbishop Bouchier, and advanced to several positions of trust. Admitted to holy orders, he was appointed to a living,