The state of the s

DID POPE ADRIAN GIVE IRELAND TO HENRY IL?

The Question Answered in an date of the book is, at the latest, 1160, Interesting Manner.

Some Extracts From the Now Famous Papal Bull-

Liverpool Catholic Timer. Some weeks back a correspondent sked the above question. And no won the question of probabilities, the whole occurrence seems so unlikely as to warrant the question still being asked. In recent years more attention has been given to the matter, and the authority upon which the generally received opinion is based has been traced to its earliest sources. The result is that impartial investigators have arrived at an almost absolute negative answer to the question. All the evidence there is points to the fact that Adrian IV. not only did not give Ireland to Henry II., but positively refused to countenance the King's projects. It is notoriously difficult to prove a negative; but the facts as they stand all point to the view that the English claims upon Ireland rest upon nothing else but the bare rights of conquest. Let us first of all get a grasp of the question as it stands in our histories, and then weigh the authority for the same. There is nothing like going to the fountain head. Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Eng-

lish Pope, reigned from 1154 to 1159 When Henry II. came to the throne he found that many Englishmen had during the past troublesome times been kid-napped and taken as slaves to Ireland. Ambitious of conquest, Henry had in this sufficient excuse for attacking Ireland. He sent John of Salisbury (John is the prime authority) to Rome to ask the Pope's blessing on the expedition, which was given in the form of the famous bili. We give the more salient passages of this instrument:

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPAL BUILL.

"The thoughts of your highness are laudably and profitably turned to the greater glory of your name on earth and to the increase of eternal happiness in heaven when, as a Christian prince, you propose to yourself to extend the borders of the Church, to announce the truths of the Christian faith to ignorant and berbarous nations, and to root out the weeds of wickedness from the field of the Lord; and the more effectually to do this you implore the counsel and favor of the See Apostolic. . . It is beyond all doubt, as your highness doth also ac knowledge, that Ireland and all the is lands upon which Christ the Sun of Justice has shone, and which have recrived the knowledge of the Christian faith, are subject to the authority of St. Peter and of the most holy Roman Church. . . . Now, most dear son in Christ, you have signified to us your purpose to enter the island of Ireland to establish the observance of law among its people and to eradicate the weeds of vice, and that you are willing to pay from every house 1 penny as tribute to St. Peter and to preserv the rights of the Church of that island whole and inviolate. We, therefore, receiving with due favor your pious and laudable desires, and graciously granting our consent to your petition, declare that it is pleasing and acceptable to us that for the purpose of enlarging the limits of the Church, setting bounds to the torrent of vice, reforming evil manners, planting the seeds of virtue and increasing Christian faith, you should enter that island and carry into effect those things which belong to the service of God and to the salvation of that people;

date given by JOHN OF SALISBURY,

and that the people of that land/should

honorably receive and reverence you as

lord; the rights of the churches being

preserved untouched and entire, and re-

serving the annual tribute of 1 penny

from every house to St. Peter and the

most holy Roman Church. If, therefore,

you resolve to carry these designs into

execution, let it be your study to form

that people to good morals," etc. The

bull is without date. But 1155 is the

about whom a word will now be necessary. Born at Salisbury, he went to the continent in 1137, and, with the exception of a flying visit to England in 1149, remained in Paris. It is not likely that John, an unknown professor, would have been used to conduct so delicate a bit of diplomacy at Rome. Again, as far as we can find out, he first came across the King in 1159 (four years after the sup-posed date of the bull), when he was presented by the chancellor, Thomas a Becket, to the King, who was then at Toulouse. John became secretary of the chancellor in that year. He had just finished a book called "Polycraticus," and speaks in it of having been three months at Beneventum with the Pope. Bu never a word about Ireland. Indeed. his account of his visit to Rome and of the way he was treated by Adrian are such extravagances on the very face that it makes us suspicious of his other state ments. A subsequent work, 'The Metalogicus," which is a scientific work on the advantages to be obtained from the study of logic and metaphysics, is the one which contains the famous bull. But an examination of the book at once awakes suspicions. The subject of the volume is finished in an orderly way in the forty first chapter, and then, all of a sudden, from a philosophical discussion, we get an extra chapter having no reference to the subject of the book at all. He speaks, among other things, about his familiarity with the Pope, who in sisted upon eating off the same plate and drinking out of the same vessel with John of Salisham and drinking out of the same vessel with the salisham and drinking out of the same vessel with the salisham and drinking out of the same vessel with the same vessel with the salisham and t

NOT THE AUTHOR AT ALL

five years after the supposed grant.

But the first time we get the actual text of the bull is not until Giraldus Cambrenais, who inserts it in his "Expugnatio Hibernica" (1188-1209) But no one who knows the author attaches weight to his statements. The editors of the Roll Series edition of the Welsh historian say in their preface: "Truth was not his main object; he says he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry II." (Vol. v., pp 6970.) From such men as John of Salisbury and Gerald of Wales the der. For almost every history, without story has come down to us. The preexception, Catholic as well as Protestant, tonse is bolstered up by a bull said to nave been assued by Alexander III in think the matter over, and even look at Giraldus himself, the authority for this second bull, allows in one of his later works that "it was obtained, as some assert or imagine, while others deny that it was ever obtained." Now, there are three letters of this last Pope's concerning the affairs of Ireland. They bear the date of Sept. 20, and are generally supposed to belong to the year 1170. They tend to throw discredit upon the grant of Adrian IV., for they don't mention it, and recognize the only right Henry exercised to his power and the submission of the chiefs. These letters are dated from Tusculum, where we know Alexander was. But the bull is dated from Rome, two years after these letters. Now, as a matter of fact, Alexander had been driven out of Rome, and did not return till six years later.

So much for the bull and its principal authorities. Let us see what can be got from the other persons in the drama. Henry II. would have found the bull very useful in 1167, when some of his followers

JOINED THE IRISH CHIEFTAIN DEARMID.

But we never hear of it then, although it is supposed to have been granted twelve years previously. Again, it would have been most useful when he went over to receive the homage of the conquered race; and also in J172 when the Papal legate presided at the synod of Cashel. The conclusion forced upon us is that he did not at those dates possess any such bull, or he would have certainly produced it. Then, as regards the confirmation by Alexander III., Henry was not a favorite with the Pope by any means. He was known to have supported an anti Pope upon the death of Adrian IV., 1159; and then, in 1166, another against the claims of Alexander himself. In 1170 (two years before the supposed date of the confirmation) Henry was the most execrated monarch in Europe, for in that year he brought to an end his persecution of Thomas a Becket by murdering him. Already had he been playing fast and loose with the Pope, who therefore was not likely to look upon the English King as a fitting apostle of order and religion to the Irish. Again, in August, 1172, the very year of the supposed confirmation, Henry in the cathedral of Avranches took oath of fealty to Alexander. But in the oath there is not a word about Ireland, although mention is made of "England" and "kings of England."

What has been said is sufficient to show that the story, as now received, is sissip i. nothing but a clumsy forgery. But, as a version of a truth, let us see what is

THE GRAIN OF TRUTH

in this matter. Did Henry II. ever approach Adrian IV. upon the subject of Ireland? And did the Pope ever send a reply? We do find that in 1155 (the year John of Salisbury mentions) Henry did send an embassy to Adrian. But the names of the ambassudors—Rotrodus, Bishop of Evreux, Arnold, Bishop of Lisicux, the Bishop of Mans, and Robert, the Abbot of St. Albans—are known, while that of John of Salisbury is conspicu ous by its absence. Of course he may have gone in the position of some kind of humble retainer, and would, therefore, likely enough, spread travelier's tales of the wonders of his Roman visit on his olics. return. From all the records of the embassy nothing whatever appears about Ireland. But in 1158 Rotrodus was sent upon another embassy to Rome, this time the Ambassador not only of Henry II. but at the same time of Louis VII. of France. The two monarchs, now become triends, were about to make a hostile expedition together, and sent to territory lying between the Misask the Pope's blessing. To quote from sissippi and the Rocky Mountains. an able article by Dom Gasquet, O. S. B., on the subject: "What this project was does not absolutely appear, but there can be little doubt that it was really the invasion of Ireland, upon which the mind of Henry was intent. In order to give color to the pretensions, it was Rock, Mobile, Natchez, Natchitoches, necessary to represent it as being intended in reality as a

CRUSADE IN FAVOR OF RELIGION.

The Pope, however, would not enter into the designs of the two kings, and refused to be a party to such injustice. He not only refused the request of Bishop Rotro dus, but wrote to Louis at some length to point out the reasons that compelled him to take this course. In the first endeavors to make it as successful as place, the Pope's letter shows clearly possible. The students of the winter enough that his consent has been asked solely on the ground that the expedition tenance and kindly greeting of Arch had a religious character, and proceeds bishop Janssens when they assemble to say that he could not give consent to again in the Crescent City, and the a project of such a nature unless he were school whose interests were so dear to certain that the people and clergy of the him will undoubtedly take due notice of country wanted foreign interference. his demise and express its repret at los-The various dangers which Louis is ing so sympathetic a triend and so praclikely to run are then pointed out to tical and influential an all y. him by the Pope, and for every reason he concludes not to give him any bull encouraging the project till such time as he has warned the people of the country of the intention of the two kings in order to see whether they will co-operate with them. In conclusion the Pontiff begs the King to reflect well on the matter, and not to undertake the enterprise

John of Sulisbury, and who openly de passing reference to the practical iden has become an accomplished fuct in chief that he loved this hitherto untity even in phraseology between the known Englishman more than father or real letter to Louis VII, and the supposed being pressed upon Parliament, it seems

the grant of Ireland to Henry II., but picious likeness; and without doing does not give the text of the bull. The more than referring to the well known whole chapter is so different in style flourishing state of the Irish church at from the rest of the book, and so utterly the period, with which Adrian must have been well acquainted, wa think enough has been said (though by n) means all people of this country," it says. "who that can be said on the subject) to enable us to sum up the matter in this way :

THE MATTER IN A NUTSHELL.

The only authorities for the bull are found untrustworthy; the King never pr duced it; an application to a similar effect made with the King of France was rejected; the state of the country of Ireland was not such as required interter ence on the score of religion; and Henry was the last person in the world to whom Alexander would have confirmed the grant, supposing that Adrian had made it. Taking these altogether, we have ground enough to say with confidence that the whole story is a forgery, and that it is a wonder that it could have lasted so long. The question, "Did Adrian IV. give Ireland to Henry II.?" must henceforth, we submit, be answered in the negative.

ARCHBISHOP JANSSENS DEAD

He Passes Away Suddenly at Sea-Au Outline of His Career.

The death of Archbishop Janssens, of New Orleans removes from the midst of the American Hierarchy one of its most able and active members. His Grace died at sea on Thursday, June 10. He was on his way to New York aboard the steamer Creole.

The news of his sudden death was a great shock to his friends, as it was known to very few persons that his health was bad. He left New Orleans in a really critical condition, suffering from *n abscess on the neck. The surgeons thought an operation would be fatal, and the arehbishop was going to Europe for treatment there. He had little hope of recovery, although he seemed to be in the full vigor of health.

The deceased prelate was comparatively a young man, being but 54 years of age, and since his going to New Orleans he accomplished a great deal for the archdiocese of which he was the chief pastor, He was a skilful administrator, a learned theologian, and he had the name of being one of the handsomest members of the American episcopacy. His loss is deeply deplored in the ancient diocese over which he presided since 1888; it is mourned in the Natchez epis copate. of which he was the ordinary from 1881 to 1888, and in the Richmond diocese, of which he was formely a priest and the vicar-general.

Francis Janssens was born at Tillburg, North Brabant, Holland, in 1843, of a Dutch family of wealth and distinction. He was educated at the seminary of Bris Le Duc. He became a sub-deacon in 1866 and a priest in 1867. He sailed the same year for America and became a priest and afterward the paster in the cathedral at Richmond, Va. When Cardinal Gibbons became Bishop of Richmond, in 1872, he chose Father Janssens as his vicar-general. In 1880 he was promoted and became Bishop of Natchiz He showed himself there, as in Rich mond, an efficient administrator, and his episcopacy was marked by great progress in the diocese, and an increase in the number of parishes and schools. Part of the work was the Christianizing of the Choctaw Indians in northern Mis-

to succeed Mensigner Leray as arch bishop of New Orleans. When he took charge of the diocese its in onces were in a very unsettled condition, the ranks of priesthood much depleted by death, there was a great lack of churches and schools, and no seminary to prepare aspirants for the priesthood. Bishop lanssens was chosen to the archbishopric because of his great reputation as an administrator and he soon proved it deserved. He put the finances in good condition, built new churches and dedicated asylums and schools. He was particularly interested in work among the negroes and was instrumental in the establishment of numerous asylums and schools for them. He was honored and esteemed by Protestants as well as Cath-

Archbishop Janesens was the tenth incumbent of the New Orleans See. That see was erected in 1793, and celebrated its centennial four years ago. With the exception of Bastimore, it is the oldest American See, and the diocese originally included the entire old Louisiana purchase, which covered practically all the Its first two prelates were Spaniards, and the See attained metropolitan rank in 1850, during the incumbency of wonsignor Blanc, the sixth prelate. It is the head of a province that embraces the dioceses of Dallas, Galveston, Little San Autonio and the vicariates of Browns

ville and the Indian Territory.

The Catholic winter school suffers severely by the death of Archbishop Jamesens, The New Orleans prelate was one of the first to lend his potent assistance to the establishment of this school, and in the two years that it has held sessions so far he was assiduous in his attendance at it and unremitting in his school will greatly miss the genial coun-

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Monitor, in a recent issue,

says :-"The Church in danger!" used to be a great rallying cry years ago before the wedge of Ritualism was driven so far without consulting the bishops and delegy of the contry." (Dublin Review, July, 1883, pp. 98 99).

wedge of Ritualism was driven so far into the Establishment as to create a cleavage which is every day widening mother. He then goes on to speak of bull to Henry II., in itself a most sus- to have fallen upon more or less unheed-

though they frequently hear speak of monks and nuns, have the most remote i les of the numbers of these classes of our population, of their extraordinary acrease in Great Britain during the past four decides, or of the variety of orders and congregations; and no doubt they will be astounded to learn that of the first-named there are nearly fitty different orders and congregations; and of the latter double that number. O: the female orders and congregations, more than two thirds of the hundred are de v ted to education, nursing sick poor. superintending orphanages, homes for penitents, and kindred work, having the direction in England and Wales of over 800 such charitable institutions, and in Scotland about forty. It will probably be the more interesting to our readers to give some details of the growth of the male orders, as being the more import nt-not that the female orders can be underrated in the policy and social government of the Roman Catholic Church system. There were not 10 men b rs of the Regular Orders in Scot land in 1857, but 20 years later—namely in 1877—the number has risen to 53, and this number has increased in 1897 to 81. This striking increase in Presbyterian Scotland is mainly in the Glasgow district, where there has been during the years named a large indux of Irish from the sister island. Taking the whole of England and Wales during the past 40 years, of the two principal orders, the Jesuita have increased over fivefold, the Benedictines nearly to the same extent; and in the last 20 years these two orders have nearly doubled in numbers in addition to these, there are the Cistercians, Carthusians, Premonstratensions, Servites, Carmelites, etc., etc., which will bring the number of those familiarly known as monks to about 1 000."

SIXTH ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The 6th annual excursion over the C P.R. to St. Anne de Beaupré, 21 miles below Quebec, under the patronage of His Grace, Most Rev. Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ont., and direction of Rev M. J Stanton, Smith's Falls, Oat., assisted by Rev. T. Davis, Midoc, Ont.; Rev. T P. O'Connor, Stanlevville, Ont.; and Rev. W. McDonogh, Prescott, Ont., will take place on Tuesday, 20th July next The very lowest rates have been secured. Fare for adults from Mirtle Ont., near Toronto, to St Anne de Baupré and eturn is only \$6.10 Children half fare. Refreshment cars will accompany the special excursion train where first class meals will be served at moderate rates. First class sleepers and tourist cars are attached to special trains, and berths can be secured at very reasonable rates These special trains run right through without change or delay, reaching S: Anne's early Wednesday morning. Tickets valid to go and return by any regular train, thus enabling excursionists to visit the historic city of Quebec, and Montreal, the Canadian Commercial Metropolis. Everything will be done to contribute to convenience and comfort of excursionists. Passengers from Toron to and points west can take the C.P.R. regular train at Union station, Toronto, Tuesday, July 20th, at 9.45 a.m. and connect with special at Smith's Falis, Ont., In 1887 Bishop Janssens was selected or proceed direct on regular train to treal, Quebec and St. Aone de Beaupré. For any turther particulars apply to Rev. T. Davis, stadoc, Oat,; Rev. T. O'Connor, Stanleyville, Oat.; R v. W

McDonogh, Prescott, Ont.; or Rev. M. J. Stanton, Smith's Falls, Ont.

18-72 Remember date of excursion, Tuesday, 20th July next. Tickets good

for eight days. Fare for adults from Dalh maie Mills. Green Valley, Monkland, 18 83 75; children haif fare, same as in firmer years.

EUGENE GIGOUT,

Unevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, président d'honneur de la Société Académique Musicale de France, compositeur, organistede Saint-Augustin directeurfondateur de l'Institut d'Orgue,

Paris.
Paris, 63, rue Jouffroy.
18 tambry, 18 6th January, 1897.

MADEMOISELLE,-The Pratte piano, of Montreal, Canada, on which I played the other day has completely charmed me. The quality of the tone and the mechanism of this instrument are remarkable, and after its long journey I have not been a little astonished to find it not only in perfect order but also in perfect tune. These facts indicate a thorough and solid construction. Please convey my sincere felicitations

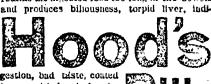
to Mr. Pratte, (Signed), EUGENE GIGOUT.

FATHER BURKE'S HUMOR.

The famous Dominican preacher, Father Barke, was nearly as remarkable for his humility and for his humor as for his oratory. His father was a baker. Once, when in a distinguished company, he was asked if he belonged to the blueblooded Burkes of Galway. He dis-claimed them, but added: "Though my father was a baker, he was one of the best bread Burkes in the country." Sir John Lentsigne praised his sermons in the preacher's presence as "flowery." 'No wonder I'd be flowery," replied Father Burke; "wasn't my father a baker?" A person wrote to him for spiritual advice on humility and obeca-

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels



gestion, bad taste, conted tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pils results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sureaparilia.

ence, and probably expected a long spirit- | wages the workingman would have a nal lecture. Father Burke was suffi 1 nt fr speciable means of living. If emmust not be content until you are as humble as a doormat and as pliable as a plate of porridge"

"Paint Points."

about paints.

Some Interesting to latics Regarding Them.

The auditing department of a great American railr and corporation rivals in respect of its records and transactions t Governmental department. The earnings of all the lines of the Pensylvania heartily approve of the efforts which Railroad system in a year average about | you are making to provide a suitable \$130,000 000 and the gross earnings of church for your poor people in Kinnethe Vanderbilt system amount to rather gad. The old chapel in which the people more-\$15,000,000 from the New York is now entirely beyond repairing, and is Central \$21 000 000 from the Lake Shore, far and away the most dibipidated in \$10,000,000 from the West Snore and this diocese. A new church is an abso-Nickel Plate, \$33 000 000 from the Chi lute necessity; but I greatly fear that cago and Northwest, \$13 000 000 from tle Michigan Central, and about \$15, unless aided by a generous and charit-000,000 from collateral lines or systems These figures are large but they appear still larger when they are compared with items of Federal revenue

The total receipts of the United States Government from customs during the fiscal year ending 1896 were \$150,000 000, and from internal revenue tax's \$146,-000 000 The two together made up \$296 000 000 of public revenue for the Government of the affairs of a nation of 75 000 000 inhabitants, but the two railroad systems referred to represented together receips of \$275. tive parish of Kinnegad. 000,000, and if a third big railroad system were added the receipts of the Federal Government would be exceeded.

THE ACCOUNTS OF BIG RAILROAD CORPORA-TIONS

penses incident to the construction of a from \$4,000 to \$5,000, the difference re presenting added improvements in ter-

There has recently appeared a detailed distributed the cost of constructing at the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania | youth. Railraid a sample first class, motern up-to-date, luxuri aus passenger car said some of the items are of interest. The wheels a d axies r present a cest o \$332,35; the trucks upon with the car rests cost \$553 62; the air brake represents \$151.75; the sext fixtures twentytive in number-cost \$50.50; the three bronze lamps, \$13.50; the two gas tinks \$84; the chandliers, \$50.72; and the item of screws which adight not appear to be an important one, \$51 88. For the build ing of such a car 2, 150 rect of popter wood. 5,434 of asn, 1,100 of white pine, 2,350 of yellow pine, 450 feet of hickory, 400 of cherry, 700 or Michigan pine, 5:0 of oak, and 439 of maple vencer were required. To build the car there was reoutred in addition 13 gullons of varoish, 45 pounds of gine, and nearly 3,000 pounds of iron, exclusive of \$00 pounds of iron castings. For the furnishing of the car there were required 69 yards of scarlet plush, 44 yards of green (lush, 6) yards of sheeting and 213 pounds of nair. The springs on the car seats cost \$43.17. The basket racks cost \$77.35, the saso levers \$12. the bronze window litts \$24.40, and the gold leaf for the embelhabitent of the woodwork \$14.58. For the window fasteners \$15.47 worth or material was required, two stoves cost \$77.56, and the tin used on the roof of the car \$11.44. The labor in the construction of the car represented a cost of \$1,263 94, bringing up the expenditure to more than 4,400 -N. Y. Sun.

THE CHURCH AND THE WORKING MAN.

solve the social problem, bases his solution on the gospel of Carist in its teaching of justice and charity in all relations between employers and employes. The Pope insists on the rights of the workingman being recognized. The workingman has the right to live, and he must have the right to all the means of existence, the right to remuneration for his labor. The Supreme Pontif holds that nature has provided enough for all, and if every employer poid a fair rate of

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() - An Sania Strain Strain at Marie Marie



Have things looking bright and shining around the farm. Paint improves everything—the house, the barn, the wagon, the buggy, the implements, etc. It don't cost much either. You'll get more than the cost back in the value added to what is painted.

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RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

require care and much hard work, and the system of precise blockerping in railroad accounts (now a special branch of accounting) has been carried close to the point of perfection by the Pennsyl vania Railroad, which, for instance, gives to the ir ction of a cent the ix car or locomotive. There are 30 000 onssenger cars and 8 000 baggage, mail and express cars in actual use on the milroads of the United States, and the ordinary passenger car costs anywhere

His Holiness the Pope, in trying to

Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

Substantian School Section Section (Section Section Section Section Section Section Section Section Section Sec

ly plain and brief in his reply: "You players, instead of banding together to reduce wages, would heed the words of the Pope, then there would be no poverty, no beggiry, no degradation-The church has always worked for the masses, for the workingmen; her congregations have always been made up mostly of poor people, and she shall always continue to fight for their rights. -Rev. Father Philip O'Ryan.

AN APPEAL FROM THE OLD LAND-

Ediscopal Residence, Multiangam. St. Patrick's Day, 1897,

My DEAR FACILLE KEARNEY,-1 most worshipped God for so many generations your people are not equal to the burden, able public. You have no wealthy parishioners who can give you large subscriptions, and, besides, the population

of your parish is enormously reduced.
Within my own memory, fully half your people have been driven into exile by evicting landlords. Many of these families crossed the Atlantic, to find peaceful I omes in the United States and Canada. If only your appeal could reach their cars, I feel sure that amidst the blessings of freedom and liberty which they enjoy they will not forget their na-

I am sending you a prize for your forthcoming bazar, and shall give you t subscription later on

Blessing the good work and praying for its success, I am, my dear Father Kearney, yours successly in Carist,

† PHOMAS NULTY, Bishop of Meath

PERFECT and permanent are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, berause it makes pure, rich, healthy, life and health-giving **BLOOD**.

IT WAS SETTLED.

"When me and Jane was marrit," said the old man, 'the first thing I rays were 'I guess the first thing for us to do natering to settle who is goin to be hoss.

"And did you settle it?" asked the

" We didn't.

" You didn't?"

"No. She done all the settlin uvit herself."--Cincinnati Enquirer.

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MONTREAL

Gity and District Savings Bank

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eight boliars per share on the Capital stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of July next-The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, HY. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, May 29th, 1897.

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