The Sovereign	Bank of Canada
HEAD OFFICE :- TORONTO.	
ÆMILIUS JARVIS, ESQ., President.	F. G. JEMMETT, Esq., General-Manager.
BOARD O	F DIRECTORS:
EMILIUS JARVIS, ESQ., RANDOLPH MACDONALD A. A. ALLAN, Esq.,	President Bag., First Vice-President Second Vice-President
HON. D. MCMILLAN, ARCH. CAMPBELL, ESQ., M.P. A. E. DYMENT, ESQ., M.P. Savings Bas	HON. PETER MCLAREN, W. K. MCNAUGHT, Esq., M.P.P. ALEX. BRUCE, Esq., K.C. ik Department.
Interest at best curre	ent rates paid quarterly. 40
Main Office, 282 - 286 St. James S Uptown Branch, 756 St. Cathering	

CROMWELL IN IRELAND.

Treachery Allowed his Entry into Wexford-His Men Put to Sword all who Came in His Way and Confisicated their Homes.

ence and well-known bravery he was appointed military governor. Early on the morning of the 11th. the batteries of the besteging army be-gan to play; their quarters had been removed to the southeast end of the town, near the castle, which shood outside the walls. They resolved to direct the whole strength of their avrillary against the castle. bring

artillery against the castle, being persuaded that if they captured it, the town would easily follow. When about a hundred shots were fired. Sinnott asked to parley; he wished leave for four persons chosen by him to go out send offer terms of by him to go out and offer terms of by nim to go out and other terms of surrender, and sent the following let-ter to Cromwell: "In performance of my last, I desire you to send me a safe conduct for Major Theobald Dil-lon, Major James Byrne, Alderman Nicholas Chevers, and Captain James' Stafford, who I will send instructed with my desires." with my desires." "Which desire I condescending to,"

which desire i condescending of, says Cromwell in the letter to the speaker of the parliament, "two field officers with an alderman of the town and the captain of the castle, brought out the following proposi-tions, which for their abominableness, mentioeting also the impudence of manifesting also the impudence men, I thought fit to present to your view, together with my ans-wer." These propositions were in part as follows:

part as follows: That all the inhabitants of the town, at all times hereafter, shall have free liberty publicly to exercise and profess the Catholic religion, without restriction or penalty. That the regular and secular clergy now possessed of the churches shall hold same, and shall teach and preach in them publicly, without any molesta-tion. That the officers and soldiers and such of the inhabitants, shall march with flying colors, and be bon-

and such of the inhabitants, shall march with flying colors, and be con-veyed safe with their lives, ammuni-tion, arms, goods of all sorts, to the town of Ross. As soon as the inhabitants of the town of Wexford learned the answer that Cromwell had sent to the terms of surrender proposed by Sinnott the governor, they prepared themselves for a stern resistance. To the sol-diers, quarter and liberty: to the officers quarter but not liberty: and to the inhabitants freedom from pil-lage: these were the conditions on which the town should be surrender which the town should be surrender which the town should be surrender-ed within an hour. Yet matters were not so desperate within the walls that such terms need be accepted. The town was, according to Crom-well's description, "pleasantly seat-ed and strong, having a rampart of earth fifteen feet thick within the wall."

well's description, "pleasantly seat-the walls without hindrance. The earth fifteen feet thick within the wall." It was garrisoned by over two thousand men, commanded by an of-ficer who had given many proofs of this bravery and fidelity. In the fort there were near a bundred carporn in the cavalry by placing ropes and chains across the street. Meantime the garrison were re-treating to the market-place; there treating to the market-place; there is treating to the market-place; there is the townspeople had gathered to-gether. "When they were come into the market-places," writes Crom-well, "the enemy making a stiff re-sistance, our forces broke them." Then the same scenes that took place at Drogheda were renewed at Wexford. We have Cromwell's own acqount of these atroctiles in a jet-ter to the speaker of parliament from before Wexford, October, 1649. "Our men," he writes, "put to the sword all that came in their way. I believe in all there was lost of the enemy not less than two thousand. This town is now so in your power that of the former inhabitants I believe scarce one in twenty can challenge any property in their houses."-Irish World. there were near a hundred cannon; in the harbor three vessels, one of them of thirty-four guns, another of about of thirty-four guns, another of about twenty guns, and a frigate of twenty guns on the stocks, built up to the uppermost deck, which for "hand-someness' sake" Cromwell afterwards ordered the workmen to finish. Win-ter was setting in-it was the mid-dle of October-and the "country sickness" would soon begin to tell on the troops encamped under the open sky. Ormande's army was at Ross-only twenty miles oft-watch-ing for a favorable moment to fall on the rear of the besieging lines, whose numbers were too few to keep up a complete investment, and at the same time to repel a sudden at-tack that might be made on any

On October 6, 1649, Cromwell hav-ing landed his artillery and stores before Wexford, Degan't to erect a battery that would command the ferry and prevent all communication by it with the town. Ormonde re-solved to attempt the relief of the place in person; leaving Gen. Twaffe with a Connacht regiment to gurri-son Ross, he advanced with the rest of his army, and on the night of the 9th he crossed the Slancy, and reach-ed the ferry on the worth side of the form the town with a large body, and on account of his experi-ence and well-known bravery he was appointed military governor. Early on the morning of the 11th, the batteries of the besteging army bethough they were much needed the defence of the town.

the defence of the town. Some went is far as to propose that Cromwell be treated with, in the hope that a peaceful surrender might secure to them not only life and liberty but a part of their goods, and perhaps their homes. But worse than this-they had in their midst a traitor. Such was the confidence of the council of the Confederate Ca-tholics in Capt. James Stafford that the government of the county of Kil-kenny had been entrusted to him jointly with Sir Thomas Esmond; and when it was known that Crom-well was marching on Wexford, he and when it was known that Crom-well was marching on Wexford, he was sent to act as governor of the castle there, a most important post, since the possession of it ensured the possession of the town; and then the possession of the town; and then the townsmen chose him as one of their four agents to confer with the be-siegers about the terms of surrender. On October 11th, about noon, some breaches having been made in the walls of the castle, the governar of the town asked for a safe conduct for four persons to treat of surrender on bonorable terms. What these

I for four persons to treat of surrender on honorable terms. What these terms were we have already seen. One of the four persons chosen on behalf of the townsmen was Stafford. While Croinwell was preparing his answer, and before he delivered it, the commissioners being still ignor-ant of what his decision might be, "the Captain (Stafford)) being fairly treated"—these are Croinwell's words —yielded up the castle. The iooal tradition says that Croinwell and Stafford had a meeting at midnight by the river side. Carte's words leave no room for doubting of the governor's guilt: "The enemy enter-ed the gates by the treachery of Captain Stafford," and again, "Staf-ford having privately received Croin-well's forces into the castle which commanded the part of the town that lay next to it, they issued suddenly from thence, attacked the wall and gate adjoining it. and soon became masters of the place." The castle was outside the walls, yet so close that communication could not be cut off between them. Seeing it in the hands of the enemy on honorable terms. What

eeing it in the hands of the ener seeing it in the hands of the entry and knowing that its guns command-ed a part of the town, the Irish abandoned the defence of that por-tion of the works; the besiegers seiz-ed their scaling laddes and crossed the wells without hindrance. The wates were thrown crown to admit

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

A State Without God. We reproduce from The Lamp, or arrison, N.Y., the following ex-ract from an address by Anglican ishop Wilkinson, at English Church

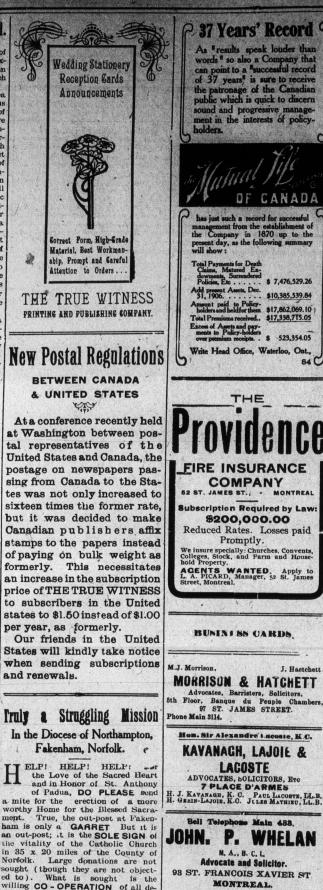
iongress: "The religious life of France is a ery sad story indeed, and reads us , more terrible lesson than that of ny other country in Europe. We have here the spectacle of a nation, open-y, ostentatiously, and of set pur-nose, ignoring God. The (French Bovernment of to-day neither by act or deed makes mention of God, of pose, ignoring God. The French Government of to-day neither by act or deed makes mention of God, of Providence, or a Divine Law; it en-forces a strictly secular education in all primary schools, and removes all religious symbols from all public buildings. The very fact of attend-ing the services of the Church, or riving religious sets a giving religious education, sets grving religious education, sets a mark upon public servants, and cre-ates a bar to their advancement. It is the formal, determined purpose of the French Government to organize a State without any reference to God. The religious Orders have God. The religious Orders have been expelled; Christian schools have been abolished, and neither army nor navy chaplains exist. There is a great 'Labor Party,' stron, organized in guilds, that number (a million members with the school of th

organized in guilds, that houses million members, and they are fig ly anti-Christian. While t million members, and they are fierce-ly anti-Christian. While these changes have been going on, every four years there has been a general election, and the people have invari-ably ratified what the Legislature has enacted-especially was this the case last year, when the majority in favor of the Government was over-whelming; and it is by the will of the people that the Church was re-pudiated. It follows from all this that France as a state has abjured Christianity; she is not, and does not profess to be, a Christian ma-tion. In the last thirty years she has been passing through a notable transformation, and in many re-spects, religiously, morally and of-ficially the France of to.day is not the France of 1870. In that year Heaven sent her the most terrible warning it was possible to send to any nation; she underwent a chas-tisement that no nation could suffer twice and live. She did not learn the, and she has gone since then, and is going still, from bad to "worse, for the transformation is far from complete, and what lies in the future no one can say. " "Let the English mation remember

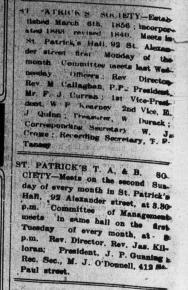
worse, for the transformation is far from complete, and what lies in the future no one can say. "Let thè English nation remember this; it was the rejection of Christi-anity in the schools of France that opened the flood-gates of this worse gates the enemy of unbelief has come in like a flood. You have but, to read the testimony of distinguished, responsible Frenchmen to see that this is so. Judges, magistrates, heads of police, all bear their testi-mony to the results of purely secular official documents and reports: 'Our houses of correction are gorged with boys and girls'; 'there is a loos of all notion of respect and duty': 'the young criminals spring up like weeds between the cracks of the pavements'; 'juvenile crime is in-creasing at a truly frightful rate'; 'our prisons are crowded and too small'; for the 'alarming increase of other day that the Libre Parole Superscriptions are crowded and two small', for the 'alarming increase of young criminals.' It was but the other day that the Libre Parole made this statement: "Twenty-five years ago the army of crime (in France) was neither so numerous nor so audacious, nor so perfectly or-ganized as it is now. Its appear-ance coincided with the advent of the new morality, with the putting into practice of those laws of so-called public education all religious ideal, all hope beyond the grave.' One of her own Senators, recently said in the French place of public assembly: 'We are a doomed nation!' And so she is.''

> McShane's Bells. Peals, Sinle-Over 30,000

Chimes,



and give Benediction in a Garret, My average weekly collection is only 3s 6d, and I bave no endowment



DF CANADA

THE

COMPANY

\$200,000.00

Promptly.

LACOSTE

M. A., B. C. L.

MONTREAL.

Advocates

BARNARD & DESSAULLES,

Advocates,

Savings Bank Building. 180 St. James Bell, Telephone Main 1679.

HENRY N. CHAUVIN] [GEO. HAROLD BAYER

Unauvin & Baker Advocates. METROPOLITAN' BUILDING

CASIMIE DESSAULLES

Tel Main 2279.

.A. BARNARI

84 C

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1907.

SWITHT DESELUTORY.

THURSI

A Mai

St. Laurence,

Longworthy,

CHAPTER

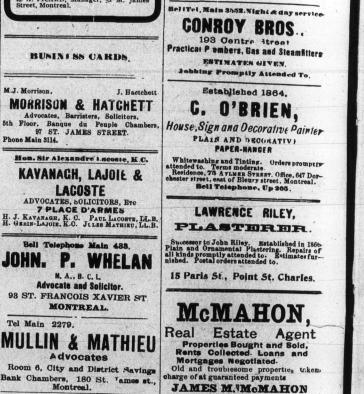
CHAPTEI

one another. T contempt in Mrs

contempt in Mrs liteness. She had Katharine u she despised her "She is as sell can't deceive me to the utmost s. I am to be able cardt." To add 'to be

To add to he

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26 -Organized 18th November, 1883. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month for the transaction of business, at 8 o'clock. Officers-Spiritual Ad-viser, Rev. J. P. Killoraa; Chan-cellor, J. M. Kennedy; President, W. A. Hodgson; 1st Vice-President, J. T. Stevens: 2nd Vice-President, M. E. Gahan: Recording Secretary, R. M. J. Dolan, 16 Overdale ave., Financial Secretary, J. J. Cos-tigan, 504 St. Urbain street; Treasurer, F. J. Sears; Marshall, M. J. O'Regan: Guard, James Cal-lahan. Trustees, D. J. McGillis, John Walsh, T. R. Stevens, W. F. Wall and James Cahill. Medical Officers-Dr. H. J. Harrison, Dr. J. O'Connor, Dr. Merrill, Dr. W A. L. Styles and Dr. J. Curran



JAMES M. MCMAHON Real Estate Agent : 20 St. James Street.

Frank E. McKenna Notary Public. Royal, Insurance Building

Stuart, Cox & McKenna. Main 2874

Dr. G. H. DESJARDINS

"You mean to nor," he said he And he asked M ther she had re-ter's book. Th at once. CHAPTEI Mr. Sherwood "One of his orp sarcastically, ", he neglected eve He was most a ral wards in his wood and Katha One another. T



of other foundaries. In the making of McShane Bells all the casts are of new ingot copper and imported block tin, carefully proportioned and carefully melted to secure tonal and "Insting qualities. They are mounted very carefully and solidly for ease of ringing and neat-ness of design. Everything that conduces toward satisfaction is part of the McShane endeavor. The manufacturers will send a copy of their catalogue of bells for ohurches, schools, colleges, court-houses, fire-alarms, factories, plan-tations, farms, etc., free to those in-tending to purchase.

To discern and deal immediately with causes and overcome them, ra-ther than to battle with effects after the disease has secured a lodgment, is the chief aim of the medical man, and Bickle's Anti-Consumptive is the result of patient study along this particular line. At the first appearance of a cold the Syrup will be found a most^{*}efficient remedy, ar-resting development and speedify healing the affected parts, so that the ailment disappears.

And solver a series of the sector of the sec

to say whether I am to succeed or fail. All my bopes of success are in your co-operation. Will you not then extend a co-operating hand? Surely you will not refuse? You may not be able to help much, indeed But you can help a little, and a mul-titud, of "littles" means a great deal.

Appeal 'May God bless and prosper your endeavours in establishing a Mission at Fakenham." Don't Turn a Deaf Ear to My Urgent

ARTHUR, Bishop of Northampton Address-

FATHER H. W. GRAY,

FATHER H. W. GRAY, Catholic Mission, Fakenham, Norfolk, Eng. P.S.-I will gratefully and prompt-ly acknowledge the smallest dona-nation, and send with my acknowledg-ment a beauting pictm of the Sa-cred Heart and St. Antenoy. • THE NEW MISSION IS DEDICAT-ED TO ST. ANTENAL OT 22.00A. "Constant pre, yw ard car, Names for Benefactory.

179 St. James St. Montreal. Tel. Main 2194j OCULIST 500 St. Denis St., Montreal Atwater & Duclos, ADVOCATES rdian Bul W. Atwater, K. C., C. A. Duclos, K. C. TA MENEELY BELL COMPANY J. E. Coulin. 22.24 526 RIVER ST., 177 BROADWAY, TROY, N.Y. NEW YORK, Manufacture Superior CHURCH CHINE SCHOOL & UTHER **GOUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY** & BERARD, BELLS Barristers, Solicitors, Etc., on. Lomer Gouin, K.C. R. Murphy, K.C. O. Drouin, K.C. E. Brassard, LL. B. SELF-RAISING FLOUR. New York Life Building. BRODIE'S CELEBRATED T. Brosseau, K.C.. I.H. A. Cholette, L.I.B. Thomas M. Tansey, B.C.L. SELF-RAISING FLOUR Brossard, Cholette & Tansey A PREMIUM give for the ampty bas Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors. ne Main 1490 160 ST. JAMES ST. 1491 Guardian Bid, IO BLEURY St., Montreal. Tel. Bell Main 2 CODERRE & CEDRAS Advocates Place d'Armes Hill. Montreal Street Railway Bidg Jang Oprons : Barg Notre Jame Street West. St Ohurch Street Verdan. DATENTS TROM DE MARINE

struct, Montreni, Con struct, Montreni, Con sa Bub.Co. G. PLUXED

To add to he Marchmont, with characterizes cert tons, had contrib New York paper, described Kathar distinguished you met. Mrs. Si supplied her niece had the article re Philadelphia pape no knowledge of too late, unfort Ursula, to whom marked copy of ti

marked copy of it paper, wrote a si letter to Kathari rushed off to the explanation. "I thought you" it," said Biddy."" inco custom to pr fures in the paper fures in the paper fures in the paper fures in the English d "You are un Biddy." cried Kath her ears as her fri papers. "All Amei her ears as her fri papers. "All Amei her ears as her fri modesty.' as Mo calls this newspape "You have been y answered Biddy." "You have been y answered Biddy." "Oh, dear, dear, " "Oh, dear, dear," "Oh, dear, dear," "Oh, dear, dear," "Oh, dear, dear," "You want to the pit." "You might tell h spiriton of her good

"It