### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

6

[From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Sun.] The following graphic report from the Irish correspondent of the N. Y. Sun will be read with interest. We may add that the Sun rather inclines to the landlords' side of the question, or did until it saw their case was honeless :

#### DUBLIN. Dec. 14.

The consequence of feeding the English public with these manufactured horrors is that a state of excitement and fictitious alarm has been created which is extremely likely to react most injuriously on the Irish landlords themselves. Threats, we are told, like chickens, come home to roost, and the thinking portion of the community is inclined to ask of the landlords, of the whole Irish better class, why are these people savages, as Judge Fitzgerald proclaims them to be? Why have you not civilized the people who were given you to rule over? As long ago as last session of Parliament Lord Edesdale said in the House of Lords that the Irish landlords "ought to live on their properties, and improve their estates." Six months have elapsed since this startling discovery was made. Since then the Land League has been the means of forcing it into English and Irish heads that the landlords ought to allow their tenants the means of subsistence, with a vast number of other elementary and equally unsuspected truths.

The fact remains, notwithstanding, that the case of the tenants has not yet been made known to the English public, which is thoroughly familiar with the landlord's side of the question. With one startling exception, no one has prominently asserted the claims of the struggling five millions of people who are ranged now in opposition to that small compact body of men, who, until this year, had power of life and death over them. This one exception is Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., an Irish M.P., who as the leader of the Northern Circuit is known to be one of the first lawyers in the Kingdow. Mr. Russells income is said to reach £20,000 per annum, and he is justly esteemed one of the most clear-headed and upright men in Eugland. His letter to the Daily Telegraph describing the condition of the farmers of the south and south-western parts of Ireland struck a blow to feudalism from which it can never recover, and did more to open the eyes of the English to the real state of Ireland than twenty sessions of obstruction and recrimination in St. Stephens. These letters are to appear in book form by the first of January. They will assuredly be met by a universal demand. The exposure of the Marquis of Lansdowce's management of his Kerry estates has awakened public interest in a most unexpected manuer.

Private opinions, public and political, are Land League. Thorold Rogers, Mr. Childers, feared, will reflect its temper only too faithfully. Land League in the north of Ireland has been which it will do its best to return. In short, the adhesion of the Ulster people, which is now an accomplished fact, has been a shock to the whole community. When Mr. Dillon announced his intention of holding a meeting at Scotstown, in Monaghan, two great landlords of the vicinity proclaimed their intention of breaking up the meeting and driving that end Sir John Leslie and Lord Rossmore hastily crossed from London, collected men from different parts of the country, telegraphed to all the Orange centres found themselves on the day of the meeting at the head of a body of Belfast "corner boys," farm servants out of work, et hoc genus omne, to the number of about 150. This face with about 12,000 tenant farmers, who had assembled to take orders from Mr. Dillon, and who, under his direction, laughed the noble lord and his retainers out of the to be united like one man, and the consehave lost its head with terror. Mr. Forster almost lives on the Holyhead and Euston Railroad, and a second council is to be held this week. Sir Charles Dilke, the Under Secretary of State, speaking last night at Kensington, deprecated coercion, but hinted at its employment, if necessary. Mr. Childers. who is one of the Cabinet, was seated on the platform. He is known to hold very advanced views on the Irish question, and may be assumed to be acquainted with Irish necessities, for he spent last autumn on the west coast of Donegal and Connaught. There is a wild rumor to-day from London that the Constitution is to be suspended in Ireland, and at once. However, Lord and Lady Cowper and Mrs. Forster have issued cards for dances on different evenings next week, which rather contradicts the idea of martial law and suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. The fact is, London, thanks to the never tiring zeal of the newspaper correspondents, is infinitely more excited and alarmed than the Irish capital. This was exemplified by the proceedings in the Crown Office of Queen's Bench, at which I had the privilege of being present. No one would ever have imagined that such momentous business was being transacted. The Crown Office room is a comfortably furnished red-carpeted apartment about twenty feet long, and perhaps fifteen broad. A long table filled the centre of the room. Three or four reporters were placed at one end. The other was presided over by Mr. Macdonough, the veteran lawyer who leads the defence, flanked on one side by the new Sergeant, Denis Caulfield Heron, and on the other by the ponderous form of Val Dillon, the brother of the member for Tipperary. Messrs. Brennan and Egan were the only representatives of the League, although Mr. Landon of Westport showed himself late in the day for a few minutes. The sub-sheriff occupied a chair at the side of the table. Close to him was the counsel for the Traversers, closely watching every number as it was copied from the Grand Jury book on to the cards with which the Master of the Crown Office was provided. The Sheriff leaned his back against the chimney piece and surveyed the scene, while from above his head the engraved portrait of Chief Justice Burke looked down on the bewigged gathering with scarcely more interest or animation than Sir James Vokes Mackay evinced. The square mirror on the chimney piece reflected, among the fern leaves and pots of primulas which good fences-especially line fences; it prospoke for the tastes of the Master, more than one cavernous yawn. Now and again Mr. Heren indulged in a jeu d'esprit. Mr. Molloy use in cases of sudden coughs, &c., as a safebemoaned his torced retention from "another guard against consumption and other place." Mr. Nolan and Mr. Walker sympa-thized ironically with him as the work of DRAKE' BITTERS, taken according to selecting numbers went on. At last 188 num- directions, saves large expense in dector's bers have been thrown into the ballot box; bills.

and when forty-eight names have been drawn EDWARD BLAKE IN LONDON. and allowed to stand, we find that of the whole about twenty-three are Liberals, perhaps Catholics. It will be impossible for the Crown to strike off twelve men of any one religion or class from this number when the time comes for the further reduction of the list. Mr. Val Dillon, the solicitor, for the Traversers, seems determined not to leave a stone unturned to secure an impartial jury. He states that he had made himself conversant with the whole jury list of Dublin, and was able to answer every question raised by the Crown as to the circumstances, whereabouts, and so forth, of the gentlemen named.

#### MU NEVER RETURN.

It is said that one cut of every four rea invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health never seturn to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality muy be prevented and patients served and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time This we know. See other column.

#### BROTHERS OF DIFFERENT BELIEF

The death of Mr. Charles John Manning, the elder brother of Cardinal Manning, at the great age of 82, is suggestive of the religious differences which so often separate brothers seemed the secession of his brother Henry most learned controversialists against Rome. Wilberforces, whose strange differences in religion were of the same kind. Of the four sons of William Wilberforce three became Rev. John Sargent, of that parish. They were much attached to each other, and Samuel Wilberforce tried his influence with the Queen to get Manning made a bishop. Other remarkable instances that occur to

us in connection with the death of Cardinal Manning's Protestant elder brother as illustrative of the religious differences of members of all to be described at this moment as chaos the same family are the two Newmans, the itself. John Ruskin has declared for the two Froudes, the two Arnolds and the two Dales. Thomas Pelham Dale is now a Evelyn Ashley, John Bright-countless are ritualistic martyr in Holloway Jail, while his this land on the basis of the prices set by him the names of the *illuminati* who support the theories of the Leaguers. The Cabinet is torn by dissersion, and Parliament, it is to be of his prosecution, has put him there. The overwhelming success of the John Henry Newman is now a Roman Cardinal; his brother, Francis William, a theist, a blow to the old Whig section of Parliament, with some communistic tendencies. The late Richard Hurrell Froude was an extreme Anglo-Catholic and would, no doubt, have submitted to Rome but for his early death. His brother, James Anthony, the historian is a free thinker, who resigned his English curacy from unbelief in the dogmas required of him, as he explains in his "Nemesis of Faith." Mathew Arnold is the most pronounced of the rebels and intruders out of the place. To religious free thinkers, while his brother the Syndicate and not the Government, was Thomas is a Roman Catholic, who a few years since only returned to the Church of England to burry back again to Rome, just as Father Sibthorpe so often did. When one from taxation on their property for ever outside sees an infant baptized, it is curious to of the limits of Manitoba, by the exemption of speculate how long after he comes to years of thinking for him elf he will adhere to the faith he is baptized into, and where on the Falstaffian regiment found themselves face to theological map he will at last be found .-Brooklyn Eugle. 222.5 The following statement shows the population of certain States and Territories accordtown. The whole country may be said now | ing to the census of 1880 :- Alabama, 1,261,-241; Arkansas, 802,564; Connecticut, 622,quence is that the Government seems to 683; Delaware, 146,654; Florida, 266,566; Georgia, 1,537,878; Iows, 1,624,463; Kansas, 995,335; Kentucky, 1,648,599; Louisiana, 940,263; Maine, 648,945; Massachusetts, 1,783,086; Missouri, 2,169,091; Nebraska, 452,432; Nevada, 62,265; New Hampshire, 347,782; New Jersey, 1,130,892; New York. 5,083,844; North Carolins, 1,400,000; Oregon, 174,767 ; Rhode Island, 276,528 ; South Carolina, 995,707 ; Tennessee, 1,542,463 ; Vermont, 332,286 ; Virginia, 1,312,203 ; West Virginia, 618,193; Wisconsin, 1,315,386; Dis-

# He Denonnces the Syndicate Contract.

والمحافيات والمراكحين والحرول المتحي المتعاديون وتوعين

LONDON, Dec. 27 -- Mr. Blake on coming forward was greeted with great cheering. He commenced by saying that he had never addressed an audience in this city when he felt more strongly the memontous importance of the occasion, and of the subject he intended to discuss. In a matter of such moment, as circumstances changed, it was not only their right but their duty to alter their policy to meet the exigencies of the case. He pointed out that the scheme of federation with British Columbia was forced upon a dying parliament by a small majority. This was done by the men now in power, who were clamoring that the terms with British Columbia should be carried out. The people should remember these men were responsible for these terms, the stand, that this work of construction, the Canadiau Pacific, should not cause any increase in the rate of taxation. The Government claimed that they would not increase taxation. This might be very true, from the simple fact that it was so high they could not increase it. (Laughter). Last ses ion the Government brought down a magnificent scheme for building the railway by the sale of the lands who lisp in childhood the same prayers at a of the North-west. The Opposition pointed mother's knee and learn the same doctrines out that in one important particular their at school and college. The late Mr. C. J. calculations were astray, that settlers would Manning, eldest son of William Manning, a be unable to pay the money due to the Govmember of Parliament and one of the ennment at the times specified. The Gov-Governors of the Bank of England, was a ernment found they were wrong, and, so instaunch Church of England man to his death, stead of building the road themselves they and one of his latest acts was the building undertake to get others to build it. They and endowment of a beautiful Protestant | went to England, made some loose kind of church. How strange to him must have arrangement, which it was now acknowledged was not a bargain, and came back jubilant, Edward, who then Rector of Lavington their leader speaking in most confident terms and Archdeacon of Chichester, was one of the of their success. They were, however, seven weeks hatching out the present bargaia with The Mannings were nearly related to the the Syndicate. The members of the company had the Cabinet in their power and were able practically to dictate their own terms. Their cash subsidy, now including Roman Catholics. Two of them, Robert the amount spent and to be spent by the Isaac, the Archdeacon of the East Riding of Government in the construction of por-Yorkshire, and Henry William, the Vicar of tions of the road, would be \$50,000,-East Farleigh, Kent, were among the most 000. Owing to the annual interest talented of the Oxford Tractarians, the of about \$3,000,000 on that portion "ritualists" of those days. Samuel, Bishop of the public debt due to the Canadian successively of Oxford and Winchester, was Pacific alone, the chances of a decrease in lord of the manor of Lavington, of which taxation was very much impaired. He made Manning was rector. They had married two a striking calculation to show that of sisters in early life, daughters of the late the cash subsidy of \$50,000,000 proposed to be paid to the Syndicate, Ontario would pay two-thirds or S5,000.000, and of this sum the proportion to be borne by the city of London would be \$600,000. Referring to the land subsidy, he showed that the number of acres of land to be given was 25,000,000. The value of the land was much more tean it was represented, owing to the right the Company would have of choosing good land for every acre of their subsidy. The Government was now endeavoring to reckon the value of (Mr. Blake) in 1874. He believed then that the land was not worth more than that, and he still held that at that time, and under those circumstances, it was not. But Government will shortly propose to the Boers circumstances had greatly changed since then, and the value of the land must have greatly increased. The amusing part of it was that Sir Charles Tupper, who now accepted this estimate, had rejected it when it was first made and claimed that four millions would be a cheap price for it. He went into figures to show that beyond two or thre millions invested at first by the Syndicate, the money to build the road was all furnished by the Government, and after that to possess the road ; yet, notwithstanding the road was what he might almost say handed | garrison out. over to them as a gift. They were exempted their land from taxation. The great argument that the Company must sell in order to escape taxation was done away with, and as they had a monopoly of the road and could charge what freights they pleased, they need be in no hurry to settle their lands, so long as those belonging to the Government were taken up. In order to give some idea of the rates that would be changed by the Company having control of the trunk line, he quoted some rates of the St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba Railway, through line, which had no monopoly; not ground some way off, the effect will be that only was there no room for competition, but of an empty dress hung up, the face, neck there was actually a law against it. It was and arms being scarcely discernible. On said the Opposition offered no alternative to the Government scheme. Their plan was a plain and business-like one to build the prairie line as quickly as possible. It was consistent with the wants of the country to promote settlement along the line, and as soon as it could be accomplished, without hampering the country, to go on with the re-mainder of the line. They also urged the construction of the Sault Line, which would give the United States the trade, not only of the Canadian north-west, but of the American north-west, as well as of the south-west too. for by the Sault to Montreal and so to Liverpool, was the shortest distance from San Francisco. This line would cost \$3,000,000 instead of 22,000,000 or 23,000,000, which the line north of Lake Superior would cost, and it could be made ready for traffic within three years. Canada held the key of the position, if her people did not throw it away. Uapital-ists were now ready to undertake the construction of that branch for \$4,000, and 4,000 acres per mile. He closed by urging upon HOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. them the importance to every citizen of this Rheumatism is bad, Toothache is worse, question, and expressed a hope that by showing the supporters of the Government in the House that their vote given in favor of this scheme would bring them face to face at the next election with disappointed and dissatisfied constituents, they could bring such influence to bear, as to prevent the passage of this measure, if they were unable to prevent its passing. He invoked their vengeance at the next election on its perpetrators. Notwithstanding Mr. Blake did not finish his speech until 11 o'clock, the interest in what he said did not flag for a moment. and (xcent for an occasional burst of laughter or applause, all was perfectly still. His closing sentence was the signal for an ovation of hand-clapping and cheers which lasted for some time. Holloway's Pills .--- Hale Constitutions .--When the human frame has become debilitated from the effects of exposure, excesses, or neglect, these Pills will repair the mischief. If they be taken according to the lucid directions wrapped round each box, Holloway's Pills exert the most exemplary tonic qualities in all cases of nervous depression, whereby the vital powers are weakened, and the circulation is rendered languid and unsteady. They improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion, regulate the liver, and act as gentle aperients. The Pills are suited to all new and all habits. A patient writes :- "Your Pills, to be valued, require only to be known. During many years I cought a remedy in vain, was daily becoming weaker, when your fills soon restored me.'

OFFERED TO THE BOERS. LONDON, December 29.—Professor Harting, of the University of Utrecht, Holland, has drawn up an address to the British nation praying for the re-establishment of the national independence of the Dutch Boers of ously signed in the Notherlands, and runs as follows :- " It is with deep interest that we, the undersigned, Dutch citizens, have followed the course of events concerning the people of the Transval, who are, by descent, of our own flesh and blood, and we may not suppress the feeling of amazement and regret which came upon us when the late Government of England resolved to deprive the people of the Transvaal of their national independence, and incorporate their community with the British Crown. It would be intile here to dwell upon the nature of our amazement and regret in this matter. Already many of yourselves, and notably your present Prime Minister, have issued their energetic protest against the Transvaal annexation, as an act both unjust and impolitic. Yet did the people of the Transvaal cherish the that the wrong inflicted upon them would be ultimately redressed. But now that all the ambitions of this people have been baffled loss to account for it. Are not their forefathers ours? Are they not of the men who maintenance of their national independence ; and should the spirit of their fathers have become extinguished in them? No; Britons, you who are free people cannot yourselves but sympathize with a community your own powerful Government may indeed scatter, may even exterminate, but which will never suffer itself to be entirely subdued. It of British fairness. The people of England will not submit to the disbonor which must demand nothing more than to live in peace and quiet under laws of their own framing, whilst tilling the soil, which is theirs, ac-We yet entertain the hope that this, our appeal, will not be entirely disregarded. We are still inclined to believe that the mighty voice of public opinion will lend such support to the present Government of England as will enable Her Majesty's ministers to undo an act of illiberality which a Cabinet of known liberal sentiments would never have approved of or carried." This appeal is printed in full | whether they are right or wrong. type by the Daily News, but not yet commented upon. The tone of the papers is one of unreasonable anger against the Boers. The Times this morning says : " There is, we affection of the Boers is general, and that their temper is such as to extinguish the possibility of dealing with them by other than stern methods. LONDON, Dec. 29.-It is reported that the

in the Transvaal a truce in the present hostilities, pending which a conference may be appointed for the redress of their grievances. CAPE Town, Dec. 30 .- The Boers formed two camps near Potchefstroom on the 17th inst., and on the 20th 200 mounted Boers and 1,000 foot attempted to capture the fort occuwithin 200 yards, but were repulsed by shot and shell. Seven insurgents were killed and many wounded. Paul Kruger held a council of war on the 22nd inst. It was to starve the



#### THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881. THE TRANSVAAL.

AN ADDRESS PRAYING FOR THE RE-ESTABLISH-MENT OF ITS INDEPENDENCE - A TRUCE

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation. and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also the Transvaal. The address is being numer- | claim a stride in general improvement. This is the age of general improvement

and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticise Darwins theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of hope, assuredly not quite unreasonably, men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact.

But we want to extend its usefulness and their patience at last has given away and in its circulation still further, and we want its despair they have taken up arms. Much as friends to assist us if they believe this jourwe deplore the fact in itself we are not at a nal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon struggled through eighty weary years for the their memories that the True WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent.

It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the however comparatively insignificant, which city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of is on these considerations that we venture | twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean to issue our direct sppeal to the sentiments | something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to inevitably follow a conflict both unequal and enroll themselves under the reduction, they iniquitous, a conflict with one of the weakest have no reason to regret it. For what they lost of communities, a conflict with a people that one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United quired under peril and by their own courage. | States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights.

> The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromos" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge

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NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS. Few are aware of the importance of checking Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," if neglected, often works upon the lungs. 21.2

IS THERE NO CURE FOR NEURALGIA! Yes, a sure cure; it is BROWN'S HOUSE-Neuralgia worst. It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it. 21-4

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A BLESSING TO MOTHERS .- MRS. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afilicted, is a certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomuch and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the 21-4 mother.

HINTS TO FARMERS. - Don't let your horses be seen standing much at the tavern door; it don't look right. Don't be without Henry & Iohnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment Bear at hand to apply in case of accident. Keep motes good feelings among neighbors. Keep Doron's Elixer always in the house, and

Mr. Haweis, in a volume entitled "The Art of Beauty," makes the following points with regard to beauty of dress : "The reason that an ordinary low neck

with short sleeves looks worse in black than in any other color is because the hard line round the bust and arms is too great a contrast to the skin. A low neck always lessens the height, and a dark dress made thus lessens it still more, and it strikes the artistic eye as cutting the body in pieces, in this way; if you see a fair person dressed in a low dark dress standing against a light backthe other hand, against a dark background the head and bust will be thrown up sharply, and the whole dress and body will disappear. The effect, common enough, is exectably bad. If you must wear a low black bodice, let it be cut square, giving the right angles rounded, for corners are very trying), and have plenty of white or pale gauze or thin black net to soften the harsh line between the skin and the dress. White gauze or lace soften down the blackness of the dress at the edge of the bodice, and thin black stuff has an equally good effect, as it shades the whiteness of the skin into the dark color of the gown. Only under these conditions does the sudden contrast enhance, as some persons suppose, the fairness of the

complexion. "Short women should never wear double skirts or tunics-they decrease the beight so much-unless, indeed, the tunic is very short and the skirt very long. So also do large, sprawling patterns used for trimmings; let these be left to women tall enough to carry them off. Neither let a very little woman wear her bair half down her back; let her lift it clean up as high as possible. "Large feet should never be cased in kidleast of all white kid slippers-for kid reveals so clearly the form and movements of the

feet, and stretches so easily that tew feet have a chauce in them. "Those who are very stout should wear nothing but black; those who are very thin should put a little padding in their gowns and neither should be in the least decollete. Perpendicular stripes in dresses give height and increase fullness, and are, therefore, particularly suited to very slight, small people and particularly unfitted for stout figures."

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