3, 1883.

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AUG. 3, 1888.

THE EXTERMINATION POLICY.

An able Review by A. M. Sullivan, Esq.

In the issue of the London Nineteenth Century for July, Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan publishes, under the title of "Why Send More Irish out of Ireland," an able critique on the English policy of extermination and emigration, in which, also, he replies with crushing force to Goldwin Smith's recent ungenerous and Goldwin Smith's recent ungenerous and illogical attack on the Irish people. We give the article in full, as of high value as a portion of the argument on the side of our race. Mr. Sullivan, writes :--The question which Mr. Goldwin Smith

The question which Mr. Goldwin Smith propounds in the June number of this Review, touches a subject of no light in-terest at the present moment. "Irish' and 'Ireland' we always say"—Mr. Smith premises—"but let it never be forgotten that those names cover a fallacy. The Irish trouble has its seat in the Celtic provinces alone. Ulster—Teutonic, Pro-testant and thriving—is contented with the Union, though certain politicians who hope to prosper by the revolution would fain persuade her that she is not." "Irish" and "Ireland," "Hungarian" and "Hungary," "Canadians" and "Can-ala," "Americans" and "America," we always say, and quite correctly. All

and Hungary, "Canadians and Can-ala," "Americans" and "America," we always say, and quite correctly. All Irishmen are not Celts: all Hungarians are not Magyars. Every one knows that a large proportion of Canadians are French in race and language; and that in what we usually call "America"—the United States—millions of French and of Lids Spanish descent in the South, and of Irish aud Scotch in the North and West constipanels descent in the North and West consti-tute a fourth of the white population. These race theories, often quite fanciful, are generally very misleading. Ulster appears to supply a favorite refuge for adventurous doctrinaires who wish to escape from calling Irishmen "Irish." It is fully one half Catholic; and, of all dis-tricts or divisions of Ireland, happens to be the least "Teutonic," Leinster and Munster being, by comparison, the most so. It may be questioned if any part of Ireland, Connaught included, is more ex-clusively and purely Celtic. The extreme north-eastern angle of the Island has been, ever since the fifth century, in constant intercourse with Celtic Scotland. Down to the close of the sixteenth century it this is the cardinal point, the fundamental doctrine, of all who espouse the expatria-tion policy. There was Lord Carlisle's fam-ous dictum as to God's design that Ireland was to be "the fruitful mother of flocks and herds." Here is Mr. Goldwin Smith referring to "districts which nature has in-tended for grazing lands. And again, more explicitly, "what is wanted is the clearance of districts, and the restoration of them when cleared to the purpose of grazing, to which alone they are adapted." This grazing and pasturage idea runs through every speech, every letter, every newspaper article on the subject. Rich, verdant, and profitable sheep runs and bullock ranges will (it is assumed) supplant miserable patches of oats and potatoes; to the close of the sixteenth century in kept at bay, with marvellous success on the whole, those efforts of conquest and colonisation to which the rest of the kingbullock ranges will (it is assumed) supplant miserable patches of oats and potatoes; the productiveness of the land will be increased, and a more thriving, prosperous and loyal population will remain behind. A truly singular conception of agricul-ture underlies this opinion. Persons whose acquaintance with grass lands is derived from a residence in Onslow Square or a stroll through Hyde Park may be dom, in the struggle of four hundred years, had more or less slowly been forced to yield. In the reign of James I. Ulster became shire-land, and exchanged the Brehon Code for British jurisprudence. Then first a plan-British jurisprudence. Then first a plan-tation scheme in that province was carried out; but two remarkable features distin-guished this project from the "Palatine" or other Anglo Norman colonisations else-where in Ireland. In the first place, the na-tives, instead of being outlawed, banished and extirpated, were retained as cultivat-ors, though "expropriated" as projectors. In the next place the imported colonists or a stroll through Hyde Park, may be excused for assuming that pasturage will flourish, or grass grow without more ado, when a field is no longer tilled, or is once haid down. But it is hard to think that writers and speakers of better knowledge on this subject can pretend to believe in such a state of things. Every man who really knows anything, either practically In the next place the imported colonists were Scottish Celts. Some English did come: but they quickly tired of the Ulster settlement, and sold out to the gripholding or theoretically, of agriculture, knows that there is land—and every one acquainted with Ireland knows that there are in that Scots. Into the Pale provinces, on the other hand—provinces the large cities and country thousands of acres of land-which, though fruitful under tillage, nothing but constant or recurrent cultivaseaport towns of which were nearly all founded and peopled by the Northmen-there has poured from the twelfth century tion by tion by spade or plough will keep from running into waste. The one serious blun-der which writers like Mr. Goldwin Smith there has poured from the twelfth century to the present day an almost continuous stream of Anglo-Norman or English set-tlers. Although they do not appear to have been very loval, very union-loving, or very law-abiding, I do not base any special theory on the fact. Many Eng-lishmen have been struck by the circum-stance or coincidence that so far from the Irish trouble having its seat in the Celtic engine along outpace and crime most or rather the one fatal defect in their in-formation, is their manifest unacquaint-ance with the fact that there can be seen Irish trouble having its sear in the Cente provinces alone, outrage and crime most largely prevailed in the Teutonised dis-tricts. This may have been so occasion-ally. The truth I hold to be that spasms of agrarian disorder have disturbed every cleared away, the farm plots were con-solidated and turned into grass. But ere long the unwelcome discovery was made province of Ireland at one time or an-other. Wexford may fairly be said to other. Wexford may fairly be said to occupy a position altogether unique; one that considerably baffles all those race and creed theories about Ireland. It is the most largely Teuton or least Celtic; it has always remained Catholic; it has usually been among the most free from serious prime or currence ultrace; it is the most crime or agrarian outrage; it is the most thriving and industrious of the agricultural counties; it has had the fewest "clearances" nd is one of those most free from large and is one of those most free from large farms, sheep-runs and bullock-ranges; it is the most intensely national, Parnellite, and anti-English—nay, indeed, when put to it, the most formidably rebellious—of the thirty-two counties of Ireland. In fine, one needs to be very careful in these matters to distinguish between what is more considernee concurrence and what matters to distinguish between what is mere coincidence or concurrence and what is really cause and effect. Races and creeds stand in Ulster to-day very much in the same proportion as they did in the days of Henry Joy McCracken; when that Province—or rather the Protestants of the concurrence—traineted and organized Province—or rather the Protestants of that province—projected and organized the insurrection of 1768. To the politics of 1848 its Protestant sons contributed the most daring and devoted spirits. In 1874 it sent a typical "Teutonic Protest-ant and thriving Belfast merchant to Mr. 1987. Parnell's side, in the person of Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar, member for an Ulster con-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

have such men, if they conspired at all, conspiring within reach of British law rather than beyond it; but the choice was made, and they were sent where they are to plot dynamite outrages and propound to plot dynamite outrages and propound as a gigantic crime. It is only within the past fifteen years that the agricultural statistics of Ireland have been collected and arranged in anyhave been concreted and arranged in any-thing approaching to a satisfactory man-ner: although at their worst they were in advance of anything of the same character relating to Great Britain for the same period. The Census Commissioners of kerosene conflagrations in a most advan-tageous position for such an occupation. The same considerations present themselves in reference to the general question of Irish emigration, or reduction of the population, as a cure for disaffection. There 1841 collected some statistics, rather meagre and incomplete, giving the extent of "arable" and "uncultivated" land, and are evils that, however troublesome, near at hand, are not likely to be more effici-ently dealt with at long range. They are blazing or smouldering combustibles that are not quenched by merely finging them out of sight. Reduction of the popula-tion as a buse for thick populathe live stock, and the crops of Ireland. Not until 1847 was the extent of tillage first recorded; and only in 1868 were any Inst recorded; and only in 1868 were any returns supplied thoroughly fit for com-parative calculations. There is unfor-tunately no public return given for 1846 (when the population was at its highest) of the acreage of arable and of pasture or grazed lands, as compared with the abso-lutely waste. Until about fifteen years ago, the phrase "waste" and "masturage" popula-and distion as a cure for Irish poverty and dis-affection, is no new prescription. It is an expedient which is readily and easily affection, is no new prescription. It is an expedient which is readily and easily caught up. It lies on the surface, as it were, and saves one the trouble or respon-sibility of search, study, or investigation. Various motives animate those who urge this emigration panacea. There is the school of genuine benerolence, represented at its best by Mr. Vere Foster, who, how-ever, has never favored or encouraged "clearances." There is the school of State policy and political expediency, represen-ted in the present instance by Mr. Goldwin Smith. Surplus population and congested districts are pleaded. "It will be better for those who go, and better for those who stay; better for Ireland, and for England too." The one assumption which, beyond all others, accompanies or seems to suggest and warrant these clear-ance prescriptions, is the idea that pasture or grazing ranges, if not well managed, scientifically cultivated large farms, will take the place of the tillage plots of the eviction cotters, with enormous improve-ment and extension of agriculture. Indeed this is the cardinal point, the fundamental doctrine, of all who espouse the expatria-tion policy. There was Lord Carliele's fam. lutely waste. Until about fifteen years ago, the phrases "waste" and "pasturage" were loosely used: inamuch as small farmers grazed large tracts in the aggre-gate that were semi-waste or capable of being returned under either head. In 1851 the "arable" land is returned at 14,802,501 acres: which must have in-cluded, with what the more recent returns call arable the bulk though searable the call arable, the bulk, though scarcely the whole of the grazed acreage. In the re-turns for 1871 we come upon figures deal-ing explicitly with a state of things, which nearly ten years previously, had called forth public uneasiness in Ireland. It was noticed in every county that the area of productive land was ruinously diminish-ing; and it was found that the average productiveness of the soil had fallen away. Except in such districts as Meath, West meath, Kildare, and others, the cleared farms were, to an alarming extent, ex-hibiting signs of failure to hold in grass, and were gradually relapsing into waste or semi-waste. In the Registrar-General's Report for 1881 a glimpse of the dread-ful truth is first discernible. Comparing official figures of 1881 with those of 1871, the following facts are disclosed (planta-tions, cities, and towns omitted):-tions, cities, and towns omitted) :-1871. 1881.

Acres. Acre Under crops, includ-ing meadow and

water..... 4,289,432 4,708,047 That is to say, in the ten years between 1871 and 1881, not less than 418,615 acres have gone back to waste; lost alike to Pasture grass and tillage. The Official Report tells the dismal tale as follows :-"Land under grass in 1881 appears to have decreased from 50 4 per cent. of the total area in 1872 to 496 per cent. in

1881. "In crops a decrease on the ten years, of from 5,487,313 in 1872, to 5,195,375 in

1861, or from 27.0 to 25.6 per cent. of the "In bog, waste, water, &c., an increase of from 20-9 to 23-1 per cent. of the total

area." Between 1870 and 1878, as is now only

too well known, owing to the passing of the Land Act being followed by seven "fat" years, there was an extravagant burst of agricultural activity in Ireland. Yet it is within this decade that the Par-liamentary Report makes the exhibit above outed. One war with another above quoted. One year with another, from 1851 to 1860, the extent of arable land was 5,788,282 acres. In 1881 it was only 5,195,375; showing a loss of 592,827 acres; and the total is still falling. Be-tween 1881 and 1882 it fell 114,327 acres. The destruction of the small former

formation, is their manifest unacquaint-ance with the fact that there can be seen in Ireland to-day tens of thousands of acres of land, once cultivated and cropped to the last inch, now relapsed into a state of nature. Twenty or thirty years ago the human occupants were ruthlessly cleared away, the farm plots were con-solidated and turned into grass. But ere long the unwelcome discovery was made that in grass the land would not perman. that in grass the land would not perman-ently remain. The population being gone, the scarcity of labor made recurrent breaking up and manuring too expensive; and so, acre by acre, the land went back into heath and moor. We have before us in the results and experience of three decennial periods, be-tween 1851 and 1881, abundant evidences

area have relapsed from productiveness to waste there is a ruinous declension in the sum total of agricultural wealth or produce ; cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips—all have

gone down. But there is great misery and distress But there is great misery and distress in Connemara and Donegal. Ireland is not prosperous. True: but the point under discussion is whether further depop-ulation—not a better distribution of the population, but actual extirpation—is likely to be a cure for or an aggiavation of the evil. Chronic misery may be saused by over population; but there are fifty other causes also, from either one of which it might ensue. Over population is one of those loose phrases which are cheap and handy; but how much population is over population? Is Surrey over popu-lated? Or Middlesex? Is England, France, or Belgium? Two millions of inhabitants may starve under one set of circumstances in a country where under another ten in a country where under another ten millions might thrive. Twenty-five mil-lions of people in England constitute a powerful, wealthy, and flourishing nation. lions of people in England constitute a powerful, wealthy, and flourishing nation. Had Philip of Spain made good his pur-pose, three hundred years ago, and had Spanish Ministers spent the interval in subduing, civilising, and Catholicising Eng-land, in Spanish style, from Madrid, it is quite conceivable that ten millions of Englishmen might find it hard enough to live on English soil to day. As for Ire-land, famine and discontent prevailed when the population was under four millions; famine and disaffection when it was under three millions; famine and instruction when it was under two millions. If we are to fly to depopula-tion every time Irish misery or Irish dis-content grows troublesome, down to what point must we go to reach prosperity and peace by such a process? We have gone bebw five millions-four, three, two; and found them not! Query-is it certain that this is the process whereby they are to be reached at all? In Turkey-the richest soil and once the fairest garden of Europe, "the teeming cradle of the human **race**"-a pomplation of beach. For the terming cradle of the human Face"-a population of barely 120 souls per square mile aresunk in misery. France supports in thrifty comfort 180, Italy 225, Belgium 421, England and Wales 442, Belgium 421, England and Wales 442, Flanders 718, Ireland is "over-popula-ted" with 161: though it has an arable acreage of 73 per cent, of its whole sur-face, an area of reclaimable land at least another 12 per cent, and a soil more fer-tile than that of England by 10 per cent. I put aside as not within the scope of these observations my examination of the enormous loss involved in the lose of enormous loss involved in the loss of 5,000,000 of a population. Even the such subjects will indicate that formidable item. In civilized communities man so

lives on man, or rather men so prosper by, one another, that very often those who go, instead of benefiting, make worse the chances of those who stay. I have seen the whole process in Ireland. Town-lands are "cleared." the contiguous ham-lats soon discusser, then the village fede lets soon disappear: then the villages fade away: next the neighboring towns, once bustling and fairly well to do, decay and sink into shabby villages: the county capital at last feels the paralysis. Only ports of entry like Dublin and Cork, busy ports of entry like Dubin and Cork, ousy with the export of Irish cattle and the import of English manufactures, thrive, by comparison: or a successful manufac-turing centre like Belfast expands. The scores of once prosperous county towns, like Castlebar, Westport, Trim, Sligo, Tables Engis Tume Reservements Tralee, Ennis, Tuam, Roscommon, and even cities like Kilkenny, Waterford, Galway, and Limerick, find that the source of their prosperity has been swept away. In not a few instances grass literally grows in market-place and street. The fortun-ate—if, indeed, fortunate—circumstances that, soon after the great clearance began that an extraordinary rise in the price of meat and butter set in, and continued up to 1878,—threw a glow of what was called "prosperity" over Ireland for the time, and sufficed to conceal from superficial observers how precarious was the situa-

zenship in New York or Toronto, in Amer- idea was embraced with an enthusiasm

The real wonder wond be if fish far-mers, as a class, were ever much above the starvation level. For fifty years past the charge has been specifically urged on their behalf that for time out of mind extor-tionate rents left them no means of subsist-ence much above the cattle. Since Shar-min Crawford's time it has been archieuter ence much above units in this been explicitly min Crawford's time it has been explicitly most timid and selfish class—throw most timid and selfish class—throw most timid and selfish class—throw in their lot so absolutely and datingly eighteen months past this charge has been under investigation in the Queen's Courts, by land commissioners. In the result, so far, it is judicially declared that the result, so have been unfair or extortionate on an have been unfair or extortionate on an external data and Australia,—united as they are been unfair or extortionate on an external data and Australia,—united as they are been unfair or extortionate on an external data and Australia,—united as they are been unfair or extortionate on an external data and Australia,—united as they are been unfair or extortionate on an external data and Australia, have been unfair or extortionate on an average, to the extent of about 25 per cent, per annum. The rental of Ireland for thirty years past is estimated at fifteen or sixteen millions sterling: so that, at this rate, after allowing a margin for pro-perties fairly rented, a yearly sum of at least £3,500,000, or more than £100,000,-000 since 1851, has been wrongfully squeezed out of Irish farmers. Ay-wrung out of them by a process as agonizing as the "curbash !" £100,000,000 ! How many tragedies of humble life darken the background of those figures ! How much of unrequited toil: how much of cruel in-justice, of heartsinking and hopelessness; of hunger and privation !! If this hun-dred millions of money or even half the amount, were in hand just now for set-ling Commerce activity of decompleted tling Connemara cottiers on depopulated or reclaimable Irish land elsewhere, they would need no help from Mr. Tuke. The lowest computation I have ever seen, but which I have not tested, fixes them at another £100,000,000 the net loss-the direct and actual loss-to Ireland in the same period on the disastrous agricultural statistics already cited: while, as to render statistics already cited: while, as to render inevitable the pauperization of the coun-try, within the same period the imperial taxation imposed on and drawn from Ire-land has been increased from the yearly amount of 54,006,711,410,1861, to; 57,086,-593, in 1871. And this wasa falling popu-lation. The imperial taxation of Ireland stood at 128, 24 net head of nonplation in stood at 12s 2d per head of population in 1851. It stood at £1 6s 2d per head in 1671—the last year for which parliamentary figures are forthcoming—an increase of 14s per head per year. Within the same period the burden on rich and prosperous Great Britain, with an increasing population has been lightened by a re-duction of 3s3d per head per annum.

But the Irish in Ireland are not only a nuisance, with their chronic poverty: they nuisance, with their chronic poverty: they are a danger with their chronic disaffec-tion. Even if this also be granted, the question is whether "Begone elsewhere" is the true remedy. Oh, yes, by all means, urges Mr. Goldwin Smith; only—not to America,—leastways not to New York, where there are newspapers and politicians. Up away there in the vacant North-West, perhaps, they might do no harm. In-deed, there is a fine opening for them, say, at the North Pole, or thereabouts. Canada "shudders at the thought of re-ceiving them," yet, strange to say, pays urges Mr. Goldwin Smith; only—not to America,—leastways not to New York, where there are newspapers and politiciaus. Up away there in the vacant North-West, perhaps, they might do no harm. In-deed, there is a fine opening for them, say, at the North Pole, or thereabouts. Canada "shudders at the thought of re-ceiving them," yet, strange to say, pays emigration agents for trying to coax then thither, and sends a gentleman all the way to London with an offer to repay five millions sterling if spent in sending them to her territory !

way to London with an offer to repay five millions sterling if spent in sending them to her territory ! There are few subjects more worthy of serious attention than that which calls forth Mr. Smith's alarm. Irish emigrants; five millions sterling if spent in sending them to her territory! Gree of fact, rather than the vehemence of feeling, it has been to me somewhat of a struggle. I cannot write of these motion. I regard Mr. Smith's accusa-tions and proposals with much indigna-tions and proposals with much indigna-tio who stour men whose frightful purpose was to bury London in ruins, not one was born on Irish soil. All were the sons or inevitable reconciliation of these countries grandsons of men swept away from "con-gested districts," and sent or driven to America, "for the good of those who wert and of those who were left behind." Whoever has travelled in America must have been struck with the fact that animosity towards England often display itself more strongly in the second and third generations of Irish-Americans than in the men who were actually driven forth. As long as this feeling took shape merely in impossible schemes for invading Ireland, and setting up "the Irish Republic now virtually established," it might have been very annoying, but was never likely to become dangerous to this country, un-less in the almost inconceivable contingency of a war between England and the United States. America may give free reign to Irish, French, German, Polish, or Russian refugees, in their conspiracies of vengeance, up to a certain point; but never will the Washington Cabinet, in never will the Washington Cabinet, in time of peace, allow an armed expedition to quit American waters on purpose of invasion bent. Within the past four years, however, a truly note-worthy change has come over the plans and purposes of the Irish abroad. Enter-prises like the Fenian conspiracy, though enthusiastically sustained by the humbler classes of Irish settlers, never fully called forth the co-operation of the hundreds of thousands of well-to-do, prosperous and influential men of Irish birth or blood in America Canada and Australia Al-

zenship in New York or Toronto, in Amer-ica or elsewhere. Yet, conceding all this and rate addy perseverance truly remark-able, and Mr. Goldwin Smith cannot now find a spot on the surface of the habitable lem, Irish poverty is created and manu-factured before our eyes by a process simple and direct as the scuttling of a ship. The real would be if Irish far-the real schest were even much above the States along will any by Read with the state of the schest of the schest schest schest schest schest with an enthusiasm and a steady persevenue abby find a spot on the surface of the habitable globe where he can stow away an expatri-state firshman beyond the possibility of bearing a part in what he calls "the trou-ther as a chest were even much above the States along will any by Read with States alone will supply Mr. Parnell with funds to an extent no Irish leader ever before possessed. Canada and Australia, proportionately will not be far behind. It was the moral effect of the £150,000, sent hither for the Land League, that try, Canada, and Australia, — united as they never were before, —he can carry from sixty to eighty seats in Ireland, again and again, and maintain their representative during active service in the field. One One can hardly realize the extent to which this co-operative scheme has taken possession of the Irish across the Atlantic. It explains the striking spectacle of that Convention, two months ago, at Philadelphia. There 1,272 delegates from States, countries, and cities, as wide apart, some of them as California and New Brunswick, New Orleans and Ottawa—exhibiting consider-able verificant exhibiting considerable parliamentary aptitude and ability, and disappointing anticipations of dis-union, disorder or violence, --pledged the moral and material support of probably 6,000,000 of the Irish race abroad to the men and the movement at home. What their moral support may count for, we may judge from a fact which supplies a curious commentory on Mr. Smith's re-port of Canadian opinion. The Domin-ion Legislature, the other day, formally appealed to the Imperial Government to grant Ireland the precious liberties which Canada enjoys. "The Irish vote." Mr. Goldwin Smith exclaims. Probably. Why not ? If the Hovse of Commons pass a Liberal measure, it is the force of the Liberal vote that does it. It a temperance measure, the temperance vote. The Non-conformist vote is a recognized power in England; yet who discredits raty measure in sympathy with Nonconformist feeling by crying out that the Liberals are "coquet-ting" with the "Nonconformist vote " The "Negro vote," as it was called eventu-ally enabled Wilberforce to win. If there is an "Irish vote" so strong in the United States as to cause Mr. Parnell to be invited blates as to chuse ar. Farnen to be invited to address the Congress of Washington, and so powerful in Canada as to cause the Dominion Legislature to demand Home Rule for Ireland, it surely indicates the existence of political forces that must be taken into account. It is a holy and wholesome fact that every day the solid-arity of humanity, the public opinion of a

> Irish disaffection be increased and inten-sified, not weakened or qualified by the policy of clearance and depopulation, it surely is time(to turn round. The real ques-tion for all true friends of England and of Ireland, is not merely, "Why send more Irish to Ametica ?" but "Why send more Irish out of Ireland ?" Why not tackle the problem of making Ireland as pros-perous and populous, as thrifty and in-dustrious, as law-abiding and loyal, as either Flanders or Belgium ? A. SULLIVAN. A. M. SULLIVAN.

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athing is better s from Heaven, se in authority. the Wise Man, ."—(Prov. xxi.

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orm Syrup" for vorms,

on which to judge the loss and gain of this clearance and emigration policy. In 1846 the population of Ireland was nearly 9,000,000, in 1853, it is about 5,000,000. It was in the twelve years between 1849 and 1861 that the mania for clearances and consolidation of holdings may be said to have raged in Ireland. In a milder form it has continued ever

since; but in those years Mr. Goldwin Smith's remedy was administered with a thoroughness and a determination that throughness and a determination that will never again be witnessed, because it would never again be tolerated. Has it banished Irish poverty or cured Irish dis-affection? If this unparalleled feat of depopulation—the sweeping away of nearly five millions of souls—has not effected a remedy, with what countenance can anyone discourse to us on the virtue of such a specific ?

Before considering the political effects of this clearance or emigration policy-that is to say, its effects on Irish disaffec-tion and English security and tranquility -let us look at its economical results. In 1841 there were 319,374 cotter hold-ings in Ireland-holdings under five acres.

stituency. "Irish," therefore, I say, meaning the people of Ireland as a whole; and "Ire-land," meaning as much of that country In 1851 there were 88,083; in 1880 there were but 64,292. Of the 246,083 small In 1851 there were 85,083; in 1880 there were but 64,292. Of the 246,083 small farms thus "consolidated," as well as in the case of the larger holdings up to twenty acres, which underwent a like proand, " meaning as map of the world. For some time past an uneasy feeling has been creeping over the public mind as to the wisdom of storing up on American soil further consignments of a disaffected cess, many of course contained bits and patches of genuine pastureland, or had been so thoroughly reclaimed by the out-Irish population. Already some of the Irish newspapers have been turning grim jokes on the fact that Her Majesty's Govlay and labor of the dispossessed cotters that the soil was made permanently arable. The majority of these five, ten, ernment is reported to be at one and the same moment deporting troublesome Irish subjects to America, and yet expressing and twenty-acre farms were wrung from mountain and moor by the unaided in-dustry of the occupiers, who were thus, year by year and season by season, ex-tending the area of productiveness. It much anxiety that America should extradite or send some of them "back again." It must not be forgotten, as to O'Donovan Rossa and others of the dynamite party, whom it is now desired to bring within tending the area of productiveness. It now turns out that in the hour in which this much abused class-this "surplus class"—were swept away, a blow was struck at the progress of reclamation and improvement in Ireland. Even if it had not been so, it would still be a cold-blooded policy to sacrifice millions of population for an agricultural experiment. Nothing short of an absolute and over-whelming gain in the general and per-British jurisdiction, that he and they were forcibly put on board ship, bound for America, and given their release on the express condition that they kept them-selves beyond the confines of the United selves beyond the confines of the United Kingdom. They were deposited on the shores of New York with full knowledge or belief that there or here they would be at mischief. The Government made its election. Just now it may be thought that, on the whole, it might be safer to

Farms of 10 acres and upwards to 100 - $\pounds 2$ is. 4d. per acre. Farms of 10 acres and upwards to 100 - $\pounds 2$ is. 4d. per acre. Farms of 10 acres and upwards to 22- $\pounds 2$

£2 5s. 2d. per acre. Farms of 3 acres and upwards to 10-

£3 5s. 10d. per. acre. The value of stock in the hands of Irish

The value of stock in the hands of irish small farmers—five acres and under—in 1841 was $\pounds 4,771,483$. By 1846 it was pro-bably $\pounds 6,000,000$. In 1851 the class had already been so far destroyed that $\pounds 1,002,-$ 156 represented all they held ! Let us examine whether in any way the agricultural products of Ireland, taken as whole alive stock caracter and compared to the stock of the stock of

agneticutation products of reland, taken as a whole—live stock, cereals, and green crops—exhibit a compensation for the loss of five millions of population. The average yearly acreage under oats between 1851 and 1860 (within which period it had already considerably fallen) was 2,074,381. In 1881 it was only 1302,365. Wheet

In 1881 it was only 1,392,365. Wheat acreage in the like period, falls from 460, 802 to 154,009; barley from 221,105 to 210,152; turnips from 878,482 to 340, 097; potatoes from 1,039,921 to 854, 290, Cabbage shows an increase of 313 acres, and flax of 20,969. Let us now see whether an untold wealth of live stock has rolled 1801-300, was 3,400,023. In 1881 ft was 3,954,479; an increase of 473,856. Sheep 3,297,971-3,255,558; a decrease of 39,-388. Pigs 1,194,303-1.088,041; a decrease of 106,262. Horses 572,2,19-547,662; a decrease of 20,557 decrease of 24,557.

This is the exhibit for all Ireland, and a pretentious one it is; but when we come to the province where clearances and con solidation have been most largely resorted to (and which is now singled out for further operations in the same direction), namely Connaught, it appears that, the solitary item of increase in the above list -that of cattle-wholly disappears, and there is loss all along the line. In cattle the decrease has been 35,651 : in sheep 318,251 : in pigs 24,316. That is to say, in the province pre-eminently subjected, for thirty-five years past, to the "improving" process of emigration and consolidation, public statistics attest that the extent of productive land has considerable division

tion. The lost soil was not missed: the tion. The lost soil was not missed: the lost population not regretted. But, if meat-prices should ever fall ! Ah ! The mere check of 1879 created the panic. In the day—not very far distant—when the progress of scientific discoveries and of transport facilities brings American and Australian meat thoroughly into our markets, a terrible Nemesis awaits the man hunting and bullock-worshipping policy in these islands. The brave and hardy Highlanders of Scotland, and the kindly and hospitable peasantry of Ireland, will be wept when all too late.

Is it any wonder that Irishmen, in view of the public statistics and irrefraçable facts above adduced, refuse to believe that English proposals of depopulation are for the good of Ireland ? Behind the often flimsy excuse of "greater room for those that remain," "good for those that go and those that stay," "districts which nature has intended for grazing land," and so forth, a more ruthless policy is discerned Mr. Goldwin Smith scarcely affects to con Mr. Goldwin Smith scarcely affects to con-ceal it. The Irish are illiterate; they are poor; they are uncivilized, unthrifty, vio-lent, vengeful, lawless, against government wherever they go. "Their fatal influence threatens with ruin every Anglo-Saxon polity and every Anglo-Saxon civil-ization throughout the world." This is a terrible picture of a people England has been ruling, managing, civilizing eduhas been ruling, managing, civilizing, edu-cating, converting, training, and teaching for centuries and centuries. I am afraid that, though offensively exaggerated, it is not wholly untrue. Laws that forbade schools or schoolmasters through eleven reigns of Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian Ireland as bitterly as the rest. They sim ply did not believe in the military enter dynasties, have unquestionably done their work, though the Irish tried hard to baffle them, and get some contraband schooling. Edicts that banished the native race from and doctrines of the revolutionists. Scarcely, however, had the project of carrying the Irish national struggle, in constitutional form, but in thoroughly combative spirit, into the citadel of British legislation attracted attention, when the multions in America,—rich Irish and poor Irish alike,—grasped, sprang at, a new re-velation. Here was a scheme they thor-oughly believed in. They could endow this new movement with the only element of power wanted to constitute it the most formidable combination effected in Irish walled towns and civilized life, that made it a high crime to teach them trades, and drove them to live like hunted game on the mountain and moor, have left their mark in the furtiveness of Irish peasant character, and in the rude and barbarous sonalor of their dwellings. A land sys squaror of their dweinings. A find sys-tem which, as has been tardily confessed by the Imperial Legislature, even in the present century, penalyzed their industry, systematically confiscated their property, and so kept them in chronic insecurity and wretchedness, has unfortunately helped them but little to habits of thrift formidable combination effected in Irish politics since the days of Rinuccini. The formidable combination effected in firsh politics since the days of Rinuccini. The cry arose that, if the Irish at home would be resolute, the Irish abroad would snp-ply the sinews of war. No corner of the

Advice worth remembering : it is easier praise one into good conduct than to cold him out of bad.

The secret a child dare not confide to a parent is a dangerous one, and will lead to sorrow and suffering.

The Bilious,

dyspeptic or constipated should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Josh Billings heard from,

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11, 1880. Dear Bitters-I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, minuential men of irish birth of blood in America, Canada, and Australia, Al-though abused by the extreme Nationalists for what was called selfish, sordid, and unpatriotic abstentation, these men, at heart, hated the English system of rule in breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was in-duced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the tincture a glori-ous result. * * I have been greatly helped by the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so. Yours without a struggle, Loay BULLYS prise of fighting the British empire; and were rather repelled by some of the tactics and doctrines of the revolutionists. JOSH BILLINGS.

From E. Poole, the well-known Photo-grapher of St. Catharines.

stapher of Si. Catharines. St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 21, 1882. J. N. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 21, 1882. N. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.; Dear Sir, -11, Syrother (for whom I procured two bottles of your Rheumatine) to my agreeable surprise, has totally recovered from his severe attack of Rheumatism. The left Saginaw to visit Brantiord. When fit impossible to proceed further for several days. I paid him a visit in Brantiord and found him trying many so-called remedices-galvanic Battery, dc., all tono purpose, nor created and the second state of the several days. I paid him a visit in Brantiord and found him trying many so-called remedices-galvanic Battery, dc., all tono purpose, nor the Rheumatine, he replied to my letter of enquiry that he was cured. Scarcely believ-ing it, I wrote asking "are you cured or only releved". His reply was "I am as well as I ever was." Now sit, I am very much pleased, nay, de-mighted with Rheumatine, and should you need a testimonial for publication, only ask and I will gladly give it to you. Bincerely yours, E. POOLE.

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