

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.

Its effects on Portions of Ireland.

London Times.

It is probable that the emigration during the past ten years has not done much to relieve the congestion of population in places where it was really dangerous. The statistics of the census give us only general results, but we know from other sources of information that during several years included in the period now under review the emigration from Ireland was almost suspended. During those years the United States suffered from prolonged and severe depression. When trade revived, and prosperity returned with a swelling tide, America again began to hold out irresistible temptations to the small farmers of Ireland. The development of American competition worked doubly to encourage the emigration of such men. The competition of transatlantic produce in the home markets was not only injurious in its actual operation, but threatened to become infinitely more oppressive, if not altogether ruinous. At the same time it was clear that the seemingly limitless and inexhaustible fecundity of the far west gave the owner of a small capital who was earning a hard and uncertain living as the tenant of a little holding in Ireland a chance of becoming a prosperous farmer on his own freehold in Nebraska or Colorado. The recent emigration has been, in the main, drawn from this class, and we do not know how any legislative changes in the Irish land laws can possibly prevent the same causes from continuing to operate in the future. There is indeed, one feature in the statistics of the Irish census, from which it may be inferred that when the land bill becomes law, the withdrawal of small capitalists, generally men of enterprise and industry also, from Ireland will be increased rather than diminished. Between 1871 and 1881, the greatest decrease of population was in Ulster, where the tenant farmers have had the protection of the custom recognized by the act of 1870. The population of Ulster in April last was less by over 93,000 than that recorded in 1871, while in Munster the diminution amounted only to 69,000, in Leinster 60,000, and in Connaught to 29,000. It is evident that the small farmers who had the privilege of selling their tenant-right to the highest bidder in the open market availed themselves of it largely during the last few years, and carried off the proceeds of "free sale" to the other side of the Atlantic, where they were led to believe they could employ a little capital to much greater advantage. There is strong probability that the same results will follow in other parts of Ireland when free sale is granted by law to every occupier unless some unexpected check to American prosperity should supervene.

Those who consider it most expedient that the superabundant population, in those districts of Ireland where there is chronic pauperism and conspicuous absence of capital applied to the culture of the soil, should be relieved by systematic emigration under the control of the state are by no means satisfied with the prospect of a drain upon the not too numerous class of industrious and enterprising small farmers. Henceforward this class will have something to turn into money, not only in Ulster, but in the three southern provinces, whenever they choose to sell. They will be tempted to do so whenever agriculture is unprosperous in Ireland, and prosperous in the United States and the colonies. The average price of the tenant-right of farms in Ulster is far too high to admit of a fair return upon the money, and there is no doubt that it will run as high or higher under the influence of the "land-hunger" in the other provinces, where there is no other industry to compete with farming. But what has been the result of emigration from Ulster? The abstraction of a large capital in the aggregate—though small in each particular case—from a country where the cardinal difficulty is the want of capital is not to be contemplated with any satisfaction, especially

when it is borne in mind that the man who sells the tenant-right and goes away to a foreign country leaves his successor in the holding permanently charged with the interest on the purchase-money. The benefits of the land bill, however great they may be, will scarcely induce enterprising men who can command a small capital by the exercise of a free sale to stay at home when domestic adversity is contrasted with foreign prosperity. But this kind of depletion, which is altogether beyond the regulation of law, is not that which is needed to solve the social problem in the most miserable part of Ireland. It is not worthy and instructive that while the small farmers of Ulster carried away so much capital, so much industry, and so much enterprise out of the country during the past ten years, the population of the pauperized counties in some cases, as in that of Mayo, was diminished only by a fraction, and in some, as in that of Kerry, actually showed a small increase.

Making a Father's Grave.

The Sandusky (O.) Register relates the following story: A little girl with tangled locks peeping from under a calico hood, clad in a dress of chintz, loitered behind as the great dusty crowd moved out of the gates of Mount Adna the other day, after they had scattered flowers and done honor to the dead. Dreamily she gazed after them, her eyes filled with a far away look of tenderness, until the last one had disappeared and the rattle of the drums had died away. Then she turned and vaguely scanned the monuments that rose about her, clutching still tighter the faded bunch of dandelions and grass that her chubby hand held. An old man came by and gently patted her curly head as he spoke her name, but she only shrank back still farther, and when he told a passing stranger that the little one's father had died on ship-board and been buried at sea, there was only a tear-drop in the child's eye to tell that she heard or knew the story. When they were gone she moved on further to a neglected empty lot, and kneeling down she piled up a mound of earth, whispering as she patted it, and smoothed it with her chubby hand, "This won't be so awfully big as the others, I guess, but maybe it will be big enough so that God will see it and think papa is buried here." Carefully she trimmed the sides with the grass she plucked, murmuring on: "And maybe it will grow in two or three years, and then maybe papa will sometimes come back and—" But she paused as though it suddenly dawned upon her young mind that he rested beneath the waves, and the tear-drops that sprang to her eyes moistened the little bunch of dandelions that she planted among the grasses on the mound she had reared. When the sexton passed that way at night as he went to close the gates he found the little one fast asleep, with her head pillowed on the mound.

Farm Laborers.

Farm hands should be required to give satisfactory evidence from former employer, or others, of their honesty, sobriety, care of what is entrusted to them, a good, moral and industrious character, etc., to be fit companions of the family, free from contaminating or corrupting the morals of children by vulgar and profane language, etc. Clerks and employees in many other branches of business are required to furnish certificates from good authority of their character as employees, and why not farm hands as well, as they should be equally responsible? Farmers frequently sustain great loss from the willful carelessness, destruction and dishonesty of those employed about them, as well as the corruption of the morals of their children. They are frequently not fit companions for the children and family, and sometimes much harm is done before the parents are aware of it, as children are frequently and much in the presence of hired men and boys, and on the other hand, men of good character will be employed more readily and on better terms.

A FIERY RIVER.

Overflow of Liquid Lava from the Sandwich Island Volcano of Mauna Loa--A Magnificent and Terrific Sight.

San Francisco Special to Chicago Times.

Honolulu papers, per the city of New York, contain alarming letters from Hilo, which is threatened with destruction from lava from the volcano of Mauna Loa. The population is preparing to fly from the fiery flood. Two streams of liquid lava are coming down in rocky channels, which are sometimes filled with roaring waters, but are nearly dry at this time. These two gulches are too small to hold the seething mass, and the fiery flood overruns the banks and spreads out on either side. The united width of the streams may vary from fifty to two hundred feet. Going down the steeper parts of these rocky beds the roar is like that of the surf and often like thunder. Under date June 30, the correspondent says: About Wednesday of last week the old mountain was observed to be more than usually active, the whole summit of the crevasse pouring forth immense volumes of smoke. By Friday noon the three southern arms all joined into one, rushing down the gulch in a rapid flow. Saturday noon it had run a mile. Monday morning it was reported to have reached the flat back of the Halai hills. The stream was entirely confined to the gulch and intensely active when about a half a mile from the flats. The flow on the average is seventy-five feet wide and from ten to thirty in depth and filled the gulch up even with the banks. The sight was grand. The whole frontage was one mass of liquid lava carrying on its surface huge cakes of partly cooled lava. Soon after we reached it the flow reached a hole some ten or fifteen feet in depth, with perpendicular sides. The sight as it poured over that fall in two cascades, was magnificent. The flow was then going at the rate of about seventy-feet an hour. About midnight we noticed a diminution in the activity of the gulch flow, and soon saw a bright red glare above the tree-tops, and presently were startled by burning "gas-bursts," and the crackling and falling of trees somewhere above. The whole sky was lined with the light of burning trees and shrubs. About 2 a. m. we made an attempt to reach the scene of the great activity and succeeded by going up the south side of the gulch a quarter of a mile. The oncoming overflow had swept over the banks of the narrow gulch, and was flowing like water into a dense grove of neneleau and guava trees. There they stood in a sea of liquid lava over a space of more than an acre, while the fires were running up their trunks, and burning branches and leaves overhead. The flow was so rapid that the trees were not cut down for more than two hundred feet from the first of the flow. In one place we saw a huge dome of half-melted lava rise up fifteen or twenty feet high, and twice that in diameter, and apparently remained stationary while the fiery flood went on. We watched this for about an hour, seeing how rapidly it was advancing. At early noon we started back for home. The reason of the quick advance of the flow the past two weeks has been the increased activity at the fountain head, the junction of the streams mentioned, and the fact that this narrow rock-bed gulch has formed a flume to pass the liquid lava along in a solid, narrow stream without any chance for spreading out literally. It is impossible to say now when the flow will reach the sea, but the probability is that it will take the Kaukwan gulch, now not over 1,314 miles from the sea. It may spread out on the flat above Hilo, and run down to the north of the hills, but the tendency is toward Fishponds. There is no hope now of its not reaching the sea, and in a short time, probably before you hear from us again. If it goes through Kaukwan, probably all the lower or front part of the town will fall a prey to Mme. Pele.

"Can you spell 'donkey' with one letter?" asked a silly man of a bright girl. "Yes," she answered, "U."

Misled by the Advertisements.

Brooklyn Eagle.

"Boss in?" he asked as he threw his leg over the managing editor's table.

"What do you want?"

"Do you obtain divorces without publicity?"

"No, I don't!" replied the managing editor.

"Perhaps I'm mistaken in the place," he muttered, looking around; "can I get an oyster stew, well done, and two plates of butter, here?"

"No, you can't. This is a newspaper office."

"Oh, ho! so it is. Just mix me an absinthe cocktail with a double squirt of lemon."

"Clear out, will you? You've got into the wrong place. Go across the street."

"Can't I get a night's lodging here?"

"No, you can't."

"Lend me a bung starter till day after to-morrow?"

"I tell you this is a newspaper office. We don't keep such things. Get along, will you?"

"Got any second-hand glass eyes?"

"Look here, you," said the editor rising in wrath, "you make for the door, now, quick!"

"Want to rent that big room in there for a walking match?" asked the stranger backing out.

"No, I don't. Leave, now! Move!"

"I'll match you for drinks."

"Get! Spry, now. Out with you."

The stranger tumbled down stairs and approached the cashier.

"Is the boss' word good?" he asked.

"Certainly," replied the financial man.

"I don't understand it," mused the stranger sadly. "Here's your paper says 'divorces procured without publicity,' and 'board cheap,' and 'finest of liquors constantly on hand,' and 'glass eyes perfectly natural,' and 'parlor games to suit all ages,' and when I went up to buy some of 'em, the boss claimed he was all out of stock. Is he reliable?"

"He certainly is," replied the cashier.

"Then your paper is a damned liar," proclaimed the exasperated stranger. "I thought so when you put me down as being locked up for a drunk and disorderly, and now I know it." And the misled citizen went around to a job office and subscribed for a circus show bill to run the balance of the year.

London Small-Pox Figures.

London Truth.

The figures of Dr. Buchanan, the medical officer of the local government board, in regard to small-pox are remarkable. He estimates that during the last twelve months 1,532 persons have died of small-pox in London. Of these, 325 had been vaccinated, and 637 had not, while it was not known whether the remainder had been vaccinated or not. It would appear, therefore, that vaccination reduces the chance of dying of small-pox by one-half. Against this, however, is to be reckoned the very considerable number of persons whose health is seriously injured by impure lymph. That the present law, obliging all children to be vaccinated, requires modification, is shown by the fact that the parents of rich persons never allow their children to be vaccinated with the lymph which is considered good enough for those of poor persons. Every one knows that when a child of wealthy parents is to be vaccinated some medical man is chosen who either has obtained the lymph direct from a cow or from a very healthy child.

The Holy Man of Senoussi, in Tripoli, who is only awaiting his 40th birthday—which will be next year—to reveal himself as the "Mehedi," or reformer of the Mohammedans, destined to drive the Christians from Northern Africa, is visited by thousands of pilgrims.

Out of \$87,000,000 in foreign gold coin received at New York for the year, not one piece was British. The arrivals were mainly French 20-franc pieces and German 20 mark pieces, although Japanese vens were well represented.