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WEDNESDAY..... MARCH 26, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

MARCH, 1884.

THURSDAY, 27 .- Foris. FRIDAY, 28.-Most Precious Blood of Our Lord.

BATURDAY, 29 .- Feria. SUNDAY, 30 .- Passion Sunday. Epist. Heb. ix. 11-15; Gosp. John viii. 46-59. MONDAY, 31 .- Feria.

APRIL, 1884.

TURDAY, 1 .- Feria. WEDNESDAY, 2.—St. Francis of Pauls, Confes-

THE OFFICE Of the Vations declare there is no foundation for the report, which has been so extensively circulated, that the Pope intands to leave Bome.

THE Mail is making itself ridiculous by its silly efforts to make the public believe that the wicked Grits hatched a conspiracy to ruin poor innocent and confiding Mr. Bunting.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT took part in the debate which followed the motion of the Marquis of Hartington for the second reading of the franchise bill. Mr. Bright spoke strongly in support of the measure and advocated the perfect and full representation of Ireland in the House of Commons.

THE Redmond Brothers, mambers of Parliament, who have just retu o Ireland, deplaced at a meeting of the line in place, the cablegram League in Dublin, yestermy, that their suc- does not say "poor" tenant, nor does it say the Province: Chateauguay, Jacques Cattler, lian colonies on the side of the Irish National | in the above paragraph. In the second party, was to be attributed to the aid given them by the bishops and priests of Australia.

MR. PARKELL is making active preparations for a dissolution of Parliament. The Irish leader is reported to have already secured the services of sixty good men and true to run as Parliamentary candidates. Ninety seats in Ireland, besides others throughout Great Britain, will be contested by the Irish party; and it is confidently expected that, even with the limited franchise in Ireland, seventy-five out of the ninety seats will be carried.

THE Winnipeg Siftings and the Toronto Moening Canadian are indulging in a good deal of mutual admiration and puffing. The Rittings says the Canadian " is full of snap, and is by all odds the best Toronto evening paper that reaches it." The Canadian on the other hand, says, " there is nothing half dead and alive about Winnipeg Siftings and that it is its bedu ideal of what a weekly paper should be." Now, these compliments can be more correctly appreciated when it is known that there is not a viler sheet in this wide Dominion of ours than this very same Winnipeg Siftings. Its rabidness and bigotry cannot be surpassed. Why the Canadian vdescends so low to " strike up chums" with wuch a vulgar and fire-eating sheet as the Wiftings is more than we can understand, for me are certain that our Toronto contemporary can get along without compliments or puffin y from the Winnipeg paper.

I as principal charge which Orangemen and bigoted Protestants make against the Mow, at Government is that it is too much controlled by Catholic influence. This has been a rought out in a significant manner in the evi dence taken in the brinery case, in which J. A. Wilkinson sought to influence the vote of Mr. Ballour by representing that Mr. Krast va was too much given to builying, and he hat too much Roman Oatholic influance to be p ut en one side. If the Conservatives were to go to the country they could not carry it as long as Archbishop Lynch lived, and that if they could carry on the government for four years that by the end of that time the Archeshop would be dead and then the Oc aservatives would have a phance to get in." The Upposition must insleed be in a miserr ble plight if its only hope of success lies in the death of the venerable Archbishop of Toron.

ADMIBAL HEWITT, OI W of the English com-

the superiority of their discipline and engines cal solence. Dr. Selwyn, moreover, did The number of immigrants who were they are the counterpart of Orangemen and English had already sufficient advantage in of war without encouraging treachery and not know how to control his subordinates, reported by the agents of assassination by deliberately setting a price upon the heads of enemies who have confronted them so bravely in the open field. The Marquis of Hartington, English Secretary of State for War, seeing the storm of indignation and soom that was gathering over the heads of the Government from all quarters of the civilized world, when Admiral Hewitt's reward of assessination was made known, wired at once to his subordinate to cancel the reward, and to try and seize Osman Digna's head some other way than by foul and cowardly

THE Marquis of Lansdowne seems to be receiving pretty harsh treatment at the hands of the Land Commissioners in Ireland. It is only a short time ago that these Government officials were under the painful necessity of reducing the rental of a part of the Kerry estates of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, to the extent of 20 per cant. To-day the cable brings us naws of a further and steeper reduction on another part of the Lansdowne estates in Ireland. The Land Commissioners have again been under the painful necessity of taking 25 per cent, off the rental of the noble Lord's property in Limerick. Of course these forced reductions are only evidence of how unfairly and unjustly The Post "attacked" the Marquis of Lansdowne in bis capacity of Irish landlord, and of the solicitude and generosity which His Exceliency practised towards his first article, says :-Irieh tenants!! These reductions, enforced by law, demonstrate one of two thingseither the Land Commissioners are robbing the Marquis of Lansdowns, or the Marquis of Lansdowne has been robbing his tenants. If they keep on reducing his rental, His Excellency will have to enter upon the practice of the most rigid economy during the remainder of his term of office in Canada.

LISTEN to the Kingston News on the strength of a one-line cablegram that said Mr. Parnell "had sued one of his tenants for arrears of bag in its second article. In this it says: rent ":--

"The man who has talked as loudly and blatantly as has Parnell, the man who has thundered so often against the wrongs imposed upon others by the land-holding classes, this man has gone to work and sued one of his own poor tenants for (Mark it, Irishmen!) some small arrear of rent, Parnell, the landlord hater, and Parnell, the suing landlord! Perhaps the poor people who subscribed to the fund which gave this person an opportunity to be a landholder will regret the money which they spent—and all they will have for satisfaction will be their regret."

Tut, tut! dear contemporary. Don't be so silly! Keep cool. You are liable to say pathies run away with you, We'll wager any amount that the case is not near so bad followers? The thing is absurd. as you attempt to make out; in fact we do not besitate to say that the coloring which you give the cablegram is entirely false. In a in enlisting the support of the Austra- " some small " arrear of rent, as you make out place, it was not the national testimonial which gave Mr. Parnell "an opportunity to be a landholder." So, you see, esteemed contemporary, that you have yet to learn to be inst-as well as truthful.

THE ONTARIO CONSPIRACY.

The Ontario bribery scandal is developing slowly, and so far as the evidence has gone, it is impossible to say where the real responsibility rests. The evidence points to the existance of two plots, one worked by the American lawyer Kirkland who sought to secure by purchase of members and other means such legislation as would tend to enrich his firm | fight and condemn it. Under these circumwhich has purchased a timber limit in Ontario. The second plot appears to have been engineered by J. A. Wilkinson, and had for its object the overthrow of the Mowat Government. Three members of the Legislature have already made sworn statements detailing the manner in which they were approached by this man, and from his statements there is ground for the belief that he was sided and advised in the a:tempt by Mr. Bunting of the Mail and Mr. Meek. Nothing has yet transpired which implicates the Dominion Government. It is true that Wilkinson has been in the pay of the party, and as admitted by Sir Charles Tupper the other night has been paid the sum of \$3,656 for services since October. 1882; still he may, in the present case, have been acting without the knowledge of any of the Ministers.

There is, however, an almost unanimous feeling amongst respectable Conservatives that the party must shake itself free from both "Big Push" Wilkinson and Boss Bunting. It is high time that they were pitched overboard. The Mail is becoming a disgrace to Canadian journalism and an injury to its party.

AN INCOMPETENT HEAD.

THERE ought to be very little use for Dr. Salwyn at the head of the Canadian Geological Survey after the present investigation at Ottawa. The most prominent and able membars on the staff have very little respect for the gentleman, and a very poor opinion of his acquirements as a scientific map, and of his efficiency or ability to direct such an impor- of Canadian Immigration. The total number tant department of the public service of arrivals in Canada during the course of as the Geological Survey. Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, who was summoned to testify before the committee of enquiry. gave some evidence of a very damaging charmanders in the Soudan war, had recourse to acter concerning Dr. Selwyn. He stated in the barbarous expedient of setting a price plain terms that in his opinion Dr. Selwyn mpon the head of one of the Arab chiefs that was totally incompetent to fill the responsible

in the field. One would imagine that the an exemination in Laval or Modill Univer arrivals does not indicate the actual number of sities in some of the branches of Geologi- bons-fide settlers on Canadian territory. and was in the habit of changing his mind-department as having expressed their intencontinually. It is no wonder therefore that tion to remain and settle in Canada was only under such a directorate the survey should 183,624, the balance returning or going over have deteriorated and become almost a useless expense. No attention was being paid to our survey for years past, while in the old days the eyes of the scientific world were turned towards Canada for knowledge and instruction. The department pays too much attention to topographical work and altogether too little to the minerals of the country, . This branch of the service needs to be thoroughly overhauled and improved, and with a capable head, the survey would be of much more importance and benefit to the country than it is at present.

THE "MAIL" AND MR. MOWAT. THE Toronto Mail, like the Montreal Gazette, has got badly mixed over the revelations of the Ontario bribery plot. The Mail like the Gazette wrote two articles on the subject, which were published side by side in the same issue. Like the articles of the Gazette the articles of the Mail are contradictory, and relute each other. In the shoulders of Mr. Mowat and his government

first article the Mail dishonestly strives to throw the disgrace of the conspiracy on the alleging that they were at the bottom of the infamous affair, while in its second article the Mail shows that Mr. Mowat was almost the victim of the plot. Thus, the Mail, in its "It must now be clear to every intelligent

man that Mr. Mowat and his colleagues deliberately set Dowling and McKim in an especial manner to worm themselves into the confidence of Mr. Bunting and to connect him if possible with the corruption which it was desired to fasten on the Conservative party. * Conduct like this is beyond all description in our language. Its malig-nant ingenuity is inhuman, it is devilish, it is revolting to all human sympathies."

Now, that is all very nice and pathetic until we come to what the Mail lets out of the

"He, (Mr. Kirkland) captured the support of half-a-dones Grit members who made it known to some Conservatives that they were willing to get a party together for a coalition. There can be little doubt, we think, that they did get Euch a party to-gether; and Mr. Mowat knew it; and his colleagues knew it.

Then the question arose, what was to be done? Clearly the thing most essential was to buy the men back again. That is what

Well, if that is what was done the Mail must have considerable brazenness to assert in an adjoining column of the same issue that Mr. Mowat was a party to the conspirunpleasant, and very often untrathful things | acy. How could be be a party to a plot of when you let your imagination or your anti- i which he was to be the victim, and by which he was to lose the support of a number of his

THE BY-ELECTIONS. The by-slections which take [place to-day

in four of the principal countles of Three Rivers and Two Mountains, will, no doubt, result an a declaration of confidence in the new Ministry. Dr. Ross not only evjoys the confidence of his party at large, but even his political opponents are not unwilling to give him a fair trial and extend to him an expression of good will. Of course they cannot cross the dividing line and give him an active support; that is not expected of them. All that is required is to give the Administration a favorable opportunity to prove itself equal to the situation, and capable of lifting the Province out of debt. If the Government turns out to be unworthy or incapable, then it will be time enough to stances it is particularly desirable, in the interests of the Province, that the hands of Dr. Ross he strengthened by the return of candidates favorable to his administration.

The contest in Three Eivers and Two Mountains partakes pretty much of the character of a personal struggle, as there is no Jacques Cartier there is a plethora of wouldbe representatives of all shades of opinion. If the supporters of the Government will but unite on the regular nomines of the party, there cannot be much doubt as to the result. The election in Chateauguay is to be fought out between Mr. F. A. Quinn and Mr. Robidoux. The opponents of the Government have worked late and early not to lose this county. All the heavy weights of the Liberal party have been down among the habitants to persuade them to remain true to Invincibles, seeing that the Government has party, and a third solemnly affirmed that their old love. But it fooks as if Mr. Quinn's wooing of this old Liberal stronghold would be rewarded by its capture. Mr. Quinn and Chateauguay have been old friends, and it would be in the interests of the latter to enter upon a period of closer relationship. It would find in Mr. Quinn an able, intelligent and honest representative, capable of looking after its welfere in either the French or English lan guages. The best thing that the county can do, therefore, is to secure his services by electing him by a handsome majority.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

The Minister of Agriculture has just issued the annual report containing the statistics last year is put down at 206,898. Of these 45,968 were landed at Quebec: 192,224 entered Canada via Suspension Bridge and other inland ports; 14,721 entered the Maritime Provinces ports, and 9,000 into British Columbia, while 34.987 entered at Onstom houses with set-

to the United States. This is, however, an increase of 21,000 over the number who sate tled in Canada in 1882. The total number of nersons who went into Manitobs and the Northwest in 1883 was, in round numbers, about 51,244, ascertained as follows:—Reported at Emerson, 44,223; along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, 1.406. The nationalities were as follows:-From Europe, 8,339; from Canada, 22,301; from United States, 13,998. Of the total number, 51,244, spart from the 1,406 along the frontier from Emerson to Fort in Manitoba and the Northwest 42,772. The Department did not keep a record of the origin or occupations of the immigrants who entared the Dominion at the several ports and inland stations along the frontier, except The Minister of Agriculture could how ever, with but very little extra trouble, the consequences." secure a statement from intending emigrants on these points. They would be of special interest to the public and of some usefulness to the Government. The following is the statement of the origins of the immigrants who arrived at the port of Quebec,

compared with those of the three previous					٤
years :					ŧ
-	187 8.	1881:	1882.	1883.	ſ
English	5.850	13,154	20,881	21,897	1
Irish	1,042	3,785	8,195	12,095	
Bootob	1.077	2,800	4.617	8,980	
Germans	237	580	1,024	1,484	1
Scandina vians	1,538	9,600	8,279	4,763	١.
French and Bel-	•	•			9
glans	155	104	50 30	306	8
Other origins	151	45	30		9
Icelanders	418	118	129	1,418	I
Mennonites	823				_
Russians		22	270	56	1
Jews	• • • •		1,375		
Swiss		• • • •		22	
					7
Total	10,295	30,238	44.850	45,966	
					ız

The trades and occupations of the steerage adults landed at the port of Quebec, for the same years, were as follows :--

1882. 3,286 16,629 1,420 1878. 1881,

Total.....4,045 14,542 21,852 19,449 In this table we find that the largest increase in the immigration of any individual nationality is among the Irish. This fact would be much more gratifying if so many of these poor people who are shipped out of not appreciated a little sconer. The necestheir own country by an unmerciful govern- sity of reform, however, must still be great ment, did not have to face statuation and when bishops deem it their solemn duty to misery, in the populous centres of the Dominion, and did not have to remain idle and dependent on public charity for the want of employment.

The wealth of the country was augmented by last year's immigration to the extent of \$2,784,881, which represents the combined value of the effects and money brought in by the 133,624 immigrants, as against about \$2,000,000 brought in by the 112,458 immigrants of 1882. These figures do not include the wealth of those settled in the North-West. It cost the country, on the other hand, some \$420,000 for the introduction of the immigrants of 1883, or about \$75,000 more than was expended in 1882. The returns are, on the whole, fairly progressive.

THE IRISH BISHOPS ON SECRET

SOCIETIES AND LANDLORDISM. It is the custom of the Irish Episcopate to issue Pastora: Letters to their clergy and flook at the beginning of the Lenten season. Most so that besides exhortations on spiritual matters, the Letters contain a good deal of general comment and direction on political and social public mind of the country. Secret societies and emigration are the principal subjects of out exception, the Bishops denounce, in vigorous and unequivocal language, all schemes for the extermination of the people. They have set their faces against emigration and tell their flocks to stick to the land and to their homesteads. Secret societies are also denounced. The Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Lord Bishop of Eiphin, who was never accused of of any special leaning towards the National openly given encouragement to Orangemen. Not to misrepresent His Lordship, we shall quote his own words on the situation; they are of deep import and significance, and we command them to the careful perusal and serious study of several of our contem-DOTATION .--

"As the danger of unlawful associations is one to which the youth of our parishes are still greatly exposed, we request that you will explain to your people, not only in your Sunday. instructions, but at the village stations, the great sinfulness of secret societies, and the heavy penalties which the Church inflicts on the members and abettors thereof. Whilst we have to thank God that our diocese is so free from those condemned associations, we that Freemason and Orange Lodges are actively at work in our midst, plotting the extermination of our people, fostering disunion, provoking outrages—in a word, undermining the very foundations of social order, and what is most lamentable, those

The second secon

have Ribbonmen. Fenians and Invincibles : the Masons, and so long as the latter victors Here there is a sweeping majority in favor of brood are authorized or even tolerated by all the objects almed at and yet we have not Government, the former will continue to live in despite of Government.

"We must not conceal from you, very reverend and reverend brethren, that at the prerent moment we feel apprehensive of the cocurrence of outrages in some parts hitherto the most peaceable of our diocese; and the cause of our fears is the severity, in some cases the heartless severity with which certain landlords are pressing the immediate payment of their rent gales, and evicting poor tenants who are just now utterly unable to pay, but who only require a short respite to satisfy their landlords' demands. Most aggravating also and most op-Benton, deduct 17 per cent for floating pressive to the poor people is the infliction of population (8,472), making total settlers law costs, often equal in amount to the rent due. This cruel treatment is being systematically adopted on some estates. It is regarded by the tenantry, and not without reason, as the outcome of the Orange Lodge conspiracies, and it is stirring up in the at the port of Quebec, where the work of hearts of the sufferers, present and expectant gathering statistics was comparatively easy. and of their countless sympathizers, a deep resentment of which we fear to contemplate

The enunciation of these views in a pas toral letter coming from Bishop Gillcoly is considered all the more remarkable, as his Lordship was one of those prelates who were looked upon as among the favorers of the Castie section of Catholics. His Lordship goes a step further, for after a strict prohibition against the clergy taking part in the late Land League and present National movements, he withdraws his prohibitory order and appeals to his clergy, bound as they are by the holiest obligations to the fathers and protectors of the poor, to do their utmost to assist and protect these honest and peaceful tenants against cruel and vindictive treatment, The Bishop then instructs his priests to try their influence with the the landlords, and if that should fail, " to pro-"mote public meetings, petitions to Farliament, and such other constitutional means as will appear to them most effectual for "the protection of the people." This is indeed a great step in advance for Bishop Gillooly who, like a few other members of the Episcopate, could not at first see their way to giving their explicit sanction to the Land League movement, It is only a pity that the usefulness of the Land League was call upon the priests under their charge to join the people and head the agitation against landlordism and unjust legislation.

AGRICII).TITER. The farmers of the Dominion are awakening to a sense of their interests and bestirring

themselves in the direction of employing new means and methods to make the farm productive. They complain of the injustice done them by the Government in a tariff which protects the interests of a few manufacturers at the expense of the entire body of farmers of the country. The Dominion Grange, which recently held its sessions at Oitawa, gave no uncertain sound on this matber, and demanded the abolition of duties on fertilizers, agricultural implements, and, in the matter of insolvency laws, just and equal legislation for all. We hope their demands will, in the near future, be compiled with, and that their suggestions, together with the labors of the Agricultural Committee of the House now in session, may result in some of the Bishops make these Letters the vehi- real, practical advantage to the farming incies for communicating to the people their terests of the Dominion. These interests views on the leading questions of the day; have been woefully neglected in the past, and the country has suffered in consequence. It is unfortunately true that but little practical good is to be expected from an Agricultural subjects. This year their Lordships have Committee appointed by Federal authority. given more space and serious thought than | for the simple reason that it is generally too usual to the topics which are agliating the partisan in its character, too expensive and subordinates to party constructions the interests it should honestly permote for the avowed Liberal candidate in the field. In discussion in the episcopal documents. With- benefit of all. An illustration in point is that of the work of the Agricultural Committee of the House last year. The mere printing of their report cost \$10,000, whilst the replies sent to some of the questions asked were too absurd to be entertained for a moment, much less printed in a blue book. Fancy one farmer, in reply to a simple agricultural question, sent a written eulogium on the genealogy of Sir John Macdonald and party throughout the present agitation, does his ancestors. Another sent a long dissertsnot wonder that there should be Fenians and I tion on the general wickedness of the Reform what the country wanted to be prosperous and happy, was not government interference with farming, but the unperemonious dismissal of all the Grit office-holders in the country. And all this subbish was collected and carefully printed in a report. Having done this much the committee considered their labors at an end, and their duty faithfully oursed to a bridge across the canal, a propalfulfilled. And this is pretty much the way the farming interests of the country are promoted from year to year by Agricultural Committees of the House of Commons.

The Agricultural Committee of this year sent out a series of questions to different parts of the Dominion, asking for an expression of opinion on the utility of establishing an experimental farm, a central bureau of informahave evidence which we deeply deplore tion, the appointment of an entomolgist, the establishment of a statistical office in the department of agriculture, and the issue and distribution of hand-books and monthly raports. Two hundred and eighty four replies became violent against thin were received. Of these 111 were in favor and said and order or an arms. order, and what is most lamentable, those or samueling an ento-lodges are not only sanctioned, but directed against; 162 in favor of appointing an ento-lodges are not only sanctioned, but directed against; 162 in favor of appointing an ento-lodges are not only sanctioned, but directed against; 162 in favor of appointing an ento-lodges are not only sanctioned, but directed against; 162 in favor of appointing an ento-lodges are not only sanctioned, but directed against; 162 in favor of appointing an ento-lodges are not only sanctioned, but directed against; 162 in favor of appointing an entoof establishing an experimental farm, and 48. in their evil work by public officials, by jus- mologist, and 78 sgainst; 191 in favor of are giving the British troop who most trouble position which he held, and could not pass tiers' goods. The grand total of 206,898 tiers' goods. The grand total of 206,898 tiers' goods.

171 in ayor of catablishing arguitatical de-partment, and 41 against 1881 in favor of the issue of hand-books and monthly reports been informed that the committee has taken any steps to urge upon the Government the necessity of glving legislative effect to these endorsations. A voluminous report, full of combrous and uninteresting details, will be prepared and printed at a cost of \$10,000 or \$12,000, and there the matter is likely to end for this session. And this is what the Government will call "promoting the agricultural interests of the Dominion." The different Provincial Governments

should make the development of agriculture their first and most important duty. The farmers should be taught to rely for success chiefly on their own efforts. County Agricultural Societies should be organized where they do not exist already, and the most successful and intelligent farmers placed at their head, and all under the direction of a Commissioner of Agriculture specially fitted for his duties. giving his entire time to the business, and wholly unconnected with party politics. To offer prizes for individual products raised on the farm-as has been hitherto done-is like putting the cart before the horse, the effect before the cause. Instead of this, competition should be inaugurated and prizes offered for the farms best cultivated as a whole. Model farms should be multiplied and liberally endowed by Government, and on these, neighbouring farmers could ask questions and get all the information they require gratis. Pupils might be taken on these and kept there at little or no cost till they learn the business. There should be a sound theoretical course of agriculture given in our country colleges in this Province. and the professor should be paid by the Government. Every country school should have a large garden attached to it, and every country model school and academy should have a couple of mores surrounding them; and on these the pupils should be taught the proper cultivation and rotation of crops by a pains-taking and competent master. Every country convent should teach -not to speak of knitting and needle-work -dairy-work, the care of poultry, cooking and general housekeeping accomplishments. It is a fact, but too deplorably well known, hat sgriculture, as a means of getting a living, is despised by the so-called educated as well as by the half-educated. This is one of the results of our present vicious system of education. If the instruction imparted in our country schools was more practical; if the pupils learned their text-books on agriculture not merely by heart, but understandingly, and made to apply their teaching to gardens or small farms; If not merely literary and commercial subjects, but ones of agricultural usefulness were taught; if our country boys were taught that agriculture is the noblest and most useful of all professions, that it is the most permanent and independent, that it ensures better health, longer life and greater simplicity and purity of morals than any other employment—then, indeed, would we see the young men take kindly to agriculture, stickito the farm and settle on it. They would not rush then, as now, in large numbars into the cities to spend their lives at the confined and effeminate employment of measuring ribbons behind a counter, and too often fall into bad company, becoming a moral and physical wreck, and sinking into a premature grave at an age when, had they remained on the farm, they would have been just in the prime of life. The Government that would bring about these needed reforms. and secure those most desirable ends would deserve well not merely of the people and the country, but of the generations vet un-

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITHERE: Siz.—I see by a leading editorial of yours in one of your late issues commenting severely on the Tory government for dismissing a lock tender named McCourt, employed on the Cornwall Canal. Knowing as I do that you are a lover of truth and fair play, it is but justice to our worthy member, Dr. Bergin, and to the government at Ottawa to lay the facis of this case before you in their true light. This man McCourt has been for the past thirty years a red hot follower of Dr. Bergin long before the Doctor thought of entering parliament, and woe be to the man that would say one bad word against the Doctor up to the fall of 1880. So well he might, for he stands to-day indebted to him for many substantial favors which, if I went into detail, would occupy many columns of your true Post, and if the receiver of those had even attempted to repay it would take a whole lifetime to do so. In 1878, when the National Policy was laid before the people, this same man followed Dr. Bergin all through that campaign and was elected, as Mr. McCourt thought, by him and his friends. Everything went on as merry as a chime of belis for a long time after said election. After the lapse of some time an accident soler having run through it while closed istal consequences to the bridge, and, as Mr. McCourt thought, also to the bridge tender. Though he was then a merchant in Pitt street, doing a good business in his own house at that time he wanted the poor bridge tender discharged, whose only support for himself, wife and young children was the salery he received for taking care of same. Mr. McCourt is not the poor man you are informed he is ; he owns valuable properties in while town and adjoining it still he wanted Bergin to give him this poor man's allular bridge tender or discharge some master to make room to dim as the doctor did not such an unjust act

till next election and I an