From 1867 to 1871, the Local Government confined its efforts in the matter of 1mmigration to paying Tom Morrison \$800 of public money per annum, and Mr. Morrison's services consisted solely of the vigorous and prompt collection of such salary. The story of how he came to be appointed and the kind of "services" he rendered in return is graphically told by Mr. Howe in one of his letters published in 871. Mr. Howe says -

At my suggestion, an emigrant agent was provided for by the Legislature with a sclary of \$800 per annum. To this office Mr. Thomas Morrison was appointed, and it was presumed he would earn his wages. He was removed by the Government which succeeded mine, but came back to office after the first elections were run nnder Confederation. He has remained in office up to the close of last session, when, for yery shame sake, the Government had to announce that the sinecure was to be abolished. I cannot compute exactly the amount of money which this person re-ceived for doing nothing, but may set it down in round numbers at about \$4,000. Under the new constitution he became an officer of the Local Government, and, for the last two years, he has earned his salary from Mesers. Annand and Wilkins by abusing his old friend Howe. As a public officer he was a failure; as an emi grant agent, utterly inefficient. Of all the money he has received, he has never given to the country \$50 worth of value. Yet this is one of the group of worthles, who has been turning up his eyes in holy horror a: my fall from grace, when I accepted a public office, the duties of which I did know how to discharge. This is one of the persons sent, with lungs of leather, to roar at my heels round the County of Hants, and who stood over my prostrate body in the School House at Nine Mile River, beilowing like a buli of Bashan, while I lay wrapped in my cloak, hardly able to hold up my head. That night I took to my bed, and could not renew the canvass for a menth. This old friend, whom I had appointed to office, never had the courtesy or humanity to say, "Howe, are you ill; shall we adjourn the meeting?" but stood, with his pockets stuffed with sovereigns, for which he had given no value, lecturing me, who had just increased your resources by \$2,000,000, on disinterestedness and

with Mr. Morrison; that while we families of French miners from Alsece, loss was limited to that amount, while in the settlement of some twenty five

PROPERTY PRINTS jected to a much more quite as uselers and dish

In 1872 the "system" assumed a more aggravated form. In this it was resolved, in order to p money in the pockets of a number of usedy supporters, to pretend to the people of this Province, that they were carrying on a system of immigration. Under this pretence—for it was little else as we shall show—they drew from the Treasury of Nova Scotia for the last six years as follows :-

1872	2,202,51
1873	7,772.24
1874	8,499.08
1875	9,981,37
1876	8,685.80
1877	3,310.00

Total.....\$41,511,85 Thus, during the last five years, after our Crown Lands had all been squandered, and while our own people were leaving the Province in thousands, practically driven out by the dire depression that overspread the country. our Local Government were spending tens of thousands of dollars in a scheme of pluuder, which they ironically called "Immigration." Any sane and honest man must admit the absurdity of any country in the condition Nova Scotia has been in for the past five years, whose own people were largely unable to procure labor, or make a living, spending any money whatever But what in inducing immigration. makes this sham more ridiculous, and removes the expenditure of this \$41,500 from the category of "blunders" to that of "crimes" is; that the money was not honestly spent, even in that senseless scheme.

The two principal efforts to induce There is of course one thing to be immigration which were ostensibly put said in favor of this arragement forth, were, the bringing of some twenty undoubtedly lost \$800 per annum, our to work in the Pictou Coal Mines, and