

real value in it. If wisely used it can be made a means or first step toward getting on board the full rigged national craft, that is able to deliver and carry the passengers upon the overflowing waters of ruin to a safe harbor in the new world of permanent national prosperity.

And so far we have not found a voter of either political party among the thousands who have carefully read and considered the National Policy which we have suggested who has not assured us that it is just what is required to deliver the country from the depths of depression, bankruptcy and ruin in which we are daily sinking deeper and deeper.

A Fresh Exhibit.

To give all those new subscribers who have not seen described in full the National Policy we suggested in Vol. 2, No. 4 of the WATCHMAN, and to refresh the minds of those who have, we will give a condensed description of it as confirmed by the National Association of Industry, Finance and Economy instituted in Hamilton for securing its adoption.

The National Policy.

1. To put a tariff upon the manufactures and products of other countries that will be nationally advantageous.

2. To prohibit and confiscate all shoddy or fraudulent goods that may be imported, as is now done with tea in Britain.

3. To prohibit the manufacture and sale of all shoddy, adulterated, or fraudulent goods in the country, the same as the manufacture and issue of counterfeit money is now prohibited.

4. To so simplify and cheapen the cost of government that the tariff can be taken off sugar, tea, coffee, and all similar necessities which we do not produce.

5. To adopt a national currency like or similar to that suggested in the DOMINION WATCHMAN, and for the purpose referred to in Vol. 2, No. 3, of the periodical—that is, for the payment of all Dominion, provincial and municipal obligations payable in Canada, with the interest thereon until maturity; for construction of new public works, loans to farmers, for drainage purposes, and to manufacturers for working capital, on good security, at 3 per cent. interest, for ten years, payable back in annual instalments, as is done in England for draining lands; but not any for running expenses of government.

6. To limit the number of members of the Dominion Parliament, so as not to average more than one for each county.

7. To do away with all the Provincial Parliaments: their duties to be performed by the Dominion government.

8. To have the municipal councillors chosen to remain in office during efficiency and good behaviour, the same as magistrates now are.

9. The management of all municipal matters to be carried on as or similar to the method in former years, as set forth in the DOMINION WATCHMAN.

10. The inception, construction, and repair of all public works to be done as or similar to the method proposed in said periodical.

11. That all payments for construction of new public works be through the issue of a national currency, as before mentioned, and not by borrowed money.

12. There to be no foreclosure of mortgages for five years from the adoption of the suggestions for cheap money, cheap government, and permanent employment, through which prosperity may be attained, so that such obligations can be paid; and provided the interest is regularly paid.

JURISDICTION AND JURISPRUDENCE.

1. To constitute each municipal councillor and reeve and warden a magistrate, by election and confirmation, as described in the WATCHMAN.

2. Each ward to be divided into three sections, and the councillor for each ward to be a magistrate therefor, and to appoint for each section a marshal, as the constables are now appointed by the magistrates. Each road master to be a deputy marshal. The marshals to have power to arrest and bring before the magistrates any one violating the laws, to be tried and judged therefor.

3. In villages, towns and cities where there are

no road masters, there may, if necessary, be deputy marshals appointed for each street of a ward, or for two or three streets, as may be best.

4. The marshals of each section to have the name of each resident of their section enrolled in a book, the same as in the assessment rolls, to which they will during the year add those of all new comers.

5. The magistrate for each ward to hear all cases of dispute which the marshal for the section cannot get the disputants to amicably agree upon, whether it relates to assaults, trespass, damage, or debt. Any case may be appealed from the magistrate to a court of three magistrates of the municipality, the reeve being the presiding magistrate, and with a final appeal to the warden.

6. In criminal cases, the party accused shall have any of the municipal magistrates not sitting on the case to watch that there is no injustice done him; and in prosecutions, the marshal prosecuting for any criminal affair shall, if necessary, have the assistance of a magistrate of the municipality to watch the case for the Crown. And the final decision of any magistrate, municipal court or warden to be enforced by the marshal, as is now done by constables, bailiffs, and sheriffs.

7. In any civil case of sufficient importance, magistrates may act, as in criminal cases, as assistants to either party; but in no case, either civil or criminal, will the magistrate receive any pay.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

The National Policy is that all the municipal councillors be chosen as now, but to remain in office during efficiency and good behavior. The councillors to be chosen by the people, the Reeves by the councillors, the wardens, by the Reeves; and if ever thought best, the governors by the wardens. The governors will confirm the wardens, the wardens confirm the Reeves, and the Reeves the councillors.

If there is a minority objection to any councillor, and the reeve considers it valid, a new choice will be ordered. There will be an appeal from the decision of the reeve to the warden, and his decision will be final. In the choice of a reeve by the councillors, where an appeal of the minority is desired, it will be to the warden; and in an election of warden, any appeal will be to the governor of the Province. After the elections, the wardens will be confirmed by the governors, the Reeves by the wardens, the councillors by the Reeves, in every case except valid objections are raised, in which case new elections will take place, as above described, and none will act officially until thus confirmed, and then to remain in office during efficiency and good behavior, as magistrates now do. The road masters will be appointed by the councillors of the ward, according to the choice of the residents of the section. The assessments and collections of taxes can be upon the inexpensive principles suggested in Vol. 1, No. 3 of the WATCHMAN.

This system will put an end to the expense, strife, bitterness and corruption incident to the present one. And while it covers the Hon. Mr. Blake's minority theory, what is important is, that in perfect harmony, it combines all the vitality of the elective system of government with all the stability and efficiency of the monarchical. Besides we have very high precedent for this combination. Moses said, "Take you wise men and understanding, and known among your tribes, and I will make them rulers over you."—Deut. i, 13, 14, 15. The choice was made by the people; the appointing or confirmation was by Moses, and in perfect harmony with that above suggested.

COUNCILLORS, REEVES, WARDENS AND GOVERNORS.

Under the National Policy the councillor for each ward would have the general supervision of all matters in his own ward, but not to be neglectful of the views of the voters; the reeve over those matters affecting two or more wards; the wardens of those affecting two or more municipalities; the Governor of a Province over those affecting two or more counties; and the premier when the matter relates to two or more provinces.

And each in his own ward, municipality, county or province will be permitted to expend public money to a limited extent, when necessary for repairs or improvements beyond what can be accomplished by the regular road work. But if any

amount over the limits given were required, it would have to be sanctioned by the reeve, warden, governor or premier, according to their jurisdiction.

Thereby the people of each ward, municipality, county and province will have the absolute control of their own interests, and not as now, simply the name and not the power; for under the present system one ward, and one municipality and province controls the improvements and expenditure of one or more of the others, the representatives of one generally being much more anxious to secure undue advantages for their own than any care for or understanding of the interests of any other.

All public works to be done under supervision, and not by contract. The work on the average would be better done, and the country be secured from all the direct and indirect fraud and corruption so conspicuously attendant upon the present corrupting system of administration and public works.

There would be no necessity for any council meetings and an end to the expenses pertaining thereto, and the saving thereby and by doing away with the provincial government would save the people \$11,000,000 annually. By the system of jurisdiction and jurisprudence suggested, and there-with giving the public lands as homesteads without money or price to those who choose to occupy them, there would be nothing for those provincial governments to do that could not be readily managed by the federal or general government.

PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

By the National Policy system of jurisdiction proposed by the National Association, all policemen and all the expense, temptation and fraud pertaining to the police system will be removed, and the proposed system of jurisprudence, as outlined in the programme of the Association, will do away with all of the litigation, expense and numerous other evils pertaining to our present judicial system.

In criminal, as well as in other matters, the trial will take place at once, and the guilty be sentenced forthwith. And in cases of theft, fraud, or willful damages, the guilty party should make full restitution, and also pay for all the time and expense of the injured party. No other judgment is equitable. If the criminal has not the means to pay, let him be compelled to work on public improvements at fair wages until the amount is all settled, which would decrease the number of criminals.

The efficient system of jurisdiction proposed would bring the liquor traffic under absolute control, and according to the repeated estimates of the Judges of our criminal courts, reduce the criminal list fully three-fourths. And as under the efficient system of jurisdiction very many of the criminals could be employed on public works, one criminal prison will be sufficient for each province. And it can be seen there would no longer be any necessity for the jails, court-houses, juries, law costs, and all the direct and indirect expenditure connected therewith.

True National Currency.

The true national currency suggested is one identical with the paper currency of India, which has given entire satisfaction for so many years. The saving to the country by the issue thereof would upon the amount we now require be at least \$15,000,000 annually; the savings in the municipal and provincial government \$11,000,000; the saving in the federal government would be, as fully shown in the number of the WATCHMAN in which it was given, fully \$9,000,000; and the saving by prohibiting the import and manufacture of shoddy or fraudulent goods would be fully \$15,000,000; or a total of \$50,000,000 annually, \$25,000,000 of which is required to overcome the present annual consumption of national wealth over earnings.

The Steps to be Taken.

The first step to take in these matters is to secure a wise tariff and therewith a prohibition of all shoddy or fraudulent goods, making it necessary that all goods have the name and trade mark of the producer upon them, and to prohibit any second lot with such name and mark ever being brought into the country, making the importer liable for any loss or damage to his customers thereby.

Then to secure a true national currency, then a rejuvenation of our various governments, as we have suggested, so that all excise can be swept away and all duties on all goods it is really necessary to import, as in previous numbers we have clearly shown can be readily done, and there still be secured all the revenue necessary.

THE DOMINION WATCHMAN.—Published quarterly. Terms, 25 cents per year; five copies \$1 per year.

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(Subscriptions taken at 16 King W. St.) Hamilton, Ont.