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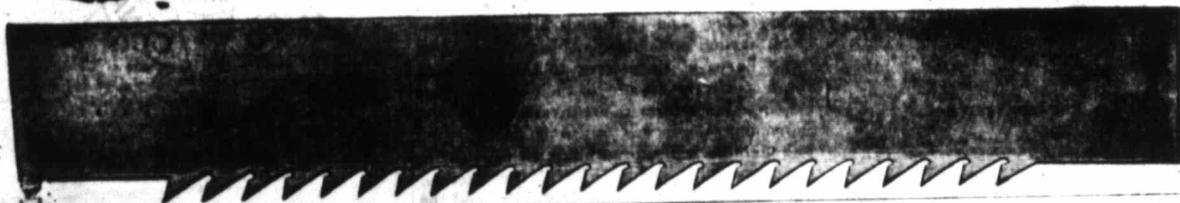
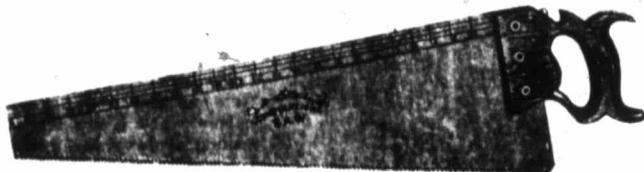
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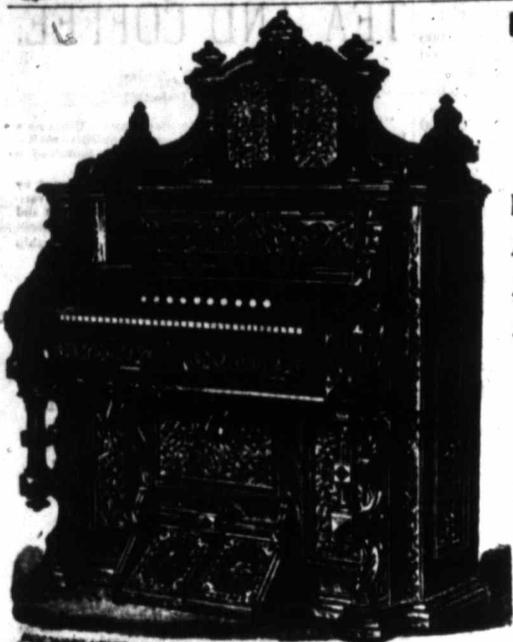
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VOL. 5.

JULY, 1880:

NO. 3.

THE DOMINION WATCHMAN

AND

NATIONAL REFORMER.

A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

Which explains the causes of national depression, and shows the Reforms that must and will be effected before there can be any return to permanent national prosperity. It also contains a varied selection for family reading.

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What to Teach Boys.

A philosopher has said that true education for boys is to "teach them what they ought to know when they become men." What is it they ought to know then? First, To be true, to be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man had better not know how to read—he had better never learn a letter in the alphabet, and be true in intention, and action—rather than be learned in all sciences and all languages, to at the same time be false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things teach the boys that truth is more than riches, more than earthly power or position. Second, To be pure in thought, language, and life—pure in mind and body. An impure man, young or old, poisoning the society wherein he moves with smutty stories and impure examples, is a moral ulcer, a plague-spot, a leper, who ought to fare as did the lepers of old; who were banished from society and compelled to cry "unclean," as a warning to save others from the pestilence. Third, To be unselfish; to care for the feelings and comforts of others; to be polite, to be generous and noble and manly. This includes a genuine reverence for the aged and things sacred. Fourth, To be self-reliant and self-helpful, even from early childhood; to be industrious always, and self-supporting at the earliest proper age. Teach them that work is honorable, and an idle, useless life of dependence on others is disgraceful.

THE DOMINION WATCHMAN.

"NOT PARTY BUT NATIONAL INTERESTS."

Agriculture and Manufactures are the true sources of National Prosperity.

VOL. 5.

HAMILTON, ONT., JULY, 1880.

NO. 3.

THE MOUNTAINS OF LIFE.

There's a land far away, 'mid stars we are told,
Where they know not the sorrows of time;
Where the pure waters wander thro' valleys of gold,
And life is a treasure sublime.
'Tis the land of our God, 'tis the home of the soul,
Where ages of splendor eternally roll;
Where the way weary traveler reaches his goal
On the evergreen mountains of life.

Our gaze cannot soar to that beautiful land,
But our visions have told of its bliss,
And our souls by the gale from its gardens are
fanned,
And we faint in the desert of this;
And we sometimes have longed for its holy repose,
When our spirits were torn with temptation and
strife,
And we've drank from the tide of the river that
flows
From the evergreen mountains of life.

O! the stars never tread the blue heavens of night,
But we think where the ransomed have trod,
And the day never smiles from its palace of light,
But we feel the bright smile of our God.
We are traveling home thro' changes and gloom,
To a kingdom where pleasures unchangingly
bloom,
And our guide is the glory that shines thro' the
tomb,
From the evergreen mountains of life.

THE CITY OF GOLD.

When two or three generations, in regular succession, have had it instilled into their minds that certain ideas or systems of doing business are absolutely the most perfect ever devised, the man who suggests any change, any improvement, is looked upon as visionary—no matter that the ideas suggested have been worked before, and worked well; no matter if the new system proposed has been put in operation, in time of calamity, to save whole peoples from ruin. Man is constituted so much like a machine, so particularly animal in his habits, that he will return to the evil like the drunkard to his cups, the hog to his wallowing in the mire, and the dog to his vomit. Men and nations have been comparatively ruined again and again through a gold currency, and cured themselves with a *legitimate tender, paper currency*. And as soon as they got cured they returned to their worship of gold, to the mud and vomit currency and ruin of commercial nations.

A machine was lately on exhibition in London, that would add and subtract, and multiply and divide, and also execute many other difficult operations, hitherto conceived to be impracticable to all things not endowed with human intelligence. The automaton thus exhibited suggests the idea that there is in a man's composition—dependent of course upon the mind—a considerable amount of machinery so particularly like perpetual motion, that the mechanism does not often stop when set in motion in a given direction, and note is not often taken whether the operation going on is guided by a direct act of the mind, or is merely a continuation in the previously given direction. If the given di-

rection is the right one, it is well; if it is wrong, the mind, the controlling power, the divine nature in man—"the light within"—must first be led to perceive that the given direction is wrong—that it will lead to serious results, or ruin, before it will exert its innate power to turn back or divert the human machine from the given direction. The mind is so to speak, the *pilot*, and if it can be led to perceive that there are snags, or rocks, or quick sands, in the given directions which, by foresight, may be completely avoided, there is some hope that it will act wisely in time. There are those, however, and a great many of them, who will examine no new chart, or listen to any warning. They will tell you they have no time to learn a better way; that their way is the way their fathers went, and they will chance it. There are those also, who grow up with uncertain things, and reap harvests out of losses of others whose interests and influence help to keep whole communities in ignorance of their true interests.

These preliminary remarks, the truthfulness of which are established by the attendant facts, are set forth as introductory to a few extracts on currency from the July number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, 1865, decidedly the ablest Magazine published in the United States. In the article referred to, there is indirectly suggested a National currency for the United States nearly identical in principle with that we have suggested for Canada, but no plan upon which to issue it, and not near so practicable, for reasons that will be noticed at another time. But the *Atlantic* states:

"That the people of the United States have reached the degree of science and civilization proper to the creation of such a currency is not yet evident; but there is reason to believe that they will take the lead in this, as they have in some other actions of advance—that they will ere long understand the impropriety of attempting to measure value by merchandise, that is, by a means that is subjected to variations of quality—a conclusion that may not appear obvious in this aspect, but it will be readily understood that in commerce a variable measure is absurd in theory and intolerable in practice."

It might have added ruinous also.

"Yet this is precisely parallel with using gold or any other article of merchandise, as a measure of value." "To use an inconstant quantity as a measure is absurd." "The merchant who believes it more immediately profitable exports coin—that is, finding the currency to consist of an article of merchandise that suits this immediate purpose he treats it accordingly—though by so doing he causes a rise of prices where he buys and a fall where he sells, and to that extent nullifies his own business intentions and deranges those of others." If this derangement be sufficient, hoarding commences; and as this action multiplies itself, the currency is soon reduced to its minimum quantity, and business of every kind with it, until the industry of the country is reduced to a state of atrophy—until a mere commercial derangement is

converted into an immense loss, because the rise in the value of the currency, due to its scarcity, causes a corresponding fall in the value of all the wealth of the country, and thus checks industry and stays production."

That is our position in Canada in 1880. The *Atlantic* further says:

"That the currencies of the world have great defects is so well known that the statement of the fact would be superfluous, except as introductory to an attempt to ascertain the nature of those defects and to propose an adequate remedy."

SPECIE CURRENCY.

Of specie currency the *Atlantic* says:

"The merchandise attached to a specie currency is an evidence of former barbarism, a remnant of the primitive practice of barter, an incongruous element, tending to impede rather than to assist circulation, to destroy rather than to create a currency."

The more blind a man is to the truth, let it be either in material or spiritual things—in earthly or heavenly matters—the more he will worship his false gods or ideas. In confirming that law of ignorance the *Atlantic* remarks, in connection with specie currency:

"Much is said about it, as is usually the case with subjects little understood. It is, however, of some use; it seems to show that mind and matter are governed by the same general laws, that either being put in motion will continue to move in the given direction, although it is of no good, but absolutely injurious and toward incredible evil."

The *Atlantic* thus confirms the views we above gave, that those trained up within a certain circle or given pathway seldom ever find their way out of it, which leads us to remark that it is all important and imperative on those who desire improvement and progress to act promptly and energetically in rending asunder the bars of ignorance, and to display to the unbiased brighter and better pathway, and to invite co-operation therein.

IS A VALUE CURRENCY POSSIBLE?

The *Atlantic* then asks, is a value currency possible?

"But is a value currency possible? It is to a people enjoying universal equality before the law, and knowing that every individual has a direct and immediate interest in it—knowing that it is a part of the business policy of each."

In the National Currency we have suggested every individual would have that interest; in our present bank corporation currency, the stockholders alone possess an interest, and Canadians pay them now about \$1,000,000 of net profit annually for furnishing Canada with an average of \$20,000,000; and, if they could furnish us with the amount that we should as a people possess, they would annually receive from us nearly \$5,000,000 for simply furnishing us with pieces of printed paper, the amount of which annually accidentally destroyed, will pay the whole cost of it with literally worthless "tokens" for a currency to trans-

*—As the United States did in 1837, France in 1847, and Britain in 1867—and from 1791 to 1819.

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July 4

THE DOMINION WATCHMAN.

not our business with. Can the insane worship of a specie currency go further? Yes; for through it we annually, as a people, lose many times as much more through the losses it originates.

"Again, it is only such a people that will dare to inaugurate and persevere to sustain it. Nevertheless, as it cannot but appear problematical to minds that have not given to the subject the most earnest attention, its adoption will be most strenuously opposed by habits of thought, by modes of action, and by interest, as an ancient, as universal, and apparently as fixed as the race itself. Yet, as Mr. Argo justly remarks, in one of his biographies, addressed to the French Academy—"The moral transformations of society are subject to the laws of continuity; they rise and grow, like the productions of the earth, by imperceptible gradations, each century develops, discards, and adapts to itself, in some degree, truths—or, if you prefer it, principles—of which the conception belonged to a preceding century; this work of the mind usually goes on without being perceived by the vulgar; but when the day of application arrives, when principles claim their part in practice, when they aim at penetrating into political life, the ancient interests, if they have only this same antiquity to invoke in their favour, becoming excited, resist, and struggle, and society is shaken to its foundation. The tabernacle will be complete, gentlemen, when I add, that, in those obstinate conflicts, it is never the principles that succumb."

The following quotation is from the "City of gold," in Blackwood's Magazine for September, 1894, in which, after directing the attention of its readers to the cause of the rise and fall of gold, and the unsatisfactory nature of a varying standard of value, it states that the Paper currency of the Bank of England never varies, that unlimited confidence has always been placed in it, whether the Bank stopped payment or redeemed its notes in gold demanded from the Bank from any loss of faith in its notes. No one doubts the value of the Bank of England's notes, and the power of converting them into gold is never desired save as a means of producing gold for export, by the parties and for the purposes which we have specified.

LONDON.

"This City of Gold is based upon gold, and the foundation is found to be pre-eminently unstable and perilous. The golden base perpetually oscillates to and fro, and each of its greatest oscillations is felt like the shock of an earthquake. It rises and falls, expands and contracts, and sometimes seems to slip away from beneath the city altogether. Then godly houses go down by the dozen not because they are ill-built, not from any fault of the architect and occupants, but simply because the foundation upon which they all stand has given way. Of late years these oscillations have become more frequent and more serious; and every ten years or so, a convulsion takes place—not of nature, but by Act of Parliament—which spreads terror and disaster through the Golden City, and paralyses the whole country as effectually as if an earthquake had strewn with ruins the great seats of our national industry. The merchant and the manufacturer, the shopkeeper and the day-laborer, alike find their trade stopped and their gains swept away. Suffering and want spread over the land, as if there were a great famine. There is a paralysis of trade, a dearth of employment; and hard times are felt by the mill-worker and the bricklayer,

not less than by the magnates of the trading and commercial world. Is there not something wrong here? Ought the presence or absence of a few millions of gold to make the vast difference between national prosperity on the one hand, and national disaster and wide-spread suffering on the other? How will posterity speak of us when it sees that we made the huge fabric of our national industry stand like an inverted pyramid, resting on a narrow apex formed of a chamberful of yellow dross? Will they not laugh at our folly, our barbarism? When the usual supply of gold is temporarily diminished, why should our usual credit system be restricted in proportion, or totally suspended? Of what use is credit but to take the place of payment in coin? Was it not for this purpose, and for this alone, that credit and paper-money were adopted? Why, then, not make use of our credit-system as a means of compensating the temporary absence of gold? Why not tide over the difficulty instead of aggravating it? and so avoid the tremendous sufferings which are ever-recurrent under our present system of monetary legislation. Suffering thousands and starving myriads signalled each great monetary crisis. Even during the last year, 1893, though the crisis of evil has been escaped, the usurious Bank rate of nine to ten per cent. has swept away the profits of trade into the pockets of bankers and capitalists. Parliament inflicts misery upon the country out of an antiquated deference to some bits of yellow dross. Is this wisdom, is it humanity, is it civilization? It is barbarism and folly, preached up by the moneyed interest, the high priests of Mammon, at the expense of the community."

In the foregoing quotations we have presented the views on currency of the ablest Magazine in Britain, and by far the ablest Magazine in the United States. In perusing these views and perceiving how much in unison they are with those we have previously put forth as to the causes of crises and the fruitful nature of the evils gold currency produces, we think that we have reason to feel satisfied with the stand we have taken, of the principles we advocate, but more from their being founded on truth.

These Magazines have delineated the failures of specie currency and its attendant evils. We have not only done the same, but have also shown, in previous numbers, how the National Currency for Canada may be inaugurated and issued upon a basis which would prevent undue inflation, and would yet meet all the necessary requirements in that respect; and, further, would be entirely beyond the undue control of the political party in power.

Government Loans to the Banks.

The official returns of the Banks' up to November 1st show, that at that date the Federal Government deposits in the banks, and not on interest, were \$4,196,591; and those on interest \$5,713,669, or a total of \$9,910,260, and besides those, \$1,020,271 to Provincial Governments, an aggregate amount of \$11,010,531, and their total amount of specie is shown to only be \$6,180,788, or a deficiency of \$4,829,743. That amount is represented by what they claim is in the hands of foreign agents, and the Journal of Commerce states that the amount is invested in New York in American bonds. It thus appears that the Federal Government funds are loaned to the banks, and are used by them to speculate in the rise and fall of American bonds,

which they do in the place of loaning it in Canada upon sound business principles, that is at rates of interest which business men can afford to pay, which is not the seven, ten, fifteen and twenty per cent. we know them to charge where they think they can get it, never considering that such rates, as in the past, end in the loss of the principal, and in the worthless accumulated overdue discounts, which, in the aggregate, have in the last fifteen years amounted to not less than \$30,000,000. The true National Currency will put an end to all such government loans.

Permanent Building Societies.

The official returns to Government of the permanent building societies of Ontario and Quebec for 1878 shows, that they claim to have \$78,317,680 of real estate under mortgage; that the amount loaned by them during 1878 was \$10,688,365. If we average the loans for that past year at \$250 each, which will be a probable sum, it shows that an army of 41,333 freeholders went into bondage that year to the latter day feudal lords, called permanent loaning societies. Every one of those institutions is a standing witness of the unrighteous legislation of this country; for if it had been properly legislated for there would have been no business for them to do.

The amount borrowed of them that year agrees with the cost of all our governments in excess of the earnings of the taxpayers, after feeding and clothing themselves. But that is not the whole story, a very large amount has been otherwise borrowed to make up the tale of golden "bricks" to the modern Egyptian slave holders. If the business men, at least a large portion of them, were not as blind as moles they would see where their assets are going and be up and doing for deliverance.

The Accruing Deficiency.

The Montreal Star states, "from the Government returns for November, it can be seen that for the first five months of this financial year there is a deficiency of receipts to the consolidated fund to meet the expenditure therefrom amounting to \$985,474;" if that ratio should be maintained for the balance of the year the deficiency for the current year will be fully \$2,000,000. That is another financial proof of the necessity for a simplification and cheapening of our government, as we have proposed in our new constitution now suggested.

The Star further states "the expenses of administration go on just the same when receipts are lessened by hard times as when they are up to the highest point in flush times. Such a measure as weeding out any of our over-manned public departments where clerks are so numerous that they are almost tumbling over one another has never occurred to a cabinet in Canada; the only anxiety existing seems to be to discover some means of providing offices for clamorous political bloodsuckers. We trust the figures of the state of the consolidated fund will set our people to serious thinking. It is bad enough that they should suffer the burden of five years' hard times without being saddled with the burden of a constantly increasing deficit, and business interests kept continually unsettled by the prospects of further taxation."

We could fill whole pages with similar quotations from periodicals of both political affinities, and from all parts of the Dominion, which show that the long pent up current of disgust, at the way the country has been governed, is in a fair way to become a flood.

1880 (HAMILTON)

1880 (HAMILTON)

THE DOMINION WATCHMAN.

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Secretary's McCulloch's Wisdom.

Mr. McCulloch, formerly Secretary of the United States Treasury, advises the United States Government to retire all notes of denominations less than \$10 each. He believes that by their withdrawal the immense accumulation of silver now lying in the Treasury would find its way into circulation, to the extent of \$304,000,000.—*Toronto Globe.*

That \$204,000,000 of silver, at 6 per cent. interest, is eating itself up every twelve years. It is a financial white elephant, and in order to get it out of sight, Mr. McCulloch suggests the people shall be compelled to use it by withdrawing all notes of \$10 each. His suggestions practically amount to this, that to enrich the silver mines, and fatten the "bulls and bears," or priests of this modern Babel, the United States Government should destroy a comparatively costless currency that has already saved the taxpayers many hundreds of millions of dollars.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

The agitation for a Commercial Union with the United States, which Mr. Perrault has started in Montreal, has received very much more attention than it deserves from the writers who approve of it, being ignorant of the results which would naturally accrue from such a union, as can be proved by the precedents we will furnish.

Said Commercial Union would, for all practical purposes, be the Reciprocity Treaty over again. Mr. Perrault, at the large public meetings which he has held in Montreal, assured his auditors that "such a union would bring money into the country; it would raise the value of property; Americans would come to Canada to invest their capital in manufacturing; there would be lots of work, pay for it, and general prosperity."

MONTREAL'S SHARE OF THE PROSPERITY.

In 1854 there arrived at Quebec from sea 1416 vessels, rated at 618,926 tons and manned by 30,301 sailors, to carry away our produce forwarded down the St. Lawrence. In 1855, the first year of the Reciprocity Treaty, that business was reduced to 742 vessels, rated at 348,430 tons, and manned by only 11,082 sailors.

To prove that it was the Reciprocity Treaty that thus reduced trade, business and employment on our Canadian waters and Grand Trunk Railroad, which made it necessary for Canada to lend that road \$15,000,000, on which no interest has yet been paid, we need only to state that our trade with the United States that was borne on the New York canals and railroads increased from \$24,071,096 in 1854 to \$40,827,720 in 1855, an increase of \$16,746,624; and decreased on the St. Lawrence from \$33,604,128 in 1854 to \$18,569,528 in 1855, or a decrease in the first year of the treaty of \$15,203,600.

It has been stated that the Canadian Government spent \$100,000 in bribing members of Congress to pass the Act. At all events there was a balance due the bribery agents in October, 1865, of \$30,000, which the Canadian Government then paid.

We presented our sources of wealth to the Americans and bribed them to take them, and handed over the occupation, the livelihood and previous resources of national greatness and industrial and national wealth to our neighbors, to enrich their canals, their railroads and their people. A large proportion of those forwarding on the St. Lawrence were ruined; our canals, built at such immense cost, were left comparatively idle, and our great highway to the ocean was evidently returning to

its primitive aboriginal condition, while American forwarders and American cities secured the profits which our "theorists" took from our routes and deprived our people.

There are many who yet think that it was the Grand Trunk which ruined our forwarders. If the theorists are right how does it come that the Grand Trunk had scarcely any traffic when the river traffic was ruined, and that for years it increased in proportion as the forwarding on the St. Lawrence increased; as with the New York State Canals and railroads, the prosperity of the one secured the success of the other.

It is fully evident that the Reciprocity Treaty in ten years deprived the St. Lawrence River and Grand Trunk routes to the ocean of somewhere between fifteen and one hundred millions of dollars of traffic, and ruined our Grand Trunk and our Canadian forwarders. And, as the Commercial Union now being agitated for would practically be the Reciprocity Treaty over again, similar results would naturally more or less follow, and therefore be injurious to Canadian interests and alone beneficial to those of the United States.

Mr. Perrault assures his followers that, as we would for commercial purposes practically be one with the United States, their capital would come in and build up manufactures in this country; whereas the moment that such a union was consummated they would have no market to secure, no advantages to acquire, but have simply to increase or to enlarge their present establishments, and, as before the present tariff, food our country with increased quantities of their agricultural and manufacturing productions, and drain away more closely than ever all the money we can earn and all we can borrow; for the net result of the first ten years of the Reciprocity Treaty was that they flooded us with \$60,000,000 more of their products than we sold to them, and we borrowed the gold in Britain to pay them, and have been borrowing ever since to pay the interest on it. And all the evil was brought upon us by one Canadian lawyer's speech at a Washington dinner, in which the Hon. John Hildiard Cameron threatened the members of Congress from the South, that unless Congress gave us Reciprocity, Canada would annex to the United States and thereby overbalance the South, and, with the North, be able to sweep away slavery. The South had previously resisted the Bill but then consented to it.

Like Mr. Perrault, he no doubt supposed that his theory would enrich Canada; but, like Mr. Perrault, he had no clear understanding of industrial matters, of the ability of a great people to commercially consume a little one.

As further proof of such ability, we in 1856 imported of them horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and their products, of which we had abundance of our own raising, no less than \$3,096,401. In 1862 we imported \$1,040,269 worth of meats and exported \$100,628. Besides that excess of \$939,441 of meats they also poured in upon us \$129,516 worth of tallow, \$53,381 of lard and \$148,482 worth of cheese, depreciating the value and cheapening the productions, to the serious injury of our farmers. To those items we must add our fishery interests, which they now pay us millions of dollars for. In 1862 alone the balance against us that we had to pay the United States in gold was \$8,192,347, which we borrowed in Britain and have not yet repaid, and so completely was this country denuded of money thereby that our banks for several years

could not furnish funds to Canadian pork packers long enough to purchase and cure the pork our farmers raised. The result was that the American pork curers came to Canada, bought the hogs, took them to Buffalo, cured the meat, and sent it back to Canada, or, what amounted to the same thing, the Canadian merchants went to Buffalo to secure their supplies.

That is the kind of prosperity that Mr. Perrault would secure to Montreal and to Canada; he would in his blind statesmanship drive half the shipping of Montreal to New York. He would again shak Grand Trunk stocks more than Mr. Hicken could raise them.

We ask all those who have been led to entertain the idea that Mr. Perrault's theory is sound, to balance it against these facts, to cast aside his delusion, and to seek for Canadian prosperity in legitimate channels, by cheap government, by cheap money, and through home agriculture and through home mining and manufacturing. We can have no increase of prosperity except from earnings. If American capital did come in under a commercial union it would go back as before to pay for over-importations as fast as it came. Our developing manufacturing interests would be crippled; our Great West market would be gorged by American manufactures, and without money or market Canada would enter into deeper depths of financial ruin than that in which we are already immersed. Reciprocity was very bad for us—a commercial union would be worse. In a personal interview, we set before Mr. Perrault the leading data above presented, and asked him why it would not be better to take up the platform of the WATCHMAN and unite with us to secure cheaper government, cheap money and further development of our agricultural and manufacturing interests, than to persist in a course which must ultimately ruin us beyond redemption. His reply was, that such a course would make it necessary to throw his theory overboard. His statement was ample proof to us that he is either seeking for political notoriety, or is fathering an agitation that was being watered by the secret service money of the United States, for the adoption of his theory would be bowing the knee to the powers at Washington.

And in opening its columns to further the interests of the promoters of a Commercial Union with the United States and semi-endorsing it, the *Canadian Spectator* gives further evidence of the want of a minister of the gospel, who has no reliable understanding of such questions, setting himself up as a light and guide in an agitation for a measure which is innately false in principle, and which history—especially that we have above given—shows would be disastrous to Canada.

The Purity of Tea.

Tea drinkers now-a-days will do well to apply the following simple test to the tea purchased of their grocers:—Turn out the infused leaves, and if they are found a good brown color, with fair substance, the tea will be wholesome; but if the leaves are black and of a rotten texture, with an oily appearance, the tea will not be fit to drink. The purer the tea the more the distinctively brown color of the leaf strikes the attention. The mixing that is frequently adopted to reduce prices results in the two kinds of leaves being supplied together. It is important to see that the leaves have the serrated or saw-like edges, without which no tea is genuine.

A Summer on a Southern Plantation.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "NOAH'S ARK SERMON."

During my visit here I have been greatly interested in two old Negroes who did not leave at the surrender, being too infirm to take care of themselves. One of them—Uncle Waunee—is an African, and was smuggled into Key West when a boy, and was afterwards brought to Middle Alabama, where he has since lived. He knows nothing of the world and thinks the adjoining plantations the utmost boundary of the Western Hemisphere. He is nearly one hundred years of age, and has dwindled to such diminutive proportions that he has scarcely the appearance of a human being. But speak to him, and his hat comes off in an instant and one foot is thrown backward, casting the sand and dust to the top of his head. He never married, and keeps aloof from Negroes and revivals and prayer meetings. In consequence of this peculiarly, he is frequently annoyed by the other Negroes. When vexed, he frets and cries all day and prays all night. He first takes all his trouble to his mistress (who feeds him from her table); and then he goes to God, just as a sorrowing child does to a loving mother. The weariness of his body, the lameness of his dog, the loss of a chicken, the stealing of his wood—everything that grieves him he takes to his God and leaves it; but not till all the other Negroes have gone to rest for the night. I asked him why he did not attend prayer meeting. He said:

"Uncle Waunee don't want anybody round when he pray. He want the good Lord all to himself."

"Is that the reason you pray so late in the night?" said I.

"Yes, Missus, God heah ole Waunee heap better when dem noisy Niggahs' moufs is shut an' dey is 'sleep."

His mistress permits him to raise as many chickens and ducks as he pleases, all of which she buys from him. In this way he has accumulated a considerable sum of money, which he often hides, and forgetting where he put it, is inconsolable till he finds it.

But there is one thing Uncle Waunee has never forgotten, and that is his love for the little maiden he left on the bank of the Senegal, and whom he was trying to hide in the jungles when he was captured, while she escaped. All his eccentricities are attributable to this episode in his young life. His body is here; but his spirit is always wandering with her amid the palmy groves and "sunny fountains" of his native land.

Mrs. M. had given me a brief history of his early life; but, wishing to learn something more definite, I went one Sunday afternoon to his cabin. He was sitting outside, under the shade of a sycamore tree, and was as usual talking to himself. He seemed surprised and yet pleased to see me. He rose immediately and offered me his chair, and was reluctant to sit in my presence till I urged him to do so.

"Uncle Waunee," said I, "what a nice little cabin you have, and how tidy you keep

the yard and everything around you. Are you never lonesome here by yourself?"

"No Missus. God stay wid me an' dat is' nuff."

"I know God is better than all the friends in the world," said I; "but, if you had a kind, Christian wife, it seems to me you would be much happier. Why did you never marry, Uncle Waunee?"

He pulled his handkerchief (which he prefers to a hat) over his eyes and began to scratch in the sand with his toes, which were long and hard and bony, like the talons of some enormous bird. I saw I had touched a tender place in his heart and he writhed under it. After a moment, he said:

"Waunee neber loved anybody in dis country. He never loved anybody but Ina."

"Ina!" said I. "What a beautiful name! And who was Ina, Uncle Waunee?"

"She was a pretty gal what I lef in my country; an' her an' me was gwine to marry one 'nudder, sometime."

"But I thought you were quite too young to marry when you were stolen by the slavers."

"Yes, Missus. But we wasn't too young to love one 'nudder, an' ebry day make us o'er an' o'er."

"Tell me something about her Uncle Waunee. It will comfort you to talk about her," said I.

"Oh! no, no, Missus. Waunee neber can talk 'bout her. It mos' kill 'im. Oh! Missus!"

He broke down right here and wept aloud like a broken-hearted child; and I never before saw tears so large as those that dropped from bone to bone down his sunken and withered cheeks. So many years had passed away since he had heard her name pronounced by other lips than his own that the sound had brought back upon his heart a flood of memories which were too powerful for his old shattered frame; and he trembled so convulsively that I feared he would die of emotion. I wept also, for I was overcome by the sublimity of a love that had sustained that poor old African through so many years of wrong, and home-sickness, and unrequited servitude; that there had been an inner sanctuary in his heart where the image of little Ina had been shrined and worshiped, and which time had been powerless to diminish or efface.

Seeing my tears and appreciating my sympathy (so new and strange to him) seemed to reassure him; and when he became a little calm he said:

"Oh! Missus, little Ina swim so swif' in de river, she sing so sweet on de bank, she run so fas' on de groun' she hop so high in de dance, an' she love Waunee mighty heap!"

"Uncle Waunee," said I, "many years have passed since you and Ina were young. Do you think she is living yet?"

"No, Missus, no! Ina die long time go. I spec' she grieve herself to def when she heard Waunee go 'way on de slave ship. An' den she come heap o' time in de dream an she say she wait somewhar for me; an' she look des de same ebry time. I axes de Lord ebry day to let me live wid her when I die."

"Yes, Uncle Waunee," said I, "I believe you will see Ina when you die."

I then explained to him the Christian doctrine of heavenly recognition and the ministry of angels, and told him I was sure he would know Ina in another world and would live with her forever.

As I said this, he drew the handkerchief higher on his forehead, and, raising his sunken and almost sightless eyes to mine said:

"Waunee so glad to heah 'bout dat. Nobody neber tell 'im dat befor; but he feel it in his heart mos' all his life."

When I arose to leave, he said:

"God bless you, Missus, for dis visit. Waunee's heart feel heap cooler dan it did."

I will never forget that last simple sentence. Yes, it does make the heart "heap cooler" to open the sealed fountains and let its pent up sorrows pass off through the refreshing channel of tears. Dear old Uncle Waunee? Your heart will soon be cool enough.

The other servant to whom I above alluded was old Mammy Milly, who was the inherited property of my hostess and had been the nurse of two generations. No service had been required of her for several years, before the war; and she lived quietly in her little cabin, with a grand-daughter, who is still the laundress for the family. As I had known her for many years, I went to see her soon after my arrival.

She was bent with age, but her mind was clear and her eye as bright as ever. For forty years she had been a devout Baptist, and was now lingering awhile in the Land of Beulah.

"Only waiting till the shadows
Were a little longer grown;"
and her simple trust and faith lifted her nearer to God every day.

So much of her life had been spent in direct intercourse with a family of wealth and refinement, she knew the rules of etiquette, and had acquired habits of neatness, order, and regularity which were wonderfully perceptible in the arrangement of her little cabin, the surroundings of which were a dream of beauty. It was constructed of hewed logs, had two rooms, and was ceiled inside. In front and entirely overshadowing it was a magnificent magnolia, then in full bloom, and which looked in the moonlight as if a thousand snow-white doves were sleeping in its branches. In every direction were gigantic live oaks, from which the long gray moss was gracefully drooping, as well as a variety of other beautiful trees indigenous to this climate. The walk from the door to the little rickety gate was covered with white sand and bordered with wild flowers and sweet violets. A rude frame, covered with yellow honeysuckles and trumpet flowers, shaded the front door, and the rough mud-and-stick chimney was entirely concealed by a luxuriant ivy. Adjoining the yard was a garden, in which were vegetables, and figs, pomegranates and peaches, most of which had grown up spontaneously, for Nature is prodigal of her fruits and flowers here.

It was a peculiar pleasure, as well as a duty, to visit Mammy Milly every week; and but for the extreme heat I would have

gone oftener. I read to her from the "Gospel Hymns," and *Christian Observer*, and the Bible, etc., and always left with a prayer in my heart for her child-like faith.

During an early morning visit to her, about a month since, she complained of a chilliness and pain in her bones; and when I returned to the family mansion I sent her some medicine, which made her quiet and comfortable through the night. I went again next morning, and found her with symptoms of pneumonia, and the family physician was sent for. But she seemed cheerful and bright; and, after reading to her awhile, as usual, she asked me to sing to her some of the new sweet songs that the negroes had lately learned. So I sang "I left it all with Jesus" and "Take it to the Lord in prayer," and closed with "Waiting and Watching for me." She had never heard it before, and so great was her emotion when I sang the last verse that her whole form trembled, and, although not a muscle of her face moved, great tears rolled down her cheeks and her eyes were radiant with overwhelming joy. After a moment, she clasped her hands and said:

"Oh! Missus, I knows de blessed Master is watching and waiting for ole Milly. I knows it will be des buteful in Heben. I 'fraid I can't stan' all dat glory; 'case sometime, right heah in dis cabin, I gits so full it 'pears like annudder drop' would take de breath clean away."

"Then you do not fear to die, Mammy?" said I.

"No, honey; no, no, no! I pends on de Saviour constant. He sorter brood me wid kindness all de time. He neber leave me. No, honey, I isn't 'fraid o' nuffin'. He take care of ole Milly so long, he won't 'sake her now."

After saying this, she began to cough, and as I put my hand under her shoulders to raise her something fell from her bosom, which I recognized as a few leaves of a small-sized Testament and which she put quickly back.

"Can you read, Mammy Milly?" said I.

"No, honey; no. None ob de darkies learn to read."

"Why then, do you keep that piece of Testament in your bosom?"

"Well, honey," said she, smiling, "I 'spect it look strange to you. But it tell 'bout de blessed Saviour, an' what he say an' do when he was heah, an' so I puts it right ober my heart in de night an' lets it thump right agin it. Den I axes de Lord to put inside ob my poor, sinful heart de blessed words dat lie on de outside ob it; an' he do it. It bettah dan medicine, sometime."

As night was approaching, I left her, with a promise to return next morning. But during the night a sudden and violent rain storm swept over the country, carrying away the crossing, and so swelling the creek that I could not venture to go till another day. As I was preparing to go, a little Negro girl came in haste, and said:

"Mammy Milly was so fas' sleep dat nobody couldn't wake her up."

Mrs. M. and I went immediately there, and found that she was indeed going to sleep very rapidly. She was lying peacefully on her

right side, with one hand under her face. I took the other in mine and spoke to her twice; but she did not hear me. Her spirit "was sweeping through the gates" and other voices than mine were falling upon her ear. As I watched the gentle going out of her long and useful life and felt its last pulsation at her wrist, I never felt in such direct communication with the eternal world or realized so sensibly the presence of the "cloud of witnesses" that hover around a dying saint.

After awhile we straightened her limbs and dressed her for the grave. She was almost a child in stature, having never weighed over a hundred pounds in the maturity of life. On removing her clothing, we found the little ragged piece of Testament lying close to her heart. It had received its last "thump."

We dressed her in a white muslin gown, neatly fluted around the neck and wrists; and after arranging her hair, which was white and fleecy, like the finest wool, we wound a piece of white illusion around her head, after the fashion she had long been accustomed to wear a head handkerchief. When the little coffin came, in the afternoon, we laid her on her right side within it, as when she "fell asleep"; and in the little black, withered hand that lay across her breast I placed some geranium leaves and flowers of white jessamine.

After all was done, I stood and looked upon her little calm, and wrinkled face, from which the lines of pain and sorrow and weariness had melted away, giving back the expression of her younger years. I felt that "God was giving his beloved sleep," and placing (unknown to any one) the little piece of Testament over her heart, I went home for meditation and rest, thankful for the privilege of washing the feet or giving a cup of cold water to such a saint as Mammy Milly.

She was buried at 6 o'clock p.m. on the following day. All the negroes on the plantation and several from adjoining ones were present. Prayer and singing were the only services at the cabin; as her "funeral," according to the custom of her race, "will be preached" sometime during the fall.

She was borne on the shoulders of the freedmen to the plantation burial-ground, where some of her kindred and more than a hundred of her fellow-servants lie buried and "where the servant is free from his master." When the procession began to move, the whole of them commenced to sing "Sweet Bye and Bye"; and as their voices echoed and re-echoed through the majestic forest, it seemed as if "a multitude of the heavenly host" was chanting the "welcome home" to the glorified spirit of Mammy Milly.

Farewell for this life to Uncle Wauance and Mammy Milly! My life has been enriched and my heart made better for having known you here. God grant me your childlike faith and trust, that our acquaintance may be renewed and perpetuated in our "Father's house" of "many mansions":

To conceal a fault by a lie has been said to be substituting a hole for a stain.

Luxury increases the luggage of life, and thereby impedes the march.

Mother Shipton's Prophecies.

A FORGERY EXPOSED.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* gives the following true account of the humbug known as "Mother Shipton":

Mother Shipton was a veritable character who lived more than three hundred years ago, and uttered a number of so-called prophecies. They were, for the most part, a vague, unmeaning jumble of seeming predictions applicable to no special event, and without a point or general interest.

In 1641 a pamphlet containing a medley of this sort chiefly in halting verse, was printed in London, and her "Life and Curious Prophecies" were given to the public in 1677.

In 1862, Mr. Charles Hindley, of Brighton, England, issued what purported to be an exact reprint of "A Chap book Version of Mother Shipton's Prophecies, from the edition of 1684." In this, for the first time, there were point and pith, and special application. All modern discoveries were plainly described and one prophecy which began.

"Carriages without horses shall go," and set forth the railroads, telegraphs, steamers, and other modern inventions, wound up with,

"The world to an end shall come,
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one."

This, of course, quite startled the public. If all other important events of the nineteenth century had been so aptly described, why should not the last prediction be fulfilled? We copied the prophecy, and without knowing of its source, denounced it as a forgery. An English paper replied that it was an exact reprint of the old edition for nearly 250 years on file in the British Museum. We sent our correspondent to the museum, and learned that there was a chap-book of that title bearing date 1641; another of 1642, containing what purported to be Mother Shipton's portrait; other prophecies dated 1648, 1667; and Mother Shipton's Life and Curious Prophecies, complete in an octavo edition of 1797. We then purchased the reprint, and sent to have them compared. This proved that a fraud had been committed. The old prophecies were a vague jumble of local predictions that might have been fulfilled at any or every decade since their date. All the pointed and interesting predictions in the new issue were not in the old book, and were either interlineations, or entirely new fragments, evidently written after the events they were supposed to predict.

We pressed the point, and then the secret came out. In the spring of 1873 Mr Hindley wrote a letter confessing that he had fabricated the above prophecy and quoted ten others, in order to render his little book saleable.

GENUINE CULTURE.—"But you know, pa," said a farmer's daughter, when he spoke to her about the addresses of his neighbor's son—"you know, pa, that ma wants me to marry a man of culture."

"So do I, my dear, so do I; and there's no better culture in the country than agriculture."

DRUNKARD'S CRAMP.

I have had men come to me over and over again and say, 'Doc or, I have such distressing sensations all about my heart, and at times I have painful cramps all over. What can it be?' And knowing well the over-fast lives they led, I have answered bluntly but quietly—"Chronic alcoholic blood-poisoning. If more stimulant than the body can 'consume' or 'work off'—take whatever verb suits your belief—is imbibed, the over-plus affects the quality of blood—i.e., poisons it. Well then, although the heart is an organ which supplies itself, and if then the muscular wall of this vital organ be nourished with inferior blood, can you wonder that it grieves, and that you feel strange and painful sensations in and around it? And as to the cramps, they proceed from the nerves supplied to the different muscles under their command. They are merely complaining very loudly, that it is impossible to do their duty properly on the inferior blood supplied them." "Cramp is, I believe, usually caused by a deficiency in the supply of blood, but I have seen many marked and most painful cases of what I might term 'drunkard's cramp,' in tall muscular, full-blooded men. But oh! if this cramp should attack the heart and *angina pectoris* should occur without a moment's warning, with its fearful suffocating agony of pain, and its terrible sense of impending death, how the patient is to be pitied!—*Cassell's Magazine*.

A SUSPICIOUS LOOKING ANGEL.

Dominie H. was one of the oldtime circuit riders, whose rough exterior and somewhat non-society ways often obscured his real goodness of heart. One day he was caught in a shower in Illinois, and, going to a rude cabin near by, he knocked at the door. A sharp looking old dame answered his summons. He asked for shelter. "I don't know you," she replied, suspiciously. "Remember the Scriptures," said the dominie. "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." "You needn't say that," quickly returned the other; "no angel would come down here with a big quid of tobacco in his mouth!" She shut the door in his face, leaving the good man to the mercy of the rain and his own reflections.—*St. Louis Advocate*.

Hoped to See 'Em Again.

Mr. C. was pastor of a Baptist Church in a certain town in one of the Western States. He had been on very bad terms with his flock for some time. They abused him whenever they could find occasion, and he reciprocated with equal readiness. Before his contract with the parish expired, he received the appointment of chaplain at the State Prison. Elated at this lucky opportunity of getting rid of him, the congregation came in full numbers to hear his farewell sermon, perhaps less to compliment than to annoy him with their presence. Great was their astonishment, and still greater their anger, when the reverend gentleman chose for his text the following words: I go to prepare a place for you—that where I am, there ye may be also.—*Harper's Magazine*.

Toxic Effects of Tea.

Dr. W. J. Morton, of New York, in a prominent medical journal of that city, contributes some professional information upon the use of tea, based upon experiments instituted upon himself, which is deserving a general notice.

He took from four to eight drachms of gunpowder or green tea, and had it made into an infusion with a pint of water. This he drank at intervals during the day, and continued steadily for seven days, not altering otherwise his ordinary habits of life. As a result of the moderate four drachm dose he experienced an immediate elevation of the pulse, increased respiration, agreeable exhilaration of mind and body, combined with a feeling of contentment and placidity, and a cool and fresh feeling of the body, an increased mental and physical vigor with no noticeable reaction. The results of the eight drachms dose were mental dullness, headache, severe reaction, and a group of other ailments. Similar experiments were instituted upon others with like results, showing quite conclusively that with "tea, as with any potent drug, there is a proper and an improper dose, and in moderation it is a mental and bodily stimulant of a most agreeable nature, followed by no harmful reaction. It produces contentment of mind, allays hunger and bodily weariness, and increase the incentive and the capacity for work."

More Truth than Poetry.

The *Peoria Democrat*, under the heading, "An Astounding Fact," says:

It is an astounding fact—a menace to the integrity and honor of our courts—that:

Some of our judges of the supreme court (possibly all of them);

Some of our judges of the appellate court (possibly all of them);

Some of our circuit judges (possibly all of them);

Some of our probate judges (possibly all of them);

Are using free passes over the leading railroads.

The mere statement of this fact should appall honest men of all parties.

What return can these officials make to the railway companies for this courtesy?

If judges and legislators will accept free passes, would they refuse a larger bribe?

Is it surprising that men should believe and say: "The railway monopolies control our courts and legislatures"?

To the last count of the above indictment we wish to add just one word, "Congress." It is one of the results of Republican rule for twenty years that we have not (the *Peoria Democrat* being witness) an honest court or honest law making body in the nation.—*Chicago Sentinel*.

These are the law-makers and judges which Prof. Goldwin Smith wishes to have Canadians annex themselves to. He is evidently not a man that has manifested ability to counsel wisely.

PAPER CURRENCY IN JAPAN.

The following quotation is from the *Mail*, of July 3d.

"Paper currency, or what is now called soft money, is being tried in Japan, and the result is daily growing more alarming to the authorities. The *Japan Gazette*, speaking of the trouble, warns the authorities that they have to deal no longer with a confiding people almost childlike in their simplicity, but with men of business now thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of ruin which the continued depreciation of paper must certainly bring about. The paper money of the empire is at about 36 per cent. discount, and specie dollars are quoted at 56 per cent. premium."

We answer, First, that there would be no discount if Japan did not over-import. It is the increase of over-importations that leads to the increased discount on their paper currency; therefore, it is not the paper that is to blame, but the importers who are flooding Japan with goods which she has no shipments to cover, not enough earnings to balance.

If Japan had a national bank of the character of the Bank of England the process would be different, but the result would be the same. When Britain begins to have through over-importations a scarcity of gold, the Bank raises the rates of interest from two to ten per cent., which works in two ways, and is at the same time an indirect premium for gold. Increasing the rates of discount checks over-importations, and, at the same time, causes a flow of gold from the continent for the sake of increased interest; and any one should be able to see, that said increase of interest is a premium paid for gold by the bank and charged to their customers. This goes on until the balance against Britain is reversed. Several times in the past hundred years that method did not replenish the vacuum in the vault of the Bank of England, and the difficulty was tidied over by the Government, through an order in Council, authorizing the Bank to stop specie payments. Practically the Bank was bankrupt from inability to collect. The same thing has been repeatedly done with the Bank of France, through which the government prevented widespread bankruptcy.

We have over-imported, like Japan. Many of our banks have had their capital swallowed up in these efforts to supply the importers with gold to pay for their ruinous purchases. If our commerce was on a sound footing, the flow of receipts for our products shipped to other countries would at least be equal to our purchases. Our over-importations since 1850 have, in round numbers, been \$500,000,000. To cover the deficiency, all the paid up capital of all our banks has been swallowed up, and all the deposits upon which they have been paying interest. This fact is readily seen by their sworn monthly returns, the May one showing over a \$100,000,000 of their gold assets thus swallowed up, and with them, a portion of their deposits not on interest. To this should be added the loss on the stocks and deposits of all the banks that have failed, if memory serves aright, about \$15,000,000 more. The only thing that has kept every bank in the country from failing, has been the vast sums annually borrowed from Britain to pay for our over-importations. Otherwise 36 nor 56 per cent. discount would have brought the gold to the over importer. The sum of the amount is now \$500,000,000, representing fully \$25,000,000 annual interest. If Japan had but attained to the latter day high state of civilization which Canadians have reached, and, with Canada, mortgaged fully eight-tenths of all the real

estate in the empire, her paper currency, like our Dominion notes, and as will our bank notes, would be at par and be kept at par by annual and semi-annual fresh loans. For proof of this statement we do not have to go further than Sir John's speech at the Ottawa Banquet, in regard to Mr. Tilley's first loan after they came into power. He said, "By the merest chance Mr. Tilley arrived in time to save Canada from discredit. If he had arrived a few days later, when the Glasgow Bank had fallen and there was great discouragement in bank circles, he could not have effected the loan except at a ruinous loss." It was further said that said loan became imperative from the drain upon the government by the banks to redeem the Dominion notes.

It was the same while Mr. Cartwright was Minister of Finance. He gave the banks notice that he must have the government deposits which they held. It created such a panic among them that they fairly moved heaven and earth, and both the *Mail* and the *Globe*, to urge him not to persist in the demand, well knowing that if he did all the banks would go to the wall. The only other course was to go to Britain and borrow, which he did, and, in the language of Sir John, saved the reputation of the Dominion notes and of the banks.

The *Japan Gazette*, which is no doubt in this case the mouthpiece of the importers, blames the currency for the folly of the importers. But it is just as absurd and ruinous for the Japanese government to guarantee the importers against the curse accruing from their insanity, manifested in importing more than the people can pay for with their exports, as it is for the Canadian government, by the present accursed system of currency, to guarantee at the expense of the taxpayers the Canadian importers gold to pay their foreign bills, through which the bank stockholders have had all their gold capital swept away and replaced by the notes, the paper currency, the soft money of the importers, and with the capital, as before stated, all the bank deposits at high interest which the bank managers have borrowed apparently upon the security of the double liability claims for which each stockholder is held. It has been so at least with some of the banks. To keep our accursed system of currency from collapsing an army of loan agents has squatted down upon the country, until within the past few years a large portion of the lawyers have been busy drawing mortgages to raise money to keep up the banks in their endeavors to supply the importers with gold. Their exertions have been supplemented by the Federal, and more or less by the Provincial Governments, and also by townships, towns and cities, railroad bonds, and mining and other securities.

All these various securities, from the running accounts in the merchants' day books, the notes of hand, mortgages, bonds and other securities, up to the Federal bonds, are all currencies, false currencies, utilised for the want of a true national currency and a sufficient volume of it.

When will our rulers, our bankers, our importers, our retail merchants, our manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and laborers open their eyes to these facts and rise up to sweep away the accursed gold currency?

We trust Japan will never permit a borrowing and mortgaging system to be adopted, and that notwithstanding the hue and cry of the importers they will still hold fast to a national currency, and

that if theirs is not issued upon the true principle—that is, for the development of national wealth—they will early adopt a true one.

A JAPANESE PROPHECY.

The *Mail* will find in a history written by an American missionary to Japan, a full account of the negotiations of the commercial treaty between Japan and the United States, which states that one of the chief objections of the statesmen of Japan against the Treaty was that it would lead to those very over-importations which are now accruing; that it would drain away the specie currency of the Empire; and the result would be to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and thus bring them into bondage to other countries.

Their prophecy is being fulfilled to the letter. Those pagan sages could see further than the Free Trade Seers of Christian lands, just as the advocates of a true national currency can see further than the blind scribes who attributed to a paper currency, possibly not issued upon true principles, evils that are alone the fruit of an international treaty which their wise men foresaw would be disastrous to them.

Neither the *Mail* or any other periodical can cite any paper currency, and with it the facts of the case, that we cannot show it is no precedent against the true national currency we advocate.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

Professor Goldwin Smith, in a late number of the *North American Review* states upon the authority of the *Toronto Telegram*, that in eight months no less than 57,199 emigrants from Canada entered the United States by way of Port Huron. It is quite evident that said emigrants went by way of the Grand Trunk Railroad. In that eight months there were about 210 days of passenger traffic, which will show that for the period 270 Canadians daily passed away from the country to settle with our neighbors. There are only two passenger trains a day on which emigrants are at all likely to travel. Our experience on that end of the Grand Trunk is that there is not over 270 passengers, or an average of 135 per train daily, that entered the United States. To suppose that all said passengers were Canadians, and not a large portion through passengers from the Eastern States, would evidence a very limited knowledge of said passenger traffic. To estimate that one-tenth of them were Canadians bound for settlement in the United States would in all probability cover the number of our people who departed to the United States by that road.

When Professor Goldwin Smith again writes prominent articles to foreign magazines to the disparagement of Canada, let him be more careful in borrowing his data, or his statistics will soon be discarded as being as worthless as the various Utopian ideas which he has promulgated for making his adopted country the paragon of nations. Our financial and industrial position is bad enough without exaggerating any phases of it tenfold, as the Professor has done.

The Professor is now in distress to bring about a commercial union, which we have referred to under that heading, which, in the *New York Sun*, is described as "a measure of the fullest remedial promise"; but he seems to think Canadians are not yet sufficiently intelligent to adopt this new nostrum, which he thinks would in time be superseded by what he deems the more preferable measure—that is, annexation.

It is a great pity the Professor should not be able to look at Canada's position from a business standpoint. He has accepted our data that we owe Britain \$500,000,000, at an interest of \$25,000,000; but he does not attempt to show how a commercial union with the United States will enable us to reduce the debt or pay the interest. He would have to show how much our population would increase the additional sum of the earnings, and whether these earnings would be sufficient to enable us to cover the annual cost of government in excess of our earnings. The net annual increase of national wealth in the United States during each census period for seventy years was only \$2 per head, or \$10 per family, with a cost for government of only \$34 per family. The cost of all our governments averages \$50 per family. We ask the Professor what increase of population, without any increased cost of government, will it take to enable us to pay the \$25,000,000 of present annual deficiency for government and interest.

If commercial union would induce emigration from either the States or from Europe to fill the requirement; and if not, what better off would we be?

It is clear that his second-hand theory is a fallacy, and as to his annexation panacea, which he hopes will result from commercial union, will he tell how much better off we will be by jumping out of a government ark that costs us \$14 per family more to float than we annually earn, into one that costs, and has ever since April, 1865, \$40 more per family to sail it than all the people can earn after feeding and clothing themselves. And will he tell us how by increasing our cost of government about \$25 per family annually we shall be able to pay either the principal or the interest of the \$500,000,000 he admits we owe Britain. These questions bring us to the obvious fact that the only road to real prosperity is a cheapening of our governments \$20,000,000 annually, as we have suggested by the true national currency, through which \$20,000,000 more would annually be saved; by prohibiting the import and home manufacture of all shoddy goods, by which we would save \$20,000,000, or a total of some \$60,000,000. With these savings and the increased earnings we would inaugurate a period of permanent prosperity which would banish all ideas of annexation to, or of commercial union with the United States, and we would become a light for that and other nations to copy after, and our prosperity would create the desire which will yet prevail in the United States, to be annexed to Canada, to be married to our Dominion, and thus become the Beulah of this world, and the chief city thereof be in the sides of the north.

THE ANNEXATION DELUSION.

The importance of not only understanding true principles, but of having a clear understanding of the financial position of our own and other countries, could not well be made more manifest than by the existing delusions in many minds in some sections of the country, that the annexation of Canada to the United States would be the means of restoring Canada to a prosperous condition. In the first place, the Republican system of government is precisely the reverse of the monarchical or true system of government, as amply taught in the Scriptures of truth and in the things which the Creator hath made; therefore, all faith in such a system being able to secure permanent prosperity

to any people is a delusion. The adoption of the false or Republican system of government in the United States was the primal cause of their disruption and bloody war; of their Armageddon, through which they have been involved in losses and a sea of debt and cost for government which has covered up from the producers every vestige of their accrued wealth and annual earnings, for the cost of all the governments has been shown to be fully \$300,000,000 more annually than they earn. And we, too, by following in their footsteps to a large extent, have also immersed ourselves in a sea of debt and cost for government utterly beyond our ability to pay.

In the second place, let us see the financial condition of Canada and the United States. As shown in previous numbers of the WATCHMAN, the assessable wealth of Canada is not over \$700,000,000 and the aggregate indebtedness fully \$800,000,000, \$500,000,000 of it to Britain, and averaging five per cent. interest or \$25,000,000 annually, with a cost for all our governments which brings up the amount to \$62,000,000,000 annually, or to nearly \$80 annual tax upon each family. As shown in previous numbers of the WATCHMAN, confirmed by the *Commercial Price List* published in New York, the aggregate indebtedness of the United States is \$10,000,000,000, the annual interest \$600,000,000, which, with the cost of government added, brings up the tax upon each family to fully \$100 per family. That is, an average annual tax of that amount for government and interest on every family of five in the United States, or \$20 more per family than in Canada. It is clear that annexation to the United States would not lessen our burdens for interest and taxes.

Those infatuated with the annexation idea fancy that an arrangement could be made whereby we would not be liable for any of their taxation, but simply bear our own, as at present. The enunciation of such an idea is ample evidence that those who believe in it are very ignorant of the natural ramifications incident to taxation, through which, no matter in what way the taxes are levied, it ultimately reaches and bears upon the prosperity of every true national interest.

The United States Emigration Report, published in 1872 to secure emigration to the United States, shows, as previously given in the WATCHMAN, that for every family of four the average earnings were \$400 annually, when wages were better than now, of which government got \$40, and every cent of the balance was consumed in food, raiment and rent; and, as the cost of all their governments from the close of the war to the present time has annually averaged \$75 per family, there has, according to their own showing, been a very large annual deficiency, which has in the aggregate, since April, 1855, amounted to \$4,500,000,000 in excess of all their earnings, which has been met by mortgages, just as the \$80,000,000 we have paid for government in excess of earnings since 1870 has been paid by mortgages upon the real estate of the taxpayers, or by the consumption of bank capital and the capital of business men.

As shown in the January number of the WATCHMAN, Canada is going behind at the rate of \$25,000,000 annually, and as also proved in the WATCHMAN, the United States are also going behind at the rate of \$300,000,000 annually, or at about the same ratio per family; and their annual dividends on stock and for interest on the \$6,000,000,000 held by Europe against the United States, gives them about the same amount per family to annually pay for practically borrowed money that we have. The data thus furnished, which we have furnished in detail in previous numbers, amply proves that annexation to them would not better our condition so long as their system of government is Republican, and so long as the burden upon the producers for

interest and taxes is so fearfully in excess of their ability to pay from earnings.

The financial position in the United States is, in the aggregate, the same as in Canada, with this exception, as lately shown by a New York periodical: There is now \$100 per family of gold and paper currency in the United States, while in Canada—of specie held by the banks and the government, and paper—there is not over about \$30,000,000, or \$35 per family, and of paper alone only about \$25 per family. Thus, they have at least three times the amount of available currency per family that we have, which alone gives that increase of prosperity, which apparently makes them so much more prosperous than we are. Give us the same amount of currency per family, the same depth of financial water to swim in, and we would float as prosperously as they do without any annexation or any of the world of agitation, trouble and loss of time which will accrue in an insane attempt to secure it. To which we may add that Northern nations do not bow to Southern ones.

Sir John A. Macdonald's Financial Delusion.

Sir John Macdonald, in his speech at Bath, on June 29th, 1880, said:

"Now, of course every one knew that as some newspapers were saying the country would be ruined by the building of the Canada Pacific Railway, that the road would cost millions to build and millions to run, and that if the people of to-day were not ruined by it, their children would be. (Laughter.) He was happy to be able to say that there was not the most distant chance of any misfortune, financial or otherwise, falling upon Canada by reason of the construction of the Pacific Railway. He had the pleasure of saying that he was as certain as he was standing on a platform that the railway would not in the end cost Canada a single farthing. He was also certain that the 250,000,000 acres of land known now to be fit for settlement would not only be sufficient to build the road and pay the costs already incurred by the Dominion, but to return a handsome revenue to the country.

1. The people of Canada, therefore, need not be afraid that their property would be taxed or their burdens increased.

2. When he told his hearers that at this moment there were a number of capitalists offering to build the road, desirous of taking it off the hands of the Government, and also of making their own fortunes by running it and by the settlement of the land which had been set apart for its construction, they would quite understand how false and absurd were the charges made against the Government that the building of the line was over-burdening the people. He (Sir John) could say this, and the Minister of Finance, who was on the platform, could corroborate this statement if necessary, that there were capitalists at this moment who, knowing there was a certain fortune to be made out of the construction of a railway, were asking that the work be handed over to them. They had said we will relieve you of all anxiety and the people of the apprehension of being taxed.

3. We will take the railway in hand, build it, and make fortunes out of it. The Government at this moment had the offers made under consideration, so that there was no danger regarding the road, and that there was no room for doubting that the great western country would be opened up, not only for the young men of Canada, but for the world, to settle."

There are several points in that statement which we ask Sir John to answer.

1. The latest reports of the agencies state, that there is 150,000,000 acres of land fit for settlement. Where is the other 100,000,000?

2. How can the land be paid for and not cost Canada a farthing?

3. Is not Canada the nation which will have, under the regulations, to buy, pay for, and cultivate said land, and will not every dollar be paid either by born Canadians or settlers from foreign countries, and thereby they inevitably be indirectly made to

pay every farthing the road will cost in place of not a farthing of it as declared!

4. How are the numbers of capitalists, who are offering to build the road and make fortunes out of it and out of the land, going to make the fortunes without making it out of Canadians?

5. If the building of this road was not over-burdening the people, what is the prevailing cause of the stagnation and bankruptcies that were so fast developing, until we were bolstered up for a season by Mr. Tilley's \$15,000,000 loan, the \$4,000,000 of Fishery money, and the \$10,000,000 lent out during 1878 by the loan societies.

6. If it is necessary to borrow from fifteen to twenty-five millions a year to lift the people along, how much will have to be borrowed to overburden them?

7. Is not the \$25,000,000 of annual interest we are now paying to Britain for borrowed money, which, under wise legislation, we never need to have borrowed ample evidence that we are even now overburdened?

8. There is no question but the road completed will cost \$100,000,000, and the interest, from the outset until it is paid for will be \$100,000,000, a total of \$200,000,000. The present cost of our governments is \$10,000,000 annually in excess of all our earnings after feeding and clothing ourselves, with an addition for interest to Britain that brings it up to \$25,000,000 annually. In the light of these facts how can it be said that the building of the road by sales of the land—out of which the capitalists are sure they can make fortunes—will not overburden us?

9. The fortune makers may relieve the Government of anxiety, but in the light of these facts how are they going to relieve the taxpayers of the apprehension that to go on with it under such a fearful indirect tax they will not be ruined?

10. Why cannot the road be built with a National Currency, which we so much require, and in the saving for interest and for the amount we pay for currency under the present system, secure not only the construction of the road as fast as we are able to pay for it by our own earnings, but when finished, possess both the road and an ample supply of currency?

11. Is it because an ignorant, selfish money power, which stands in its own light, will not let you inaugurate a true National Currency, a power which, it is said, has dethroned you and your ministry, and virtually says to you, thus far and no farther shalt thou go; or is it because you have neglected to investigate the question, and as stated in one of your speeches, left the question entirely to your Minister of Finance?

12. Can you give a rational answer to each of the preceding questions? If not you are weighed in the balance and found wanting.

The Canadian taxpayer has reason to be appalled at the very intimation of there being instituted a company, to control at least fifty million acres of land after the precedent we have in the Canada Company, which every year is paying a dividend out of the earnings of the tax-payers far above the sum they paid for the land. And that while they have steadily ignored their agreement to put a settler on half of every other lot, in two years, build roads, mills, and make other improvements, which have never been carried out. And we have never had a government to enforce the agreement. They had sixteen years to

pay for the land without interest. The roads they built were paid with the lands along the road, and most of the amount they paid for with the land. This huge leech has for years been paying nearly \$400,000 annual dividend out of the earnings of the taxpayers of Canada, for which intrinsically they never gave any value.

And it is but a very little baby, not over one-twentieth of the size of the gigantic leech Sir John and his Ministry, as he tells us, have it under serious consideration to establish over the taxpayers of Canada a veritable Satan, who may be induced to purchase the lands, and thereby, more or less, seriously affect the true prosperity of the country, and of every taxpayer in it. With the inspired writer we ask, have they no knowledge of the right, have they left off to be wise?

Canadian Funds in New York.

What have the repudiationists to say about the state of our money market as revealed by the bank statements? It is said that Canadian bankers have had to lend \$25,000,000 to Americans simply from inability to find investments for the capital in Canada. Even with the relief indicated by that outflow, and the destruction of capital consequent on the bank failures of last year, the bankers' coffers are overflowing with capital for which no investment can be found, though a low rate of interest would willingly be taken. Does that look as though we needed another infusion of rag-stock in our currency?—*Montreal Witness.*

The depth of darkness in the above quotation is hard to fathom. In the first place the said bank statements for May show that \$9,723,703 of that \$25,000,000 is Dominion government deposits; that is, it is so much of Mr. Tilley's late \$15,000,000 loan from Britain which Canadians are paying interest on, and for Canadian banks to gamble in Wall street with. To that we can add \$509,080 of Provincial Deposits, or a total of Government deposits that amount to \$10,462,783, which if it was not furnished to the banks, they would unquestionably have that much less to gamble with in New York. For, according to their own statements they do not carry on a regular, that is, a legitimate banking business with it.

The balance of that \$25,000,000 is in no wise bank capital, for they are—besides the government deposits—paying interest on \$34,845,310 of other deposits, which proves that if the government deposits were withdrawn, and they went out of the borrowing business to the amount they are paying interest on deposits, they would be short \$20,308,093 to carry on their Canadian business with. Therefore, the excess is not in bank capital but in the funds of outside parties, the funds of depositors, that they are speculating with, and trusting to make sufficient out of it to create large dividends in place of attending to a legitimate banking business in Canada. It is true that all the banks are not engaged in that line of business, but that does not affect the aggregate of the question as stated by the *Witness.*

Our banks, a few years ago, issued over thirty per cent. more currency per family than they now do. As they decreased the circulation bankruptcies, depression and ruin accrued. There is more life to business now than there was a year ago, and there was on the first of May \$2,133,000 more bank currency, and about \$1,400,000 more Dominion notes in circulation than at the same date in 1879, or a total of \$3,533,000, and fully \$5,000,000 more than the average circulation during 1878.

The expansion of currency in the States is estimated by American Financiers at about \$145,000,000 over the amount two years ago. It has by its potency given a great stimulus to business in that country, just as the \$5,000,000 increase in Canada has given fresh life here.

The United States have from three to five times the currency per family that there is in Canada, then why the flow to the United States? One great cause is that when our bank currency decreased from over \$28,000,000 to less than \$18,000,000, as it stood during 1878, there was such a wreckage of business capital, and depreciation of real estate, and depression in trade, that the bank discounts decreased \$53,000,000. This drying up of business prevents the investment of capital in industrial operations, for while it is easy enough to pay it out, there being little or no currency, they see no possibility of a profitable return; and, therefore, it is deposited in the banks, and the banks, from the depression, cannot find customers at home at the rates of interest which they charge, so they invest in New York and increase the rats in Canada. Every step they take tends to crush Canadian interests, and the Government helps them with its deposits. Whether the *Witness* can see it or not, the deficiency in currency and the consequent high rates of interest, united to the enormous cost of all our governments, is the very thing that will ultimately land the country in repudiation; whereas the true national currency issued in sufficient volume to reduce the rates of interest to three per cent., and the cheapening our governments, as suggested in the *Watchman*, is the only way to save the country from repudiation. It is the worshippers of gold that are the real repudiators, and as to its "rag stock," the real rag stock is the unearned currency issued by the banks and the unearned gold borrowed by the government; whereas the true national currency is an earned currency that will ever annually return an annual profit to the whole people.

The villification which its enemies hurled at its advocates in place of rational argument is seen returning to cover the authors with shame.

We have just one question to ask the *Witness*, What will the banks and the government do when Mr. Tilley's last loan and the fishery money is all gone, as half already is?

Canadian Independence.

In the very nature of things Canada cannot forever remain a dependency of Britain. What has been described as, and we have no doubt has been fore-ordained to become the Greater Britain, cannot always be kept under the jurisdiction of the mother country.

But to attempt to run before we can walk, is not statesmanship; to hasten on the inevitable before the foundation is firmly laid, would be a species of insanity. Let us first show our ability to wisely govern ourselves, and not try to cure the evils brought upon ourselves through misgovernment, by cutting our ark adrift from its bower anchor.

1. Let us adopt a system of Government, such as suggested in the *DOMINION WATCHMAN* for January, which has so far been approved by ninety nine out of every hundred that have fully read it, and that without any distinction of political parties, and thereby secure a cheap and sound sys-

tem of jurisdiction and jurisprudence, one in harmony with the teachings of the Scriptures of truth.

2. By adopting a true National Currency, whereby all new public works can be constructed without borrowing at home or abroad, or making ourselves liable for one cent of interest.

3. To lend said currency to the farmers for drainage purposes, at the rate of three per cent. for ten years, payable back in annual instalments, and thereby develop the innate wealth of the country, and largely increase the annual production.

4. To give to every family not possessed of land, a homestead free, a homestead which no speculator or any covetous man shall ever be able to deprive them of, as before fully suggested in the *WATCHMAN.*

When we have thus laid a solid foundation that will secure to us permanent national true prosperity, through which we can rapidly pay off all debts and all interest to other countries, it will be time enough to talk of independence. We will then have made manifest, not only to ourselves but to other nations, that we have the will and the ability to govern and take care of ourselves. That is the business course to pursue in this matter; all others that man can devise are delusive, and will end in national disaster.

What is the Matter with Canada?

Not long since the London *Times* asked "What is the matter with Canada? for, while the United States is paying off its national debt, Canada is rapidly getting deeper and deeper into debt." There is matter enough with Canada. She is fast increasing, not only her Dominion debt, but likewise her commercial and mortgage debts, her township, city and Provincial debts; but it is a very great delusion to suppose that the United States are at all getting out of debt.

Their bonded debt—that is, interest debt—in 1873 amounted to \$1,695,305,950. In 1879 it reached \$1,877,716,110, an increase of nearly \$200,000,000. By bonding at lower rates of interest, the annual interest has been reduced from \$100,243,271 in 1876, to \$71,700,000, July 1st, 1880. But that \$28,500,000 reduction of interest has not materially reduced the burden of taxation on the people, for, according to the *Chicago Tribune* of July 5th, 1880, the appropriations for government, which it states are made a year in advance, were for 1872 \$292,177,188, and those for 1881 \$291,433,888, or only 733,300 reduction.

THE UNITED STATES NOT GETTING OUT OF DEBT.

The New York *Commercial Price List*, in 1877, stated that "The total indebtedness of the States, counties, towns and cities, in 1870, was \$868,676,758, and in 1877 had reached the sum of \$3,200,000,000, and that the mortgage loans of the country were \$2,400,000,000, which it may be supposed has increased in the same ratio as the States, counties, towns and cities, or about \$1,700,000,000. Those governments, in seven years, increased the debt over the country \$3,100,000,000, or, estimating the population at 45,000,000, an increase of \$350 per family of five, an annual consumption in excess of earnings of \$50 per family, which amply justifies the data we have given in previous numbers, that ever since the war they had been consuming their accrued wealth at the rate of \$40 per family, annually, ever since the close of the war in April, 1865. And those figures prove that we un-

der-estimated the sum; therefore, in place of paying off their debt, as supposed by the London Times, the aggregate government debt has annually increased for fifteen years at the rate of \$300,000,000. We repeat what we stated in 1873, when we furnished an exhibit of their finances which covered their whole history from 1789 to that date, that there would be no return to permanent prosperity, and no actual reduction of the debt upon the people until there was a vast reduction in their annual cost of government.

That reduction can alone be secured in harmony with that which we have suggested for cheapening government in Canada. The State Auditor of Illinois, in his equalization returns for 1877, showed that the assessable wealth of that State decreased from \$1,210,108,803 in 1873 to \$744,743,841 in 1879, that is \$465,364,017, which the Auditor states is 38 per cent. decrease, a decrease of over \$77,500,000 annually.

The above data makes it clear that if there has been any of the debt paid, that, as in Canada, it has been paid out of the receipt of notes, bonds and mortgages upon the assessable wealth of the country, which, as in Canada, has immensely depreciated its value: for the interest is more than can be paid, when the cost of government is, as shown, more than all the earnings of the people after feeding and clothing themselves.

The information thus furnished clearly shows that the United States are per family running behind just about as fast as Canada is, and that the burden of debt upon each family is fully as great as it is in Canada.

THE BIG FISH EATING THE LITTLE ONES.

It is natural to suppose that data like the above would alarm property holders; that by it they could see that it is only a question of time when the big fish will have eaten all the little ones.

A Canadian traveler in the Rocky Mountains came across an old squaw one day and sat down on a log by her to ask after her people. She finally said that they were beginning to be like the white folks, the big ones are eating up the little ones; but, said she, what will the big fish do when the little ones are devoured? The property holders of Canada and the United States have less foresight than the despised squaw. One after another they find that their property has been consumed, and never examined the primal cause; those left never look outside of their nest until they are burned out by the consuming fire that is so rapidly devouring all the wealth of the people.

Like the London Times, they do not look beneath the surface; they swallow delusive statements, believing they have light, which, when tested by the facts, is seen to be dense darkness; and all who have been reporting that the United States are paying off their indebtedness have taken darkness for light, and are lost in the darkness thereof. The careful readers of the WATCHMAN are not so.

Cooking Beans and Split Peas.

It may not generally be known that beans and split peas are much finer and taste richer when cooked in a close earthenware dish in an oven, like rice. Then the juices are retained, and the beans or peas eat as if butter had been added to them, which is not the case when cooked by boiling. No more water should be put upon them than they will absorb.

NATIONAL WEALTH.

The Mail, in an article upon the comparative amount of debt upon the people of Canada and the United States, shows that the aggregate Provincial and Federal debt of Canada is \$190,000,000, or \$47.50 per head, which is \$237.50 per family; and the annual interest thereon at six per cent. is \$14.25 per family, which, as it falls upon the actual producer is at least \$20 per family, or double per family the annual increase of assessable national wealth in the United States in any census period up to the beginning of the war in 1860.

It gives the State and Federal debt of the United States as amounting to \$2,650,000,000, or \$60 per head, or \$300 per family; the annual interest is \$18 per family, as it falls on the actual producer is \$24 per family, or \$14 per family more than they ever annually increased in assessable national wealth before the war, including all that accrued to them through emigration to the country.

The Mail states it has no reliable data of the municipal debts of Canada, therefore it has not in its estimate included those of either country.

Before the war the United States had practically no Federal or State indebtedness, and comparatively a limited amount of municipal debt. The cost of all their governments has, since 1860, increased from \$24 to \$75 per family, in which the government interest is included. The data thus furnished confirms that which we have given in previous numbers of the WATCHMAN, that the United States have ever since the close of the war in April, 1865, consumed \$300,000,000 more annually for government than all they have earned after feeding and clothing themselves.

There is one point, however, which the Mail has not noticed, which is that the mere indebtedness of the government of a country is no actual criterion to base the total indebtedness upon. For, as we have previously shown, the debt of Canada to Britain is fully \$500,000,000; and the total debt of the United States to Europe, including stocks and bonds, about \$6,000,000,000, more than one-fourth of which was contracted in 1871.

It thus appears that our debt to Britain is about \$120 per head, and theirs, assuming their population as stated by the Mail at 45,000,000, will be \$130 per head. Again, our total indebtedness at home and abroad is fully \$800,000,000, and our assessable wealth only \$700,000,000.

The total debt of the United States, as estimated in previous numbers of the WATCHMAN, and since confirmed by the New York Shipping Gazette, is \$10,000,000,000. Their whole assessable wealth at the commencement of the war in 1860, after deducting slaves and unimproved lands, was only \$10,000,000,000. They estimate that \$2,000,000,000 was absolutely destroyed during the war. Ever since the war the cost of all their governments has been \$300,000,000 more annually than they earned after feeding and clothing themselves. Thus, it is seen that while we stand in the ratio of eight dollars of debt to seven of assessable wealth, they stand in the ratio of ten dollars of debt to eight of assessable wealth.

The question naturally arises, if they are more deeply involved in debt per family than we are, and their cost of government so much more pro rata than ours, how is it that there is more life to business and more apparent prosperity in the United States than in Canada? The answer is, they have from three to five times the currency per

family that we have, and, as ably shown in Blackwood's Magazine, as quoted on the second page of this number, in proportion as the volume of currency decreases the value of property decreases, depression, stagnation and bankruptcies prevail. The data given should convince Professor Smith and all his followers that it is not commercial union or annexation to the United States that will improve our condition, but that abundance of currency will do more for us than any such theoretical and as well impracticable schemes for bettering our financial position, for that is the end in view.

But, as we have repeatedly shown, that while an abundance of true national currency is a very potent factor in securing national prosperity, if it is burdened with a cost of government in excess of the earnings of the people, much of that potency will be nullified thereby; therefore, that cheaper government is absolutely necessary as is sufficient true national currency.

Beer Business.

In his annual address as president of the American Brewers' Association, which met in Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Henry A. Rueter said that the revenue collected from brewers and dealers in malt liquors during the last fiscal year amounted to \$10,629,320, or nearly \$800,000 more than for the year preceding. Since 1863 the internal revenue tax on malt liquors has amounted to \$120,446,863.67. A committee report was read showing that the decrease of importation of foreign beer for the year 1879, as compared with 1875, was over 1,269,000 gallons, while the exportation of American beer for 1879 exceeded that of 1875 by over \$216,000 in value; also that the brewing establishments of the country now number over 3000, and annually consume 35,000,000 bushels of barley and 35,000,000 pounds of hops.

The above is a fearful record of the waste of food that should be used to feed the hungry.

A Blow Between the Eyes.

Nothing so works upon the funding power like the earnestness of the Greenbackers. The sixteen hundred delegates to the Maine Greenback convention was a stunning blow between the eyes of the resumption baby. And our national convention at Chicago, with its 750 delegates, was another one in the same place. The size and enthusiasm of these two conventions most thoroughly knocked the bottom out of the "lying out" lies of the Republican press. They will discover by and by that the rag baby has attained a solid growth and is a healthy child. Gentlemen, you must make up your minds to meet this despised rag baby in open conflict. There is defeat for the old parties, not far from here. Mark this prediction. Chicago Sentinel.

We are so apt to remember people's faults even after they have become God's children; to keep their former sins still charged up against them, and to think of them all blemished and stained. No human life on earth has been spotless and complete. There has been but One in whom was no sin. Humanity is only a bruised reed.

Cost of Gold.

Dr. Carr, a wealthy and intelligent writer in California, says that every dollar's worth of gold mined in that region literally costs \$1.25 before it gets into the mint. The enormous fortunes realized are not from the economic production of the precious metal, but from successful speculation and manipulation of mining stocks.

Thus a gold currency costs twenty five per cent. more than it is worth. It eats itself up in interest, once every twelve years. A true National Currency costs just the face of it. Every twelve years it saves itself in interest; there is also an annual direct or indirect profit from all the public works constructed with it, besides all that, there is five per cent. on the amount we now pay to banks for currency, and the annual depreciation from loss of weight. And yet the latter day sons of Balaam worship it as the essence of stability—that is, as a God.

Relations of Living Beings.

Certain plants are benefited by ants which are not only inimical to caterpillars and slugs, or to other kinds of ants, which would destroy the foliage of such plants, but are even by their number, voracity, and powers of biting and stinging, capable of protecting them from large animals, such as cattle, or even from man. For this purpose, certain plants (*e. g.*, the Bull's Horn acacia and some others) maintain standing armies of these active insects, being provided with special nutritive growths, which supply the rations for the army and can be eaten without detriment to the plant. Plants of the genus *Triplaris* have not only their trunks, but their smallest branches and twigs hollow, serving as the habitations of brown ants, which rush out in multitudes, if the tree be touched or shaken, and bite furiously. Again, the trumpet tree (*Cecropia peltata*) has a hollow stem, which is divided into cells by transverse partitions. The ants gain access to a cell by making a hole from the outside, and then burrow through the partitions, thus getting the run of the whole stem. Some cells they devote to the reception of eggs, others to grubs, and others to pupae, while a queen ant will inhabit a cell by herself. If the tree be shaken the ants rush out in myriads and search about for the molester. But these ants do not live on any natural product of the tree directly, but, strange to say, they bring into it a herd of insect cattle, (scale insects, like the cochineal insect,) which they, as it were, milk, while the cattle, safely stabled in the cells live by sucking the juices of the tree, which thus not only shelters, but also indirectly nourishes, its defensive army of ants. The milk of the scale insects is a certain honey like fluid which they secrete, which exudes from them, and which the ants greedily devour. This habit of cattle-keeping is not peculiar to these tree-inhabiting ants, but is practiced by some other kinds which keep domesticated aphides in their nests. But ants are not only provided with free quarters by some plants, but also, as before said, with rations. In the Bull's Horn acacia just mentioned, the ants are both securely housed and

furnished with a bountiful supply of food, and to secure the attendance of the garrison at the right time and place, this food is so arranged and distributed as to effect that object with wonderful perfection. The leaves are bi-pinnate. At the base of each pair of leaflets, on the mid-rib, is a crater shaped gland, which, when the leaves are young, secretes a honey-like liquid. Of this the ants are very fond; and they are constantly running about from one gland to another to sip up the honey as it is secured. But this is not all; there is still more wonderful provision of more solid food. At the end of the small divisions of the compound leaflet there is, when the leaf first unfolds, a yellow fruit-like body, united by a point at its base to the end of the pinnule. Examined through a microscope, this little appendage looks like a golden pear. When the leaf first unfolds, the little pears are not quite ripe, and the ants are continually employed going from one to another, examining them. When an ant finds one sufficiently advanced, it bites the small point of attachment; then, bending down the fruit-like body, it breaks it off and bears it away in triumph to its nest. All the fruit-like bodies do not ripen at once, but successively, so that the ants are kept about the young leaf for some time after it unfolds. Thus, the young leaf is always guarded by ants, and no caterpillar or larger animal could attempt to injure it without being attacked by the little warriors. We have a still more remarkable plant in the *Myrmecodia tuberosa*, which has a large irregular, tuber-like stem, resembling a wasp's nest, growing on trees, and bearing fleshy leaves and small flowers. This structure is riddled with galleries formed by ants which inhabit it, and these excavations not only do not seem to injure it, but are said to be necessary to enable it to flourish. Its seed is somewhat like that of the mistletoe and germinates on any suitable branch upon which it may have fallen. It then grows to a certain extent, but if not perforated by the ant, falls (as we hear) to develop itself further and dies. The beneficial action of the ant is by no means yet understood.—*St. George Mivart, in Contemporary Review.*

Remarkable Occurrence.

At Ridgeway June 30 a.m., at 12.55, without a note of warning or the least sign to prepare for it, a terrible thunder-clap was heard. The lightning struck the spire of the new Presbyterian church, midway between the tower and the highest point, tearing a big hole over half way round it. Stoves and tables were shaken and tumbled down all through the north and east part of the town. The most singular part of it is that a few seconds before the current struck the heavens were as clear as noon day, and during the passage of the lightning everything was of an ink black hue. The sky cleared the instant it passed, leaving no trace, with the one exception of about \$200 damage to the spire.

Good temper is like a sunny day; it sheds a brightness over everything; it is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude.

An Ancient Chinese Superstition.

The Chinese are accustomed to associate the fortune of their reigning families with the lives of trees, and each dynasty has a special tree dedicated to it. The duration of the dynasty is held to be indissolubly bound up with the existence of the tree, and inspection is frequently made of the latter in order to ascertain from its condition the prospect before the sovereign. The appearance of the tree is expected to furnish incontestable proof of the true state of the Empire. It is impossible to assign an origin to this superstition and it is of great antiquity. But, to go no further back than the fifteenth century, Yunglob, the third of the Ming rulers, planted a fir tree, which endured until the overthrow—250 years afterwards—of his descendants by the Manchus. The story is told that Hwan-Tsung, the last of the Ming Emperors, hung himself upon this very tree, after having killed his wife and children, rather than submit to the victorious Manchu General, Taisong. This tree, known as the Wry-necked Fir, was then chained up by order of Chunteche, the first Emperor of the existing Imperial line; and, although fallen to the ground its remains, with the chain round them, are still shown. As if in revenge for the unfortunate Mings, the popular fancy has evolved another superstition out of Chunteche's act; and it now passes as a current belief that if the chain were to be removed from the fallen trunk some terrible catastrophe would happen to the Manchus. The Tsing dynasty is also not without its own peculiar tree, which was planted by Chunteche in the courtyard of a temple at Tan-che-su, near Peking. So long as this tree exists—so long, it is asserted will the Manchus remain supreme; and there are those who contend that the future before the ruler may be divined from its condition. The latest accounts are to the effect that this tree—which is of the white nut species, and which has already attained the respectable age of two centuries and a quarter—shows the most striking signs of renewed vitality, and, as this happens to coincide with the state of the Chinese Empire, popular credulity is being so far confirmed.

Remarkable Darkness.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of the 19th inst. notes the following remarkable occurrence: "One hundred years ago to-day the sun became obscured for some reason science has never yet successfully accounted for, and a great darkness fell upon New England, especially Massachusetts. Between 10 and 11 a.m. the darkness was the greatest, but it continued so far into the night that though the moon rose at 9 in the evening, the causes that shut the firmament from the eyes of man were still at work, and no stars nor moon could be perceived. A great horror came upon the people, and it was believed the day of judgment had come. Strange odors rose from the earth, and peculiar vapors descended from the sky. When rain fell it covered the Merrimack river with a strange scum several inches in thickness. On the morning of the 20th the sun rose as brightly as ever.

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THE DOMINION WATCHMAN.

British Liquor Drinking.

ENCOURAGING STATISTICS FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. William Hoyle has addressed to the London Times a letter commenting on the English excise returns for 1879 which will give much comfort to the friends of temperance, and is a conclusive answer to frequent and vague assertions that the use of liquor is increasing. The total 'drink bill' for last year was £128,143,865, which is a decrease, as compared with 1878 of £14,045,036, or 9.8 per cent., and is less than for any year since 1871. Mr. Hoyle thinks that possibly some of this decrease may be due to the pressure of hard times. As a matter of fact, intemperance is greatest when times are hardest, and it is a rare thing for a sot to go without his dram because of his poverty, as it is for a nation to refrain from war for a like reason. For instance, the hard times now passing by were scarcely more pinching than those of 1866-8, but the consumption of spirits rose from 27,738,000 gallons in 1865 to 29,740,000 in 1868, and 51,968,000 bushels of malt were used in 1865 as against 54,165,000 in 1868. Thus the distress of a dozen years ago resulted in increase, and the distress of 1879 in decrease in the use of liquor. Under these circumstances, it would be unfair to attribute the gratifying contrast to anything but an improvement in the habits of the people. The argument seems to be conclusively clinched by the fact that the consumption of tea, coffee and cocoa was greater in 1879 than in 1878 by a total of some 205,000,000 pounds, or an average increase of 2.3 per cent. An intemperate people would scarcely save in liquor to spend in tea and coffee. It is interesting to notice the comparative decrease between England, Scotland and Ireland. In England the decrease in the use of beer was 10.4 per cent. and in Scotland and in Ireland 16.7. The decrease in the use of spirits was 2.3 per cent. in England, 4.1 in Scotland and 12.5 in Ireland. Undoubtedly, some of this greater comparative decrease can be traced to the act closing liquor shops on Sundays. It should be added that the decreased consumption of 1865-8 was followed by a very rapid increase in 1868-76.

The "White Horse."

Perhaps the biggest horse in the world is the "White Horse" of Berkshire, England. It is one hundred and seventy yards long to the end of the tail. It is a figure cut in the side of a hill. A long way off it looks as though drawn in chalk lines, but the outlines are really deep ditches cut in the soil, and kept clean and free from grass by the people, who take a great pride in it. The ditches are six yards wide, and two feet deep. The eye of the horse is four feet across, and the ear is fifteen yards long. It can be seen for sixteen miles. When the time comes to clear out the ditches, the people make a sort of picnic of it—play all sorts of rustic games, and have fine times. Who made the White Horse, or what for, is not known. It is very old.

RUIN BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

A certain class of politicians and benighted financiers claim that parliament cannot secure national prosperity. That prosperity can alone accrue through the integrated exertions of the whole people, by each one being permitted to do what is right in his own eyes without any care for the well-being of the whole country. That is the free trade principle; and it is just as far from true economy principles as infidelity is from righteousness.

Blackwood's Magazine, arguing for a paper currency states, that the repeated financial crises in Britain are caused by Act of parliament, through authorizing a National Currency, founded on gold, which expands and contracts as speculation and not earnings expands and contracts, according as the importers involve the country in commercial debts, which the banks cannot find gold to pay; which causes those financial oscillations, which *Blackwood's Magazine*, as quoted page 34, states, is not of nature but by Act of Parliament, which spreads terror and disaster, and paralyzes the whole country as effectually as if an earthquake had strewn with ruins the great seats of our national industry. The merchant and the manufacturer, the shopkeeper and the day-laborer, alike find their trade stopped and their gains swept away. Suffering and want spread over the land as if there were a great famine. There is a paralysis of trade, a dearth of employment; and hard times are felt by the mill-worker and the brick-layer, not less than by the magnates of the trading and commercial world. Is there not something wrong here? Ought the presence or absence of a few millions of gold to make the vast difference between national prosperity on the one hand, and national disaster and wide-spread suffering on the other? How will posterity speak of us when it sees that we made the huge fabric of our national industry stand like an inverted pyramid, resting on a narrow apex formed of a chamberful of yellow dross? Will they not laugh at our folly, our barbarism?

Suffering thousands and starving myriads signalize each great monetary crisis. The usurious bank ratio of nine to ten per cent. has swept away the profits of trade into the pockets of bankers and capitalists. Parliament inflicts misery upon the country, out of an antiquated deference to some bits of yellow dross. Is this wisdom? Is it humanity? Is it civilization? It is barbarism and folly, preached up by the moneyed interest, the high priests of mammon, at the expense of the nation.

Those quotations amply demonstrate that if the Parliament of Great Britain cannot legislate prosperity, it can legislate national ruin. Those periodical financial earthquakes occur in periods of about ten years, in each of which it has been declared by British writers, a sum has been swallowed up that would have paid off the whole national debt of Great Britain.

The British Parliament legislated Free Trade. In the first seventeen years of it it expatriated 500,000 of our 750,000 farmers, and 1,000,000 of our 2,300,000 farm laborers out of 2,300,000, and thereby has reduced the ability to produce food for its continually increasing population. It has legislated Britain into a dependence upon all other nations for food, and upon them for a market for her manufacturers, wherewith to pay for that food. Those are two prominent examples in British history, in which its parliaments legislated ruin, and it may be too true that they cannot, in these last days, legislate prosperity.

Canada Ruined by Acts of Parliament.

If the Canadian Parliaments have not been able to legislate prosperity, they have been able to legislate ruin, as a few leading instances will amply show:

INT.—CANADA COMPANY LAND.

By Act of Parliament there was sold to the Canada Company in the Huron Tract, as it was called, no less than \$1,200,000 acres, on sixteen years credit, without interest, which Col. VanEgmond before a parliamentary committee in 1835 stated, only cost the company a net sum of one shilling sterling per acre, or in round numbers, \$300,000.

The member of parliament from Middlesex, in answer to a question of the committee, whether "the grant of the said land to a company of speculators residing in Europe was an improper transfer of the properties of the Government, said: "I have always thought the Canada Company one of the greatest curses of the country," during the forty-five years that have since elapsed. This curse has increased in volume and intensity; numbers, after clearing their farms, were eaten up by the interest, and fled to the States. Col. VanEgmond said he was the oldest settler; that the agents of the company, with one exception, were tyrannical and arbitrary. Settlers were ejected from their farms without any form of law or justice. Many settlers were driven away, and there was no law except what the company servants made, and the company was empowered to impose on settlers such terms as they pleased, by Act of Parliament. No wonder the witness said that the settlers were dissatisfied in the highest degree.

One member was elected to parliament especially to get their grievances reduced. He moved resolutions in the House to that end, whether bribed by the company or not, that was the last of the matter even unto this day.

Besides the above in the Huron tract, they purchased in Canada East 1,484,413 acres. The witness said that in 1833 they were selling the land at from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per acre; an immense amount of it has since been sold at from \$10 to \$40 per acre. What they sold in 1879 averaged then, according to their report just issued, £4 2s. 3d. sterling, or full \$20 per acre. In 1876 the average price was £4 11s. 11d. sterling, or over \$22 per acre.

The total price paid for the land, after certain deductions were made, was £213,000 stg. But in 1835 there had only been \$35 per share of £100 sterling paid in, and apparently the greater portion of that out of the sales they had made—there was at least \$140,000 in 1833.

In the Huron Tract they were to build certain roads and bridges, mills, school houses, and on half of the land place a settler on every other lot in two years. They never carried out a single promise. Their dividend in 1833 was \$140,000 on \$170,000 paid up stock. Their collections in 1876 were £94,961, or, in round numbers, \$470,000, or nearly 25 per cent. of all they were to pay for the land in 16 years without interest. In fact, it is evident that the Canadian Parliament actually gave them the capital and compelled the people to pay enormous annual dividends upon it ever since. And upon the same principle, Sir John's capitalists are going to make fortunes out of his company scheme to build the Pacific Railway, all by Act of Parliament.

By Act of Parliament, Canada was thus robbed of that twenty-six hundred thousand acres of land,

and of millions of dollars, which the toiling taxpayers have paid into the hands of the stockholders in a foreign country as dividends.

Thus, all the Parliaments from the one that sold the land to the present one, have been found wanting in this matter

2ND.—IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

By Act of Parliament, what is called responsible government was enacted; but the Parliament that adopted it took good care that none of the members of Parliament should become financially responsible for any of their responsible acts, without which the responsible became irresponsible. The proof of which is, that of all the fraud, robbery and corruption, committed by ministers and members from that date to this, not one dollar of restitution has been forthcoming. The last notable cases were those whitewashed under the *regime* of Mackenzie's administration, and in the Ontario Legislation the "Big Heap Drunk" of the Governor of Ontario.

Under this irresponsible system, the Satans of the country, that is the great adversaries of its interest, are elected for a term of years, and those caught in transgressing are whitewashed. The whole history of our Parliaments shows that in succession, one after another have gone on, by Act of Parliament, planting the seeds of ruin, which have developed into an \$800,000,000 debt, upon \$700,000,000 of assessable wealth, and a cost of government fully \$10,000,000 more annually, than we can earn after feeding and clothing ourselves. When the revenue from the taxpayers was squandered, or unrighteously expended, as they more or less were in every session of parliament, the responsibility has been upon the taxpayer, and not upon the parliament, or upon the individual members thereof; there were always lawyers enough in the House to enable them to maintain the reputation the lawyers possessed more than eighteen hundred years ago. They laid heavy burdens upon the people, which they do not raise a finger to carry. The result has been ruinous misgovernment, ruin by Act of Parliament.

3RD.—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

By Act of Parliament our Municipal Governments came into existence. County, township, and other Municipal Governments were made to supersede the old District Councils. The county expenses were increased with the adoption of the Minor Governments, and the municipal expenses were doubled. Expenses and debts have, in the aggregate increased, until not only the people, but a vast majority of those who have been, and that are now councillors, are disgusted with the expense, fraud, corruption and waste of the taxes, which has thereby developed, and are anxious to get rid of this curse, fastened upon us by Act of Parliament.

4TH.—BORROWING MONEY.

By Act of Parliament Sir Francis Hincks was authorized in 1842 to borrow \$7,000,000 in Britain for public works, not one dollar of which would have been borrowed under wise government. It has been rolling up at compound interest ever since. It was the seed of the \$300,000,000 of debt which has since then accumulated against us in Britain. At the end of each flood of borrowed money came a financial crisis, for with each fresh borrowing by government, and by railroads, and for other purposes, the imports were increasingly

increased over our shipments or ability to pay; thereby our money was practically all drained away, wide-spread ruin in each case followed, that swallowed up the accrued earnings of the people. Under wise government not a dollar would have been borrowed, or an acre of land sold. Thus depression, bankruptcy and ruin, misery and woe, periodically accruing by Act of Parliament

5TH.—THE CONFEDERATE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

By Act of Parliament, for the benefit of political opponents, who, for the time being, clasped hands to establish iniquity, who knew enough to ruin the country, but not enough to prosper it, we have been cursed with the confederate system of government. The seeds of dissolution so thick within the constitution will yet sweep away this false system of government.

Under the legislative system, anterior to the so-called responsible government, the cost, including schools, was not over \$10 per family; under the responsible government it increased to \$15 in 1861, and under confederation it has increased to \$50 per family, or \$14 per family in excess of the earnings of all the people, after feeding and clothing themselves, besides which, there is now an addition for interest, that brings up the total deficiency to \$25,000,000 annually. The fruit or ruin by Act of Parliament.

6TH.—LAND PAWN SHOPS.

By Act of Parliament "Land Pawn Shops," described as Loaning Societies, were authorized, whereby the people have been inveigled by false representations, into borrowing money at rates of interest, from two to three times the amount at which the borrowers were assured it would be and at three times all they could afford pay. Under this and kindred operations, fully eight-tenths of all the real estate in Canada is now under rates of interest ruinous to the borrowers, and all the oppression and evil resulting is by Act of Parliament.

7TH.—BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

By Act of Parliament Canadian banks were authorized to issue currency and to charge rates of interest which cannot be paid out of earnings. Parliament decreed that they might lend their debts on interest, and restricted everybody else from doing so. And in proportion as they are unable to pay these debts on demand—that is, as the gold in their vaults decreases—they increase the rates of discount, and thus, serpent-like, they have ruined business men, high and low, by hundreds and thousands. Like an invisible serpent they wind themselves around every borrower who comes within their circle, and very few ultimately escape.

The list of importers around whom they have silently coiled themselves until their arms were powerless, and then by higher rates of interest and increased rates for exchange eventually crushed them, would astonish the most thoughtless of the fresh army they now have within their coils, most all of whom could do a sound and profitable business under wise government and a true national currency. All the agony and ruin these institutions cause is by Act of Parliament and in violation of the principles of truth and equity.

8TH.—THE MONEY POWER.

The money power exists by Act of Parliament. The chartered banking institutions are only a part of that power. It includes all who lend money at rates varying from six to one hundred and twenty per cent., and even more, if they can only get the borrower to agree to it.

The argument of the *Globe* and kindred financiers has been that money was worth all you can get for it. That is only half the matter, but is in keeping with the measure of intellect such writers exhibit;

the other half is, that any rate he can get is not on the average worth more than three per cent. to the borrower and often not that. For example, when the cost of government, as in Canada, is more than the net earnings of the people.

The money power has attained a potency very little understood. A late cabinet minister, while in office, assured us that it was the money power that ruled. It has absolute control of Parliament; it can at any time command a majority of the House; practically it can say to the ministry of the day, Thus far and no farther. If it imagines any measure before Parliament is inimical to its interests, it puts its foot upon it and crushes it. We had seen its doings in the House, and were satisfied of its potency before it was so prominently verified to us.

This power, like the little horn of the fourth beast of Daniel's vision, destroys without compunction. The strong man and the helpless babe, the mother and the orphan are daily tormented by it. It is in itself a host of demons, against which there is a cry daily going up to heaven, to the avenger of all oppression, to Him who has prepared the fire that will consume their power and their unrighteous gains together. That fire is already kindled. It is all about them; a fire as invisible as the serpent it will consume. Is it not said that the serpent and his angels were cast into the lake of fire—that is, their unrighteous gains and power is consumed in the unquenchable flames of the fires of truth and equity. All the curse they have brought upon the land, all the misery and woe they have brought upon the people is by Act of Parliament.

9TH.—OUR ACCURSED SYSTEM OF JURISPRUDENCE.

By Act of Parliament there has been created for Canada the most corrupt and ruinous system of jurisprudence that could possibly be devised. It is a network of accursed laws, the essence of which is chicanery and the fruit injustice to both plaintiff and defendant. An Ottawa daily paper has stated that the law was supposed to be enacted for the protection of the innocent, but that ours was a protection to the guilty. A prominent London lawyer has declared that the laws have become such a tangle that no lawyer can give sound advice upon them. In place of being the legitimate means of securing justice it is a system of fraud, corruption and villainy. Every suitor soon learns that he will be beggared, even if he is successful; that the priest in this synagogue will devour all his substance. While some among lawyers may aspire to do right, as a class they are in these last days as accused in the sight of God as they were in the day when the Son of God proclaimed that woe should be their portion. As set forth in the *Toronto Mail* of July 5th, this system costs the country about \$8,000,000, or \$10 per family, annually, a sum as great per family as the cost of all our schools and government in 1841.

As our irresponsible government has been called a responsible one, so our system of justice has been called a system of justice. As described by a certain judge, it is not a system of justice but a system of law—we add, from which in the main justice is excluded. All the annual cost and all the ruin thereby is the fruit of Acts of Parliament. This exhibit can be very much lengthened; but, thus far, shows how fruitful of ruin and how bare of blessings they have been, and the necessity for their extinction.

National Currency for Britain.

The proposal in England to issue postal notes in lieu of post office money orders is exciting opposition. Ten banking firms of Manchester have united in a letter objecting to the scheme. The point of the objection is that such a measure would be an increase to the paper money of the country without entailing the necessity of holding coin against the issue. This objection would not lie if the notes were payable in coin on demand.—*London Advertiser*.

The Manchester Banks evidently perceive that the proposed post office notes will be a dagger in the heart of the banker's god, that is, of those who issue their notes for currency. It is as clear as the sun to them, and truly so, a first step toward a

true National Currency, to a deliverance of the nation from the accursed effects of what *Blackwood's Magazine* states is the worship of yellow dress.

Why do the Manchester banks protest? because they perceive that it will eventually deprive them of the unrighteous gains which accrue to them through furnishing their debts as the currency of the people. Every dollar of those post office notes would represent earnings of the holder and not a debt.

Whereas, as stated by the *Journal of Commerce*, every bank note held by the people is to the amount thereof, a debt due by banks, to the holder thereof, is a loan to the bank on which the bank gets interest, through which the bankers get rich upon the interest of what they owe, and the taxpayers are their slaves.

The *Advertiser* states "there would be no objection if the notes were redeemable in gold."

Two points develop out of that statement: 1st. The post office notes would flow into the banks, they would demand gold of the government, and in a scarcity of gold, which has so often happened the government, would have to buy gold at a premium, the premium coming out of the hard earned taxes of the people. 2nd. All the gold thus held by the government, paid for by the people, would at six per cent. eat itself up in interest every twelve years, as the \$300,000,000 of gold and silver in the government vaults of the United States, is in that way eating itself up while the government is also paying \$20,000,000 annual interest to the holders of the bonds, upon the security of which the national bank notes are issued.

Those post office notes would circulate as money, and save the payments for currency to the amount thereof. We trust the British Government will not bow to the Money Power in this matter.

Paper Money.

Money was devised for the sake of exchange—money is the element and regulator of trade—money has value only by law, and not by nature—*Aristotle, the Grecian philosopher*.

Absolute money needs no promise to pay, it being in itself the pay—There is no warrant for the assertion that such a money would depreciate. It could not depreciate, being itself the standard.—*St. Catharines Journal*.

We have already raised the cry of an "honest dollar," and we are satisfied the people are with us in this matter. We are assured that at the present time this cry is being echoed from one end of the Dominion to the other. It is not an "an honest dollar" of some other country that we want, but one of our own; and we are determined that we will have it.—*Orangeville Gazette*.

Those who are in the habit of asserting that legal tender paper money is not really a money, but merely a promise to pay, may learn something by perusing with attention the following paragraph from John Stuart Mill's "Political Economy," p. 327:—"It seems to be an essential part of the idea of money that it be a legal tender is universally admitted to be money. In the French language the phrase "papier monnaie" actually means inconvertibility. Convertible notes being merely *billets a porteur*."

Macmillan's Magazine contains the following hymn by Dean Trench, on St. John the Baptist's Day:

"Who shall be the last great seer
That the world goes forth to hear?
What shall be his warning cry
When the day of doom draws nigh?
Whence shall come the magic power
That in man's supremest hour
Smooths the rough and rugged road
For the highway of our God?"

Few and short the words he speaks:
Plain and straight the goal he seeks:
Round his path shall never shine
Festive pomp nor wondrous sign:
Lonely course and hopeless flight,
Rising doubt and winding light—
Such the lot of him whose name
Burns with more than prophet's flame.

"Change the heart and soul and mind,
Dark for bright and hard for kind;
Wash you clean from stains of earth,
Leap to a second birth:
People, soldier, scribe and priest,
Each from thrall of self released,
Live a life sincere and true,
For your King is close in view."

Thus appeared the heaven sent man:
Foremost in the battle's van,
Herald of an unseen Light,
Martyr for the simple right,
May we learn on this hallowed day,
That in Duty's homely way
Bravely, firmly, humbly trod,
Man can best prepare for God."

A THIRD OR NATIONAL PARTY.

It has been hoped that a sufficient number of members of Parliament could be brought to perceive the importance of having our expensive government rejuvenated, our law system reformed, our monetary system placed upon a sound foundation, and, through these reforms, the industrial interests of the country be promoted and true national prosperity be secured.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Two sessions of Parliament have been completed, and what has been done? When the present Ministry went into power the cost of all our governments was \$10,000,000 more annually than all the people earned. Have they reduced the cost? No. What have they done for our industrial interests? They have adopted a protection policy, but as in their elections we stated they would, they have loaded a true principle with a cost of government which crushes its potency; to maintain which they have piled duty upon duty upon articles upon which there should be no duty. Their policy has ended in their leaching more and more tariff or earnings out of the people, as their returns amply show, and for which they take to themselves great credit, and, as a veritable Satan, glorify themselves for compelling the people to mortgage their property to pay the enormous salaries of our National Satan and his angels.

WHO RULE US?

A review of the situation brings out the following facts:

1st.—That there are two political parties, called Reform and Conservative, and that both parties are under the absolute government of three great anti-national rings: the paid government officials; the money power, and the law power.

2nd.—That no matter how much the individual members of those rings may worship their political leaders on either side of politics—and, judging by

their language, while many of them fight like demons for spoils and to displace each other from places of profit whenever the interests of their own particular ring is at stake, the members thereof of both parties will unite for its protection and to promote its prosperity.

The rulers will not reduce their salaries, the money power will not reduce its interest, and the law ring will not reduce its costs; and, when necessary, each of these three great rings unite to help each other in any emergency likely to militate against the general interests of either of them. The king of the trio is the money power, and the strings of his bow are as numberless as the threads of a spider's web, each as strong as a serpent, and as deadly as the bite of a viper.

In Parliament after Parliament, for many years, a large majority of the members have belonged to one or the other, or to all of these rings, and their central idea has been that they will only help to grind the "axes" of those who help to grind theirs.

As the interests of the members of these rings are diametrically opposed to the true interests of the people, a curse and not a blessing, it is evident that we have a Satanic system of government, that our ruler is a Satanic trio, our sovereign a heartless despot. He never seeks to learn how the people raise the taxes, out of what they pay interest, or whence comes the money to pay him his costs.

THE POLITICAL LESSON.

The political lesson we learn from these facts is, that while the rank and file of each party are imbued with true patriotism, a very large majority of the leaders thereof are anything but honest at heart. That a large majority of our members of Parliament, and of our various legislatures, and of all our municipal councils and governments, have self and party and not the interests of their country at heart, consequently it is manifest folly to imagine that any of those organizations will undertake to inaugurate any sensible or efficient system of reform. To delude the people they may appoint commissioners for the purpose who, like those in the olden time for a pretence made long prayers, will at great expense to the country furnish a long and practically useless report that will not militate against their interests. Such has been the history of the past and will be the history of the future, until the people rise up like a flood and submerge all those members of Parliament that belong to the despotic trio who have ruined the country.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Honest-hearted men in all our governments and councils behold with alarm the expense, fraud and corruption in which they perceive that these government organizations are immersed. They feel that they are impotent to deliver, they can see no way of escape from the piratical wreckage of their country all about them. With them the voters and taxpayers all over the Dominion are denouncing the authors of the evil and ruin in which they are immersed, and are crying out for deliverance. The manifest proof thereof is the cropping out of so many diverse theories for a way of escape. Some believe to abolish the Senate would save us; some to reduce the members of Parliament one-half, or to sweep away the Provincial Legislatures, or to reduce the county councillors; others would unite the three lower provinces under one government; to sweep away this court or that, to have free trade, to have commercial union with the United States, to have annexation, to have reciprocity, and to have legislative union with Britain.

All these are prominent theories; but examine the financial outcome of any one of them, or of any number of them combined, will it show a reduction in expenditure that will enable us to overcome the \$25,000,000 we are annually going behind? They will not. Then, seeking a deliverance and a restoration to prosperity thereby is akin to making the Dominion prosperous through representation by population, and kindred panaceas with which this country in the past has been so often deluded and cursed. The adoption of a true national currency would do far more for the country than that of all those mentioned combined, and that with them would not enable us to overcome the present annual consumption of accrued earnings. What, then, should we do?

A PRECEDENT.

Some years ago the little State of Vermont was cursed with a cart-load of law books with which successive lawyer legislatures had loaded the country until the weight became too great for the people to bear, and they threw off the load by rising up and electing men out of the farming, manufacturing and mercantile classes, who cut down the cart-load of Satanic statutes to a little book about an inch thick.

This example teaches us that if the said industrial classes in Canada will rise up and elect representatives, among which there shall not be one member of the despotic trio who now rule us, we may in like manner secure deliverance and a return to national prosperity; but, before being elected, said representatives must be pledged to unite to secure those reforms that it may in council be decided shall be adopted and enforced.

THE REFORMS NECESSARY.

The leading reforms required are a cheapening of government, a deliverance from the money power, a deliverance from the importation and home manufacture of all shoddy or fraudulent goods. Those reforms are all protective, and their adoption would secure true protection and permanent national prosperity.

All those curses can be overcome and deliverance secured by adopting the suggestions made for that purpose, as embraced in the New National Constitution suggested in the January number of the DOMINION WATCHMAN for 1880. And so far we have not, out of a large number of subscribers from Sarnia to Quebec, found a half dozen who had carefully read it, clause by clause, that did not in the main approve of it, and not one that has raised any points against it, more than the difficulty of securing its adoption, which, no doubt, is great, but not so difficult as to go on at the ruinously extravagant rate at which we are progressing.

It is quite possible that improvements can be made in the New National Constitution suggested; but meeting with the general approval it has from one end of the country to the other, and without distinction from those having strong political affinities for the existing parties, it is a basis or platform upon which the New National Party can unitedly gather, and thereafter adopt improvements that can be suggested. We cannot in this number again give that New National Constitution in full, but will sufficiently so in a future one, and ask all who believe that it would be efficient in securing the all important reforms or national rejuvenation required, to unite in forming associations to secure their adoption as embraced in the Constitution published.

THE NECESSITY FOR A THIRD PARTY ORGANIZATION.

To secure true reforms it is necessary to elect men to Parliament who do not belong to any of the ruling rings. The two political parties have their party organizations, which the ruling rings utilize for their own selfish purposes. The rings will not,

if they can help it, allow a single representative to be elected for either party whose ideas conflict with their material interests. At heart they will leave no stone unturned to secure a clear majority. The obvious fact is, that to dethrone the despotic trio who rule us, we must have a third or national party composed of men who have no interest or part in those rings. A third party, with which every patriot of each party can affiliate, and to which every honest voter can give his heart and hand, and if need be of his substance, to secure these all important national reforms—that deliverance the country is groaning for.

We must have an efficient organization, with branches in every part of the Dominion, that by united effort we may be able to secure a strong majority of members of Parliament who will unite, as suggested in the New National Constitution, to sweep away all our Parliaments, all our Councils, all our law expenses, all shoddy or fraudulent goods, and to establish a true national currency wherewith to build all our public works, and an international currency, consisting of the bills of exchange drawn against shipments, wherewith to make all our purchases in foreign countries.

ORGANIZING A NATIONAL PARTY.

Everyone who, from the facts presented, thinks that we should have a national party, based upon the suggested New National Constitution, should resolve to act at once.

1st. To do so he should get a couple of kindred spirits to associate with him, and constitute themselves the centre of a local association to eventually be affiliated with a central one for the whole country. And such local association be named after the post office of the locality, as the ———— association of the new national party.

The three would be the provisional chairman, secretary and treasurer of the association. And then each have a small blank book, headed with the name of the association, in which each can secure the signatures of those who are willing to unite to secure the adoption of the new National Constitution, by only voting for members of parliament who will both approve and effectually help to secure its adoption.

2nd. As soon as organized to insert a notice thereof in the local newspapers, and send a copy to the DOMINION WATCHMAN, if not so inserted, which it should be, to at least report to the WATCHMAN, in which it will be published.

3rd. As soon as a reasonable number of such associations are formed, a meeting of delegates from each association, or one deputed from a certain number of them, as may be found best, to meet at some central place, to formally adopt said constitution with any amendments that may be proved to be necessary, and to choose the central officers thereof.

4th. Any person joining the association, that may wish to suggest any amendments to said constitution at any time before its confirmation, or that may wish any explanations on any clause thereof, to make it in writing to the Secretary of the association in which he is enrolled that, if necessary, it may be noticed or answered, as the case may be, in the DOMINION WATCHMAN, which we will be ready to do if the name and address of the writer is given. By this method a full understanding of the new National Constitution will be secured to all, which is a matter of great importance.

5th. It will no doubt, as soon as possible, be best to establish a weekly periodical to promote the success of the organization, which can easily be decided on when the numerical strength of the association will justify its issue, or when a sufficient number are willing to take stock in such a publication.

The following form is given for instituting associations.

THE NEW NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

We, the undersigned, believe it absolutely necessary to have cheaper government, cheaper money, a prohibition of shoddy or fraudulent goods, and a more healthy and vastly less expensive system of jurisdiction and jurisprudence.

And we believe that the New National Constitution suggested in the January number of the DOMINION WATCHMAN for 1880 is one which, if adopted, would be the means of securing all these

blessings and of restoring the country to permanent national prosperity.

And perceiving that the end can alone be attained by the establishment of a national party that will swallow up all the existing partyism, we, therefore, unite in this ———— local association of said party to secure the establishing of our government upon the basis of such suggestions, subject to any modifications it may be found wise to adopt when a council of delegates from all said associations meet to consider its various provisions.

[Signed.]

THE NEW NATIONAL CONSTITUTION

We furnish this brief outline of the New National Constitution, as given in full in the WATCHMAN for January, 1880.

1st.—The Premier, the Governors, the Wardens, the Reeves, the Councillors and Constables to hold office during efficiency and good behaviour, with provision for prompt removal for inefficiency or misbehaviour.

2nd.—Each Ward to be divided into three parts, with a constable for each, and every Road Master to be a deputy constable to prevent a violation of the laws.

3d.—Each Councillor to manage his own ward without any reference to other Councillors.

4th.—Each Councillor to be a Magistrate to hear and settle all cases of difficulty in the ward, with right of appeal to a court of three Magistrates, and subject to no expense.

5th.—All new public works to be paid for with a national currency, and to be constructed under supervision and not by contract.

6th.—The industrial legislation embodies the producing, as far as possible, all necessities within the country, with no duty on raw material, and light duty on what we cannot produce ourselves. It embraces the prohibition of the import and manufacture of all shoddy or fraudulent goods.

7th.—That no land shall be sold, but every family be entitled to a homestead free, the title to be occupation.

8th.—That the currency for use in the country shall be a legal tender paper currency issued for the construction of public works.

9th.—As a preliminary measure to secure plenty of it at low rates of interest, it may be loaned to farmers for draining purposes for ten years at three per cent., payable back in annual instalments collected with the taxes.

10th.—That the international currency shall always be the bills of exchange drawn against shipments, which now amount to about \$30,000,000 annually, and will increase in proportion as we export, and will always be the amount which we can spend in foreign countries.

11th.—Under the suggestions there is no necessity for a Parliament, Legislatures, or Councils, except a Privy Council, constituted of the Governors, to meet any emergency business, as fully explained in said Constitution.

12th.—It makes unnecessary all paid judges, all sheriffs, bailiffs, all lawyers, court houses and jails; all landing waiters, excise and license officers, and does away with the necessity for more than one-half of the customs officials.

All those points and every other relating to the new Constitution are explained in the first number of the WATCHMAN for 1880, which we intend to reprint.

The said Constitution would save an expenditure of \$20,000,000 annually for government, and the national currency would save us for currency and interest about \$20,000,000, and the prohibition of shoddy or fraudulent goods fully \$20,000,000, or an aggregate of \$60,000,000 annually, an average of fully \$75 per family.

WHY WE SUGGEST A THIRD OR NATIONAL PARTY.

Our motto is, "Not party but national interests." In suggesting a new national party, we do not discard the essence of our motto, which is to put an end to all our Parliaments and Councils, and therewith of all partyism, which from the facts we have given, it is clear cannot be accomplished without union, and that union cannot be secured without organization. And necessarily it will be a party, but one which cannot have in view the spoils of office, the curse of the present ones.

We had no thought or intention of suggesting a national party, when we commenced the issue of this number, since which it has been pressed upon us by those meditating upon the impossibility of getting either of the present parties to take action in securing the reforms mentioned. Then, in canvassing among our subscribers we found that without distinction of party, the necessity of such action was admitted and approved. But it is not our subscribers alone, for more or less of the *Press* make manifest the general destruction over the country, arising from the oppressive, fraudulent and ruinous condition, into which the rulers have brought the Dominion. For example, the *Mail* of the 5th inst. strongly denounces the expensive character of our judicial system, showing that it was under the mark to estimate the police and law costs of the country at \$8,000,000 annually, or \$10 per family, which is as much as all our governments and schools cost in 1861; all of which will be saved under the new National Constitution.

The following is quoted from the *British Canadian*, issued by Wm. Wallace, Esq., M.P. for Norfolk, referring to Sir John and his associates now gone to England to sell the North West lands and Pacific Railway.

We sincerely hope their mission will be a complete failure. Canada has already too much English capital upon which interest has every year to be sent out of the country. Until this interest leakage is stopped, Canada can never be otherwise than a poverty stricken country, and its inhabitants must see hard times. Let the people make up their minds that they must drive from power every advocate of the increase of the outside indebtedness of the country, whether they are called Tory or Grit, Conservative or Reform. This piling up of a public debt is not a necessity, but the result of bad management and bad Government.

July 14th, 1890.

That explicit declaration from so strong a conservative, of the necessity of sweeping away from power the rulers who are so readily bent on bringing the country to utter ruin, is a practical admission on his part of the necessity for a new party, especially so as the Grit party leaders have not only been weighed and found wanting, but have now no cohesion among themselves. And that the representatives of the new party should be pledged to carry out all those leading reforms, embraced in the proposed new national constitution, which Mr. Wallace said to us is a definite programme, and not a mythical theory like those with which both political parties have for years been deluded.

As we have seen said, reforms can alone be secured through a new party, hence every one who goes for these true reforms, whether he will admit it or no, is virtually an opponent of both the existing parties, that have been weighed and found wanting, and therefore is either directly or indirectly a supporter of what we call the new national party. There is no half way stand point, they are for the existing oppression, corruption and fraud, or for a rejuvenation.

It is not alone the *Mail*, and the *British Canadian*, that are so strongly speaking out in meeting, but many other periodicals are declaring for real reforms, in place of the humbugging assurances, which political charlatans have so long stuffed the voters, one editor said to us, he would follow the leader who would advance in this matter. We trust they will not turn back or halt by the way, but, earnestly use the power with which they are blest, to secure the great reforms, embraced in the new national constitution, through which the country can alone be restored to true national prosperity.

CHOOSE WHICH YE WILL HAVE.

Having thus presented this question of a new party, to the people to promptly decide whether they will remain the slaves of the destroyer, or strike for freedom; we trust they will give it their earnest attention. The way of deliverance is placed before you, ninety-nine out of every hundred not of the despotic trio who rule us that have read the programme approve of it, national death is before you, national deliverance can be secured, chose which ye will have.

THE COMING TRIBULATION OF THE MONEY POWER.

The cost of all our governments is \$10,000,000 annually in excess of all the earnings of the people after feeding and clothing themselves. The excess has hitherto been paid with the money advanced

on mortgage by the money power. Eight-tenths of the real estate is now under mortgage for more than it will sell for. It is clear that nationally there can be no net profit from industry so long as the cost of government is in excess of the earnings of the people; hence that the greater portion of that \$10,000,000 is being advanced by the money power upon property that ultimately will not return all the taxes. Therefore, it is plain that the rulers are rapidly consuming the money power.

THE LAWYERS' COMING TRIBULATION.

The principal occupation of the lawyers is drawing mortgages and collecting money for the money power. No matter whether it be as suits for and by mortgages or by notes and accounts, when the rulers have consumed the money power where will be the occupation of the lawyers? They are at present hunting in couples to devour the money power. Our Canadian world will then see the money power, the lawyers and the rulers consumed in the fire of false principles of government.

Money Power be wise, accept the New Constitution, join the new party, and save the remnant of your assets from the devourer. A word to the wise is sufficient, fools pass on and perish.

The Voice of the People is Not Always the Voice of God.

The proclamation of the politician, that the voice of the people is the voice of God, which embraces the idea that the voice of a majority will be the truth, and therefore be approved of by the Divine Ruler of the universe, can be proved to be false.

1st.—The voice of Noah was as the voice of God; the voice of his antediluvian neighbors was the voice of Satan, and ended in their destruction.

2nd.—The voice of Moses was as the voice of God; the voice of the people, who proclaimed that the golden calf was their god, was the voice of Satan as assured by their punishment.

3d.—The philosophic Carlyle states that the British, and hence the Canadian so-called responsible system of government, is a "responsibility to nothing." Therefore, the assertion that said system is a true one is a Satanic assertion that has ended in immeasurable corruption.

4th.—Under the New National Constitution we have proposed there is provision for the prompt dismissal and punishment of any transgressing ruler; therefore the suggestions are true ones, and its adoption the instituting a responsible system in place of the present irresponsible one.

5th.—The confederate system of government is the violation of the innate or divine system, and in direct violation of the command by Isaiah. "Say ye to the people, not a confederacy; it shall not stand." Therefore all who argued for it and all who helped to establish it helped to set up a system which has cursed us with a cost of government utterly crushing. The voice of God said no; the voice of the rulers and the people said yes.

6th.—The voice of God is, "The land is mine, and shall not be sold forever." Our Canadian Parliament sold land to the Canada Company. It has cursed us beyond measure. The voice of those who argued for it was the voice of Satan.

7th.—Sir John and his assistants are away to Britain to sell 50,000,000 acres more land to foreign capitalists, gone to sell the real estate of the Most High, who hath said the land is mine and shall not be sold forever. Their proceedings are Satanic, they cannot give a valid title, and the voice of a man who approve of the Satanic proceeding is the voice of Satan.

8th.—The Most High declares the land is his, and that the rulers shall divide it to the people without money or price for an inheritance forever; and the voice of all those who stand up for the divine decree is as the voice of God. The wise will consider these truths, the unwise will not.

10th.—If Sir John completes the transaction, and a Canadian Parliament approves of it, they will have established the fact that they are the agents or angels of Satan, of whom it is said the time shall come when there shall be no room for them.

Helen's Light Reading.

BY DINNIE MACDOLE HAYES.

It was a college for both sexes in Iowa, and a great revival was in progress.

It was pleasant at any time to visit my college home, but coming as I did that winter from the world without into such an atmosphere, it seemed like paradise.

Coming out of a prayer-meeting, sweet with the influence of the Spirit, one evening Mrs. Roberts said to me "Mary, do you remember Helen Andrews?"

"Oh, yes, I do, certainly. A nice bright girl too."

She is one of anxieties now. I wish you would go down to her room and talk to her about the salvation of her soul, I have tried in every way to arouse her interest, but in vain, and it may be that another might reach her when I could not."

I consented to do so and we tapped at at Helen's door. After a little Mrs. Roberts excused herself, telling me to come to her room soon. The burden of a soul was upon me, and in all the warmth and tenderness which I had brought from the prayer-meeting, I urged her to come to Christ. I might as well have talked to the wall. There was a listless apathy about her which defied all efforts to arouse her.

I closed my call in a little while and went up to Mrs. Roberts' room where I found Addie Raynor, who shared our anxiety about Helen: and when I told them of my poor success.

"Addie," said Mrs. Roberts, "what is the matter with Helen Andrews? I cannot understand her. She is neither hard nor defiant; she is generous and sweet; she is an orphan, and alone in the world. I surely thought that she of all girls would have been readiest to accept the Saviour. Why is it?"

"I have thought lately," said Addie, "that it must be those books."

"Those books, repeated Mrs. Roberts, "what books?"

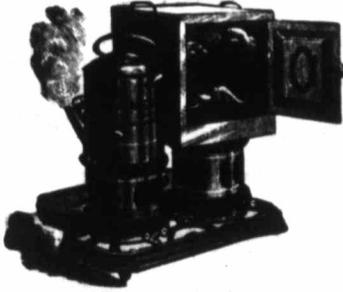
"Why, she borrows every novel she can, and every spare moment she has she reads, and reads. Not bad books, you know, but just interesting and exciting. I've thought about it and it seems to me that they take all her interest."

"That explains it all," said Mrs. Roberts sadly. "That is the reason that the influences which have stirred us all so deeply, have taken no hold upon her. Girls, girls," she said with a cry of anguish in her voice, "pray for Helen Andrews. She has stupefied her soul with that reading as surely as she would her body if she took opium. I will try to arouse her to her danger but I confess I am disheartened. Oh, I wish girls knew what they do when they drown themselves in light reading." I left the place next day and never afterwards learned whether Helen became a Christian; but the memory of that visit never comes to me without a sad thought of the girl-student who drugged her soul to sleep with novels.—*American Messenger*.

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Is as reliable as a brick oven, the baking being accomplished with hot air, instead of a fraction of heat from hot iron; never scorches the crust, which is left brown and crisp; besides, the volume of heat is steady, and under perfect control—a very necessary consideration in reliable baking.

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A quick heat closes the pores of the meat, not allowing the juice to escape, leaving it delicious. It cannot be equalled in broiling, and it can be done in three minutes.

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GALT, ONT.

Cheaper Government Demanded by the "Mail."

The following leading articles from the *Mail*, of July the 5th, 1880, is in close harmony with our suggestions for cheaper government, so far as it relates to jurisdiction, jurisprudence and registration.

LAW REFORM.

The belief that we are too much governed, that our machinery of government is too elaborate and costly for our population, is making headway, because it is well founded. Especially is it true of the cost of the administration of justice. Attempts have been made from time to time to bring about law reforms, and no doubt Mr. Mowat and others who have set themselves to the task have been perfectly sincere in their efforts. But as these law reformers are invariably lawyers, sweeping reforms are not to be looked for; we might as well expect the father of all strife and mischief to circumscribe his jurisdiction. The cost of justice in the Dominion and the Province is as follows in round numbers:

Dominion.....	\$600,000
Ontario.....	300,000
Quebec.....	450,000
Other Provinces and N. W. Territories..	250,000
	\$1,600,000

The Dominion figures do not include the cost of the Dominion police, or the cost of penitentiaries, which is over \$300,000 a year. Including these items, the total is \$2,000,000, but this enormous sum is not much more than a fraction of the actual outlay. There are in round numbers sixty registrars and forty sheriffs in Ontario alone, besides the county attorneys and Clerks of the Peace, Clerks of the County Court and Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Police Magistrates, bailiffs and minor officers, who are paid by fees or by the municipalities. It is safe to say that for the whole Dominion these fees amount to at least \$2,000,000; so that we pay not less than \$4,000,000 a year for law, exclusive, of course, of the vast sums paid for county goals and their officers, for license inspectors, surrogates, &c. The sum of the bills of costs annually paid to lawyers by litigants would add millions to these figures. It is probable that we pay much more for law than for the annual interest on the national debt, viz., \$8,000,000. It is a matter of regret that no trustworthy statistics on this subject are obtainable; but we think that the rough figures we have submitted justify a demand for more earnest law reforms than any which have been undertaken. The movement will doubtless be opposed by the lawyers; but although the annual output of barristers, solicitors and attorneys from Osgoode Hall and the other law societies in the Dominion is one of the wonders of the age, fortunately they do not yet form a majority of the electorate.—*Mail*.

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