

the great majority—regard our banking and currency laws as granting permission to certain chartered institutions to issue notes. This conception is not merely erroneous but misleading. The Act which confers on a bank the right to issue notes is of the nature of a prohibition against the issue of notes by others who would, but for its passage, have had the privilege. The function of issuing notes is not created by the currency law; it is a function open to any one where no such law intervenes. Rightly or wrongly it has been regarded as expedient, in the public interest, to limit this function to certain corporations and to hedge it around with certain conditions, and because these corporations are expressly empowered to issue notes, people do not readily see that they are merely excepted from a law otherwise prohibitory.

Other illustrations will readily suggest themselves to any one who thinks over the matter, but this will suffice to make clear my meaning. A liquor license law, then, is primarily not a law granting permission, but a law making an exception from an otherwise universal prohibition. The language of the license law is, "Thou shalt not sell." True, A, and B, and C, and others, are excepted on certain conditions from this command, i.e., they are allowed to sell if they undertake to comply with certain requirements. But this is not in reality conferring a privilege; it is refraining from abolishing one.

To those who say that this is a distinction without a difference, I answer emphatically—"That is not so." I go further and say that the refusal to admit this truth is injuring the cause of prohibition. The moment we are able to discern that all laws which in any way hamper the liquor traffic are essentially prohibitory, that moment we can all fall into line and work together up to the point where we fail to agree. There is no question of principle between high license and prohibition; it is only a question of (1) how stringent the prohibition shall be, and (2) what the nature of the restricting conditions shall be. It is a matter of expediency, and the point to which prohibition may be advantageously carried in any community must be determined by experience. Shall we limit the common law right to sell by saying that we will not allow more than one selling place to every 100 taxpayers? Shall the limit be one for every 200? or one for every 500? or one for every 1,000? or one for every 2,000?

The payment of fees has nothing whatever to do with the real nature of a license law. It is merely an incident of the case through being made one of the conditions on which the exception of the license holder from the operation of the prohibition is based. If he will not agree to pay so much, he is prohibited, and he is prohibited in any event, if the population limit has been reached before he asks to be excepted. Whether certain parties shall be allowed to sell out or not is one question; whether they shall be required to pay a fee as a condition is quite another question. It is a matter of expediency, depending on the teaching of experience, whether a license fee shall be charged at all, and also whether it shall be a high or a low fee.

There is much to be said in favor of charging no fee at all for license, and in the case of druggists in Scott Act counties the weight of argument seems to me to be against the fee. But there is much also to be said in favor of charging not merely a fee, but a very high one, for the ordinary privilege of selling; and at present, with every desire to consider the matter without prejudice, I am strongly inclined to favor "high license" as the alternative of the Scott Act.

With your permission I will give some reasons for this opinion in another letter.

WM. HOSKIN.

Toronto, Feb. 23rd, 1888.

Dundas County.

Editor Canada Citizen:

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 17th inst. there appeared a letter signed "Elector" which contains the following sentence:—"We had almost a life and death struggle to get Mr. Beach appointed, and when we did succeed he worked very well for a time, but latterly he seems to be a complete failure."

I do not propose to enter the lists as an apologist for delinquent inspectors, or to meet all newspaper criticism, but in order that your readers may see how far "Elector" is correct, I submit the statistics of Informations and Convictions in Dundas during Mr. Beach's appointment, which took place in April, 1888.

Quarter.	Informations.	Convictions.
First	15	14
Second	19	14
Third	9	8
Fourth	No Return.	
Fifth	26	26
Sixth	24	23
Seventh	34	22

It will thus be seen that the last quarter's work was over one hundred per cent. better than the first, and it is hard to understand how that indicates a failure.

Yours truly,

J. W. MANNING.

Toronto, Feb. 24th, 1888.

Dundas County Again.

Editor Canada Citizen

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 17th February your correspondent "Elector" attempts to make a desperate effort to vent out a little political spleen upon the law enforcement question in Dundas county, "what plan," he says, "should be adopted to get our Inspector to do his duty?" Now, I undertake to show that it does not need any very deep scheme to get the Dundas Inspector upon duty, for he has not been off duty. We got a Police Magistrate appointed and secured our first conviction this license year on the 29th June last year, before William Bow, P.M., have had since that time 71 convictions, fines imposed amounting to nearly \$4,000.

"Elector" says, "Our Inspector worked well for a time but latterly a complete failure." Now, what are the facts in regard to the above assertion? They are quite in contradiction to his statements. My books show the two last quarters, the best work we have done in any two quarters since we were appointed, either, taking the two together, or if you please, separately. I had in the quarter ending January 31st, 1888, 22 convictions and ten dismissals which is the most work I have accomplished in any one quarter. We had 23 convictions in the previous quarter, ending October 31st, only one dismissal, and at this writing I have 24 cases yet pending trial for next week. This is what "Elector" calls "a complete failure." We can scarcely imagine any resident of Dundas county writing so wide of the mark.

"Elector" reminds us very much of a temperance man here in Iroquois, who lately told a minister that there were now questions of as "great importance as temperance before the public."

If all temperance men were like "Elector," party first, temperance and religion last and least, judging from his conduct, would it not be a "burning shame" if the writing and the talking of such temperance apostles as he, uniting against the plain facts of the case either ignorantly or wilfully, should be the means of promoting the defeat of the Act?

Some Christian temperance men are far more noted for their particular activity in a political contest, with their wire-pulling and scheming not only at election times, but during the intervals between elections, in the church and out of it, always at it, and over at it. Visibly, their motive is purely some underhanded political dodge or self-aggrandizement, until all those, who can read between the lines have reason to place far more confidence in their loyalty to party than to temperance or religion.

Now if this calumniator against his own county will point out wherein the Inspector has not done his duty, and will put his name to it manfully, the first day we meet him we will own up the corn or try and point out to him where he is wrong. I feel I have always done my duty since I received the appointment; I lay the charges as fast as I get them and they are not allowed to outlaw.

I laid eight charges in December last that are pending trial yet. If the Police Magistrate for the United Counties has more work than he can attend to promptly and delays the trials, am I responsible for that? I say my part has been performed.

"Elector" also says, "Whisky is flowing freely at 10 cents per glass." If he knows such to be the case why has he never given me an information. I admit that there is without doubt whisky sold in this county, as in all other Scott Act counties, all laws are broken in all counties; and I am credibly informed that they sell whisky in Maine where they have had prohibition about 35 years, with much heavier penalties than we have here.

Within one month I have heard two intelligent voters, here in Iroquois, say that they did not vote for the Act before but would vote for it this time, because it had done good and they were ready to acknowledge it, the one is a Justice of the Peace, and the other a speculator. In conversation with another Anti, who is a government official, that voted against the Act before, he frankly admitted to me that the Act had done good in Iroquois where I presume "Elector" lives.

At a public convention of temperance workers in Morrisburg and also in West Winchester, on the 6th and 7th of September, a resolution was passed at each of these conventions giving the Dundas Inspector credit for faithful and efficient performance of duty, and said resolutions were supported by some very flattering remarks, only taking exception to two many first offences. Now, as such credit was given for the amount of work done previous to these conventions and as I before mentioned the work done since is so far in advance of the above, it will at once convince your readers of the fallacy of your cranky correspondent, and that our county may be truthfully represented to the public, Mr. Editor, I ask you to publish the above correspondence, while I regret to take up so much of your valuable space, I feel it necessary to put our county from under misrepresentation.

I am respectfully yours,

AAA BEACH.

Licence Inspector.

Iroquois, Feb. 23, 1888.

Your Name on this Pencil Stamp, 25c.

HEADQUARTERS.

A GREAT W. C. T. U. SCHEME.

A Home for the Temperance Cause—Toronto Ladies Undertake to Build It, and are Already at Work on the Project. An Appeal for Assistance.

OUR OWN W.C.T.U., following the laudable example of their sisters across the line, have undertaken to put up and furnish in this city a building in which they hope to centre the great work that they are at present carrying on. This scheme has for some time been mooted, but has finally taken a definite shape. A committee has been appointed to carry it out. Mrs. Colin Skinner is the secretary and treasurer, and already has made a good start in the work of raising the needed money. After what has been recently said in the CANADA CITIZEN regarding the remarkable work of the W.C.T.U., we need add little in commendation of this great undertaking. It ought to have not only the sympathy but the practical support of every lover of our cause. We earnestly hope that our friends will come up to the help of the Christian women in this worthy enterprise.

The following circular has been issued by Mrs. Skinner. We have also much pleasure in informing our friends that the address of this lady is 273 Yonge St., Toronto, and that all monies sent her for this purpose will be duly acknowledged. We shall be pleased to publish the names of donors and the amounts they contribute in the CANADA CITIZEN.

TO ALL FRIENDS OF THE W.C.T.U.

"The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Toronto have unanimously decided that the time has come when we must start out in faith towards raising a fund for a building, to be known as W.C.T.U. headquarters. Toronto is without doubt the city in which it should be erected, for where the largest forces are centred, there surely should be built provincial headquarters. Here we are eleven unions (including three active Y's), with a membership of over 500 earnest, consecrated women, engaged in about twenty different departments of work, each under the care of an efficient superintendent. These superintendents are greatly hindered and in many cases their hands are almost tied for want of proper accommodation. The work is increasing, our plans are enlarging in every direction. An idea of the work done, and its importance, may be gained by a perusal of our ninth annual provincial report. The W.C.T.U. is an incorporated body, a recognized power in the land, and is here today. We want a home of our own, and why not? Every great organization, political, educational and religious, has a head or home of its own, and why not our Grand W.C.T.U.? Though with only ten summers crowning her brow, yet her record is a noble one. This home ought to be provincial. It will be readily seen that a great advantage would be gained by having the president and secretary together in one central place instead of (as at present) separated by hundreds of miles. Our W.C.T.U. women are strong in faith, and if we all are united we will soon see the fulfilment of all our hopes, that is, a home for temperance work which shall be an honor to our White Ribbon Army of Ontario. If this is the work the Lord requires at our hands, can we be excused if we let trifles discourage us? Don't turn aside and say it is no use, we have no money, or where is the money to come from? The silver and gold are the Lord's, though in the hands of men; we must have the building and we cannot get it without money. Then let faith and works be united until the whole amount is secured.

If each local union in the province would at once give this important matter their prayerful consideration and send us a donation, if only two dollars per member from each one of our 5,000 Ontario sisters, this would swell the amount to a grand total of \$10,000. This sum secured as a basis by our own women, the Lord will surely strengthen our hands and enable us to "arise and build in His name." The general public would see that we meant business and gladly put forth a friendly hand to help us. But our W.C.T.U. women must take the initiative in this great undertaking, to them alone belongs the honor of laying the foundation of our White Ribbon Temple. A home we must have for our children the Y's; that is a duty devolving on us as W.C.T.U. women, they have been boarding round waiting for us to do as acting in that way for them, at last, they have decided to rent a flat or suite of rooms, furnish them, and make a home for themselves. We as mothers know when our young people set up house-keeping on their own account we have virtually lost control of them; we don't want to lose them just yet. The time will come in the course of nature when we will expect them to step in and fill our places in the ranks of the W.C.T.U. We as mothers are proud of our daughters, the Y's; it is a grand sight to see an army of bright, happy, talented young Christian girls consecrating themselves in their youth to the cause of temperance and humanity.

In their hands of hope they gather all classes and instruct them, by charts and explanations, on the effects of alcohol on the human system. To an onlooker it would appear to be anything but a pleasant task. They seem to live above their surroundings and look forward in faith to a grand army of temperance men and wo-

men that are to be the future leaders in this noble fight. It is indeed a grand work training young soldiers to work for "God and home and native land." The kitchen garden and flower mission, two very important branches of this work, to be successfully carried on must have rooms of their own. Then when we have room for printing presses our great drawback to the progress of the work will be removed, we will be able to have our official organ, the *Woman's Journal*, printed at first cost under our own supervision, and much will be saved by the home publication of tracts suitable for the work. Our aims are high, we hope in time to have a building furnished and equipped second to none in the Dominion, sister to our Toronto Y.M.C.A., that will supply a long-felt want. Although we have not done too much for our young men, let us not forget that the mothers of this fair Dominion of ours have daughters, who have claims on the women of Canada.

THE SERPENT'S TRAIL.

A Montreal despatch, dated February 27th, states that "A drunken woman named Marie Hamel, of Quebec, was tottering along one of the streets in the northern part of the city yesterday afternoon with her 7-months old child on her arm. Some of the residents, who noticed the danger of the child, went to take it away from the mother, but they came too late. The woman fell and the child dropped out of her arms and struck its head against the icy sidewalk, immediately becoming convulsed, and a few minutes later the child died."

A couple of weeks ago, at New Canaan in Connecticut, a murder of unusual atrocity was committed. The town had been for some time under prohibition, and a vigorous Law and Order Society was seeing that the would be rowdies were kept from carrying out their intentions. Several citations have lately been brought, one of them against a low rough named Jacob Schoole, who has had trouble with officials in other localities. A constable named Louis Drucker was given the warrant to serve upon Schoole, who met him with a double-barrelled shot gun. Drucker retired and secured assistance. On his return, accompanied by four other constables Schoole opened a window, took deliberate aim, and shot Drucker dead. Subsequently he made an ineffectual effort to commit suicide.

An exchange says that in Philadelphia during 1887 there were 57,851 arrests; out of this number 30,789 were for intoxication; drunk and disorderly, 3,248; habitual drunkards, 1,380; selling liquor without license, 6; on Sunday, 78; to minors, 22, making a total of 35,520 as the direct result of whisky. In the same city 173 policemen signed saloon-keepers applications for licenses and more were on the bonds of liquor men.

The *Alliance News* for February 11, reports no fewer than seven awful deaths with horrible accessories directly traceable to intemperance, besides a great many cases of brutal violence and cowardly assault. On the 18th the same paper reported four such fatalities besides some other shocking results of drink, the most heartrending of which were almost incredible accounts of shameful cruelty to little children.

Damnable Drink Again.

A GEORGIA paper says—"Three children of Jim Pope, a colored man, living near Long View, were killed yesterday, by Hubbard Harrell, 10 years of age. The latter is a brother of Pope's wife and lives with his parents in that neighborhood. Yesterday a party of negroes employed in the turpentine business gave Hubbard a bottle of whisky. The idea occurred to the drunken boy that he would go over to his sister's house and kill her children. Pope and his wife were some distance away from the house when he arrived, so he proceeded at once to carry out the design. He prepared a kettle of boiling water, and with a pan poured it upon the children, having first stripped them of all their clothing. The largest child was soon scalded to death. The next resisted, but Hubbard succeeded in beating its brains out with an iron bar, and then threw its body in the boiling water. The youngest of the three children attempted to escape, but was caught, and when the parents, attracted by the children's cries, arrived, they found Hubbard holding the child by the ankle and thrashing it against the bedstead and upon the floor. The two scalded children were actually boiled, until the flesh dropped off when handled, and the other's head was at most a jelly from the beating it received.

Royal Templars

A DISTRICT COUNCIL was organized for the County of Dufferin, in the Royal Templars Hall, at Grand Valley, recently. Dominion Councillor Buchanan was present and addressed a great mass meeting in the Methodist church in the evening. A great number signed the pledge at this meeting. The officers of the newly organized council are as follows:—

District C., Joseph Wallace, Orangeville; District Vice, C., John Near, Orton; District P. C., Samuel Suggitt, Grand Valley; District Chap., Dr. Gavilier, Grand Valley; District R. S., D. McPherson, Orangeville; District Treas., R. J. Allan, Amaranth; District Herald,

J. T. Handy, Orton; District Dep. Herald, Mrs. Crozier, Grand Valley; District Guard, R. B. Taylor, Grand Valley; District Sent., James Turner, Orton.

A strongly worded resolution was adopted in favor of sustaining the Scott Act, and another endorsing the proposition for temperance union, which had been discussed in the CANADA CITIZEN.

The International Royal Templar publishes a list of Councils instituted during January, as follows:—Temperanceville Council, No. 249, by A. C. Steele, G. O.; Ottawa Council, No. 250, by Ira Bowser, D. G. C.; Hartford Council, No. 251, by John Helden, D. G. C.; Dufferin Council, No. 252, at Amaranth, by Matthew Dowd, D. G. C.; Grand River Council, No. 253, by John Helden, D. G. C.; Glenora Council, No. 254, by J. E. Kent, D. G. C.; Progress Council at Jossopville, by Matthew Dowd, D. G. C.

MR. BUCHANAN, of Hamilton, Dominion Councillor Royal Templars of Temperance, delivered an able address on the beneficiary degree of the order in the town hall, on the evening of Friday the 24th, after which he instituted the select degree. The Royal Templars choir furnished excellent music for the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Anderson occupied the chair.

THERE were during the year that has closed seven new councils organized in Manitoba, twelve in Quebec, and twenty-nine in Ontario.

Early Closing in Scotland.

THE bill for the early closing of public-houses in Scotland is being taken advantage of in many localities. The bill provides that the Court of Quarter Sessions in counties and the magistrates in burghs, with a population under 50,000, may fix the hours of closing licensed houses in their respective jurisdictions at any time not earlier than 10 o'clock. A vigorous campaign has been entered into by our Scotch friends, and the *Scottish Temperance League Journal* already records the following results:—

"PLACES THAT HAVE ADOPTED THE ACT. The following are the counties and burghs that have fixed the hour at 10 o'clock p.m.:—

Counties—Aberdeen, Caithness (Wick District), Dumfries, Fife, Forfar, Kirkcubright, Perth, Roxburgh. Burghs—Airdrie, Arbroath, Ayr, Coatbridge, Cupar-Fife, Dingwall, Dumfries, Dysart, Forfar, Fortrose, Hamilton, Inverness, Kilmarnock, Linlithgow, Lochmaben, Montrose, Musselburgh, Nairn, Perth, Port-Glasgow, Rutherglen, St. Andrews, Stirling, Stranraer, Peterhead, Wick.

Burghs that have adopted 10 30:—Dunbar, Kirkcaldy.

The magistrates of Oban have resolved (Bailie Macleod dissenting) that from the 1st of October all licensed premises within the burgh shall close at ten o'clock p.m., except during the months of June, July, August, and September, when they shall close at eleven o'clock, as at present.

PLEBISCITES.

Plebiscites have been taken in the following places with overwhelming majorities in favor of closing at ten o'clock:—Thornliebank, Bridge of Weir, Cupar-Fife, Dalkeith, Keith, Galston, Banochry, Neilston, Cullen, Motherwell, Kilmacolm, Grangemouth, Kingussie, New Cumnock, Sorn, Kelso, Muirkirk, Shettleston, Selkirk, Whitehills, and Longmanhill. Meetings have also been held in other places, when resolutions have been passed in favor of earlier closing.

A plebiscite is being taken in Banffshire, under the auspices of the Banffshire Temperance Union. The following returns have been received:—For closing at ten o'clock—Cullen, 261 yes, 6 no; Longmanhill, 203 yes, 0 no; Whitehills, etc., 128 yes, 2 no; Keith, 1050 yes, 31 no. At Keith 1332 papers were issued, of which 1093 were returned and 64 were spoiled.

A plebiscite of the householders of Dalkeith has just been taken, the question being—Are you in favor of the adoption of ten o'clock as the hour of closing for all licensed premises? The result was as follows:—Papers distributed, 1367. Yes, 1125; no, 51; blank, 58; spoiled, 3—1237. Papers not recovered, 130. The following were appointed as a deputation to wait upon the Justices at their next meeting in March, and report the result: The Rev. M. D. MacLachlan, B.D., Commissioner Wright, and James Stewart, Esq., Netherby. A vote of thanks to the Rev. James Lamont for presiding brought an important and interesting meeting to an end.

A plebiscite was taken at Neilston with the following result:—In favor of closing at 10 o'clock p.m. there voted 444, while for retaining the present hour of closing 38 voted 32 were neutral.

The publicans of Sanquhar have unanimously petitioned the magistrates to take advantage of the Early Closing Act, and at the next Licensing Court to direct that all the hotels and public-houses shall be closed at 10 p.m.

The magistrates of Linlithgow have resolved to close the public-houses in the burgh at ten o'clock from Whitsunday next.

PROF. DAVIDSON (Late of New York) CHIROPODIST AND MASSAGEUR. Finger Nails Beautified, Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing Nails cured without pain. 71 Yonge St., Cor. King; office hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Satisfaction guaranteed at residence, 170 Wilton Ave. from 7 to 9 p.m.