

THE MORNING GUARDIAN.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Go to the polls early today.
Vote "Yes" at the great plebiscite today.
For you boys, your home, your country, vote "Yes" today.
Vote with the pastors, the churches, the sober, thoughtful citizens today.
Against the saloons, the dens, the dives, the rum-sellers cast a patriotic citizen's vote for prohibition today.

Your wife has no vote but she has an interest in your welfare and that of your children. Counsel with her and then cast your vote for prohibition!

Maine has tried prohibition for more than forty years, has prospered greatly under it, and has always refused to repeal it. Fifteen successive state governors have endorsed it as a good law.

Maine has but 150,000 families in the state, but she has more than 163,000 depositors in the savings banks! One depositor for every family in the state and 13,000 over. Her 660,000 people have \$57,000,000 in the savings banks. In all the government savings banks of Canada our five millions of people have less than \$50,000,000. Has prohibition made Maine poor?

The assessed valuation of property in Maine was \$235,878,716 in 1880, and in 1890 it was \$309,129,100, an increase of \$73,000,000 in ten years. A gain of over seven millions of dollars a year under prohibition. Would it be a bad thing for the provinces of Canada to be rolling up wealth at the same rate? Prohibition would bring it about!

Maine is but a poor state agriculturally, but under prohibition the state has become a busy hive of industry. There are in the state more cotton mills than in the entire Dominion of Canada. There are more pulp and paper mills than in all Canada—forty in all and ten of them within a radius of a few miles. The writer has visited this centre, and found there working in one mill thirty province men, attracted thither by the prosperous industries of the prohibition state.

Remember all that is asked for prohibition is a fair trial. The parliament that enacts it can repeal it again if it operates injuriously, or fails to do good. Remember, too, that a prohibitory law for all Canada would be tried under more favorable conditions than the Maine Law or the Scott Act. Neither of these laws can prevent the importation of liquors, and once in the country they are sold secretly. The law asked for in Canada will prohibit the importation and the manufacture as well as the sale. This is what has not been yet tried out by any country. Vote to give it a trial.

Under prohibition we shall have as many people in Canada as we have now. It will require no more money to carry on the business of government than now. There can therefore be no increase of taxation. A portion of our taxes now raised from liquors must then be raised from other sources. That is all there is to the revenue question except that with the people better off, as they will be, the revenue will be raised more easily than before.

Since the Maine law was passed almost all the voters of that day have passed away. But a mere handful of them are now living. Thus two generations of men have set their seal of approbation to the principle of prohibition. There is this fact that no man can deny: The people who have tried prohibition for long years and who consequently know more about it than any other people in the world, are those who persistently hold on to it. Every successive test vote on the question in Maine has given increasing majorities in favor of legal prohibition.

It is a noteworthy fact that the three daily papers of this city, representing the two political parties and the independent element of the community all recommend their readers to vote "Yes" at the polls to-day. Such unanimity is very remarkable, but there is good cause for it. The conviction of them all is that the law will be for the good of the country. Wide as are the political differences of the press all respectable journals are supporters of right, morality and justice in the abstract. They all have a word of praise for the brave deed, the generous act, or for what tends manifestly to the public benefit, the greatness and glory of our common country. Prohibition is at least not founded in selfishness or the love of gain. The men who are promoting it are not acting to promote their own personal profit. They believe that the law would be for the good of all and are willing to make some personal sacrifice to give it a trial.

EDITOR'S MAIL

A Students Home.

SIR.—Student, when they come to Charlottetown, find that the average room they are expected to occupy is a dusty, poorly-furnished, badly-lighted, unheated one, where the menses and perfect health are rare visitors, an altogether striking contrast when compared with the beautiful rural home that is clean and comfortable, gay with flowers, ornamented with trees and surrounded by a wide expanse of hill and dale, which he has left behind him, where his love for nature and the beautiful was formed.

Now, I would like to ask, "Why not a Students' Home in Charlottetown?" set in such a nice inviting scene, as the homes of some of the wealthier class are. The building might be made to accommodate one or two hundred students, as that number would quickly and gladly take rooms, and be equipped with modern improvements.

Students, on an average, pay we will say, \$2.25 per week for board. Take a building capable of accommodating one hundred students. The board bill for one week would be \$225, for a month or 4 weeks \$900, and for the term, which is about thirty-six weeks, deducting holiday, \$8,100. For a building twice the size, \$16,200. During the

summer months while the students are at home and the tourist on the move this building would just be his ideal, and so could be turned to account in this way.

Such a building would be a paradise to the student, an ornament to the city, and a veritable Klondike to the owner. I again ask the question, "Why not?" and hope to see the answer written, in the not-distant future, on the front of a new substantial building, "Students' Home."

A Letter with Argument

DEAR SIR.—Your leading editorial yesterday morning, deals with the "personal liberty" cry against prohibition. Men say they have the right to drink intoxicating liquors, and even get drunk if they choose, and no law should take these liberties from them. This is a very specious argument but not at all a spacious one.

Man exists for a moral purpose. His highest right is the right to be a moral being. No man, no law, no state can take that right away from him. But can a man take that right away from himself? Nay? But when a man gets drunk this is precisely what he does. Intoxication places a man in that condition in which it is impossible for him to perform the functions of a moral being. It defeats the very purpose of man's existence. A man, therefore, has no right to drink intoxicating liquors and get drunk.

On this ground the drinking of intoxicants at least to excess is a sin. Why? Simply because it renders a man incapable of a moral function. It puts him where he cannot keep God's law. It stops all the moral machinery of his being. If the breaking of God's law is a sin, much more so is it a sin for a man to render himself incapable of keeping God's law. If it is a sin to break one of the ten commandments, it is a much greater sin for a man to put himself deliberately in that position in which he cannot keep any of the commandments. For a man to render himself incapable of a moral act is to break already every moral law. For a man to strip himself of more power by making nugatory all the moral machinery of his being is for him to commit the greatest sin of all. This is precisely what is done through intoxicating drink which no man on the ground of personal liberty has the right to indulge. No man can detach himself without committing sin.

Instead, therefore, of prohibition interfering with personal rights it will guard them, for it will preserve to men the right use of their moral powers, and thus further the true end of life.

New Curtain Draperies and Art Fabrics.

You'll be surely interested and pleased in the truly artistic new creations now at hand in beauty, style and variety in **CRETONS, DENIMS, ART SILKS, ART SATEENS, TINSEL DRAPERIES**, etc.

For Curtain Draperies, Covers, and the many useful and ornamental uses to which those fabrics may be devoted. Ask to see them.

F. Perkins & Co.
The Millinery Leaders.

If You Want INSURANCE

on your house, your furniture, your store, your stock, your plate glass, your vessel, your cargo, your freight, your life, your wife's life, or a policy against accidents,

Go to

F. W. HYNDMAN'S OFFICE

Every kind of insurance written in the best companies, and at lowest possible rates.

"Improvement the Order of the Age"

We have added to our establishment an up-to-date FOUNDRY with all the latest improvements. Our aim is to please our customers and in order to do so we must give them Castings equal to any in Canada or U. S.

We have therefore procured the very best American Sand and one of the best Moulders in the provinces. We are now in a position to meet the long desired needs of the public.

Why not patronize home Industry and bring along your work. Give us a trial and be convinced what we say is true. Give us a call and we will endeavor to please you.

BRUCE STEWART & Co.
Engineers and Machinists,
Steam Navigation Co's Wharf
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
PHONE 125.

IN FURNITURE

Ours is the Big Store with the small prices
Our prices are what we pay for leadership
See our line of FURNITURE.

MARK WRIGHT & Co., Lt'd.
HOME MAKERS.

Practical Talk on Ladies' Cloth Gaiters.

At this season of the year low shoes now so much worn by ladies become dangerous. The ankle needs more protection—one half of the colds are due to this oversight.

Our Cloth Gaiters will overcome this evil. You insure yourself against colds and kindred complaints by adopting a pair. **THEY DON'T COST MUCH.**

Women's 6 Button Gaiters 35 & 48c
" 9 " " 65 & 80c
" 12 " " 75 & 1.00

ALLEY & Co.
THE SHOEBISTS.

F. PERKINS & Co.,
THE MILLINERY LEADERS.
SUNNYSIDE.

DIRECT FROM LONDON

New Cloth for Fall and Winter. We have opened a fine line of Nobby Cloth Suits, Overcoatings, and Trousers. Call now and get first choice—a full line of Gent's Furnishings always on hand.

JOHN McLEOD & Co.
Sartorial Artists

The Empire Typewriter

Used and endorsed by hundreds of business people. **Half the Price** of other machines.

GUARANTEED.
Send for Booklet and Testimonials.

PRICE \$55

The Williams Mfg Co.
Montreal P.Q.

Autumn Goods

Now Opening, **Ladies' Hats, Ladies' Jackets, Golf Jerseys, Feather Boas.**

T. J. HARRIS,
LONDON HOUSE.

5
Regular Ladies' CLEAR All spots and spotted Gloves. Black In going over we have taken have discount samples and a and have put for Quick sa
The regular pair. All sh Memo of 14 pairs 5 6 " 6 4 " 6 9 " 6 16 " 7 5 " 7
NEW Arriving d New Jac New Gra New Fur New Mill New! Sac A very in goods and Try us for Goods. W. A. The WHOLESALE
The b The p
The p ery. Teleph
D. ST ECLI Bakes
Little Apple Grow
and W W wer
Can at L Let for
J. D. THE PO