

**THE DAILY EXAMINER**

SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

**ANOTHER OBJECTION MET.**

A stumbling-block in the way of many persons who would like to vote for prohibition is the loss of revenue which prohibition will involve and the cost of enforcement. Eight millions of dollars are obtained by means of import and excise duties on spirits; and it is calculated that the additional expense required to prevent smuggling will be two millions. "Ten million of dollars" exclaims the taxpayer, "two dollars per head for every man, woman and child in the country—I'll never vote for it."

Let us think about this point. In the first place it will be necessary, under prohibition as at present, to have alcoholic stimulants for medicine and for mechanical purposes; and wine will always be needed for Holy Communion. Probably a fourth of the duty obtained from liquors is obtained on account of these purposes; and if so, the sum to be made up is at once reduced by two millions. Then the money now paid for liquors as beverages will be used in the purchase of other commodities, upon a large proportion of which duties will be paid. While it is true that the duties laid upon ordinary commodities bear no proportion to the duties levied upon liquors, it is to be remembered that the purchasing power of the consumers will be greatly enlarged; for the drinking man loafing about a tavern or spending a part of his time in jail, cannot possibly earn and therefore cannot buy or consume as much as the sober man industriously working at his calling. It follows that if prohibition can be enforced, many persons who now pay little or no duty, except on account of liquors, will pay considerable amounts as duty by the purchase of other things. It was stated as a fact, a few nights ago, that during the Father Matthew reform, the revenue from liquor consumed in Ireland fell off two millions of pounds sterling, and that this amount was fully made up by the increase of trade resulting from the additional efforts of a sober population. It is, of course, possible that the duties upon liquors in Ireland were not so much higher in proportion to the duties upon other articles as they are at present in Canada. We do not wish to use the fact or the argument for more than it is worth. But we think that it may reasonably be concluded that at least two millions of the eight will be made up by additional imports. Further, it may be fairly inferred that there will, under prohibition, be a considerable reduction of the cost of administering justice and maintaining jails, penitentiaries, poorhouses, etc. If all these things be taken into consideration a conservative estimate will place the loss to the taxpayer at not more than five millions, or a dollar per head of the population,—nothing to be frightened about, nothing to ruin the people, and not too much for the country to pay for the abolition of the evil of the liquor traffic.

Some persons when considering this question are apt to look at it from the personal point of view. "I don't drink to excess; why should I put my hand into my pocket for a dollar in order that the fool who does shall be prevented from doing so?" This is the way some men talk. They forget that they take part in the government of this country, not that their individual interests may be advanced or protected, but that the whole country may be well governed and may prosper. Every free and independent elector in Canada is, in a very real sense, a ruler; and it is his duty to look at all public questions, not from his own narrow, selfish point of view, but from a point of view of a wise ruler anxious to banish public evils and to promote the prosperity of his country. From this latter point of view how does the case stand? On the one hand there is a loss of say five millions from the revenue of the country; on the other hand there is the gain to the country of the thirty or forty millions now thrown away in the purchase of alcoholic liquors which intoxicate the minds, unsteady the nerves and palsie the arms of those who use them to excess, which necessitate idleness on the part of many who would otherwise be industrious producers, and promote poverty and crime. Would not a wise ruler be inclined to say "If it be possible, let the five millions go and save the forty"?

Is it not clear, too, that what is good for the greater number of the people at large is good for the individual voter to a much greater extent than the one, two or three additional dollars which he may have to pay taxes? For instance,—a tradesman, say a blacksmith, is addicted to liquor, spends parts of his days and nights at the tavern or on the road, ill-treats his family and compels his wife and children to live in poverty and misery; as a result of prohibi-

tion, he is unable to obtain liquor and becomes a sober man, works all day in his shop, spends his increased earnings in the purchase of food, clothing, furniture and other things,—becomes a well-to-do citizen,—will he not, in his improved condition, benefit the farmer, manufacturer, merchant and his neighbors generally, to such an extent as to much more than recoup them for the additional dollar or two which each may have to pay in taxes on account of prohibition? Everyone must admit that he will, and that the results in this particular case will be the results affecting the people at large.

The Milville, New Jersey, correspondent of a New York paper, supplies the following case in point:

"Thirty years ago this city was a straggling town of six thousand inhabitants, with unkept streets, poor buildings and the general bedraggled appearance in perfect accord with its four licensed rum-selling hotels and twenty-six saloons. Then, as now, its principal industry was glass manufacturing. But in those days its chief notoriety was the drunken character of its wage-earning population.

"But a marked and almost marvellous change has taken place in the outward appearance of the town, and the characteristics of its people. Today Millville has a population of eleven thousand, well graded streets, handsome brick blocks, and all the modern improvements of a live, prosperous community—and, best of all, the laboring men are housed in homes of unusual pleasantness, containing all the signs of taste and refinement.

"Ask the representative man of character and influence, a long resident of Millville, what particular cause more than any other contributed to this changed and improved condition and he will tell you the prohibition of the liquor traffic. In 1871 the city council refused all saloon licenses, and by 1874 the last hotel license was wiped out, and the policy of prohibition was fully established. For two or three years there was a sharp contest for the enforcement of the policy, with complete victory for the friends of law and order, and the final acceptance of no-license by an overwhelming majority of the people.

"The opponents of prohibition predicted dire calamity to follow the adoption of the no-license policy; but exactly the opposite occurred. The town began almost at once to improve, especially in its business and material life. Men ceased squandering their money in the saloons, and spent it for the adornment of their homes and the benefit of their families. Habits of personal saving took the place of the wasteful and thoughtless expenditure of the license days, and every interest of the city profited by the change.

"At the end of the first decade of prohibition, and two-thirds of the adult male employees of Whittall, Tatum and company, the large glass manufacturers, owned the houses in which they lived, and half of the working men of the city were householders; while in the days of license

practically all of them were tenants at will. "The tax duplicates of the city give substantial testimony along this line. In 1870 the number of property holders was five hundred and nine, and in 1895, one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight. The property owners indicated in the figures given are nearly all of them workmen, employed by the two manufacturing establishments mentioned.

"The building and loan associations of the city receive their funds almost entirely from the funds earners, who make monthly deposits in these saving institutions amounting to about twelve thousand dollars.

"There has been one break in the continuous no-license policy of the city, and that against the will of the people. In 1891 the Legislature passed a law providing for excise commissioners in each county on the petition of two hundred voters. These commissioners were appointed by the governor, and could grant licenses in towns where the local authorities refused to do so. The open saloons came back for a season. When in the fall of 1893 the excise commission law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and the saloons were closed, there was general rejoicing throughout the city, as over the removal of a calamity.

"An acquaintance with the elegant homes of the workmen of this city, and their growing interest in the best education for their children, demonstrates the intellectual, social, and moral uplift which comes to the wage-earner when he is divorced from the thralldom of drink."

**CHARLOTTETOWN DRIVING PARK TO THE FRONT.**

It will be remembered by our readers who witnessed the races on the Charlottetown track last year that "Warren Guy" lowered his record there to 2.19 1/2.

He has been trotting recently at the New England fair and again reduced his record to 2.14 1/2.

We clip the following from the American Horse Breeder, of the 30 ult:

"Warren Guy is a sixteen bay horse, standing 16 hands high, sired by Princeer, son of Kentucky Prince and Meg Merriles, and is out of Lady Emery, by Monte Carlo, second dam, Red Rose, by Nutwood. He got a two-year-old record of 2.25 over a half mile track, and he reduced this to 2.19 1/2 over a half mile track last season. This was his first start this season, and he impressed many astute horsemen as a horse of exceptionally quality. James Golden said to the writer that he regarded him, taken in all, as the best trotter he had seen this year."

It will be seen by the above that it was on the Charlottetown driving track he reduced his record to 2.19 1/2.

It will now be in order for him to come here to the races on the 14th and 15th inst, and again lower his record.

From the entries coming in if he would take first place he might again have to lower his record.

**Delagoa Railway**

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Daily Mail understands that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, acting in behalf of South African interests, is negotiating to purchase the Delagoa Railway from Portugal.

**LOCAL NOTICES.**

New American tams and caps for the girls, and the latest bicycle caps for men and boys just opened at F. Perkins & Co's.

New goods—New silks, new satins, new flowers, new feathers, new dress goods, new costume lengths, new velvets, new jackets, just opened at F. Perkins & Co's.

Silk velvet—49 different shades to select from at F. Perkins & Co's.

Tweed—New factory tweed for ladies' fall suits at F. Perkins & Co's.

Last shipment—We have received our last shipment of preserving plums and gages, a large lot. In order to clear them out we are selling them lower than ever. Secure a basket before they are all gone.—Sanderson & Co. 209 2i

Preserving plums and gages very cheap at Sanderson & Co's. 209 2i

Roman Catholic Priests in Quebec are speaking in favor of prohibition.

**ACADIA.**

Oh, dear Acadia, thy rugged hills  
And pleasant vales and ocean wave,  
Washed shores,  
I loved in early boyhood's happy days;  
To thee again I turn my wandering  
Way,  
Still with the dear old love for thine and  
Thee,  
That never has grown dim, though pilot's  
Star's  
Have led my feet through many lands re-  
mote,  
Far from thy stately elms and grassy  
meads,  
Where many a winding river slowly  
strays  
Or cleaves impetuously its headlong way  
Among thy wild primeval solitudes.  
Now in the spring-tide days I feel the  
glow  
And drink the nectar of a life renewed,  
In leafy June, among the apple blooms,  
Where drowsy bees fly o'er the scented  
land  
Of ead Evangeline in Acadia,  
And often on some shadowy pine clad  
hill,  
Near Windsor's classic shades, when day is  
done,  
I feel the glory of the mystic hour,  
At balmy eve when the descending sun,  
With amethystine glow and wondrous  
light,  
Hangs very low amidst his molten, even-  
ing  
And smiles beyond the shadowy purple  
hills  
And twilight spreads her veil of mystery  
O'er all the charmed land of vale and  
stream

Where Avon wanders from dark tarns  
remote,  
Among the distant mountains in the  
west,  
While upward from the meadow land  
afar  
The drowsy lowings of the cattle come,  
The tintinnulation of their bells,  
Upon the evening breeze and, one by  
one,  
The glittering sentinels of night appear  
And silence spreads o'er all the tired land  
And darkness with its wondrous mystery.  
Then the ascending orb of dreamy  
night  
Comes clear and glorious o'er the shadowy  
vales  
And far off hamlets of the dim St.  
Croix  
And through the cool sweet influence of  
the night  
I wander homeward 'neath the shining  
stars.

W. C. HARRIS, Jr.

**What can ?  
be Said**

to bring more customers to Paton & Co's ladies' mantle room? Is it possible for anyone to promise more?

We have promised satisfaction; we have promised to give our customers the benefit of the low rate on German Jackets: we have promised fit, style and wear.

We have promised to save the lady customers money.

What more does a lady want what more can we give?

**\$15.00 IS ENOUGH**

to pay for a new jacket if it is not lined with silk; every time you pay more you waste money there is no doubt about it, it is so. The jackets we import they are made as well as it is possible to make jackets. Our jackets are new jackets, correct in style, workmanship and prices.

If you are perfectly satisfied after buying a jacket from us at \$1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50 or \$3.00 up to \$15.00.

We keep the money you pay. If you are not satisfied you get back what you pay.

WHAT CAN BE SAID MORE—seeing is free.

**James Paton & Co.**  
VICTORIA ROW.

**Notice to Householders.**

Along streets where Sewer Pipe is being laid, householders would greatly oblige by informing the Engineer or Inspector of the Commissioners in charge, by pointing out the place verbally or by a mark where they would prefer the connecting pipe to enter their premises, should they afterwards decide to make application therefor.

By order  
D. McLEAN,  
Secretary  
Office of Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply, Sept. 7th, 1898.  
206 2i

**A Clean, Fast, Brilliant  
Home Dye.**

Maypole Soap comes in all colors and dyes to any shade—fadeless—even—quick—sure—clean. Washes and dyes at the same time. Highest quality, hence absolutely satisfactory in the results you get. Whatever is dyed with it, is safe—you get the results you want every single time. Druggists sell it. Sample of work and booklet containing full particulars for the asking.  
**Canadian Depot, 8 Place Royale, Montreal.**  
**Maypole Soap**  
MADE IN ENGLAND.

**SILVERWARE**

**That Will Wear Right**

Tea Sets consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar, Cream and Spoon Holders.

Trays, Salad Bowls, Cake Baskets, Baking Butter and Pickle Dishes.

**ALSO IN SOLID SILVER, FINE GOODS**

5 o'clock Spoons, Tea Spoons, Souvenir Spoons, Oyster Forks, Cheese Scoops, Cold Meat Forks, Tea Balls, Thimbles.

The cheapest ladies' Watch that we think would be worth buying, \$4.00, better ones \$7.50 to \$50.00.

**Watches for Boys, \$2.75 to 10.00, Watches for men \$5.00 to 100.00. Beautiful Rings Any Birthday Stone Ring made to Order**

Nearly every one knows we are the pioneers in the spectacle business and in keep up to date in our stock of spectacles and eyeglasses and fitting.

**E. W. TAYLOR, Victoria Jewelry Store**

Nearly opposite Post Office  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

**Laying of Corner Stone  
OF NEW CHURCH AT  
AT TRACADIE.**

—AND—  
**Grand - Picnic  
On September 20th.**

Will be held on the New Church Grounds, only a couple of minutes walk from Tracadie Station.

To see the Church, to be charmed by games, oratory and music and to be entertained in most royal manner, will be the invariable delight of all so fortunate to attend. Without further details suffice it to say, that we guarantee a big time. The sermon on the occasion will be preached by a distinguished pulpit orator.

Besides reduced fares on all regular trains between Ch'town, Souris and George town, special trains will leave Ch'town at 9.30 o'clock, local, and Souris at 8 local; returning will leave Tracadie at 5 o'clock.

Should the weather prove unfavorable it will be held on the following day.

**Haszard  
and  
Moore**

...FOR...

**SCHOOL BOOKS  
and**

**School  
Supplies**

**HASZARD & MOORE,**

SUNNYSIDE BOOKSELLERS  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

**Electric  
Light  
SPORTS**

**Wednesday Ev'g**

**Sept. 14th.**

On the grounds of the  
**C. A. A. A.**

Programme to-morrow.

**Purnell's Malt Vinegar.**

PLAIN AND SPICED

We have received a direct importation from the old country of PURNELL'S MALT VINEGAR.

This vinegar cannot be excelled for purity—The best vinegar for pickling—guaranteed to keep the pickles. The SPICED kind is particularly good. Try it.

For Pickling—we sell all the different kinds of spices—also, currie powder in bulk, Turmeric, and celery seed.

**SANDERSON & CO**  
Wholesale & Retail.

Use in place  
of Cream of Tartar  
and Soda.



**ROYAL  
BAKING  
POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure

More convenient,  
Makes the food lighter  
and more healthful.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**Strength**

Is the quality that a good wire mattress must possess—nine tenths of those now on the market are lacking in this important POINT—We weave our own fabrics, and put sufficient wire in them to have them both strong and elastic.

**Mark Wright & Co., Ltd**

Home Makers.....