

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 24, 1896.

THE QUESTION IN THE STATES.

The honor of the United States is bound up in the issue to be decided on Tuesday next. This is due solely to the fact that it is proposed, in a bi-metallic standard to be adopted or rejected, that the ratio between the value of silver and gold shall be as 16 to 1 when it is really about 31 to 1.

As a matter of policy, or expediency, or financial convenience, the United States may properly resort to a bi-metallic standard. But as a matter of justice and honor they are bound, if they do so, to see to it that the standard is true. We know how it is as to weights and measures.

Now as the standard weights and measures of a country are the measure of the articles bought and sold in it, so the standard money of the country is the measure of the value of those articles.

It may be gold or silver, or both. But if both, the ratio between gold and silver must not be false, as it certainly will be if fixed at 16 to 1 while it really is 31 to 1.

The United States and their people, under a single gold standard, have bought and borrowed largely from their neighbors. That is to say, they have obtained dollars, and dollars' worth, in gold.

It is now proposed that they shall be permitted to pay these debts in silver worth—half as much! The proposition is fraudulent and monstrous. How it would apply is easily seen by reference to an occurrence that is well within the memory of THE EXAMINER'S readers.

Four years ago in the crop of potatoes in the States was short and several United States buyers came here and bought largely, paying in "silver dollars" issued under the Bland Act.

In the winter and towards the spring there were several financial flurries in the States. Gold was exported in large quantities, and as a consequence the banks and others began to refuse to accept these "silver dollars" except at a large discount.

So that holders of this currency, who fancied that they had sold their potatoes at 25 cents per bushel, found that they really had, after the discount was paid, a very much smaller price.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The people of this Province of all classes will, we are sure, extend a hearty welcome to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Fisher, who is glad to note, following out the policy of his predecessors.

This is, perhaps, to be accounted for by the fact that he is himself a farmer, and knows what farmers need, and how the government may promote their interests without doing injustice to any other interest in the country.

He is a ready and able speaker, and we have no doubt that the meetings to be addressed by him will be well attended. We hope, too, that his addresses and the practical encouragement afforded by his department will be acceptable to our farmers and productive of good.

He is of all the Ministers in the Cabinet the man in whom the people of this Agricultural Province are most deeply interested. The impetus given the dairy industry of the Province by the Department of Agriculture, under the advice of Professor Saunders and Robertson, has already led to happy results that were unexpected even by those among us who are apt to be optimistic.

We sincerely hope that the Department will, under the direction of Hon. Mr. Fisher, continue in its good work.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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The deficit for the financial year was therefore \$363,481. Mr. Foster estimated that the revenue and expenditure for the year would be about even at \$37,000,000. He expended \$36,980,966—so that the outlay was within the estimate. The revenue, however, did not come up to the estimate by about \$32,000.

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THE CORNER STONES OF CHARACTER.

As Defined by Archbishop O'Brien. The Halifax papers report in full an address of Archbishop O'Brien delivered before the Y. M. C. A. of Dalhousie College, on Sunday afternoon. His Grace in commencing referred to the difference he felt on account of his difficulty in selecting a suitable subject. It was Sunday afternoon and he was not preaching either in St. Paul's or St. Mary's, he laughingly said.

"Character building" had seemed to him an appropriate topic. Youth is the time to form character. Those who become our heroes become such because we admire their character, and not merely because of their position or circumstance in life. We esteem their many characters.

WHAT DOES CHARACTER MEAN? It means that aggregation of principles and motives which should rule and guide the outward actions of man and mould and refine his aspirations. Man has an outward sphere of action and an inward—an inward, in which he himself only is his counsellor and judge. We are not to look so much to outward action as to inward nature.

Then the principle of charity. Let us do for the love of God for others: what we would have them do for us, and more. Christian hope and trust form the highest character. Youth is the time in which to lay broad and deep the foundations of Christian character.

When His Grace took his seat he was very warmly applauded. Some are always looking on the dark side of things. The opposite of this is natural hope. The supernatural hope is something better yet. We believe and trust that God will aid us to live for Himself. Let us cultivate the virtue of looking hopefully to God.

Then the principle of justice. Let us do for the love of God for others: what we would have them do for us, and more. Christian hope and trust form the highest character. Youth is the time in which to lay broad and deep the foundations of Christian character.

Then the principle of temperance. Temperance is not total abstinence from intoxicating liquor merely. It goes further. Temperance is habitual moderation day after day in the reasonable use of our appetites and passions. No man is strong except he who has self-restraint, who can rule himself, nor can he be a man who cannot rule his others. It can be habitually moderate nature knows how to average herself. The archbishop, in passing, and in illustrating his definition of temperance, said it was a question whether there were not more people who injure themselves more by over indulgence in eating than from the drink evil. The man who breaks into fits of anger, who yields to temper, is not the man who is feared, who is a power; it is the man who controls his temper who is a power.

Let this fourth principle of your character consist merely in not lying, but in loving the truth, in resting short of nothing short of the absolute truth. Too many people do not want to know the truth but something pleasing to themselves. Try to divest the mind of all preconceptions and of all judgments formed without sufficient knowledge.

Let us take these four principles we will find we have four solid corner stones on which to raise up an edifice of character. All other things necessary to the beauty and nobility of our character will fall into place. The character which is adorned with such qualities as kindness of manner and gentleness of disposition. Some people seem to think that gentleness is synonymous with weakness, but such an idea is a very mistaken one. So far, the archbishop continued, a Pagan speaking to Pagans could have said all that he had uttered, but

A CHRISTIAN SPEAKING TO CHRISTIANS could say more. He could go further and tell of more than those merely natural virtues. There are three supernatural virtues—faith, hope and charity—without which there could be no Christian character. By faith we believe in revelation, the truths of which can not be learned by the human mind alone. Faith is that supernatural virtue by which we believe what God has revealed, and which we believe because He has revealed it. Many objects of revelation, though the archbishop hoped there were none such before him, because, they say, of the conflict between revelation and reason. The man who says that science contradicts revelation have a faulty knowledge either of the one or the other, or of both.

TELEGRAPHIC.

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NEWS NOTES. Six boys from 10 to 14 years of age were arrested in Truro recently while gambling with cards in a barn. They were fined \$3 each.

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A Madrid despatch to the London Standard says: "The press continues literally to resent and declare it impossible to admit in any shape or form United States interference in Cuba. The government is straining every nerve to bring the matter to a decisive issue. The United States have been sent to Captain-General Weyler to this effect."

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It is rumored in Halifax that Great Britain has decided on a most important measure. It is stated that the squadron of warships now known as the British North American and West Indian fleet is to be separated into two divisions and each division brought up to surpass the strength which has so far been maintained for the defence of Newfoundland and the Atlantic coast of Canada, while the other will make its headquarters at Bermuda and the West Indian possessions, and possibly those in South America. The Royal Arthur, it is stated, will be the first flagship of the British North American division, while the Renown will be the flagship of the West Indian. The Royal Arthur is a twin screw cruiser of the first class, registering 7,100 tons, and carrying 13 guns.

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Cover Your Enemy. With Modern Weapons. QUALITY AND LOW PRICE. LOOK EVERYWHERE.—When you go shopping look everywhere and get the best. Don't be persuaded by plausible arguments. Don't buy for friendship's sake. Don't pay out a penny until you are sure. It's far better to spend a little time in finding the best than to spend days regretting that you hadn't bought at the best dry goods store in the city.

James Paton & Co'y. PROMPTNESS IN PAYING. Claims, with good security as well, is the chief characteristic of the insurance companies represented by E. R. BROW, AGENT. Need medical treatment we won't sell you spectacles simply to make a sale. If you need glasses only, we will tell you so, and provide the remedy. G. H. TAYLOR, Graduate Optician. North Side Queens Square, Charlottetown. C. M. B. A. LECTURE. Rev. C. A. Campbell, D. D., of Halifax, will lecture IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN. Under the auspices of Branch No. 216, C. M. B. A. On Friday Evening, Oct. 30. Subject—"The Catacombs of Rome." Admission 10 cents. Doors open at 7.30; lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Oct 22-2925

How it gets there, has everything to do with the comfort it brings to the foot. Putting soles on their shoes is hardly a special work, but it's the big end of shoe making. There are three ways of doing it—the use of pins, Mackay stitching, and the Goodyear welt or hand sewn process (Slater method). Pegged or Mackay stitched shoes are known from the other make by their putting welts on the side of the foot instead of having them put on the sole of the shoe. They do this, because the pins, or stitching, go clear through the sole, under the foot, where it falls weight of the body, pressing upon the surrounding leather, raises hard lumps around every peg or stitch, and these in turn raise painful callosities, and convey spots on the foot. The soles of the Slater Shoes, are sewn to the welt (or strip of leather which projects beyond the sides of the shoe), away from the foot, leaving a smooth and pleasant surface under the foot while retaining all the elasticity and suppleness of the sole leather. This is the Goodyear welt or hand made method, and these "best in the land" shoes are stamped on the soles at "\$3.00 per pair." Don't forget about feet you'll find in a little book "The Sock Man of Leatherholme." Ask for a free copy from "The Slater Shoe" Store J. M. McLeod & Co.

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Table with 2 columns: State, Number of farms, Number of mortgages.

It will be noted, remarks the Montreal Star, that this list does not include any of the five silver mining states, where the passion for silver coinage is said to spring from the masses of the white metal that he hides in the hills. In this sad sisterhood of six it is a hunger for more money and cheap money that impels the farmers to go on a crusade for the unlimited coinage of silver. In these states farming is the occupation of three-fourths of the people, and there are in them 27,485 more farm mortgages than farms. What wonder is it that the prospect of paying off these mortgages at much less than their face value is an alluring outlook to these hard-worked farmers, over-egged with debt and gifted with little leisure in which to examine closely the texture of the promised remedy?

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