

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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THE CZAR'S APPEAL.

By no means unanimous are the European nations on the subject of the Czar's universal peace proposition. It is admitted that the idea is good; but it is felt that Nicholas has his own reasons for promulgating it. In many quarters the point is made that Russia wants to disarm other countries that it may the more easily prosecute its steady and stealthy aggressions in the east. And certainly the diplomacy of the Great Northern Empire does lend force to this suspicion. Russia is a giant in enterprise, and its development partakes much of the character of acquisition from other and weaker nations. In the course of a century it has by the quick process of annexation extended its influence over the northern halves of two continents. At the present moment it is still pushing onward—down towards Turkey, down towards India, down towards China. It seems to be repeating the old history of the descent of the northern hordes. Nor is its civilization such as can be welcomed by other nations. A despotism, although in some respects humane, it contradicts all the received opinions touching individual liberty and constitutional freedom. Where Britain goes she gives free government and opens territories to universal trade. Where Russia goes she plants her peculiar system, and excludes the commerce of other countries. It is this latter feature of Russian policy that is the kernel of the Chinese question. It is known that Russian influence wherever paramount in the Chinese empire means the closing of the door against Great Britain and all other nations. Obviously, then, before a bargain can be reached looking to disarmament, or to the reduction of the standing forces, there must be an understanding touching the relative positions of all the now peacefully contending powers, both in Europe and in Asia. Russia must stop just where she is. She must agree to abandon her well understood policy. But the question arises as to the guarantee that will render such an agreement final. Spanish and American jurists met at Lisbon in 1888, and resolved that it was indispensable that a tribunal of arbitration should settle all issues, and thus avoid war. Ten years later Spain and the United States were in armed conflict. Arbitration was out of the question. Yet a general agreement might render subject to chastisement any two nations which fought instead of submitting to arbitration. But this would look very much like war. The peace movement, however, is noble in itself. No less than \$1,000,000,000 a year, is spent in preparations for war in Europe. The armies now stand at the following figures:

	Peace.	War.
	army.	footing.
Russia.....	1,743,244	4,943,364
Germany.....	607,308	5,098,180
France.....	559,260	4,788,812
Great Britain.....	220,199	637,863
Italy.....	216,235	2,127,320
Austro Hungary.....	277,192	1,709,811
Turky.....	228,574	1,061,862
Spain.....	352,197	1,512,197
Sweden and Norway.....	40,440	255,440
Belgium.....	54,839	170,939
Netherlands.....	101,594	234,194
Denmark.....	27,720	117,136
Switzerland.....	142,175	493,175
Bulgaria.....	32,642	226,342
Servia.....	65,452	271,170
Roumania.....	40,437	250,537

What a relief it would be to the toilers who support these millions of men if the burden were removed.

BLAKE AND PROHIBITION.

SIR.—Some few years ago a large and representative delegation of temperance workers requested the Hon. Edward Blake, then Premier of Canada, to introduce a prohibition bill into the House, at Ottawa. His reply will be of interest at the present time. I clip the following from the Montreal Witness: At Aylmer, Mr. Blake made a speech in which he dealt with the prohibition question. He maintained that the country was not ripe for a prohibitory liquor law, and distinctly refused to take it up as a party question. But while he thus expressed his convictions, he declared himself strongly in favor of temperance legislation in harmony with the popular will, but not such as would become a dead letter through not having the support of public opinion, which alone gives vitality to the law. Argument and example he held to be the great means for bringing about the desired reform. No repressive legislation, he said, can be profitable or permanent unless there exists a widely diffused and very strong feeling and earnest public opinion at its back. That such does not as yet exist he is fully convinced.

Therefore, he declared that he could not honestly vote for prohibition now, and could give no pledge for such a vote at any future time. The Bangor Daily Commercial of the 30th Sept., 1894, contains an account of the union thanksgiving service held in Bangor City Hall, on the previous day, from which I take the following extract: Rev. Edward McSweeney was the last speaker. In the course of his remarks, referring to the prohibitory law, Father McSweeney said that it was not enforced because, lacking the support of public opinion and sympathy, it was impotent and impracticable. There could be no dispute on that point, as the plain facts were too well known. The speaker did not call for the organization of public support of the law, because the practical results of the attempts at enforcement had always been unsatisfactory. One other extract and I think any reasonable person will be convinced that Mr. Blake was right. Special despatch to the Boston Herald: Waterville, Maine, March 22nd, 1897: At the big mass meeting last night the Mayor said prohibition in the cities of Maine had proved an utter failure.

CITIZEN.

CANADIAN CHEESE.

The Market Holds Its Own on an Eight-cent Basis.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—Steady to firm about expresses the condition of the cheese market at present. There is little sale on spot for fancy cheese, as most of this is grabbed up in the country at prices which place it out of reach here for anything less than 8½c. For choice western colored 8½c. was paid this morning, and 8¼c. for white. Sales of Quebec were also made at 7½c., and Monday's wharf market resulted in the sale of 8,000 boxes at 7½c. to 7¾c., a very large part of them at the latter price. The public cable is unchanged, but private cables offered 39s for Quebec, and 41s 6d. for western cheese, which will probably result in business, if shipping terms are satisfactory. Western colored, therefore, is quotable on a basis of 8½c. to 8¼c. with white a shade lower, and Quebec colored at 7 7/8c. to 8 1/8c. The market is now particularly active, as holders are firm on prices. The receipts today were 10,493 boxes of cheese, and 368 boxes of butter.

A CHECK FOR SIR LOUIS.

Mr Farquharson's career as leader of the Prince Edward Island government has begun inauspiciously. The appointment of Mr. Warburton to office left vacant not only the premiership but also the representation of the first district of Queens. Mr Warburton, though a non-resident, was elected last year by a vote of 915 to 569, which was a rather handsome majority for a small district. Five years ago Mr. Warburton was elected over Mr. Campbell, and on that occasion the vote was 920 to 784, giving a substantial liberal majority though not so large as Mr. Warburton obtained last year. The election of this week restores Mr. Campbell to the assembly. The vote is 692 to 617 and as this is a by-election, the special votes, which last year numbered 46, will not cut much figure. It is explained by the liberal press that the vote was a light one, but it will be noticed that the lightness is also on the government side. The liberal conservative candidate got 140 more votes than the candidate of the party polled in the same district last year, omitting special votes on both occasions, the election of this old conservative standard bearer and former provincial minister looks rather ominous for Mr. Farquharson under present circumstances. The opposition voter on Prince Edward Island does not have the protection of the ballot, and it is as much as the place of a federal office holder or employee is worth for him to poll a vote against Sir Louis Davies or his Charlottetown lieutenant. But the farmers who form the bulk of the people in the first district of Queens have not the fear of federal and provincial ministers before their eyes.—St. John Sun.

Opposed to Reciprocity.

Quebec, Sept. 1.—Today the Under States commissioners spent four hours listening to deputations from the other side of the border, representing the lumber, paper and fishing interests. All declared that they wanted no change in the relations with Canada. The only exception was a delegation from the Boston Chamber of Commerce which was in favor of free trade relations. Senator Warner Miller represented the interests of the pulp industry. He claimed that if the duty on Canadian paper was reduced the United States manufacturers might as well go out of business. The lumbermen from both the east and west objected to the admission of Canadian lumber, and the fishing industry also want matters to remain as they are. Said one of the Gloucester representatives: "If Canadian fish enters the United States free, we might as well get out of business."



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Ladies honey comb shawls, nice assortment for early fall trade.

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First shipment of our new golf jerseys has arrived, and is placed on our centre table for your inspection—prices low.

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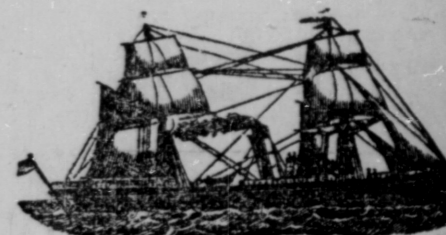
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Connection at Moncton with train for Canada and at St. John with Steamers of International Line and Railways for United States and Canada.

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Ch'town, P. E. I. SECRETARY

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Monday 4th July	Monday 27th June
Monday 18th July	Monday 11th July
Monday 1st August	Monday 25th July
Monday 15th August	Monday 8th Aug.
Monday 29th August	Monday 22nd Aug.
Monday 12th Sept.	Monday 5th Sept.
Monday 26th Sept.	Monday 19th Sept.
Monday 10th Oct.	Monday 3rd Oct.
Monday 24th Oct.	Monday 17th Oct.
Monday 7th Nov.	Monday 31st Oct.

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Ch'town, May 13, 1898.