

NOTES OF THE PAST MONTH.

By An Observer.

EUROPE.

AFTER long suspense, the Greek boundary question was at last settled—at least, so far as Turkey assenting to the proposals of the Powers can be called a settlement. The much more important matter of carrying out the agreement is still in the future. When we remember the time and trouble that it took to have Dulcigno given up, after its cession had been promised, we can easily understand that we may not yet be done with this matter. Greece, certainly, with all her grumbling, has every reason to be satisfied. Without her striking a blow, she is to receive nearly all of Thessaly and about a third of Epirus—a territory of about five thousand four hundred (5,400) square miles—more than twice the size of this island.

Questions of home politics and modes of voting have been in France quite overshadowed by military exploits. It seems that it is not wicked Tories only who rob innocent savages of their territories; but the newest thing in Republics has gone in for annexing in the most approved Jingo fashion. The Khroumirs, a tribe bordering on Tunis and on the French Colony of Algiers, were troublesome to the Algerines, and the Bey of Tunis was unable to repress them to the satisfaction of the French. So the latter offered "to assist him in chastising his unruly dependents." The Bey (perhaps he had read the fable of the Horse and the Man) declined the offer with a good deal of trepidation. But the French insisted on forcing their kindness upon him; and, before very long, he found a French General politely "inviting" him, at the cannon's mouth, to sign a treaty which has put him in the same position as an Indian prince, protected by British power, whose foreign relations are guided by a British Resident. It is simply that France is beginning to act in Africa as England has long been doing in Asia; and if French rule should reach even the level of British rule, it will be a benefit to Africa, to Europe, and to civilization. Although never a great colonizing race, the French have generally succeeded, in a remarkable degree, in making those whom they rule contented with their sway. So there is much hope for this experiment. The geographical position of Tunis makes Italy jealous of this move on the part of France, and there has been much consequent excitement in Rome. But beyond completing the overthrow of a tottering ministry, it is not likely that anything further will occur. The condition of Italy is far from being a flourishing one, and she is not at all likely to embroil herself in any outside quarrels.

The last few weeks have witnessed the birth of a kingdom in Europe. Prince Charles of Roumania having assumed the title of King, which title has been generally acknowledged. The affair is of little consequence, except in so far as it may encourage the few remaining European dependencies of Turkey to throw off the yoke, as they see how soon they may pass from the budding stage of a Principality to the blossom of a Kingdom. Even now the Albanians are becoming very restive, and it is not unlikely that the troops prepared against the Greeks may have to be sent against the Albanians. The days of Turkish rule, at least in Europe, are nearly ended.

There are columns of the newspapers just now that read more like pages of mediæval history, than like records of the nineteenth century. The days of King John and of Isaac of York, seem to have come back again; and the long persecuted Jewish race is suffering once more. Germany, Austria, Hungary and Russia, have disgraced themselves by this outbreak of fanatical bigotry. Our own continent is not without it in a milder form, some American hotels having refused to admit Jews. Quite a different aspect will be put upon the affair, if it should be true that they are being persecuted as money-lenders and not as Jews; and should this spirit increase, alarming consequences may ensue. We could contemplate, with philosophical equanimity, the spectacle of the Jews being harried; but if ever usurious Christians are to be in danger of having their houses pulled down about their ears and themselves carefully roasted before a slow fire, some of us may feel uncomfortable.

In Russia, so far as can be seen, it appears that the new Czar intends acting on two principles. One, to alleviate the condition of the peasantry, by fresh land regulations which will enable them fully to reap the benefits of emancipation, the other not to make any political or constitutional changes. In the present state of affairs, it cannot be long before we see the results of this line of action. It is a direct defiance of the Nihilists, and an appeal to the great mass of the people. The Czar will probably win the day, though his victory is by no means an assured one.

Prince Bismarck has further difficulties. The Reichstag or Parliament is by no means so agreeable as he could wish. It has rejected his proposal that a sufficient sum to insure them a living Budget should be voted for two years, and he has besides had special troubles with the Berlin deputies, so much so, that he is threatening to remove the Capital from Berlin. He has brought in his "Social Insurance Bill," which is intended as a bid against the Socialists. The idea of it is, that the employer and the State conjointly should pay into an Insurance fund, on behalf of all laborers

whose wages are below a certain amount in case of accident, sickness and old age. The Bill does not meet with much favor. It is doubtful whether it ever will become law. It has all the worst features of a Poor Law, viz: that it attempts to insure men at the expense of others, against the consequences of their own unthrift and carelessness.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The full accounts of Disraeli's life and work which have appeared in the press, not of England alone, but of the whole civilized world, show how conspicuous a position he had won. A peer, a great statesman, an orator of no mean power, a successful literary man—he was all of these; but not even that combination would for him all the attention that he attracted. True, there has been a good deal said about his career that will hardly stand the test of sober second thought; but newspaper writers must be sensational at any cost. Two points have been made more of than facts will warrant. He was not so wholly without influence and advantages as some have said; nor is it so unusual a thing in England for a man to push himself forward from obscurity to a prominent position. Of course, to do this ability, great ability, is required, but the best of the great names of English history show that ability has again and again won for itself the highest places.

The Irish Land Bill is being dragged wearily through Parliament. The Duke of Argyll has published in a magazine article, his reasons for seceding from the Government on account of it. His reasons have all the more weight, as coming from one who was quite prepared to agree to a very large amount of legislative interference between landlord and tenant; and his objections to the Bill are not theoretical ones about the rights of property, but practical ones. He asserts, and says much to prove, that its working must be injurious to the best interests of both tenant and landlord, as it destroys ownership altogether, gives the tenants in immediate occupation rights for which they have given no equivalent, but which will enable them to burden the next tenant with as high a rack rent as any landlord could extort. There can be little doubt that the Bill will be very greatly modified in Committee; and unless it is brought very much within the lines of the Act of 1870, it is doubtful if it will pass at all. Of course it will pass the Commons, and the Lords will be slow to reject it. Its defeat in the Upper House would at once be followed by a dissolution; but if things continue in Ireland much longer as they are it is not at all unlikely that the English constituencies may grow impatient, and show to the Irish in the most significant way, that they have let the Sibyl burn all her books.

There can be little doubt that Protection, which a very short time ago was looked upon in England as the dearest of dead issues, will soon there be a live question. The Times mournfully acknowledges that the battle of Free Trade must be fought over again. It seems difficult to believe that England can go back to a protective policy, and it may be that one or perhaps two or three good harvests would effectually kill the agitation. But a Lancashire borough has been carried directly by the cry of protection; and Protection is in the air.

UNITED STATES.

President Garfield and his administration are in troubled waters. It is always dangerous to form from outside an opinion as to the real importance of political conflicts. A question apparently of very little consequence may involve some important principles. So it may be that for the National Senate to be for weeks at a deadlock, for the resignation of the New York Senators, and for the subsequent dead-lock at Albany, sufficient causes exist. The only visible reasons show nothing but an ignoble strife about the claims of office-seekers, as contemptible as ever disgraced a great nation. But the fact is, in the United States, politicians do not represent the nation. Congress in no way has been able to win for itself the position of Parliament, and it is generally understood that the best men and the noblest principles and sentiments of the people are not to be found in Congress, in Legislatures, or in Cabinets.

New York is awakening to the fact, that Montreal will soon be her most formidable rival for the great grain trade of the West. On whatever points Canadian statesmen may differ, on one they have shown praiseworthy unanimity. As rapidly as the resources of the country would permit, the great canal system has been developed and improved, and the enlargement of the Welland Canal is nearly completed. This will have no little effect on the trade, but something still remains to be done. The St. Lawrence canals must be made of the same depth, and then ocean going ships of the largest tonnage can go to and from Chicago via the St. Lawrence, and by that route find the shortest course between Europe and the Western States. The New York Herald has been calling attention to this, and contrasting the foresight, prudence, and enterprise of Canadians in this matter, with the supineness of the New York Legislature. But no legislation can alter the fact, that by the St. Lawrence, is the shortest and quickest route from the grain countries to the great European markets.

If reference is made to the great post-office frauds that are being disclosed in the States, it is with no intention of making pharisaical comparisons, but rather to remind ourselves how necessary the closest scrutiny and unceasing vigilance are for all Government

contracts. We have had ample experience ourselves of how easy it is for corruption to get into the dealings of Governments, and how hard it is to get it out. The authorities in the States seem to be showing commendable zeal in trying impartially to bring all offenders to justice.

Immigration into the States is greater this year than at any time before.

CANADA.

The labors of the session told most seriously upon several members of the Cabinet. That the Premier may be recuperated by his voyage, and that his native air may soon restore the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to his wonted health and vigor will be the genuine and sincere wish, not of their political friends alone, but of Canadians generally. Sir Charles Tupper has returned, greatly improved in health, and is getting ready to take his part in the approaching councils.

When the changes in the Cabinet, consequent upon the appointment of the new chief Justice of Nova Scotia were announced, the general feeling was that by the appointment of Senator McLelan, the Government had shown the white feather. But as he has resigned his seat in the Senate and is to run in Colechester, they evidently are not afraid to come up to the mark. Within the last few months, the Government met with their first reverses in bye elections. Up to that time their success had been unbroken, an almost unprecedented thing for a Government in its fourth year. The elections in Nova Scotia this month will afford a very fair test of the existence or the strength of the asserted reaction.

Accounts that have come of the winter and spring in Kansas and in some of the more newly settled States, show how exaggerated were the representations regarding their suitability for settlers. There can be no doubt that the best unceded tracts of land in North America are now within the Canadian borders. Neither temperature nor fertility follow the lines of the degrees of latitude, and the fertile belt, west of the Lakes, tends to the north.

Halifax certainly has taken a start in the manufacturing line. With a sugar refinery in full blast, she in a few days subscribed \$200,000 for a cotton factory. Whatever opinions we may hold as to the desirability of protected manufactures increasing through the country, that they are increasing is an unquestionable fact. It is equally certain that each factory started is an anchor which will help to hold the country to its protective policy; and that if they increase in the next two years as they have done latterly, a party that goes to the country on the Free Trade cry will have a very poor chance. There are not wanting signs both from the press and from the speeches of some of their public men, that the Opposition or at least some of them, are hedging on this question.

OUR OWN PROVINCE.

Getting in the crops is now the useful occupation which is absorbing the attention of the great majority of our people. "The farmer feeds all," the old proverb says, with great truth. Agricultural prosperity must be the foundation of all material wealth. It was very satisfactory to see during the winter several gentlemen of great experience, both as farmers and merchants, discussing in a practical way, the question of the improvement of our crops and exports. Discussions of that kind, and information so afforded, are of the utmost value, and worth bushels of letters and articles about our political squabbles. It is indeed curious to see what an inverted view the press often give of the relative importance of the subject that claims public attention. While all hopes of increased prosperity depend upon improved farming, improved seeds, improved stock, and an energetic and judicious pushing into the best markets, these subjects do not receive a tithe of the attention that is given to some petty government appointment, or some infinitely small squabble among politicians. However, as summer generally brings a lull in politics, perhaps the really important matters will now receive some special attention. There can be no doubt, when we see the various movements going on around us, that this is a very critical period. Judgment and energy may now take at the flood a tide which will carry us on to greater prosperity than we have yet known; or golden opportunities may, by a year or two of supineness, be hopelessly lost. Would not this be a very good time, either to revive the old Royal Agricultural Society, or to form some suitable central Farmers' Association, for the advancement of agricultural interests?

The Market Square and wharves presented quite a busy scene on Monday and Tuesday, and the lowing of cattle and bleating of sheep sounded quite like "fair day." It is to be hoped that this is but the beginning of a regular traffic. If he makes beef of some of the big animals sent, John Bull cannot be very particular about what he eats.

The examination of the Prince of Wales College and Normal School takes place on Thursday 2d inst., in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. The students meet at the College at half past nine for drill, after which, at ten o'clock, they will march to the Association Hall. Those interested in the institution are invited to be present.

Mr. WEASLE, representing Mr. Chas. Gambol C. E. of New York is in the city. The gentleman whom he represents is now constructing water works at Yarmouth, N. S., and New Glasgow. N. S. Mr. Weasle will, tomorrow, in company with the Mayor and City Council, visit and inspect the different sources of water supply for this city.

Departure of Mr. W. W. McLeod.

If evidence was wanted of the high estimation in which Mr. W. McLeod, of the Post Office Department, is held by this community—in which he has lived for about fifteen years—we have it in the gifts and addresses which were presented to him on the eve of his departure for Winnipeg.

Mr. McLeod has been the recipient of an elegant Silver Tea Service, of newest design and a chaste and beautiful pattern, presented to him, together with the following address by his late fellow officials in the Charlottetown Post Office:—

To W. W. McLeod, Esq., Assistant Post Office Inspector for Manitoba, and the North-West, Canada.

SIR,—Your associates in the Post Office Department, Charlottetown, whose names are appended, have learned with pleasure, that the Postmaster General has recognized your efficiency in the several branches of the service entrusted to your care in this Island, and promoted you to a more lucrative position. But while pleased at your promotion, we have also to regret your departure to another Province of this Dominion.

Your intimate acquaintance with every detail of Post Office business, and your readiness to give us the assistance of your experience and advice at all times, made our official intercourse most agreeable, and we cannot allow it to terminate without expressing our appreciation of you personally, and our regret at your departure from this native Province.

Since your connection with the Postal Department in this Island many changes have been effected and many improvements have been made. We know that the present effective position of the service in this Province is largely due to your untiring efforts and skilful supervision. We hope that the same success may attend your labor in the larger sphere to which you are about to remove. We trust that your supervision will have as good a result in your home as it has had here, that your services may be as well appreciated, and that your reward will be proportionately augmented.

Convey to Mrs. McLeod our best wishes for her welfare and happiness, and permit us to ask your acceptance of the accompanying tea service as a souvenir of the amicable official relationship which existed between us, and which may serve to recall many happy reminiscences of days spent in your Island home.

We remain, Yours sincerely,

A. A. MACDONALD, J. A. LAWSON, W. HARRIS, N. WHITE, B. TEASDALE, J. M. CAMPBELL, J. W. HAZARD, J. A. CARMAN, OTTO R. CRABBE, J. MCCABBY.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., 28th May, 1881.

To the Hon. A. A. Macdonald, and the other members of the Prince Edward Island Post Office Staff, Charlottetown:

GENTLEMEN—It is difficult to find language to express my gratitude for the kind but too flattering words of your address, and for the beautiful gift which you have bestowed. The words I value very highly, coming as they do from my fellow officials, on the termination of a fifteen years connection with the postal service of the Island. The tea set I shall ever prize as a lasting memento of the cordial feeling which has always existed between us.

It is gratifying to know that I leave my duties in such competent hands, and to feel that the efficiency of the service will be fully maintained. I need not say that although absent from the Island, I shall always take a deep interest in its affairs, more especially in those pertaining to its postal business, and shall be pleased to learn of the improvements effected from time to time in that branch of its public service.

Through all the vicissitudes of life I shall not forget the kindly manner in which you have acted towards me on all occasions.

Mrs. McLeod desires me to offer you her sincere thanks for your reference to herself, for your handsome present, and above all for your surpassing kindness to me.

Your Very Obedt. Servant, W. W. McLEOD.

Ch'town, 30th May, 1881.

Bro. Past Master W. W. McLeod.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The Officers and Brethren of Victoria Lodge A. F. and M. S. of which you have been a worthy and respected member since 1869, have heard with regret your intention to remove from this your native Island to a distant part of the Dominion.

To give expression to their regard for you as a brother mason, a resolution was unanimously passed at a regular communication of this date appointing the undersigned as committee for the purpose of presenting you with a Past Master's Jewel, which we now have the pleasure of doing; and we earnestly hope that, by the blessing of God, you may long be spared to wear it with honor to yourself and credit to your Mother Lodge.

We remain, fraternally yours, PAUL LEA, W. H. FINLEY, J. A. LAWSON, Committee.

To Messrs. Paul Lea, W. H. Finley and John A. Lawson, committee from Victoria Lodge, No. 2, of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons:

DEAR BROTHERS.—I thank you for your kind words and for the magnificent jewel which accompanied them. For this generous and unexpected set of yours I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude. I esteem it very highly and will merely ask you to be good enough to convey in the strongest terms possible to the Brethren of Victoria, at their first meeting, my best acknowledgements for their great goodness in thus honoring me.

Departure of Mr. W. W. McLeod.

I trust that in the Province to which I am going, my conduct as a Mason will prove to be such as will not discredit the insignia I wear, or the honors that have been conferred upon me. I shall treasure your jewel with a jealous care, and will endeavor to observe the beautiful lessons symbolized thereon.

I need not assure you that wherever I may be, I shall always fondly remember my Mother Lodge, and its warm-hearted members.

Fraternally yours, W. W. McLEOD.

Charlottetown, May 25th, 1881.

We need not say that Mr. McLeod bears with him to his new home the best wishes of the people of this Province.

BARGAINS

—TO—

CASH CUSTOMERS

—IN—

All Classes of Goods,

As I am anxious to reduce my Stock,

R. W. TREMAINE,

June 1, '81. 83 Queen Street

CARPETS,

Lace Curtains, &c

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT just opened, and will be sold at very low prices at

R. W. TREMAINE'S,

June 1, '81. 83 Queen Street.

AUCTION.

BY AUCTION TO-MORROW, THURS-

DAY, 2nd June, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at Auction Room, 11 Queen Street, to close engagements,—

5 barrels Apples, 1 box Lemons,

10 boxes Oranges, 500 Cocoanuts,

2 bids Cranberries, 2 bids Dried Apples,

2 doz. K. Lumps, boxes Soap, Blacking, &c.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

June 1, 1881.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

DIVIDEND NO. 24.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the past half year, payable at its Head Office and Branches forthwith.

GEO. MACLEOD, Cashier.

Charlottetown, June 1, 1881.

pat. per ne rg 2w

Stumpers Wanted.

TO Stump about 50 acres of the "Warren Farm." Will let contract of ten acre lots or of the whole. A cottage can be had to live in. Apply, stating rate per acre, to

JOHN NEWSON.

Ch'town, June 1, '81—21, wly 2w

PASTURAGE.

FOR TWO COWS can be had by applying to

ALEX. HAYDEN,

Cor. Great George and Water streets.

June 1, '81—21 pd

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

BY BOSTON STEAMERS.

NO FREIGHT will be received after three o'clock on days of sailing.

Bills of lading must be presented for signature by four o'clock.

CARVELL BROS.

June 1, '81—law wd

LAND SALE.

I AM instructed by the President and Directors of the Bank of Prince Edward Island to sell by Public Auction, on the grounds, on

MONDAY,

the 6th day of June Next, 1881.

at 11 o'clock, a. m.,

All the unsold portion of "Strawberry Hill" Estate, situate in Charlottetown, P. E. I., formerly belonging to the Hon. J. C. Pope, now owned by the Bank of P. E. Island.

This property extends from the Upper or Main St. Peter's Road to the Hillsborough River, having a good frontage on that Road and on both sides of the Lower St. Peter's Road. It contains seventy-three acres, and is laid off in lots of about one acre each, and comprises some of the finest Building sites in the neighborhood of the City. A plan of the property can be seen at my office.

Sale to commence at the Upper St. Peter's Road.

Terms easy and made known at sale.

WILLIAM LODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, May 30, 1881.

VINEGAR.

60 BARRELS WHITE WINE, of the best well-known quality we always keep in stock.

CARVELL BROS.

May 30, '81—pat 2i

TO LET.

A WELL FINISHED SHOP on Queen Square, opposite the Post Office. Rent, \$300. Enquire at the office of

J. & T. MORRIS,

May 31, 1881. Queen Street.

Cornmeal. Cornmeal.

IN STORE and to arrive, 500 Barrels of Choice Kilm Dried Cornmeal, for sale at lowest prices.

OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.

Ch'town, May 29, '81—2w 3aw

The place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS

REVISED

NEW TESTAMENT!

JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,

Queen Street.

May 27, 1881.

\$4000 IN CENTS!

Wanted Before July 1st,

Four Thousand Dollars in cts.

GOODS SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES.

Any quantity taken from Cash purchasers or in payment of old accounts.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

May 27, 1881—1w

HATS! HATS!

HATS A SPECIALTY.

BYRNE BROS. HAVE NOW OPENED

THEIR

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT

—OF—

English, Canadian and American

HATS.

The newest and most approved styles.

BYRNE BROS.,

Queen Street.

May 27, '81—6i pat no

TOBACCO!

W. C. McDonald's Manufacture.

DIRECT FROM FIRST HANDS.

175 CADDIES.

30 HALF BOXES.

30 BOXES.

Well-known Brands.

TWIN GOLD BAR,

BRUNNETTE,

VICTORIA,

ROYAL,

BRITISH CONSOLS,

LAUREL,

PRINCE OF WALES,

"OSBORNE'S."

CARVELL BROS.

May 30, '81—21 pat

PAILS AND BROOMS.

ARRIVED TO-DAY,—

223 doz. PAILS.

25 doz. HALF PAILS,

250 doz. BROOMS,

70 doz. WASH BOARDS.

Cheap.

CARVELL BROS.

May 30, '81—pat 2i

SIGN OF THE

ELEPHANT.

W. R. BOREHAM

BEGS to thank his customers, and the public in general, for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the time he has been in business, and to inform them that he has leased and is now fitting up the Store on Great Street (formerly occupied by Miss Ellis), where he hopes to see all his old customers and as many new ones as will favor him with a call; also that he will

Sell at a Considerable Discount

FOR CASH,

His Large, Fashionable and Well

Selected Stock of