

The Examiner

VOL. XXV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1874. NO. 4

CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAIIS,

AT
POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
AFTER FRIDAY, 19th DECEMBER.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DUE.
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and United States.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 8 p.m.	About Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, but uncertain.
Great Britain & Newfoundland, via Halifax.	Tues., 2 1/2 & T. every second instant, and every second Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.	Every alternate Tuesday afterwards.
Great Britain, via United States.	Forwarded to Halifax three times each week.	Uncertain.
Summerside and Intermediate offices.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p.m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p.m.
Georgetown and intermediate offices.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p.m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p.m.
Western - Fighish, Alberton, etc.	Monday, Thursday, 9 p.m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 7 p.m.
Southern - Murray Harbor, Belfast, etc.	Monday, Thursday, 9 p.m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 2 p.m.
Bellevue - Tryon, Capwell, etc.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 p.m.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2 p.m.
Brackley Point - Crosshead, etc.	Monday, Thursday, 8 a.m.	Tuesday, Friday, 9 a.m.
Plaisird - Johnston's River, etc.	Friday, 12-30 p.m.	Friday, 10 a.m.

Letters intended for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the closing of the Mail by which they are to be forwarded, and the postage and registration fee must be paid.

The postage on transient Newspapers and on Letters for City delivery, must, in all cases, be prepaid.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. will be delivered same night.

Money Orders issued and paid from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

Post Office, Charlottetown, 19th Dec., 1873.

Business Cards. Properties for Sale.

JOSEPH CREAMER
Physician & Surgeon,
25 Great George Street, (City Hotel).
Patients will be attended to at his house, Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1873.

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and
AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

VULCAN FOUNDRY
GEORGETOWN.
STOVES, wholesale and retail. WINDLASS and MACHINERY CASTINGS in general, all made to order, and supplied at the shortest notice.

BANGOR HOUSE,
PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON
North Side King's Square,
St. John, - - - New Brunswick,
J. H. RUSSELL, PROPRIETOR.
CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

JAMES BRENNAN,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Paper Hanger & Glazier
SOURIS WEST.

F. M. CAMPBELL,
GENERAL MERCHANT
AUCTIONEER & BROKER,
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.

HERMANS & SON,
Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-smiths,
QUEEN STREET,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS
&c., &c., &c.
ALL ORDERS in the above BUSINESS will be punctually attended to.

SAYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,
Sold Cheaper than ever.

PRINTING,
Having Improved
Power & Gordon Presses,
And a Good Variety of
The Newest Styles of Type.

BOOK & FANCY JOB PRINTING
on the Lowest Terms, at the
EXAMINER OFFICE.

THE CURRY FARM,
Containing 120 Acres, situated on the Western Road, 10 Chates front, 70 acres clear, well cultivated and fenced with cedar, balance covered with hardwood and cedar.

A FARM OF SIXTY ACRES,
on the opposite side of the River, similarly situated.

One of 60 Acres on the Mill Road, Lot 4.

TWO on the PLEASANT ROAD, Lot 4, containing 50 Acres each. Cheap farms with small clearances, near the Railroad track.

THE RITCHIE PROPERTY, at KILDARE CASTLES, on the Gulf Shore, consisting of a Store, Dwelling House, Warehouse and Stables, built for a Fishing Station. Buildings in good order and but two years old.

For further information apply to
GEORGE W. HOWLAN,
Alberton, Feb. 3, 1873.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

POETRY.

THE SPECTER MULETEER.

JOHN MAULER was a gondolier,
On Erie's verdant shore,
His walk was humble, but his gait
Was something to adore.

The lookman's lovely daughter had
For him a passion strong,
And though she was quite short and small
He vowed he loved her long.

Love's course is often sweet and mild,
And like the lily wave
Of calm canals, whose rippling tides
Their soft cabankmen lave.

But crosses come, as freshets do,
And cruel straits there be,
Unfeeling guardians whose wards
Are always under key.

Her father's haughty castle stood
Beside the fair Mackay,
He didn't look her in the eye,
But kept her in the lock.

"Think not to wed a prince!"
That art too rare a prize;
Eastern to canaille may stoop,
But not to wed-love rise.

So spoke her parent scornfully,
The maiden heared in fear,
And when he laughed his horse laugh
She dropped her muleteer.

"Oh Sarah Jane!" her lover cried,
"My honest love you scorn,
And since you've given me the sack,
I'll take it in a horn."

John Mauler's manly heart grew weak,
For gird and grief soon shook it,
And when his mule kicked in his side
He sighed and kicked the bucket.

The lovely maiden pined away,
And said, with many a tear,
"Although he's gone, before I'll stay,
And he's his pioneer."

The lookman lives a changed man,
For every night his hair turns white,
And every morn he dyes.

For in the hour when nature sleeps
And hargemon blithely swears,
A grim procession wakes him,
And elevates his hair.

Another figure almost immediately glided
along the road toward the garden gate.
It was Helen! It was Helen, beyond a doubt!
Her form and dress, which he knew so well,
were before him, looking so near, so loved,
that he almost feared he might grasp her!

But Helen's hand was not raised,
as if to greet him, but she turned her head
and looked at him with a look which
he never forgot.

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THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Many persons think that when the leaves
turn red and yellow in the fall it is because
they have been killed by the frost. But a
little observation will show that such is
not the case, and that the autumn when
the leaves are most beautiful are those in
which the frost is the latest. This has
been notably the case this year.

A severe frost kills the leaves at once,
and they soon fall, brown and withered.
To be brilliant they must ripen naturally,
and our best September and October mid-
day suns have probably much to do with
it; as in England, where the falls are apt
to be damp and cloudy, the leaves are not
so bright and American artists, who strive
to paint our maples and dogwoods as they
see them, are unjustly accused of over-
coloring.

The leaves fall because they are ripe
and have performed the service that was
allotted them. The leaf is the laboratory
of the plant, and in it are performed most
of the operations essential to its growth.
It takes the crude materials gathered by
the roots, refines them, rejecting all that
is not essential to the plant, and out of the
remainder constructs the highly complex
bodies that are found in other parts of
the plant. These rejected parts consist mainly
of earthy matter that was in solution in
the water taken up by the roots, and it is
deposited in the cells of the leaf. This is
shown by the fact that the leaf contains
far more ash than any other part of the
plant. In some plants the ash of the leaf
amounts to over 20 per cent., while that of
the wood rarely exceeds two or three.

When the cells become completely clogged
up with this matter, the leaf can no longer
perform its functions, and so ripens and
falls off. Provision has already been made
for this separation. If the foot-stalks of
most leaves are examined, it will be found
that a kind of joint exists near the body of
the plant, even when the leaf is quite
young; as it grows older this joint be-
comes more marked, and finally when it is
a gentle breeze will shake it off, and it
will fall, not being hurt by the scorch; the
wound has healed even before it was made.
The same is also true of fruits, which by
botanists are regarded as nothing but de-
veloped leaves; a joint which separates
it from the stem, at which it generally be-
comes readily. This is very marked in the grape;
it is situated at a little swelling that can
be found on the stem. A slight bend will
separate the stem at this point, while it
takes a strong pull to sever it above or
below. Even on the evergreen trees, which
apparently never shed their leaves, the leaf
exists at the most but two or three years,
when they are replaced by new ones, the
old falling away as they become unfit for
active duty; but the leaves in this case
being shed mostly in the spring, we do not
miss them.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS AND BUSINESS.

A general election means general paral-
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caused some irritation and annoyance
among business men, because the im-
mediate necessity for it is not, they think,
apparent. No one denies that the new
government has a right to appeal to the
constituencies against a hostile House of
Commons, or that it might have done so
immediately on taking office. But there
was certainly no necessity for the double
elections that will now take place in con-
junction with the general election, and
Lambton, and a number of other con-
stituencies, including West Toronto, will
be put to unnecessary trouble, and the
country to avoidable expense. If the late
House of Commons deserved dissolution for
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But, apart from all these considerations,
there is a reason, and one which, in the
actual circumstances, ought to have been
paramount, why no general election should
have taken place till a session was held.
The law under which the elections are to
be held is defective, as affording no suffi-
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ruption. This complaint comes from the
men now in power. The insufficiency of
the law was declared by Mr. McLean in
his speech at the House of Commons, and
was written on the ministerial banner; and
the attainment of that object implied
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Nor are we entitled to allege the proba-
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upon those by whom it is made.

The improvement furnishes the most
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efforts of the Department and to damage
the reputations of its officers. When all
the arrangements now in progress are com-
pleted, and the farmers of Ontario are fully
alive to the advantages the measures of the
Government have secured for assisting and
promoting immigration, we have no doubt
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the year just closed.—*Toronto Globe.*

IMMIGRATION TO ONTARIO.

Few circumstances connected with the
material progress of the country are more
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ing immigration from abroad to Canada,
the major part of which, as might be ex-
pected, finds its way to the Province of
Ontario. The numbers of immigrants re-
ported from the several agencies as having
remained in Ontario in 1872 and 1873 re-
spectively are as follows:—

Agency	1872.	1873.
Ottawa Agency	2,096	3,510
Kinston	4,065	4,523
Toronto	1,919	13,956
Hamilton	11,049	13,164
London		3,738

28,129

38,891

It will be seen by this that the immigra-
tion of 1873 was 22,998 in excess of 1869;
13,601 above that of 1870; 13,049 over
1871; and 10,762 better than 1872. It
place, as has been noted, that the state of
the labor market in Great Britain has re-
cently been exceedingly unfavorable to a
large emigration, all classes there having
enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity.

The immigrants who have arrived in 1873
have been, to a large extent, therefore,
rather than absolute necessity. The general
quality of the immigration has been as
satisfactory as the increase in the number
of arrivals.

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tions, and the general indications they
afforded that an appeal to the country
would tell in favor of the new men.

But, apart from all these considerations,
there is a reason, and one which, in the
actual circumstances, ought to have been
paramount, why no general election should
have taken place till a session was held.
The law under which the elections are to
be held is defective, as affording no suffi-
cient guarantee against the practice of cor-
ruption. This complaint comes from the
men now in power. The insufficiency of
the law was declared by Mr. McLean in
his speech at the House of Commons, and
was written on the ministerial banner; and
the attainment of that object implied
legislation. But there is to be no
legislation before the general election
takes place, we cannot pretend to claim
that Ministers have performed the duty
which they had prescribed for themselves.

Nor are we entitled to allege the proba-
bility that the Government would have failed
in an attempt to carry a more stringent
election law; such failure, if it had taken
place, would have formed the best ground
for an appeal to the country. We notice
these things in a spirit rather of regret than
of censure. We are of those who believe
that every attempt to gain a party advan-
tage at the expense of consistency, recoils
upon those by whom it is made.

The improvement furnishes the most
effective answer that could be supplied to
the persistent attempts to depreciate the
efforts of the Department and to damage
the reputations of its officers. When all
the arrangements now in progress are com-
pleted, and the farmers of Ontario are fully
alive to the advantages the measures of the
Government have secured for assisting and
promoting immigration, we have no doubt
these welcome additions to our industrial
population will be far greater than even in
the year just closed.—*Toronto Globe.*

IMMIGRATION TO ONTARIO.

Few circumstances connected with the
material progress of the country are more
cheering and satisfactory than the increas-
ing immigration from abroad to Canada,
the major part of which, as might be ex-
pected, finds its way to the Province of
Ontario. The numbers of immigrants re-
ported from the several agencies as having
remained in Ontario in 1872 and 1873 re-
spectively are as follows:—

Agency	1872.	1873.
Ottawa Agency	2,096	3,510
Kinston	4,0	