

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1884.

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on application.

**ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1884.**

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Full Moon, 4th day, 5h. 47.5m., p. m.  
Last Quarter 11th day, 10h. 16.7m., a. m.  
New Moon 18th day, 5h. 18.9m., p. m.  
First Quarter, 27th day, 0h. 41.9m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	rises	sets	rises	water
1 Wednesday	6 35 36	3 55	7 52	11 23
2 Thursday	5 34	4 26	8 43	29
3 Friday	6 32	4 57	9 26	26
4 Saturday	7 29	5 29	10 6	22
5 Sunday	9 25	6 3	10 46	19
6 Monday	10 22	6 41	11 27	16
7 Tuesday	12 24	7 24	12 12	12
8 Wednesday	13 22	8 14	0 51	9
9 Thursday	14 20	9 10	1 39	6
10 Friday	16 18	10 11	2 33	2
11 Saturday	17 16	11 16	3 33	10
12 Sunday	18 14	12 21	4 34	23
13 Monday	19 12	0 23	6 21	53
14 Tuesday	21 11	1 29	7 31	50
15 Wednesday	23 9	2 36	8 25	46
16 Thursday	24 7	3 40	9 9	43
17 Friday	25 5	4 45	9 48	40
18 Saturday	27 4	5 47	10 24	37
19 Sunday	28 2	6 49	10 58	34
20 Monday	29 0	7 50	11 32	31
21 Tuesday	31 4	8 48	12 0	27
22 Wednesday	32 6	9 44	0 6	24
23 Thursday	33 5	10 35	0 40	21
24 Friday	35 5	11 22	1 16	18
25 Saturday	36 5	12 0	1 58	15
26 Sunday	38 4	0 52	2 42	12
27 Monday	41 4	1 30	3 37	9
28 Tuesday	42 5	1 52	4 43	6
29 Wednesday	43 4	2 24	5 58	3
30 Thursday	44 4	2 58	7 9	0
31 Friday	45 4	3 24	8 9	9 59

**THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.**  
(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.	F. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 27
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 47
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside, arrive	9 07	12 57	7 30
Summerside, depart	9 27	2 32	7 57
Port Hill	10 30	4 15	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
FROM WEST.			
Tignish	2 02	6 47	
Alberton	2 40	7 57	
Port Hill	4 15	10 55	
Summerside, arrive	5 17	12 07	
Summerside, depart	5 42	1 22	6 57
Kensington	6 07	2 09	7 30
Hunter River	7 02	3 25	8 47
Charlottetown	8 02	5 07	10 07
GOING EAST.			
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	
Mount Stewart, arrive	5 22	8 07	
Mount Stewart, depart	5 27	9 02	
St. Peter's	6 17	10 02	
Souris	7 22	12 02	
Mount Stewart	5 32	9 07	
Cardigan	6 29	10 22	
Georgetown	6 47	10 47	
FROM EAST.			
Souris	6 47	2 17	
St. Peter's	7 52	4 00	
Mount Stewart, arrive	8 42	5 17	
Mount Stewart, depart	8 47	5 42	
Charlottetown	9 52	7 27	
Georgetown	7 27	3 32	
Cardigan	7 45	3 57	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

**CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.**  
**H. O'DWYER,**  
Commission and General Merchant  
FOR SALE OF P. E. I. PRODUCE.  
289 WATER STREET,  
St. John's Newfoundland.  
In connection with the above is Captain  
English, who is well known in P. E. Island,  
and who will take special charge of all consign-  
ments, and will also attend to the chartering  
of vessels for the carrying trade of P. E. I.  
The firm is one of the oldest and most reliable  
in Newfoundland. Returns guaranteed to  
be prompt and satisfactory. Parties wishing  
to procure Labrador Herring should send  
their orders in time.  
Sept. 6, 1884.—till 31st Dec. '84.

**L. ARTHUR & CO.,**  
GENERAL  
Commission Merchants,  
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
(ROSS MARKET)  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.  
May 15, 1884—whly tr

**Dr. Toombs,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Mount Stewart.  
Charlottetown, Oct. 20.—1m wky 6m  
**McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,**  
BARRISTERS  
—AND—  
**ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.**  
Office in Old Bank.  
(UP STAIRS).  
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

**SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.  
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great  
George Street, Charlottetown.  
Money to Loan.  
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL  
Jan. 16, '83.  
**W. WHEATLEY,**  
(OF WHEATLEY & SONS, CHARLOTTETOWN,  
P. E. ISLAND)  
**Commission Merchant,**  
269 BARRINGTON STREET,  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
Special attention given to the sale of  
P. E. Island produce.  
April 24, 1884.

**APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.**  
**CHARLES DONALD & CO.,**  
79 Queen St., London, E. C.  
Will be glad to correspond with Apple Grow-  
ers, Merchants and Shippers, with a  
view to Autumn and Spring  
business.  
They will also give the usual facilities to  
customers requiring advances.  
**WEST & RENDELL,**  
Commission Merchants,  
St. John's, Newfoundland.  
Consignments solicited. Liberal advances  
made.  
July 25, 1884.—2aw 4m

**THE SUBSCRIBER ANNOUNCES THAT HE IS COM-  
PLETING A**  
**NEW & FIRST-CLASS HEARSE**  
for the streets; and having ordered a set  
of Ostrich Plumes from London  
will have a turnout  
**Second to None in the City.**

REMEMBER THE PLACE:  
**Opposite Dr. Taylor's, Grafton Street.**  
**ISAAC W. WADMAN.**  
Ch'town, July 24.—law wky  
**Piano Tuning & Repairing**  
**M. VINNICOMBE** begs to inform the  
musical public that he is now prepared  
to take in Pianos for repair. Pianos recapped  
with goodness, defective sound boards re-  
newed, keys tightened, actions regulated;—in  
fact the whole construction renovated. Cab-  
inet Organs repaired. Church Organs voiced  
and tuned. Having received a large stock of  
Piano Fitting, Wire, etc., from the celebrated  
Emerson Piano Manufacturers, with nearly  
twenty years experience in that business, and  
under the patronage of Government House,  
the Convents, and the leading musical families  
on the Island, feels sure of giving universal  
satisfaction.  
Terms—Cash when work is done.  
Office—C. P. Fletcher's New Music Store.  
Ch'town, May 24.—w 3aw

**Superb Baking Powder.**  
(Manufactured by Hoister, Crane & Co.,  
9 Broad Street, New York.)  
UNQUESTIONABLY the purest and most  
wholesome Baking Powder made. Grow-  
ers are authorized to guarantee every can to  
be full weight, and positively pure. Ask for  
the "Superb" and take no other. Put up in  
1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. tins, and for sale by every re-  
spectable wholesale and retail grocer and  
general dealer in Canada. The Canadian  
trade supplied by  
JOHN T. REED,  
105 Water Street, St. John, N. B.  
Aug 6—6m edd

**STEAMER**  
**HEATHER BELLE.**  
Fall Arrangement.  
ON and after Tuesday, October 7th, 1884,  
the Steamer Heather Belle will run  
as follows:—  
Will leave Orwell Brush Wharf for Char-  
lottetown every Tuesday, Wednesday and  
Thursday mornings, at seven o'clock, calling  
at China Point and Halloway's Wharves.  
Leaving Charlottetown for Halloway's, China  
Point and Orwell Brush Wharf same evenings,  
at two o'clock, remaining at Brush Wharf  
every Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and  
Thursday night returning to Charlottetown,  
arriving about eight o'clock.  
Every Friday morning, at seven o'clock,  
leave Charlottetown for Crapaud; leaving  
Crapaud for Charlottetown at eleven o'clock,  
remaining at Charlottetown same night.  
Saturday, leave Charlottetown for Crapaud,  
at nine o'clock, a. m., leaving Crapaud for  
Charlottetown, about one o'clock, p. m.

**P. E. ISLAND**  
**Steam Navigation Co'y.**  
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL  
Jan. 16, '83.

**STEAMERS ST. LAWRENCE AND**  
**PRINCESS OF WALES.**  
**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**  
**NOVA SCOTIA.**  
Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing  
every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and  
Saturday mornings, at seven o'clock, connect-  
ing there with the Train for Halifax. Re-  
turning to Charlottetown on Monday, Wed-  
nesday, Friday and Saturday, about two p. m.,  
on arrival of train from Halifax.  
Leave Pictou Landing for Georgetown on  
Thursday, on arrival of train at two p. m.  
Leave Georgetown for Pictou Landing  
every Friday morning, at five a. m.  
**NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE**  
**UNITED STATES.**  
Leave Summerside every day (Sunday  
excepted) on arrival of Train from Char-  
lottetown, connecting at Shediac with  
Trains for each of the above-named places;  
and at St. John, with steamers of the Inter-  
national Company and Railway for Portland and  
Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for Sum-  
merside every Monday morning at one  
o'clock. Returning, leave Shediac every day  
(Sundays excepted) on arrival of day train  
from St. John, for Summerside, connecting  
there with train for Charlottetown. Also  
leave Summerside for Charlottetown every  
Saturday evening, about five o'clock.  
By order,  
F. W. HALES,  
Secretary.  
Charlottetown, June 11, 1884.

**BOSTON**  
**STEAMERS.**  
**CARROLL—Capt. Brown.**  
**WORCESTER—Capt. Blankenship.**  
**LEAVE CH'TOWN, THURSDAYS, 5, P. M.**  
**LEAVE BOSTON, SATURDAYS, 12, NOGN**  
Passenger accommodation excellent.  
Freight carried at lowest rates.  
Egg cases handled with greatest care.  
Ch'town, May 31.—pat jour pio 2m

**STEAMER MIRAMICHI.**  
Montreal to Charlottetown.  
Leaves Montreal, Monday, 11th August, and  
every alternate Monday afterwards.  
Returning, leaves Summerside, Tuesday, 19th  
August, and every alternate Tuesday.  
Superior passenger accommodation, and  
freight carried carefully at lowest rates.  
**CARVELL BROS.**  
Ch'town, Aug. 1, 1884.

**Spruce Flooring and Sheathing, &c**  
HAVING been appointed by Messrs. Prim-  
rose Brothers, of Pictou, Agent for the  
sale of their well known Grooved and Tongued  
SPRUCE FLOORING and SHEATHING, I  
will always have on hand a stock of the same  
WELL DRIED and SEASONED, which I  
have no hesitation in recommending as the  
best in the market.  
Messrs. Primrose Brothers are also prepared  
to execute promptly orders left with me for  
any description of Spruce scantling, Boards,  
Laths, &c.  
For further particulars apply at my resi-  
dence, Prince Street.  
THOMAS ALLEY.  
angl—2aw 3 m.

**"How we can Improve our**  
**Pastures."**  
A Paper Read Before the  
Dairymen's Association,  
of P. E. Island,  
BY GEORGE F. OWEN, ESQ.

It is generally admitted that any subject  
relating to agriculture is of interest to the  
whole people of this Island, and the dis-  
cussion of such questions before the Asso-  
ciation under whose auspices this meeting  
is held, will afford a medium by which a  
great deal of useful information may be  
disseminated. The subject matter of this  
paper may not be considered, properly  
speaking, to belong to Dairying, as distinct  
from general farm work; yet the whole  
system of Agriculture is so intimately con-  
nected, that the consideration of "How we  
can improve our Pastures" may in one  
sense be considered part of the work of  
this society.

Although we have been told by many  
visitors that Prince Edward Island can  
compare favorably with many provinces of  
the Dominion in respect to the excellence  
of our pastures, there is no doubt but that  
we can be greatly improved.

Whilst in some settlements the pasture  
provided for stock may be of fairly good  
quality, in many others farmers seem to  
think that herbage of any kind, no matter  
how coarse or unfit for food, is good enough  
to give their cattle.  
Many of our farmers select the poorest  
fields on their farms, fields that have been  
cropped for years with oats without manure,  
to feed their live stock in the summer, and  
yet expect that they can obtain milk of  
good quality from cows whose feed is  
mostly weeds.  
Many of you who are farmers or farmers  
wives may have noticed that milk in the  
month of June often has a peculiar, un-  
pleasant taste, and no doubt you have  
wondered why it is so?

You also may have observed, the weed  
known as dandelion, scattered over the  
fields where the cows are pastured, and I  
believe it is from the cows eating this weed,  
which at that time is in flower, and on  
that account most palatable to our cattle,  
that this disagreeable taste is produced.  
At other times during the summer, different  
weeds are in bloom and eaten by our cattle,  
and to this cause a great deal of the  
inferior butter that is made, may be  
ascribed.

It is not necessary for me to tell this  
Association that the food of the cow in-  
fluences the milk, as plain proof of it is  
given when the cows happen to get on the  
turnip field and eat any quantity of the  
tops.  
No doubt cattle may live, and to a certain  
extent thrive on the wild natural grasses  
and weeds that these poor fields produce,  
but if a farmer wants to get the best result  
for the care and expense of feeding his  
cattle through our long winter, he should  
endeavor to provide the very best quality  
of food for them during the summer.

It may be said that it is much more  
important to provide good feed for the  
winter season, as our cattle will take care  
of themselves in the summer; but if good  
feeding in winter is supplemented by a  
generous diet in summer, we will have  
some chance of reaping the best return  
from our Dairy Stock, as it is an old  
saying "that cows well summered are half  
wintered."

Many of the papers we see are discussing  
the best mode of making the best butter,  
and no doubt improvement in manufacture  
will do a great deal to raise the quality of  
our dairy production.  
The introduction of improved dairy im-  
plements is doing a great deal to raise the  
standard of butter all over the world, and  
their use is of great benefit; but before we  
can achieve the best results, it will be  
necessary for farmers to see that their cattle  
are provided with the best quality of  
food, both summer and winter.

With respect to winter feed, I think we  
have great advantages, as the soil of this  
Island is so well adapted for the growth of  
roots; and if we take pains to lay down our  
new meadows with the grasses most suit-  
able for giving us the best feed in the shape  
of hay, we can maintain our cattle in as  
good condition during the winter as any  
other Province in the Dominion.  
The general practice with our farmers is  
to seed down their meadows with a grain  
crop, either wheat, barley, or oats, and  
although this practice is not, by many high  
authorities, considered the best for obtain-  
ing the most perfect meadow, yet it has  
many advantages to commend it, and no  
doubt will be long followed.  
Red, Alsike and sometimes White Dutch  
Clover, along with Timothy seed are sown  
in quantities of about two and a half  
pounds of clover and six quarts of Timothy  
to the acre, and although these quantities  
will, on rich land, and in favor-  
able seasons, give a good stand of  
plants for the hay crop, the next year, all  
who have carefully examined their meadows  
after the grain crop has been removed,  
cannot help noticing many blank places.  
But if the observer will look at these places  
the next year, especially after the hay has  
been removed, he will not find these  
vacancies.

They will be filled with many plants,  
the seeds of which the farmer did not intention-  
ally sow, for it is an axiom that "nature  
abhors a vacuum," and the blank spaces  
of the year before will be filled with a mass  
of weeds.  
And even when a good catch of clover  
and timothy is obtained the first year,  
winter killing very often destroys a great  
many of the plants, for these two grasses  
are very liable to be killed, clover by frost

crop is generally light the following sum-  
mer; and we have not only the loss of our  
hay to deplore, but our pasture in that  
field, until again re-seeded, will not be of  
the best quality.

If a botanist went over the fields of even  
our most careful farmers, he could point to  
scores of weeds, in the hay and pasture  
lots, robbing the soil of its fertility and the  
farmer of his lawful right.  
In the spring and timothy by ice lodging on  
the field during winter.

When we have a winter with thaws and  
hard frosts, as we had last year, the hay  
This fact alone proves how necessary it is  
for a farmer to be well educated, so that he  
can, while taking a walk through his fields,  
know whether his profits are being unduly  
diminished.

I believe an improvement can be made  
in our practice of only sowing clover and  
timothy in new meadows, and that other  
grasses that have been proved, both in  
England and the United States, to be valu-  
able, not only for producing an excellent  
quality of feed for winter, but also of re-  
maining, I might say, permanently in the  
ground, should be included in what every  
farmer sows.

Among these, one of the most valuable  
is orchard grass, which is noted for its  
many desirable qualities, and is not liable  
to be killed.  
Fields sown with this grass are known to  
have been pastured for thirty or forty  
years without re-seeding or without running  
out, and many of the famed permanent  
meadows of England are sown with it. It  
is also one of the best of grasses to sow  
with clover, as it is in bloom at the same  
time, for we all know that clover makes  
better hay if cut before the seed commences  
to form.

Another grass that might be sown in the  
tall meadow fescue, which grows three or  
four feet high, and of which the American  
Agriculturist, a very good authority, says  
as follows: "This grass presents itself in  
three forms, *Festuca elatior*, *Festuca pratensis*  
and *Festuca lolifera*. These three  
forms were regarded as distinct species,  
indicated by the names above given. They  
however run into one another, and while  
botanists regard them as forms of one  
species, the seeds of the varieties are kept  
distinct by seedsmen. \* \* \* \* \*

These fescues are very valuable on account  
of their adaptability to moist and even wet  
or marshy lands, and as their roots pene-  
trate the soil to a great depth, they endure  
the drouths remarkably well \* \* \* \* \*

Another and related species deserving  
attention is the sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina*).  
Like the species already noticed, this  
has several well marked forms, and is  
as valuable for elevated and dry soils as is  
the other for wet ones."

The same paper says of timothy: "As a  
hay crop this grass has much to commend  
it, but there are others quite as valuable,  
while as a pasture grass it is one of the  
poorest. It is very difficult to break up a  
long-established practice, yet we are glad to  
know that our frequent advocacy of orchard  
grass in past years has induced many farm-  
ers to sow it instead of timothy, and they  
have found the change profitable, especially  
if the field was ultimately pastured."

If time permitted I could give quotations  
from many good authorities, advocating the  
desirability of sowing different kinds of  
grasses in our meadows, but I must pass on  
to another part of the subject, viz: the  
care of pastures after they are made.

It will not be necessary to point out to  
this association the necessity of having land  
well prepared before seeding it down, as all  
farmers know that a good meadow can not  
be obtained unless your land is rich and in  
good tilth.

It is said that one half the arable land in  
England is in permanent pasture, whether  
that is so, I cannot say, but one thing is  
certain that in no other country is so much  
pains taken, not only in preparing these  
pastures, but in maintaining them after-  
wards, and no where is such magnificent  
pasturage to be seen.

In this Island very little care is bestowed  
on our pastures, as every few years they are  
broken up and a new rotation commenced.  
Whilst a rotation of crops, is, on many  
farms highly to be commended, others  
again would be vastly improved if part, at  
least, of them was placed in permanent  
pasture. Fields that are far from the manure  
pile, or that are wet in the spring, should  
be sown for permanent pasture, as, by the  
application of a top dressing of manure,  
which could be applied at leisure times,  
their fertility could be maintained.

The advantages of top dressing are  
generally allowed, but far too seldom is  
this plan of manuring adopted.  
A top dressing of manure on a new  
meadow, applied after the grain crop is  
cut, will not only enrich the land, but will  
be a shelter to the roots of our grasses,  
and its benefit will repay three-fold any  
expense incurred in applying it.

Almost any kind of compost, even if  
made of only sods and lime, will be found  
beneficial; and a dressing of gypsum and  
ground bone of 100 pounds of each to the  
acre, will repay any amount expended for  
them.  
Some may say that the fall of the year is  
too busy a season to allow of work of this  
kind being done; but if the farmer wishes  
to have payment for his labor at other  
seasons, let him plan out this as part of  
his year's work, and see that it is not  
neglected.

quantity of milk they give, it is very hard  
to get them back to it again.

Oats and vetches do very well for early  
sowing for green feed, and even on a piece  
of good sod will produce a great quantity of  
food, but care should be taken to sow the  
oats thick enough and to commence cutting  
as soon as they head out.

The best fodder corn is not that which  
grows the tallest, as those who sowed the  
Western and Southern corn this year have  
found out; but any early sweet corn, that  
will be fit to cut about the 1st of Septem-  
ber or about three months from sowing,  
will prove most profitable.

With pastures prepared with care, main-  
tained with efficiency and supplemented  
with green fodder for summer feeding with  
cured grasses, cut before they get ripe, and  
a liberal allowance of roots during winter.  
If good shelter and plenty of pure water is  
provided, and good care taken of the milk  
after it is obtained—there is no reason why  
the best of butter cannot be made on  
Prince Edward Island, for it cannot be dis-  
puted that our native cows give a good  
quality of milk and, if fed as highly as  
they should be, will open the eyes of many  
of our farmers with the quantity and  
quality of the butter they will produce.

Anything this Association will do towards  
accomplishing this most desirable object,  
will merit the hearty thanks of the whole  
community, and if the discussion of this  
subject will induce some of us to pay more  
attention to our pastures this paper will not  
have been written in vain.

**The Campaign in the States.**

(Notes from some of the papers.)  
The Democratic party is in better fight-  
ing condition than it was one week ago,  
and Cleveland is gaining strength every  
hour.

John B. Gough says that only one charge  
in a hundred against Mr. Blaine is true.  
Good, but that leaves eighteen or twenty  
rather serious accusations to be disposed of.

In his latest English speech Mr. James  
Russell Lowell alleges as a characteristic of  
Democracy, "the habit of putting dis-  
agreeable questions." Major Blaine makes  
the same complaint.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid is to edit a new edi-  
tion of "Baron Munchausen." Some new  
stories will be added, taken from the ac-  
counts of the Ohio election lately published  
in the Tribune.

The Sun endorses a letter from General  
Clay, stating that the victory in Ohio  
settles the Presidential election. True,  
and if the majority had been very much  
bigger it would have settled it in favor of  
Blaine; but it wasn't.

Mr. Blaine has entered the State of  
Indiana. At last accounts he was resting  
in the town of South Bend, the home of  
Schuyler Colfax, the Credit Mobilier states-  
man. Mr. Colfax's neighbors, who are  
used to small potato politics, welcomed the  
Tattooed Man with warmth and enthusiasm.

Mr. GEORGE M. DAWSON, of the Dominion  
Geological Survey, has returned to Ottawa from  
promoting his geological researches in the  
Rocky Mountains. He states that he and his  
party, who have been in the Mountains since  
last June, have been finishing the work  
begun last year to secure the data for a  
general reconnaissance of a geological  
map of the country, from the Red Deer  
River down to the boundary line. The map  
will be issued this winter. It will be of  
great service to prospectors in that part of  
the country. In Mr. Dawson's opinion, it is de-  
sirable to have a trigonometrical map of the  
country, and such a map will likely be pre-  
pared before long.

A HORRIBLE story is told as having occurred  
at St. Joachim, about 25 miles from Quebec.  
It appears that the solitary farmer of that  
place had left his four children in the house  
while he went to do some work. During his  
absence his eldest son, aged 11, placed a  
powder flask upon the stove, and, finding that  
it did not explode soon enough, put some into  
the stove, the result being that the stove was  
knocked into a thousand pieces and the house  
set on fire. The report of the explosion  
attracted the neighbors, who found the four  
children lying unconscious on the floor and  
their clothing all ablaze. They were finally  
rescued and the fire put out. Three of the  
children are in a dying condition.

TRADE is steadily reviving in the North-  
west. At Winnipeg foreign goods to the  
value of \$230,619 were entered for consump-  
tion last month, against \$205,174 in the same  
period in 1883, while the import of Canadian  
free goods, in addition was \$266,934, as com-  
pared with \$159,564 in September last year.  
Savings bank deposits, too, are mounting up,  
the deposits last month being \$5,618, or  
\$9,569 more than the withdrawals.

A HEAVY CONTRACT—The Montreal Times  
says: Messrs. Tracy & Love, of St. Stephen,  
have entered into a contract with F. H. Todd  
& Sons, the big lumbermen of the St. Croix,  
to haul and drive during the coming season,  
15,000,000 feet of logs, and from 5,000,000  
to 6,000,000 feet each year the next succeed-  
ing five years. About \$90,000 will be expended  
for fodder and supplies in next winter's opera-  
tions.

AN Ottawa correspondent writes:—"It is  
understood the Government have made ar-  
rangements for supplying the Chamber of  
the House of Commons with the Edison electric  
light before the meeting of Parliament. A  
representative of the Edison Company was  
here the other day and completed negotiations  
with the Minister of Public Works in respect  
to this matter."

MANITOWA is quite rapidly developing its  
school system. In 1871 there were in the  
province but 16 schools with 816 pupils. Now  
there are 271 schools with 10,831 pupils.  
Winnipeg has 33 schools, and the average  
salary of male teachers there is \$1,013, of  
female teachers \$553 per annum. The average  
salary elsewhere in the province is lower.

GRAIN BAGS—Five thousand 2, 3 and 4  
bushel bags, selling low at J. B. Macdonald's.  
Oct 23