

NORTH-WEST NEWS.

Winnipeg, July 8.—A despatch received from Prince Albert announces the arrival there this morning of the steamer Northwest and Marquis with the Midland, Tenth, Queen's Own, Foot Guards and Ninetieth on board. The steamer Barones is reported to be aground at the Elbow, half way between Battleford and Prince Albert with the Sixty-fifth battalion of Montreal. B Battery will arrive at Prince Albert tomorrow from Battleford by trail. The Winnipeg Field Battery are en route home from Prince Albert via Humboldt and Qu'Appelle. Owing to the water falling the steamers are not making good headway in the transport boats of the troops. The weather is also raw and wintry. A start will not be made from Prince Albert before Saturday morning, and it will take three days to reach Grand Rapids. It is expected that the troops will land and march nine miles at the falls, on account of the lowness of the water in the river. The troops are not expected now in Winnipeg before the 12th July. All isolated companies of the 9th Battalion, of Quebec, have joined the headquarters under Colonel Amyot at Calgary. The corps is visiting the Rockies by rail to-day, and upon their return will leave for Winnipeg on Thursday. Hospital supplies and horses at Moosejaw have been sold and good prices realized. The Halifax Battalion will leave Moosejaw for Winnipeg on Thursday. A review of all the troops engaged in the North-West at Winnipeg by General Middleton is again talked of. A despatch from Battleford states that six officers and fifty men of the 2nd Battalion of Winnipeg Light Infantry will reach Winnipeg the same time as the other troops by Lake Winnipeg. The rest of the corps will garrison Fort Pitt.

REBEL'S SYMPATHIZERS IN QUEBEC. Quebec, July 8.—The adjourned meeting of Rebel's sympathizers took place to-night at Jacques Cartier Hall square, about 5,000 persons being present. The meeting was addressed by L. P. Pelletier, secretary of the committee, and by other French Canadian Mr. Owen Murphy, ex mayor of Quebec, also addressed the meeting, and assimilated the present cause to that of the Irish, who, he said, if a proper appeal was made, would readily give their support. The following resolution was then adopted:—"That in the interest of justice, which orders that any British subject who is accused of a criminal offence shall be entitled to a complete and impartial trial, and that to attain that end considerable sums must be forthcoming, it is resolved that a public subscription be taken, seeing that the half breeds have not the means necessary to obtain that end. The meeting was most enthusiastic throughout, and afterwards a subscription list was opened which was largely signed.

IN PARLIAMENT. Mr. John Macdonald gives notice that he will on Monday next move that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the following resolutions. Resolved, First, that it is expedient to recognize the service of the militia force engaged in the suppression of the North West rising by giving to each man, in addition to the pay and allowance to which he is entitled, a grant of land upon certain conditions, or scrip redeemable in land, and that the grant should be made in such form as would be conducive to the actual settlement of the public lands of Canada. Second, That in order to give effect to the foregoing resolution, the Governor-General in Council be authorized to grant to each member of the militia force bearing arms in the suppression of the outbreak, as a reward for his services, on the twenty-fifth day of March next, and on the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, a free homestead of two adjoining quarter-sections, comprising 320 acres in all, of any over-numbered section of unoccupied and unclaimed Dominion lands in Manitoba or the North-West territories, open for homestead and pre-emption entry, subject to the condition that the grantee or his duly constituted substitute shall have selected and entered the said two quarter-sections in the Dominion land office for the land district in which they may be situated on or before the first day of June, 1885; provided that the said grantee or his substitute, as the case may be, shall perfect the entry made as above provided by commencing actually to reside upon and cultivate the land within six months from and after the first day of June, 1885, and shall thereafter continue to reside upon and cultivate the said land for the period; provided further that no substitute to be selected by a grantee shall be a person who is not eligible under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act to obtain a homestead; and provided, further, that in case a substitute be selected by a grantee as herein before provided, the land shall be entered in the name of the substitute, and upon compliance with the conditions in that behalf prescribed by the homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands act, the patent for the two quarter sections shall be issued in the name of the said substitute. Third, That any person entitled under the foregoing to select and enter, either by himself or by his substitute, 320 acres of land as a homestead in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions hereinbefore prescribed, may, in lieu thereof, if he so chooses, receive scrip for eighty dollars, which shall be accepted in payment of any Dominion lands open for sale or in payment of pre-emptions, or of rents of Dominion lands leased for grazing or any other purpose, but any person choosing to take scrip shall notify the Minister of the Interior of his choice on or before the first day of June, 1885. Fourth, that all grants of land or scrip shall be made by the Minister of the Interior upon a warrant in favor of the person entitled thereto issued by the Minister of Militia and Defence, which shall be recorded in the department of the interior, and further, that all scrip which may be issued shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of said clause 21, and of clause 22 of the Dominion Lands Act. Fifth, That the entries to be made and patents to be issued hereunder shall not be subject to the dues and charges enacted in case of ordinary homestead entries.

THE KILLED IN THE NORTH-WEST. Ottawa, July 11.—The order-in-council gazetted to-day fixes the gratuities to be given to the killed or other relations of those killed in action, on the following scale:—Lieut. Col. \$1,200; Major, \$800; Captain, \$400; Lieutenant, \$200. Claims must be made within five years. Soldiers' pensions to be according to the nature of the wound received. First degree, those unable to work requiring assistance; 2nd, unable to work, but can get on without assistance; 3rd, partially disabled; 4th, very slightly disabled.

THE ORANGE RIOT AT WATERFORD. WATERFORD, July 13.—The name of the civilian killed was Peter Grant. During the hottest part of the conflict a soldier attacked Grant and plunged a bayonet through his heart. Grant fell dead on the spot. The tragedy infuriated the people and they fell with such ferocity upon the troops that the latter retreated to the barracks. The barracks were besieged all night by citizens, who, although they were unable to break in, smashed every window in the buildings. The excitement in the city lasted all night, and every soldier seen on the streets was attacked. Some straggling soldiers were stoned, beaten and kicked until unconscious. Those who occupied the barracks did it by fleeing to the barracks of the police stations for refuge. Two privates had been arrested this morning on suspicion of being guilty of Grant's murder. A number of civilians profess to be able to identify the soldier who killed Grant. The excitement remains unabated.

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in addition for the first year a gratuity equal to twelve months pay. Children one-tenth of the pay, and for the first year a gratuity equal to four months pay.

THE "GAZETTE'S" EXPOSURES.

IT SUGGESTS IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE ORIGINAL LAW.

THE PRINCE OF WALES STOPS HIS PAPER.—AN INVESTIGATION OF THE POLICE FORBIDDEN TO BE HELD.—MR. SPURGEON'S SERMON ON THE EXPOSURES.

LONDON, July 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, in response to a request for its opinion as to the nature of the changes required in the present English criminal law, has several important suggestions: First, an addition to the Criminal Act raising the age at which female children may legally consent to sexual intercourse from 13 years (the present law) to 16; second, the extension of the law prohibiting seduction to both sexes; third, the denial of any additional power over women to the police that will aid in the suppression of crime and not at the suppression of vice; that is complete legal liberty for voluntary immorality between adults contracting on equal terms, but the complete repression of immorality in all cases in which the parties are under age or the element of full, free and intelligent consent is absent; fourth, greatly increased stringency in the laws against procuration.

Mr. Spurgeon yesterday preached a powerful sermon on the patriotic inquiry of London as exposed by the Pall Mall Gazette. He took for his text the sixteenth verse of the second chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, which is quoted in defence of the Pall Mall Gazette making its revelations. St. Paul, a preacher said, felt it necessary to mention the hideous crimes of the heathen, and left on record an exposure of the sins of his day which crimsoned the cheek of the most when they read it. It had to be written to shame abominations almost past-humans. There was judgment to be in his words for both men and nations. Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Rome and Egypt were the empires of oppression and cruelty and iniquity. When the sin of these people could no longer be tolerated, they were wiped off the face of the earth. Thus, of nations; but no one could tell what bloodshed and suffering came upon men for their iniquities. Should London be more favored than Rome? What is there about our beautiful race on this or the other side of the Atlantic that should monopolize God's favor. God will judge men's secret sins too vile to be spoken of, and which cause nations to shudder, if dragged, as they ought to be, into daylight, the deeds of night, of the closed room, whose door the finger is put upon the lip and the act committed which must be ever mentioned. "I shall be revealed. All that we have for our own comfort blinded our eyes and averted our gaze from as things inconvenient to see, shall be revealed. We here made a difference between the secret and the public, but God does not. Every secret sin is secret only by a lying phylary of the imagination. It is public before God. It is necessary for the Church to warn men of what will happen if they continue in their sins, and of keep in a fool's paradise until they be sent down to hell's abominations. It becomes every preacher to cry aloud and spare not.

LONDON, July 14.—The editor of the Pall Mall Gazette has received letters from Mr. Queen and Mr. Gladstone in which they warmly thank him for the recent exposures of the traffic in young girls for immoral purposes, and assure him that he has their full sympathy.

JUDGE LYNOX. GRENADA, Miss, July 5.—After hanging Perry McChristian and Felix Williams, yesterday, the mob started after two other parties implicated in the same murder. Williams had confessed, stating that Bartley Jones and John Campbell had assisted in killing two peddlers. They found Jones at his house, carried him to Union Church, about ten miles from Grenada, and hanged him to a tree. They then went to Campbell's house, where Campbell fired upon the mob, slightly wounding one of them and escaped.

A PAPAL NUNCIO AT PEKIN. ROME, July 13.—It is expected the Pope's communications with China will lead to the appointment of a papal nuncio at Peking.

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QUERIES.

Oh, tell me are the moths as fair As the long ago, With laughing eyes and raven hair, To suit the times below? Say, have they still the moiré grace, And blushes like the dawn? The beauty of the classic face, The meekness of the 'awn? Or are they true, Dear land, to you, And still the same the frowns, And ruthless swords Of Saxon hordes, By Lincoln's 'battered town?

Tell me if yet round towers stand In silence, to proclaim The glory of an ancient land— Can ye still see the rath so green, The abbey, horn and lona, The holy well, in glen serene, And quaint Druid stone? The castle leaves, Where yew leaves Solace cheering the blast, O'er the broken fane fled, Brave chiefs dead, And relics of the past?

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Oh, tell me if the grand old name Have magic now or still, To kindle freedom's sacred flames, Like dead fires on the hill: The saintly Laurence, brave Red Hugo, O'Neill, of famed Tyrone, And Earlefield bold, and Emmet true— Fitzgerald and Wolfe Tone, And all who died, In martyr's holy fray, To save the isle From Saxon wife, Or shatter Saxon sway?

Oh, tell me if the night be dim, And daylight's light be dim, In myriads of her flames? Shines on a risen land, Have voices from each hill and glen, Taught men to do and dare— The path to tread, the goal to win— The glorious cross to wear?

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POPULAR SCIENCE.

DECORATING HOUSES. Flowers begin to appear in the window boxes of houses, and new blinds and curtains tend their aid to brighten up architecture. Old pattern window blinds are now being replaced by a pretty material with a conventional floral pattern printed on it in blue, terra cotta and other colors, and finished off with a deep fringe to match the colors of the blinds. For the dining room or other rooms on ground floors, which can be overlooked by persons passing in the streets, the old horse hair blinds have quite disappeared, their place being taken by curtains of figured Indian muslin (short ones, the length only of the lower sashes), edged with lace and fastened back with a broad ribbon or small handkerchief of Indian silk of terra cotta or peacock blue or other artistic color. On the window sill, between the curtains thus looped back, there may be placed a large ornamental flower pot, with a palm or some foliage plant, such as Aspidistra, Dracæna, India-rubber, Aucuba, Tupaia, &c.

The old familiar cry at this time of the year, "Ornaments for your fire stoves," is no longer heard. A Japanese fan on a stand, or two Japanese hand screens crossed, and in the centre a china flower pot, with an arum, Lillium auratum, or some such flower looks well. Another good way of treating the fireplace is to have a board made to exactly fit the opening, the board to be covered with velvet or plush, with small shelves secured to receive knick-knacks or articles of vertu, and this arrangement has the appearance of being a continuation of the mantel piece shelves, if the room is fitted with an over mantel. In front of this the new screen writing table may be placed, and the table will be found very useful as well as ornamental.

Invention seems to have no end in the matter of lamp and candle shades. For lamp shades the silk and lace trimmed parasols get larger and more elaborate, and for candle shades exotic representations, full size, of Lillium auratum, or of a monkey's head, or enlarged colored pansies, or of butterflies are much in vogue. Another form of the candle shades—or candle screens, as they should be called, for they only shade one side of the flame—are small colored paper screens having in the centre a transparent medallion, with a group of Kate Greenaway figures, which, with the light shining through them, are seen to advantage.

The newest wall pockets are either plush-covered with bright colored flowers in the shape of an envelope with the flap off, or small baskets made to hang on the wall and fitted with pin cushions, scissors, &c. Our grandmothers used to say every woman should be provided in every room with a pin cushion, pair of scissors and a duster. As regards the two first named articles most ladies, if they have seen the scissors now being made with handsome brass handles and brass slenith, will, I am sure, be wanting a pair, and also one of the brass pin cushions to match, but as to their requiring the duster nowadays, "Je m'en souviens," unless, indeed, it should be a particularly artistic one.

Of all the new materials produced in recent years probably there is nothing prettier or more artistic than that now used in place of silk for ribbons, scarves, shawls, &c. It is a material called canvas, and has various silky colors mixed with gold threads introduced into it. Some of these canvas materials form very pretty chair backs, borders for curtains, &c., as the borders are blended with such excellent taste that they look like the production of some Eastern loom. English and French manufacturers seem year by year to improve in the art of arranging colors, and in this respect can no longer be considered as in any way inferior to the far famed natives of the East.

MATTAWA, July 13.—Six men who have been working for Mr. A. Lamadan, on the steamer Argo in Lake Temiscamingue, who are running the Gulf rapids, four miles from here, yesterday evening, ran into the cellar and were upset. Four of them hung on to the boat; the other two swam ashore. The four on the boat floated down to the Demicharge rapids, half a mile from the Cellar, and were washed off the boat and drowning. Their names are N. Geo. Hodges, Wm. Christin, Phil Martin, and George Langclier. None of the bodies have yet been found.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

The wholesale trade has been generally dull this week, and quite a number of business men are spending a portion of their time in the country. Correspondents of leading houses state the supplies of general storekeepers have been well reduced, and that the crop prospects are most satisfactory. DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The butter market has continued quiet. Finest creamery is held at 20c. Cheese during the past few days has been called strong and higher. Most of the supply available is engaged at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, Liverpool cable quoting 40 1/2. Some holders ask 30, but buyers are timid and not inclined to go so high. Reports indicate that parties in the trade at Liverpool have unduly depressed the British market; it also appears that the production in several important sections in the United States, 12,770 boxes of June make, sold at 7 1/2 to 8c at Belleville there was a fair demand, with sales at 7c to 7 1/2c. Provisions—A moderate jobbing trade is being done. Eggs are steady at 13c to 14c.

GRAIN.—Wheat—Travellers are generally home from the special trip and are about starting on the usual fall journey through the country. Goods appear cheap, and any change in price is likely to be disadvantageous to buyers than otherwise. Remittances so far this month have proved satisfactory. City retail trade keeps up a fair volume. HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—The market for loose hay was firm, with sales from \$10 to \$12 per hundred bundles as to quality. Straw was unchanged at \$5 to \$6 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay was steady at \$10 to \$12 per ton. Straw in sales \$5 to \$6 per ton. Shorts quiet at \$17 to \$18 per ton, bran weaker at \$14 to \$15 the former for Montreal and the latter for Upper Canada. Moultrie \$24 to \$26, buckwheat \$5 per bushel.

LEATHER—HORNS AND SHOES.—The leather trade has been more active, there being a good demand for fall cutting. There is no change in prices, which, however, are steady. The boot and shoe men are most of them in receipt of numerous fall orders. WOOL.—There is a fair demand for all descriptions and prices are steady. The London sales are still going on. FRUIT.—The feature of the market is strawberries; receipts being enormous the market was completely glutted, and sales were made at 5c to 6c. Oranges \$9 to \$10 per case, \$4 to \$4 50 per box. Lemons scarce and in good demand at \$5 to \$6 per box. Pineapples are about done for this season. American harvest apples sold at \$6 to \$6 50 per bushel and 50c to \$1 per bushel. Cherries \$1 to \$1 50 per basket. California pears \$5 to \$5 50 per case; plums still \$2 50 to \$3 per box. Red Apples \$1 to \$2; yellow, \$1 50 to \$2 50.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—The market for business done in grain has been small and prices have more or less nominal. For flour a fair local demand was experienced. There has also been some business in Manitoba strong bakers. Prices have been reduced. GROCERIES.—The demand for goods has not improved and the volume of business is moderate. Tea.—The market has been poorly supplied with tea under 20c, and is steady. There have been a few arrivals. Sugar has been unsettled and easier, but is now steady at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, the inside figure being for round lots of granulated. Fruit—Good Valencia raisins continue scarce and are held at 7 1/2 to 8c; first quality prunes in 50 lb. boxes are also in light supply and 6c is asked. In other articles there is little change.

HIDES.—Prices have not varied to any extent this week. No 1 Montreal inspected being still quoted at \$9. Business has been light; we note sales of North West dry hides at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. Imported horse hides reaching here from New York have sold at \$3 to \$4.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The demand for pig iron has been of a hand-to-mouth nature, prices falling below that of last week. Holders have made no concessions, but continue to ask former terms for all brands.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. Wholesale trade is quiet. As compared with previous weeks the situation is unchanged. No important changes are reported in prices, and sales are generally for small parcels. HARDWARE AND IRON.—A fair business is reported for the week. The demand for tin plates has improved and prices are firm. HIDES, etc.—The receipts are moderate and prices are steady. Sales of cured hams have been made at 9c for steers and 8 1/2c for cows. Calfskins unchanged. Paters are in good demand. Lumber is arriving in small lots and bringing 3c.

GROCERIES.—There has been a quiet trade this week. Sugars are slightly easier, with granulated now quoted at 7 to 7 1/4. Fruits are firm. COAL OIL.—The demand for burning oils is quiet and prices unchanged. Barrel lots of Canadian job at 16c per gallon, and five to ten barrel lots at 15 1/2.

BETTER.—The market has ruled steadily with receipts only moderate. There has been a little demand for low grades of oil, but the chief business is in jobbing lots of new at 12c to 12 1/2c for choice; inferior lots sold at 10c to 11c. Old tub sales at 3 1/2 to 3c per lb., the former for rejected lots. Eggs are in more limited supply and prices firmer. Cheese is in fair demand and prices firmer; the best job at 7 1/2 to 8c.

PROVISIONS.—Trade this week has been quiet, and prices in most cases are unchanged. There have been sales of top and case lots of long clear ham at 7 1/2 and 7 3/4, and of C.C. at 7 1/2; car lots can be had at less. Hams are steady; smoked sell at 11 1/2 to 12c. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour trade has been dull and depressed all week. Quotations are nominal at \$4 to \$4 05 for superior extra, \$3 90 for extra, and \$3 75 for spring extra. Wheat has also been dull, with little or no business. No 1 spring is nominal at 61c to 62c, No. 2 spring at 58c to 59c, and No. 3 fall 56c to 57c. Barley is dull and prices prostrate. Oats are firmer. Peas are in moderate demand and steady. Rye is purely nominal. Canadian corn is nominal at 55c to 58c. Oatmeal quiet and prices steady. Bran is moderately active and prices firm.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS. The situation has changed somewhat. There is a slow but constant business carried on at the Bonsecours market, but nothing denotes a business in any particular line. Farmers were numerous this morning with their usual supplies, and many returned home without effecting sales. In vegetables business is fair, and prices unchanged. Fruit has been having a fair demand, especially strawberries and lemons. Prices are unchanged. The meat market is dull, and no change in prices. There is very little business doing in the poultry and game market.

WELLESLEY, July 13.—As Mr. Henry Hill, of this village, with his family, were on their way to church yesterday the horse suddenly took fright at an embankment, wheeled shore, and went down a bank about twenty feet, throwing the occupants out and breaking Mr. Hill's neck, causing instant death, and injuring the other occupants.

THE FARM.

It is not considered good farming to follow grain crop with any other crop excepting grass sown without grain. For this purpose the land should be made ready this month, though the grass is not to be sown until later.

EARLY HAYING. Chemistry can measure the nutritive elements in the food of our animals, but it does not always tell their digestibility, and to be converted into meat or milk they must be digested. Now there is scarcely a farmer who does not finish his haying by the first week in July, excepting perhaps a few acres of cold, wet land and the fresh or soft marshes. These should be hurried along as rapidly as possible. The hay cut from them is poor enough at first, but as they have even more woody fibre, if allowed to stand too long before being cut, than the English grass, it will be much better if cut while green and tender. Of the marsh grasses it is not extravagant to say that two-thirds of a crop (that is, a crop cut when it is but two-thirds grown), is better than a whole crop.

A BUSY TIME. Those who grow much grain will have but little leisure for rest this month, as the haying will follow the haying so closely as to leave no time for attention before the grass upon the low lands. All grain should be cut before it is entirely ripe. Not only to avoid the shelling out, which takes place while handling it if too ripe when it is cut, but because early cut grain is heavier, and makes better flour and meal than does that which ripens standing in the field.

GRAIN HARVESTING. The heads should be well filled, so as to bend over with the weight of the grain; the straw turned yellow nearly its whole length, but with a tinge of the green left, and the grain should be well out of the milk, but not too hard to be crushed beneath the finger nails, nor so ripe as to be easily shelled out by rubbing the ears in the hands. Cut at this time. Put up in well made stacks, and, if possible, cover with cotton cloth, which will keep the heads from getting soiled and the straw from being blown away. It may be allowed to stand in the field until the work is not so driving before being taken to the barn or the threshing machine. If another crop is to be put upon the wheat stubble this fall, of course it will be necessary to remove the grain to some other field; and if this is done it will be better to do it before the stacks are made, to save handling, and the sooner the field is ploughed after the harvest the better, as whatever of manurial value there may be to the stubble and roots of the grain (and this is much greater than many farmers think) will waste each day that it remains unploughed.

SOWING IN JULY. Many crops may be put in this month, and the farmers of some sections, whose hay crop has been light by reason of dry weather, and who from the same cause expect little or no second crop, are now hurrying to put in millet, Hungarian grass or fodder corn, or to sow turnips, that they may make up with these crops the fodder that they lack in the hay crop. The two first