

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 24th, 1883.

The wheat market has been strengthening all week. Sales on this market have not been larger but the advance has been steady. We quote: Canada White Winter \$1.08 to \$1.10; Canada Red \$1.12 to \$1.14; Canada Spring \$1.08 to \$1.09. Peas, 80c per 60 lbs. Barley, 55c to 65c per bushel. Oats, 35c to 36c. Rye, no sales.

FLOUR.—The market for flour is also stronger in union with wheat. The advance however has not been so pronounced. Owing to this being Carnival week, however, the business done has not been large. Quotations are as follows:—Superior Extra, \$4.90 to \$5; Extra Superfine, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$4.65 to \$4.70; Superfine, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers', Canadian, \$5.00 to \$5.40; Strong Bakers', American, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fine, \$3.90 to \$4; Middlings, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Pollards, \$3.50; Ontario bags, medium, \$2.25 to \$2.30; do. Spring Extra, \$2.15 to \$2.20; do. Superfine, \$2.10 to \$2.15; City Bags, delivered, \$3.10.

BEEF.—Market still very dull. We quote: \$11 for plain mess; \$12 to \$13 for extra mess; \$12.50 to \$13 for plate; \$14 for extra plate; \$25 to \$27.50 for city extra India mess and \$15 to \$15.50 for packet.

BEEF HAMS.—Steady market at \$18.00 to \$19. Small sales.

BACON.—The Chicago market prices are, loose long clear, \$8.75; short clear, \$9.15; short rib, \$8.55; shoulders, 6.50; boxed clear, 9c per lb; short clear, \$9.35; short rib, 9.00; shoulders, 6.75.

CUTMEATS.—Demand better than last week. We quote: 9½ to 10c for pickled bellies; 8c to 8½c for pickled shoulders; 11½ to 12c for pickled hams; 9c for smoked shoulders; 13½ to 13¾ for smoked hams.

DRESSED HOGS.—Hogs at 8½ to 8¾ and market pigs at 8½.

PORK.—Higher prices all round. \$18.50 to \$19.00 for new mess; \$14.50 to \$15 for extra prime, \$18 to \$19 for family.

LARD.—Prices little changed. Sales still small. We quote 11c for Western steam, and 10½c for city.

STEARINE.—We quote 11 to 11½. Oleo-margarine, 9½ to 10c.

TALLOW.—We quote 8½ to 8¾ for prime. Sales of 60,000 tons reported.

MEAT STOCK.—Western heavy wethers, 6½ to 6¾ per lb; Jersey and near-by 5c to 6c. Spring lambs, 6c to 7½. Live calves, State, fair to prime, 8c to 10c; Jersey, &c., 10c to 10½; butter-milk fed, 5c to 6½; grassers, 4½ to 4¾. Dressed veals, from 10c to 11c for poor to fair, to 13c to 14c for choice.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

An unusually large number of rough and half-fatted beef cattle have been offered on the markets here of late, and prices of these kinds are slightly lower, although there seems to be an active demand for lean stock in some departments of the city trade. Good butchers' cattle continue to sell at from 5½ to 5¾ per lb, with an occasional sale at 5¾; Large fat cows and pretty good steers bring 4½ to 5c do, and ordinary dry cows in fair condition 3½ to 4c do. A lot of thirteen lean dry cows were sold on Monday at \$23 each, or less than 2c per lb. The calves offered are all of small size and some of them pretty lean in flesh. A few lots of common and inferior sheep and lambs are offered, but do not meet with a ready sale and prices in general are from \$3 to \$4 per head, with an occasional good sheep \$6 or \$7. There have been no live hogs offered here lately as the weather is too cold. Dressed hogs are sold at from \$8.50 to \$8.75 per 100 lbs.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The weather has been rather cold and boisterous for the farmers to bring their produce from any distance to market. Hay and oats are the only kinds of produce which are plentifully supplied, and prices of these continue without material change. Dressed poultry and beef quarters continue scarce and high priced. The butter trade is nearly all in the hands of dealers and the quality is none of the best. There is an abundant supply of old eggs, but fresh laid eggs are scarce and high priced. The fruit market is dull, with very little doing and prices are unchanged. Oats and potatoes

are 75c to 90c per bag; peas 55c to \$1 per bushel; beans \$1.50 to \$2.25 do. Dressed hogs \$8.50 to \$9. per 100 lbs; beef fore-quarters, \$4.50 to \$6 do; do. hind-quarters, \$6 to \$8 do. Turkeys 1½ to 16c per lb; geese 10c to 14c do; ducks 14c to 20c do; fowls 10c to 14c do. Old eggs 25c to 35c per dozen; fresh laid eggs 45c to 60c do; frozen milk in cakes 2c per lb; frozen cream 15c to 20c do. Apples \$2.50 to \$5 per barrel; oranges \$5.50 per case; lemons \$4 per box; Cape Cod cranberries \$20 per barrel.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23th, 1883.

GRAIN.—Following are the closing prices for future delivery to-day:—Wheat, \$1.15 Jan., \$1.15½ Feb., \$1.17½ March, \$1.20 April, \$1.20½ May. Corn 7½c cash, 7½c Jan., 6½c Feb., 6½c May. Oats, 49c cash, 49c Jan., 49c Feb., 49c March, 49c May.

Rye, no sales. Western, 75¢ afloat. We quote: Canada, in bond, no sales; State, 75 to 76c. Peas—Canada field, 80c to 90c; green peas, \$1.35; black-eyed Southern, \$2.90 to \$3.00 per two bushel bag. Buckwheat, 74c.

FLOUR.—Low Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.40; Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.20 Spring, \$3.50 to \$4.00 for Winter; Western Spring Clear Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.70; Poor to Choice Fancy, \$5.75 to \$7.25; Inferior Clear Extra, \$5.30 to \$6.05; Straight Extra, \$5.55 to \$6.15, up to \$6.55 for Choice, and \$6.55 to \$6.65 for Choice to Fancy; Patent Extra, \$6.30 to \$7.75; Choice Fancy Family Extra, \$6.40 to \$6.80; Buckwheat flour, \$2.90 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs. Sales 300 bags.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Corn-meal, \$3.90 to \$4.10.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter.—The market shows no change and is quiet. Quotations:—Creamery, fresh made, fine flavored, extra, 26c to 27c; do., good to fine, 23c to 25c; Eastern Townships, 20c to 22½; Morrisburg, 18c to 21c; Brookville, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 18c. Add 2c per lb. to all of the above for the jobbing trade. Cheese firm, but small business—10½ to 11½ for August, and 13c to 14c for choice September and October; common grades, 7c to 9c.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, Western fine, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Coarse, \$5.75 to \$7.10 per brl. Corn-meal, Brandywine \$3.75 to \$3.90; City Sacked, coarse, per 100 lbs, \$1.25 to \$1.30; Fine white, and yellow, \$1.50 to \$1.53, no sales. Corn flour, \$4.46 to \$5.00. Grits \$4.45 to \$5.00.

FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, \$22 to \$23; 100 lbs. or No. 1 middlings, \$19 to \$20; 80 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, \$18; 60 lbs. or No. 1 feed, \$17.50 to \$18; 60 lbs. or medium feed, \$17.50 to \$18; 40 lbs. or No. 2 feed, \$17.50 to \$18; rye feed at \$19 per ton; barley feed, \$22.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, per lb, prime, 14½c; fancy, 14½ to 15c; timothy, \$2.30 to \$2.50 per bushel; domestic flaxseed, \$1.25 to \$1.30; Calcutta, linseed, \$1.80 \$1.85.

EGGS.—Quiet at 24c to 25c per dozen for limed and 27c to 28c for fresh.

DRESSED HOGS, \$8.50 to \$8.65 per 100 lbs. DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME.—The season is about over. We quote:—Turkeys, 11c to 14c; fowls, 7c to 9c.

ASHES.—Pots, firm at \$5.05 to \$5.15.

RATS IN MINES.

Old miners, says the Enterprise, of Virginia City, Nevada, have a great respect for the rats of the lower levels. They neither kill the rats nor suffer them to be killed by green hands. In the first place, were there no other reason, a dead rat left underground would scent up a whole level, and, in the second place, the living rats devour any bones, scraps of meat, or fragments of other food left in the mines, which would, by their decay, vitiate the air, generally hot and unpleasant at best. Rats also give warning when a cave is about to occur. They feel the pressure of the settling ground, even before the cracking of the timber is heard, and come forth upon the floor and scamper uneasily about by scores. For these and other reasons the miners have a friendly feeling toward the rats, feeding and protecting them. In nearly every mine the men have one or more of the little animals as pets, and these are quite tame, coming out of their holes to be fed at lunch time. When rats come into a new drift or cross-cut it is considered a good sign—is thought to mean that the mine will strike ore. The

other day when the men were at work on the face of a new crosscut on the two thousand seven hundred level of the Sierra Nevada mine a rat came in to them, traveling along the line of the compressed-air pipe. When the little rodent was seen some of the new hands wanted to kill it, but the old miners would not allow it to be hurt. They said it would bring luck to the cross-cut. So they fixed up in the roof of the drift a box as a house for the rat and placed food near him at hand, in order that it might find its new quarters profitable as well as comfortable. There is much talk among the miners about the coming of this rat, and men in the new crosscut are very proud of it and have high hopes on account of its presence. We unto the man who shall intentionally kill that Sierra Nevada rat!

HOW WOOD WILL LAST.

The following testimony to the durability of wood is published: Charred wood, or charcoal, is almost indestructible, whether exposed to the air, buried in the ground or placed under water. Wood, in its natural state, well seasoned and kept dry, may be eaten by worms; if wet and dry alternately, it rots; if kept wet all the time it lasts a very long time—though how long nobody knows. One of the piles of a bridge built across the River Danube by the Emperor Trajan, when taken up in recent times, was found to be incised to the depth of three-fourths of an inch, but the rest of the wood was little different from its ordinary state, though it had been driven more than sixteen centuries. The oldest wood bearing the marks of human labor is said to have been found in some of the tombs at Thebes, and comprised two wooden statues a little larger than life. The oldest timber afloat is probably in a ship now sailing from Holland, that was built in 1563, when the Prince of Orange was fighting Philip II., of Spain. In digging away the foundation of old Savoy Palace, which was built nearly seven hundred years ago, the whole of the piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech and chestnut, was found in a state of perfect soundness, and was also the planking which covered the pile heads.—Ez.

FACE POWDERS.

It is necessary to raise a warning cry against a most mischievous statement which has recently been circulated and has already done harm, to the effect that "arsenic in small doses is good for the complexion." It is not difficult to imagine the risks women will incur to preserve or improve their "good looks." No more ingenious device for recommending a drug can be hit upon than that which the authors of this most baneful prescription of "arsenic for the complexion" have adopted. Suffice it to recall the fact that for many years chemists and sanitarians have been laboring to discover means of eliminating the arsenical salts from the coloring matter of wall-papers and certain dyes once largely used for certain articles of clothing. It is most unfortunate that this hopelessly antagonistic recommendation of arsenic to improve the complexion should have found its way into print. Those who employ the drug are advised—and there are many either already using it or contemplating the rash act—that they will do so at their peril. So far as they are able, however, it will be the duty of medical men to warn the public against this pernicious practice, which is only too likely to be carried on secretly. It is not without reason that we speak thus pointedly, and urge practitioners to be on the qui vive in anomalous or obscure cases.—The Lancet.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to this paper will find the date their subscription terminates printed after the name. Those whose subscriptions expire at the end of the present month will please have the remittances mailed in time.

MR. MATYER has laid before the French Academy of Sciences a new mode of burial, viz., glass coffins, the air pumped out, and filled with antiseptic gas. Thus, he claims, the body could be indefinitely kept uncorrupted.

IT IS REPORTED that the hotelkeepers in Portland, Maine, are threatening to close their houses because of the sudden activity of the Sheriff and the police in vigorously executing the prohibitory liquor law.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Our subscribers throughout the United States who cannot procure the international Post Office orders at their Post Office, can get instead a Post Office order, payable to Rouse's Point, N. Y., which will prevent much inconvenience both to ourselves and subscribers.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON V.

Feb. 4, 1883. [Acts 3:12-21.]

THE PRINCE OF LIFE.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 13-14.

(Revised Version.)

And when Peter saw it, he answered unto the people, Ye men of Israel, why marvel ye at this man? or why gaze ye on him, as us, as though by our own power or godliness we had made him to walk? The God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, who is the God of our Fathers, hath glorified his servant Jesus; whom ye delivered up, and denied before the face of Pilate, when he had desired to release him. But ye denied the Holy and Righteous One, and asked for a murderer to be granted unto you, and killed the Prince of Life; whom God raised from the dead; whereof we are witnesses. And by faith in his name 16 hath his name made this man strong, whom ye behold and Jacob the Lord, the faith which is through him hath given him this perfect soundness in the presence of you all. And ye brethren, if I wot that in ignorance ye did it, as did also your rulers: But the things which God fore- 15 showed by the mouth of all the prophets, that his Christ should suffer, he thus fulfilled. Re- 10 pent ye therefore, and turn again, that your sins may be blotted out, that so there may come seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; and that he may send the Christ 20 who hath been appointed for you, even Jesus; whom the heaven must receive until the 21 times of restoration of all things, whereof God spake by the mouth of his holy prophets, which have been since the world began.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"In him was life; and the life was the light of men."—John 1:4.

TOPIC.—Light and Life in Christ.

LESSON PLAN.—1. THE REJECTED MESSIAH, VS. 12-15. 2. THE NAME OF POWER, VS. 16. 3. THE HOPE OF SALVATION, VS. 17-21.

Time.—A. D. 30, immediately after the last lesson. Place.—The temple in Jerusalem.

INTRODUCTORY.

The scene is still in the temple. The people gathered about Peter and John, the soldiers' porch, "greatly wondering" at the miracle they had just witnessed, and disposed to attribute it to the power or holiness of the apostles. Peter, seeing this, addressed to them the words of to-day's lesson, proving that Jesus, by whose power the miracle had been wrought, was the Messiah, and calling on them to repent of their sin in rejecting and murdering him.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 12. BY OUR OWN POWER—neither the might nor the merit of the cure is due to us; we are nothing but the instrument of his work. V. 13. HATH GLORIFIED—hath put great honor on him by his resurrection and the miracles wrought in his name. His Son, the beloved Son, "his Servant," as the same word is rendered in Matt. 12:18; not in the mental or inferior sense, but in the high sense in which Isaiah applies it to the Messiah. Isa. 42:1; 60:1; 52:13. IN THE PRESENCE OF PILATE—see Mark 15:6-14; Luke 23:19-25. V. 14. DENIED THE HOLY ONE—refused to receive him as the promised Messiah. MURDERED—Barabbas, V. 15. KILLED THE PRINCE OF LIFE—they had chosen a destroyer of life to be set free, while they killed the Author of life. The blood of the Son of God was on their heads. Matt. 27:25. V. 16. HIS NAME—his power. THROUGH FAITH IN HIS NAME—faith was the means. Peter the instrument. Christ the worker of the cure. THE FAITH WHICH IS BY HIM—Jesus Christ was alike the worker of the miracle and the worker of the faith through which the miracle was wrought. V. 17. I WOT—I KNOW. THROUGH IGNORANCE—with no distinct knowledge that Jesus was the Messiah. V. 18. THAT CHRIST SHOULD SUFFER—Ps. 16:10; 111:22; 135:19; 141:2; 150:1; Dan 9:26. God fulfilled by their wicked hands his purpose, which all the prophets had predicted, that Christ should suffer. Luke 24:26, 27. V. 19. HE CONVERTED—turn from your sins to the love and service of God. BLOTTED OUT—pardoned, remembered no more. WHEN THE TIMES—Revised Version, "the season"—in order that the times of Christ in glory might bring their repentance. The sooner Israel returned to Jesus, he sooner would Jesus return to Israel. WHICH BEFORE WAS PROMISED—Revised Version, "who hath been appointed for you"—that is, ordained as your Messiah. I Pet. 1:20. V. 21. TIMES OF RESTORATION—when Christ shall appear in his glory and reward every man according to his work. Matt. 25:31-45.

- TEACHINGS: 1. Religion makes the weak strong and the timid bold. 2. God has great compassion on those, who sin ignorantly. 3. The name of Jesus has power to save as well as power to heal. 4. He is the Prince of Life, the only Saviour. 5. If we turn away from him, we must perish.

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