

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7, 1883.

The local grain market is very dull this week and prices are unchanged. Both in New York, and Chicago, however, a substantial advance has taken place owing it is said to danger of war between France and China. We quote:—Canada Red Winter \$1.22 to \$1.24; Canada White \$1.12 to \$1.18 according to sample; Canada Spring, \$1.15 to \$1.16; Corn, 61c.; Peas, 91c to 92c; Oats, 34½; Barley 60c to 70c; Rye 62c to 67c.

FLOUR.—A dull dead market, with a small demand for a small supply, and unchanged prices. The close of navigation is never a lively season and this year it is exceedingly dull. The following are the quotations:—Superior Extra, \$5.60; Extra Superfine \$5.50; Fancy nominal; Spring Extra \$5.22 to \$5.30; Superfine, \$5.75 to \$4.80 Strong Bakers' Canadian \$5.50 to \$5.75; do., American, \$6.00 to \$6.75; Fine \$3.85 to \$3.95; Middlings, \$3.75 to \$3.85; Pollards, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Ontario bags, (medium), bags included, \$2.55 to \$2.65; do., Spring Extra, \$2.50 to \$2.55; do., Superfine, \$3.25 to \$3.32; City Bags, delivered, \$3 to \$3.05.

MEALS.—Cornmeal, \$3.20 to \$3.40; Oatmeal, ordinary \$5.00 to \$5.25; granulated, \$5.20 to \$5.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter is still quiet at unchanged prices, sellers holding firmly. We quote as follows:—Creamery, summer makes 21c to 23c; Fall makes 24c to 25c; Eastern Townships, summer makes, 17c to 18c; fall makes 20c to 21c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western 14c to 17c. Cheeses quiet with a rather weak tone. We quote:—August 10c to 11c; September and October, fine to fancy 10c to 11c.

Eggs.—Under light receipts prices are still very firm, 25c being readily obtained for good stock. Some houses report having sold at as high as 25c.

HOG PRODUCTS are in fair demand at unaltered prices, except for Dressed Hogs which are lower. We quote as follows:—Western Mess Pork, \$14.50 to \$15.00; Hams, city cured, 14c to 14½; Bacon, 13½ to 14½; Lard, Canadian, in pairs 10c to 10½; do. Western, in pairs, 11c to 11½; Tallow, refined, 8c to 9c; Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.00.

ASHES are advancing in price. We quote for Pots, \$4.55 to \$5.00, as to tares.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The market is liberally supplied with beef cattle in moderately good condition, but really choice animals are rather scarce; however, as very few of this kind of cattle are wanted by the city butchers, high prices could not be got for even extra cattle. Prices of good fat cows and fair conditioned steers range from \$35 to \$45 each, or 4c to 4½ per lb., and ordinary-sized dry cow sell at from \$25 to \$30 each, or 3c to 3½ per lb., while leanish animals sell at from \$15 to \$22 each, or from 2½c to 2¾ per lb. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of sheep and lambs offered this week and prices are firmer. Good lambs sell in lots at \$4 to \$4.50 each and common lambs at \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. The prices of fat hogs have been declining considerably of late and now range from 7c to 5½ per lb., with slightly higher rates for choice lots. Owing to the scarcity of suitable horses offering, there have been very few sales on the horse market of late.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The country roads are getting rather ruddy in many places and few farmers from a distance are bringing produce to the city markets. Grain is rather scarce and prices are advancing, but potatoes are plentiful and sell at pretty low rates. Other kinds of roots and vegetables are in good supply at former rates. Dressed hogs are being brought to market in increased numbers and prices have declined considerably of late; dead poultry are also more plentiful and cheaper. Butter of inferior quality is plentiful, but the gilt edged article is scarce; eggs have still an upward tendency in price. The hay market is fairly supplied so far as quantity is concerned, but the quality is not so good as

it might be. Oats are 90c to \$1.00 per bag; peas 90c to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes 55c to 75c per bag; Swedish turnips 40c to 50c do.; dressed hogs are \$6.25 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs.; turkeys 9c to 10c per lb.; geese 7c to 8c do.; fowls 8c to 12c do.; ducks 11c to 14c do. Tub butter 16c to 23c per lb.; eggs 23c to 40c per dozen. Apples \$2.00 to \$4.50 per barrel; Hay \$6 to \$8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

WHO TIED DOWN THE BELLOWS.

BY CHRISTIE REID.

In the old days, before we had found out that coal would burn, and when only wood was used, it was not always easily kindled, especially if it was what is called "green" and dry. Then there were no matches; our young people hardly know what a little time it is since matches began to be used. Then, if you wanted to make a fire, you had to carry coals, and there was no blaze until you could blow it up to a blaze with air. People blew with the mouth fit to blow the breath away, and so he was well off who had bellows, with two handles and a nose, or pipe, out of which you could blow the air. The blacksmith uses a big pair to make his fire hot.

One day the fire did not burn well; it was a wood fire, such as people have again now. They are very pleasant, but will not make a room very warm in cold weather. We had a fire, for the brightness and the cheeriness, and the doctor—Dr. Ellis, you know—liked to see it. So he called out, "Grace, won't you start up the fire a little?" It was just at twilight the lights had not been brought in, and Grace reached out her hand and took the bellows and blew a little, feeble stream of air that did no good whatever to the fire. She looked, and thought, perhaps, she had them upside down, for there is a hole on the under side, where the air draws in, and then a little flap falls down inside and keeps the air from coming out that way, and sends it through the nozzle. But if the bellows are upside down, this little trap falls open. No; the hole was right, and yet there was no air. "Pshaw!" said Harry, "you can't blow worth a cent," and he took the bellows out of Grace's hands. Harry was a boy who could always do things better than any one else, at least in his own opinion. He went to work with great zeal; with much more zeal than success.

"What's the matter the mean things won't half open?"

"Let me try," said Susan; "you must hold them so. Oh, I see! somebody has tied them together. Now, John, you're always in mischief."

"I didn't," said John; "I don't like to be blamed when I don't do things?" and there was a prospect of a lively dispute.

"Stop, children!" said Dr. Ellis; "I tied them; but don't you see, they will work just as well?" and he began to use them; it must be owned with very small success.

"Why, how absurd!" broke in Susan, taking hold of them. "Of course the bellows can't do any good tied up in this way?" and she proceeded to loosen the string. "There!"

"But, said the Doctor, "you told me yesterday that it made no difference."

"Why, papa!—oh!" and she stopped, conscious—for her father had gently told her she was wearing her dress too tight about the waist, and that her bellows, that is, her lungs, which, with the ribs, work in the same way, were tied down too tightly, and could not do their full work. Down in her inmost soul Susan was conscious that her dress was a trifle tight, but she hoped to train herself, or reduce herself, or get used to it. It was so very nice to have a slender, trim waist! And as she was an honest girl, and did not really mean to do wrong, this lesson rather came home to her. She saw a great many girls who breathed up and down with their shoulders because their lungs had not room "east and west," as her father said, and she saw corsets advertised "for day and night wear" for the poor misguided souls who did not know how the good God had made them; she would not be so wicked; but, then, it was dreadful not to look trim and nice! So Susan and her sister both understood the lesson of the bellows, and took it to heart. Their father meant to interpose his authority, if necessary, but he much preferred they should see for themselves and apply the lesson. He took off the string; and the bellows worked freely; he picked up the cat, who was

quietly taking her case by the fire, and showed how her ribs moved and swelled at every breath. Then he proceeded to put a band around and prevent this motion of her ribs. But pussy had no pride, and was not willing to be made uncomfortable, especially as there was so little to be gained by it. So she resolutely protested against a tight band, to say nothing of corsets. Sensible cat!

The Doctor then went on to talk incidentally of the Flathead skull and the Chinese foot, to show how much the frame can bear and live, made some incidental allusions to high heels and pinched toes as not being exactly what the Maker of all intended, and left his lessons to work their purpose. Then he hung up the bellows by the side of the fire-place, and they went out to tea.—*Christian Union*.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' TEMPERANCE TEXT-BOOK.

BY H. L. READE.

(National Temperance Society, New York.)

LESSON VIII.—ALCOHOL AND ITS SEDUCTIVENESS, POWER, AND MALIGNTY.

How is the seductiveness of alcoholic drinks shown?

It is shown by the fact that learning to take a little, creates a demand for more, and that persons who know that drinking alcohol is wholly hurtful to both body and soul, are, nevertheless, led into its constant use.

How is the power of alcoholic drinks shown?

Its power is shown by the fact that when the habit is formed, the reason and the will are generally controlled by the clamorous appetite.

How is the malignity of alcoholic drinks shown?

The peculiar malignity of alcohol is shown by its being the parent and nurse of immorality and crime, and by its causing more suffering than any, and perhaps all other agencies.

In what, then, does the peculiar danger to all persons who taste of alcoholic drinks consist?

In their inability to be overcome by its seductiveness, with the consequences that generally follow.

A MISSIONARY LEFER.—The following account is given by the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, of the English Presbyterian Mission, Swatow, of a leper patient named Ung A-Che, who has become a missionary. He was baptized, with two other patients, in Dr. Gould's hospital, in May, 1878. He came not long ago from Na-thau, a place notorious for the piratical character of its inhabitants. After a few months in the hospital he applied for baptism, and was returned into the church. Soon after he returned to his home, not cured of his leprosy, but with a joyful faith in Him whose blood cleanseth us from all sin. Mr. Mackenzie goes on to say: "We heard nothing of him till the beginning of last year. His village is fully two and half day's journey from Swatow, and in a region to which none of us had ever paid a visit. Well, to our surprise and delight, we heard that through A-Che's preaching of the gospel to his neighbors, some twenty or thirty men and women, from his own and two neighboring villages, had turned from idols to God, and were in the habit of meeting regularly to worship Him. We sent our native assistants to inquire into this new and interesting movement, and to teach and encourage those who professed to be converts. The reports they brought back were well fitted to make us very hopeful as to the reality of the work, and we looked forward to one of ourselves visiting the place soon. Owing to various causes, this visit did not take place till very recently, and I wish now to tell you what Dr. Lyall and I found at Na-thau, when we spent a few days there. Arriving early on the 30th of July, we were warmly welcomed by several of the brethren, A-Che being among them. I at once recognized the poor fellow. He is much disfigured in the face and limbs by the sad, dreadful disease that is slowly but surely bringing him down to the grave. But there was a peaceful, happy expression of face that touched me deeply, and I could but bless the Lord for the grace given to our afflicted brother, and wonder and adore when I thought of the honor put upon him."

A DELICIOUS way to prepare baked apples for tea is to cut out the core before baking. When ready to send to the table fill the space left in the apple with sweet cream with a little powdered sugar in it.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON VII.

Nov. 18, 1883. [1 Sam. 16:1-13]

DAVID ANOINTED.

COMMIT TO MEMORY V. 6, 7.

1. And the Lord said unto Samuel, How long wilt thou mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from reigning over Israel? fill thine horn with oil, for I will send thee to Jesse the Bethlehemite: for I have provided me a king among his sons.

2. And Samuel said, How can I go? if Saul hear it, he will kill me. And the Lord said, Take an heifer with thee, and say, I am come to sacrifice to the Lord.

3. And call Jesse to the sacrifice, and I will show thee what thou shalt do; and thou shalt anoint unto me him whom I name unto thee.

4. And Samuel did that which the Lord spake and came to Bethlehem. And the elders of the town trembled at his coming, and said, Comest thou peaceably?

5. And he said, Peaceably: I am come to see sacrifice unto the Lord: sanctify yourselves and come with me to the sacrifice. And he sanctified Jesse and his sons, and called them to the sacrifice.

6. And it came to pass, when they were come, that he looked on Eliab; and thou shalt anoint unto me him whom I name unto thee.

7. But the Lord said unto Samuel, Look not on his countenance, or on the height of his stature; because I have refused him: for the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart.

8. Then Jesse called Abinadab, and made him pass before Samuel. And he said, Neither hath the Lord chosen this.

9. Then Jesse made Shammah to pass by, and he said, Neither hath the Lord chosen this.

10. Again, Jesse made seven of his sons to pass before Samuel. And Samuel said unto Jesse, The Lord hath not chosen these.

11. And Samuel said unto Jesse, Are here all thy children? And he said, There remaineth yet the youngest, and behold, he keepeth the sheep. And Samuel said unto Jesse, Send and fetch him: for we will not sit down till he be here.

12. And he sent, and brought him in. Now he was ruddy, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to. And the Lord said, Arise, anoint him: for this is he.

13. Then Samuel took the horn of oil, and anointed him in the midst of his brethren; and the spirit of the Lord came upon David from that day forward. So Samuel rose up, and went to Ramah.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I have found David my servant; with my holy oil I have anointed him."—18, 8, 20.

TOPIC.—God's Choice the Best.

LESSON PLAN.—I. THE SECRET ERRAND, V. 1-5. 2. THE MIGHTY REJECTED, V. 6-10. 3. THE HUMBLE CHOSEN, V. 11-13.

Time.—E. C. 1063. Place.—Bethlehem.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 1. HOW LONG—whenever grief prevents the performance of duty, it is sin. HORN'S flask, made of horn, to hold the sacred oil. JESSE THE BETHLEHEMITE—a man well known. (See Ruth 1:18-22.) I HAVE PROVIDED—Saul was the fruit of the people's wayward desires for their own honor; the new king was to be one who would regard God's glory. V. 2. HOW CAN I—he saw difficulties in the way. THE LORD SAID—gave him the instructions he wished. HE WAS TO SANCTIFY—his purpose to sacrifice, keeping the rest of his mission secret from all except the family of Jesse, perhaps from all except Jesse and David. V. 4. THE ELDERS—heads of families. TREMBLING—fearing lest his coming forebode some evil to them. V. 5. SANCTIFY YOURSELVES—make yourselves ceremonially pure by change of clothes and by washings. (Compare Ex. 15:10-12; Num. 11:13.) V. 6. HE LOOKED ON ELIAB—struck by his appearance, he was, no doubt, reminded of Saul as he first saw him (1 Sam. 9:2). V. 7. MAN LOOKETH—compare Luke 16:15 and Ps. 147:10. HE WAS NOT TO SEEK for the indications of fitness in bodily appearance, but in moral excellence. V. 11. THE YOUNGEST—"the little one." Jesse spoke disparagingly of David. V. 12. HE WAS RUDDY—his face was fresh and bright, his form and manner comely. THE LORD SAID—see Ps. 78:17-74, with 2 Sam. 7:8. V. 13. ANOINTED HIM—himself was not fully comprehended by all who saw it. 1 Sam. 17:28. Jesse, however, understood it, and made known its meaning to David. THE SPIRIT OF THE LORD—the phrase used of the judges and of Saul. Judg. 3:10; 1 Sam. 10:6.

TEACHINGS. 1. God selects his own servants and assigns them places. 2. He does not make them known to the world until it is time for them to appear. 3. He often calls very young persons to important places. 4. He prepares us for the work to which he calls us. 5. It is a great mistake to judge people by their looks.

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