

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, June 13th, 1883.

The local grain market remains unchanged at the same prices. We quote Canada Red Winter \$1.17 to \$1.18; Canada White \$1.12 to \$1.13; Canada Spring \$1.15 to \$1.16 as to quality. Peas at 96c to 97c. Rye 73c to 74c. Oats, 40c for May delivery. Barley nominal.

**Flour.**—The mark it is still frightfully dull and prices are fully 5c a barrel weaker than last week. Holders are inclined to be firm as they say that stocks could not be replaced at present prices. We quote: Superior Extra, \$4.95 to \$5.00; Extra Superfine, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra \$4.70 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$4.30 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers', Canadian, \$5.15 to \$5.25; do. American, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fine, \$3.50 to \$3.90; Middlings, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Pollards, \$3.35 to \$3.50; Ontario bags, medium, \$2.40 to \$2.50 do. Spring Extra, \$2.35 to \$2.40; do. Superfine, \$2.25 to \$2.30; City Bags, delivered, \$3.10.

**MEALS.**—Corn meal: \$3.50 to \$3.74 Oatmeal, ordinary \$5.45 to 5.55 granulated \$5.75 to 5.90.

**DAIRY PRODUCE.**—Butter: Prices still about the same but the volume of trade has increased considerably and some through shipments have been made. We quote Creamery, 19c to 20c; Township, 17c to 18c; Western 15c to 17c. Cheese—is quiet at 10c to 10 1/2c.

Eggs, are steady at 16c to 17c.

**HOG PRODUCTS.** are very quiet. We quote: Canada short cut, \$23.50; Western, \$22.25 to \$22.50; Hams city cured, 14c to 15c; Bacon, 13c to 14c. Lard in pails, 14 1/2c to 15c.

**ASHES.**—Pots at 85 to \$5.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Beef cattle are still rather scarce on this market and though the butchers are buying fewer here than they were doing during the colder weather, yet prices continue rather high, several sales of good butcher's stock having been made this week at over 6c per lb. live weight. Rough steers, old oxen and fat cows sell at about 5 1/2c per lb., and leanish heaves at 4c to 5c do. A good many milkmen's strippers are being marketed at prices ranging from 83c to 85c each, or 4c to 5c per lb. Calves, sheep and lambs have all been rather scarce this week and prices are higher, but fat hogs are more plentiful and lower priced, and sell in lots at 7 1/2c to 7c per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET.

There has been a pretty large attendance at the farmers' market here of late and produce of all kinds has been in good supply and at reasonable rates. Eggs and butter are both offered in larger quantities and prices are slightly lower. Apples are very dull at present, but oranges continue to advance in price until now good fruit brings \$12 per case. A good deal of the strawberries which have reached this market lately have been injured by heat on the road, and good fresh berries are scarce and higher priced. The fish market is abundantly supplied, and as dealers are anxious to sell, prices have a downward tendency. The supply of good hay has been rather small of late, and prices of this kind are higher. Oats are from 95c to \$1.05 per bag; peas \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes 50c to 75c per bag; onions \$2.50 to \$4.50 per barrel; turnips, beets and carrots 50c per bushel; tub butter 15c to 22c per lb.; prints 20c to 30c do.; eggs, 17c to 22c per dozen; apples \$3 to \$5 per barrel; hay \$9.50 to \$12.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

The mother of Lord Brougham was a most excellent and thrifty housewife. On one occasion she was much troubled with a servant addicted to dish-breaking, who used to allege, in extenuation of her fault, "It was crackit afore." One morning little Harry tumbled downstairs, when the fond mother, running after him, exclaimed, "Oh! boy, have you broke your head?" "No, ma," returned young Brougham, "it was crackit afore."

GREAT is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than earthenware.—Leighton.

NATIVE POTATOES.

Native potatoes have been discovered in Arizona by Prof. Lemmon. They were found in a cleft of one of the highest peaks north of the Apache pass, under a tangle of prickly bushes and cacti. Eager to know if the Solanum found was bulb bearing, he carefully uprooted the little tuber, which proved to be an undoubted representative of the true potato family. According to the researches and reasonings of Humboldt, this was the location to look for the home of the species from which our first potatoes sprang. In May last, Prof. Lemmon again set out in search of more specimens, choosing the Huachuca Mountains as his point for exploration.

These mountains have two peaks over 10,000 feet high, with sides furrowed into deep canons, those of the north-east being filled with trees, among which are maple and ash. In July last he discovered the potato plants he was searching for on the south-west side of the range, hidden among the rich bottom soil of a dell in a high valley. A few plants of the white species were found in full bloom, and farther on blue blossoms were found. The white flowered specimens formed tubers on shorter subterranean stems than the blue ones. The blue flowered potato plants send off their runners from 18 inches to 2 feet. July 12, they were in full bloom.

The blossoms were large, and the white flowered were of a creamy white color, with greenish midribs to its corolla lobes. The subterranean stems were not longer than those of our common potato. The blossoms of the blue flowered are smaller, bright purple, with pale white midribs to the corolla, with fifteen to twenty flowers to a leaf. They are found at an altitude of about 8,000 feet in Tanner's canon, and some of the plants were two feet high. Later in the season they produced potato balls of unusual size, comparatively speaking.

These native species of potatoes, which may have been, and very likely are, the original native stock from which all our potatoes now used have sprung, deserve a fair trial and careful propagation to develop them to the size now attained by our best potatoes. By the 1st of September the blue flowered plants formed bluish colored potatoes, oblong, about 1 1/2 inches long by half as wide, and a third as thick, with from four to ten unmistakable potatoes, on each plant. The white flowered plants produced white potatoes, nearly round, from half an inch to one inch in diameter. These potatoes are unquestionably indigenous.

Still another variety was found near the summit of a peak 10,000 feet high, under the shade of fir, pine, and poplar trees, growing in soil kept moist during the greater part of the year by melting snows. Its nodding balls of ripened seeds were surrounded by golden rods and brilliant asters. Their tubers were tinted with purple and seed balls were either solitary or in pairs. Prof. Lemmon brought back with him over three quarts of these small potatoes, comprising the different varieties, besides some seed balls.

A hermit in these mountains, whom Prof. Lemmon interested in his discovery, has recently written him that in digging up the bed of an old pond he has secured a lot of these potatoes, perfectly white, as large as hen's eggs, which on being cooked tasted well, and have all the appearance of very fine potatoes. Various cultivators have manifested the utmost interest in Prof. Lemmon's discovery, and are making careful preparations to cultivate the specimens he has forwarded them.—Pacific Rural Press.

PONTIUS PILATE.

In a Scottish Highland paper, a short time ago, the following article was found: Forthgall in Perthshire is a place of very great interest, as here we meet with the most northern known works of the Romans, and many valuable discoveries have been made bearing upon the Russian invasion of that country. It is even said that no less a personage than the Russian Pilate was born in this remote Highland district. The story told concerning it being the birthplace of the Roman Governor of Judea in the days of our Saviour is very circumstantial, and there is no reason to believe that it may not be absolutely true. We are told that a short time previous to the birth of Christ, Cæsar Augustus sent an embassy to Scotland, as well as other countries, with the view of endeavoring—what has been so often tried—to effect a universal peace. The Roman

ambassadors are said to have met Metallanus, the Scottish king, in this region, one of the ambassadors being the father of Pontius Pilate. As the story goes, a son was born to the ambassador at Forthgall, while he was sojourning there on a laudable mission, and it is asserted that the son was the veritable Governor of Judea, whose name is handed down to us in Holy Writ. It is, at all events, certain that such a mission was sent to Scotland by Cæsar Augustus about the time of the birth of Pontius Pilate, and that Metallanus received the Ambassadors at Forthgall, where he was hunting and holding court. The Ambassadors brought rich presents with them, and the Scottish king, who was desirous of friendly relations with the masters of the world, sent valuable gifts to the Emperor in return. The remains of the Roman camps are pointed out by the natives with no small pride.

THE PRESIDENT IN FLORIDA.

The following episode of President Arthur's recent trip to Florida has just come to light through the *Washington Critic*: While in the quaint old town of St. Augustine, the President and Secretary Chandler arranged to attend service on Sunday morning at a colored church. When the deacons of the church became aware that such distinguished people were to be present, the front row of seats was reserved for them, to which they were escorted with due form and ceremony. The minister threw all of his available muscular eloquence and earnestness into the prayer with which he opened the service, and then arose and announced that "his congregation will join in singin' de gud ole hymn, 'Bring forth dat ryal diadem.' The congregation arose, led by the President's party, and the gratified preacher, after nervously adjusting his spectacles, repeated from the hymn-book in a clear voice:

Bring forth dat ryal diadem  
And crown him Lord of all.

Each couplet was repeated by the divine and then sung by the congregation until the entire hymn had been completed, and those who were present declared that President Arthur's voice was heard above all the congregation, ringing out the inspiring words of "Dat gud ole hymn."

LAUGHING GAS.

Drawing-room gymnastics: Miss Notelanger had just finished a "dilkull" piece of music upon the pianoforte. "Beautiful, isn't it?" remarked a young lady. "Yes," replied Fogg. "Splendid exercise, Superior to Indian clubs or dumb-bells, but rather exhausting to a beginner, I should say."

A stormy discussion took place in a club where Jerrold was present, during which a gentleman rose to settle the matter in dispute. Waving his hands majestically over the excited disputants, he began, "Gentlemen, all I want is common sense." "Exactly," says Douglas, "that is precisely what you do want."

A deaf and dumb mendicant was suddenly startled by the rude shouts of some boys while walking down a New York street, and in turning slipped on an orange peel and fell. He gave the lads a severe lecture, much to the amazement of a blind beggar at the corner, who saw the whole occurrence through his green glasses, and was much amused thereat.

One day Sheridan, meeting two royal dukes, the youngest thus flippantly addressed him:—"Sherry, I say, we have just been discussing whether you are a greater fool or rogue; what is your opinion, my boy?" Mr. Sheridan having bowed and smiled at the compliment, took each of them by the arm, and instantly replied, "Why, I believe, I am between both."

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

REVIEW.

LESSON XIII.

June 2d, 1883. [Acts 8: 1-14; 23] **GO'D NEW NEW!**—For I am not ashamed of the gospel: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth: to the Jew first, and also to the Greek.—ROM. 1: 16

Singing.

Lesson 1. *Superintendent.*—What did Simon the sorcerer offer the apostles?

*School.*—He offered them money, saying, Give me also this power, that on whomsoever I lay my hands, he may receive the Holy Ghost.

*Supt.*—What did Peter say to him?

*School.*—Thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money.

*II. Supt.*—What scripture was the Ethiopian reading when Philip joined him?

*School.*—He was reading a sheet to be slaughtered; and like a lamb dumb before his shearer, so he opened not his mouth.

*Supt.*—What did Philip do?

*School.*—Then Philip opened his mouth, and began at the same scripture, and preached unto him Jesus.

*III. Supt.*—What happened to Saul as he was going to Damascus?

*School.*—Suddenly there shined round about him a light from heaven; and he fell to the earth, and heard a voice saying unto him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?

*V. Supt.*—What did Saul do after his baptism?

*School.*—Straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues, that he is the Son of God.

*Singing.*

*V. Supt.*—How was Dorcas restored to life at Lydda?

*School.*—Peter kneeled down and prayed; and turning him to the body said, Tabitha, arise. And she opened her eyes; and when she saw Peter, she sat up.

*VI. Supt.*—What took place while Peter was preaching in the house of Cornelius?

*School.*—The Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word.

*VII. Supt.*—What followed the preaching of the gospel at Antioch?

*School.*—A great number believed, and turned unto the Lord.

*Supt.*—What new name did the disciples receive?

*School.*—The disciples were called Christians first at Antioch.

*VIII. Supt.*—What did Peter say about his deliverance from prison?

*School.*—Now I know of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod.

*Singing.*

*IX. Supt.*—What direction was given to the prophets and teachers at Antioch?

*School.*—The Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them.

*Supt.*—Where did the missionaries go?

*School.*—So they, being sent forth by the Holy Ghost, departed into Seleucia, and from thence they sailed to Cyprus.

*X. Supt.*—Who opposed them at Antioch in Pisidia?

*School.*—The Jews spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, contradicting and blaspheming.

*Supt.*—What did Paul say to them?

*School.*—It was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you; but seeing ye put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles.

*XI. Supt.*—What effect had the preaching at Iconium?

*School.*—A great multitude both of the Jews and also of the Greeks believed.

*Supt.*—What took place at Lystra after Paul healed a lame man?

*School.*—The priests of Jupiter brought oxen and garlands, and would have done sacrifice with the people.

*XII. Supt.*—What happened soon after?

*School.*—Having stoned Paul, they drew him out of the city, supposing he had been dead. The next day he departed with Barnabas to Derbe.

*Supt.*—What then took place?

*School.*—When they had preached the gospel to that city, they returned again to Lystra, and to Iconium and Antioch.

*Supt.*—What did they do in all these places?

*School.*—When they had ordained them elders in every church, and had prayed with fasting, they commended them to the Lord, on whom they believed.

*Singing.*

Review drill on Titles, Topics, Golden Texts, Lesson Plans and Review Questions.

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THE WEEKLY MESSENGER is printed and published at Nos. 32, 35 and 37 St. James street West, Montreal, by JAMES DUNGAN & SON, composed of John Duggan, of New York, and John Redpath Duggan and J. D. Duggan, of Montreal.