

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25, 1883.

The grain market shows very little change. It is now well known that the crop in Canada is light and the Fall trade will therefore be light also. We quote:—Canada Red Winter \$1.22 to \$1.24; White \$1.16 to \$1.18; Spring, \$1.18 to \$1.20; Chicago, No. 2 in bond, \$1.05 to \$1.06; Corn, 61c, in bond; Peas, 95c; Oats, 33c; Barley 56c; Rye 65c to 67c.

FLOUR.—The flour market is now moderately active a very good trade being done. Superiors are quoted about 5c a barrel higher than last week, and the demand is also somewhat better. Bags are somewhat weaker as barrels have been somewhat too numerous of late. Quotations are:—Superior Extra, \$5.60 to \$5.65; Extra Superior, \$5.55; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.30; Superfine, \$4.90; Strong Bakers, Canadian \$5.50 to \$5.75; do., American, \$6.00 to \$6.75; Fine \$4.90 to \$4.95; Middlings, \$3.75 to \$4.85; Tollards, \$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, \$2.25 to \$2.35; City Bags, delivered, \$3 to \$3.05.

MEALS unchanged. Cornmeal, \$3.50 to \$3.70; Oatmeal, ordinary \$5.25 to \$5.50; granulated, \$5.75 to \$6.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter.—A firm market for fine grades. We quote as follows:—Creamery, fair to choice, 20c to 23c; Eastern Townships, straight daines, 17c to 19c; do., full ends, 20c to 21c; Morrisburg, fair to choice, 17c to 20c; Brockville, fair to choice, 16c to 19c; Western, poor to good, 13c to 15c; do. finest selections 16c to 17c. Cheese.—The public cable has advanced to 58c 6d to-day, but without advancing prices much. We quote:—August, 10c to 10c; September and October, 11c to 11c.

HOGS are not in very good demand at 21c to 23c.

HOG PRODUCTS.—Rather more business is doing, but it is mostly of a local character. We quote:—Western Mess Pork, \$14.50 to \$15.00; Ham, city cured, 14c to 14c; Bacon, 13c to 14c; Lard, Canadian, in pairs, 10c to 10c; do. Western, in pairs, 11c to 11c; Tallow, refined, 8c to 9c; Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs., \$7 to \$7.50.

ASHES are steady at \$5.60 to \$5.70 for Pots, as to tars.

ABOUT A HUNDRED AND FIFTY ARRABESE convicts working on a lighthouse on the Island of Pooleoandor, French Cochin China, revolted, killed a French and a native warden and injured another Frenchman, then decamped, some in boats and some to the woods.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS are making in Toronto for the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformer Luther's birth.

CHRISTIAN INHABITANTS of the Island of Crete are excited over a peremptory order of the Porte to collect tithes, the payment of which they resisted.

THE FEATHER DUSTER.—The feather duster is a very popular household instrument, which most housekeepers prize much more highly than they should. It is a most excellent thing to get the dust off the chairs walls and furniture into the air and on the floor. If the windows are open and a stiff breeze is blowing through the room, some of it goes out of doors and is swept away, but, as a rule, most of it, after floating about the room long enough for more or less of it to be breathed, settles again on the furniture, the walls, and our clothing, and requires in a few hours to be set going again. A far better article to dust with is a dry or moist cloth, which holds the dust and gives the housekeeper a chance to dispose of it in some rational manner.—Herald of Health.

"I HAVE BEEN married now," boasted a prosy old fellow, "more than 30 years and have never given my wife a cross word." "That's because you never dared, uncle," said a little nephew who lived with them; "if you had auntie would have made you jump."

FIRST HOMES.

BY SARAH G. S. PRATT.

It must be admitted that the homes of young married people generally have a blank and unused look. The different articles seem not to have got used to each other, and there is a store-room expression about the house which is the farthest possible one from the homelike appearance which comes as the years pass. The newness, the lack of those things which individualize a home, gives it often a painfully conventional air. To some people a set of furniture, comprising a sofa, several chairs all alike, a Brussels carpet and a marble topped centre table, mean furnishing a house. I think these things are enough to spoil a little home, unless it can be furnished correspondingly throughout. Small figured two-ply carpets are as pretty as can be. A carpet should never attract attention; it is simply to be walked over. People who may move often will find ingrains far more satisfactory, and, besides, its tone is more suitable to a modest home. The idea of spending money on the floor when there are bare walls clamoring to be beautified and so many nooks to be made living things. Let us imagine a sitting-room (not parlor, stiffest of places) furnished somewhat as follows:—an ingrain carpet of neat design; a variety of easy chairs—most of them of wicker, for they can be washed and never wear out. Bright ribbons running through them beautify them greatly. Chairs are so tempting now-a-days, and are made in such great variety, that it is inexcusable to place stiff ones in a home. Have them comfortable, and of different shapes and of different upholstery. Chairs made with innumerable buttons to hold the coverings, thereby making dimples from which the dust must be dug with a tooth brush, are to be avoided. They are a great nuisance. A centre table is indispensable in a sitting-room, and it is characteristic of the owner. When one sees a tiny marble-topped table holding precisely a silver card-receiver and some stereoscopic views, he need not expect much mental diversion in that house. Give me the large table brimming with papers, magazines, engravings, paper-cutters and lead pencils—things to be used; no matter if the table costs but three dollars, covered with a cloth it far surpasses the antiquated marble-topped one.

In this day of wall decoration nothing can be suggested in that line, but if one has plain walls, which in a small house is better taste, pictures become a consideration. The lack of them spoils many a young home. I would have them if I had to have pine furniture. I went into an art store in Chicago once to look for a picture for a certain place in my house. A common one I would not have, yet only a small sum of money was to be invested. All sorts of beautiful and expensive things were shown me, and finally I told the proprietor my dilemma. In a most candid burst I said I wanted it "to cover a stovepipe hole." He showed me then some large photographs from which I selected a beautiful Madonna by Carlo Dolce, and had it framed in a delicate, unique frame, all for three dollars and fifty cents. With good copies so cheap nobody need lack pictures, nor need they cover their walls with miserable chromos. Brackets with bright cards stuck around them, an informal arrangement of photographs, dainty vases holding ferns, all of these things give rooms a speaking air. Easter, Birthday, and Christmas cards are bonanzas to bare walls, and remain clean a long time. If enough books are possessed to make a book-case a necessity, by all means avoid glass doors. I think they have done more to hinder habits of reading than the alphabet has to encourage them. How unapproachable a tempting array of books is behind glass doors. You may say they keep out the dust; a book-case can be made with red morocco tacked along each shelf which will protect the tops of the books, and the backs do not accumulate dust. This costs much less, and suggests that your books are for use; and shabby books are an ornament to any house. Carved furniture should have no place in a plain home; it is impossible to dust cheap carving. For a house destitute of closet room, a plain, well-made chiffonier or chest of drawers is an excellent receptacle for household stores. It is more compact than a wardrobe and more ornamental. The front part of the house should never be elaborated at the expense of the back part.

Whether or not the young housekeeper be her own servant, her kitchen should have modern conveniences. I knew of a lady whose parlor and fine clothes was the envy of her lady friends, but who borrowed her neighbor's irons for years. This should not be. The young housewife has enough to contend with in her new responsibility, and everything which can lighten her labor should be supplied. Oil stove, carpet sweeper, all the modern helpers, should be there. The dining room can be made pretty at small cost. A side table serves as well as a sideboard. Dishes at present are at their highest perfection; beautiful, graceful wares that seem only too cheap for their merits can be purchased in every place now. Plated ware should be sparingly indulged in; china and glass are far prettier than pretentious plated dishes. Let the young mistress take as much pride in her kitchen as in her parlor, and let her have no upholstery show room, but a home characterized by comfort from the front door to the back.—Christian Union.

USE A LITTLE COMMON SENSE.

We know it is a very scarce article and comes high in some quarters, but use it for all that.

Do the best you can at all times, and that is saying a good deal. Do your work, as a general thing, before you play. Do rest when you are tired, if you possibly can. Do sleep at night rather than in the day time. Do keep your feet dry and warm, and your head cool. Do live cheerful and happy as possible, and make all those so about you as much as in you lieth, and in order to do this keep healthy, busy, and active—soul and body.

Don't go to bed with cold feet. Don't sleep in the same undergarments that are worn during the day. Don't sleep in a room that is not well ventilated. Don't sit or sleep in a draught. Don't lie on the left side too much. Don't lie on the back to keep from snoring. Don't try to get along with less than seven or eight hours' sleep out of twenty-four. Don't jump out of bed immediately on awaking in the morning. Don't forget to rub yourself well all over with a crash towel or hands before dressing. Don't forget to take a good drink of pure water before breakfast. Don't take long walks when the stomach is entirely empty. Don't start to do a day's work without eating a good breakfast. Don't eat anything but well-cooked and nutritious foods. Don't eat what you don't want just to save it. Don't eat between meals, nor enough to cause uneasiness at meal time. Don't eat the smallest morsel unless on coffee, if well. Don't try to keep up on oily or alcoholic stimulants when nature is calling you to sleep. Don't stand over hot-air registers. Don't inhale hot air or fumes of any acid. Don't fill the gash with soot, sugar, or anything else to arrest the hemorrhage when you cut yourself, but bring the parts together with strips of adhesive plaster. Don't wear thin hose or light-soled shoes in cold or wet weather. Don't strain your eyes by reading on an empty stomach or when ill. Don't ruin your eyes by reading or sewing at dusk by a dim light or flickering candle, nor when very tired. Don't sing or halloo when your throat is sore, or you are hoarse. Don't drink ice water when you are very warm, and never a glassful at a time, but simply sip it slowly. Don't take some other person's medicine because you are similarly afflicted. Don't bathe in less than two hours after eating. Don't eat in less than two hours after bathing. Don't call so frequently on your sick friend as to make your company and conversation a bore. Don't make a practice of relating scandals or stories calculated to depress the spirits of the sick. Don't forget to cheer and gently amuse invalids when visiting them. Don't call on your sick friend and advise him to take some other medicine, get another doctor, eat more, eat less, sit up longer, go out more frequently; stay a week and talk him to death before you think of leaving. And lastly, when about to leave, Don't say "Well, I guess it's about time I was going," and then hang around half an hour before you knew how to get away. Say "Good night," and go and be done with it.—Christian at Work.

ARE YOU beautifying your village Plant trees, put a vine out to run up the church—start a village improvement society and adorn things generally. It pays.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON V.

Nov. 4 1883. [1 Sam. 12:13-25. SAMUEL'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 23-25.

13 Now therefore behold the king whom ye have chosen, and whom ye have desired! and, behold, the Lord hath set a king over you.

14 If ye will fear the Lord, and serve him, and obey his voice, and not rebel against the commandment of the Lord, then shall both ye and also the king that reigneth over you continue following the Lord your God.

15 But if ye will not obey the voice of the Lord, then shall the hand of the Lord be against you, as it was against your fathers.

16 Now therefore stand and see this great thing, which the Lord will do before your eyes.

17 Is it not wheat harvest to-day? I will call unto the Lord, and he shall send thunder and rain; that ye may perceive and see that your wickedness is great, which ye have done in the sight of the Lord, in asking you a king.

18 So Samuel called unto the Lord; and the Lord sent thunder and rain that day; and all the people greatly feared the Lord and Samuel.

19 And all the people said unto Samuel, Pray for thy servants unto the Lord thy God, that we be not, for we have added unto all our sins this evil, to ask us a king.

20 And Samuel said unto all the people, Fear not; ye have done all this wickedness; yet turn not aside from following the Lord, but serve the Lord with all your heart.

21 And turn ye not aside: for then should ye go after vain things, which cannot profit nor deliver; for they are vain.

22 For the Lord will not forsake his people (or his great name's sake): because it hath pleased the Lord to make you his people.

23 Moreover as for me, God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you; but I will teach you the good and the right way.

24 Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart: for consider how great things he hath done for you.

25 But if ye shall still do wicked, ye shall be consumed: I, both ye and your king.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart, for consider how great things he hath done for you.—1 SAM. 12:24.

TOPIC.—The Duty of Serving God.

LESSON PLAN.—I. CONDITION OF BLESSING, VS. 13-15. 2. SIN RECALLED, VS. 16-19. 3. CONSEQUENCES AND BLESSINGS, VS. 20-25.

Time.—About 100. Place.—Gigilal.

INTRODUCTORY.

Sam. after he was chosen king, remained for a while at Gibeah. Nahash, king of the Ammonites, laid siege to Jabeshgilead. The elders asked for seven days' respite, and meanwhile sent messengers to their brethren imploring aid. Sam. immediately collected a large army, took the Ammonites by surprise and defeated them. This success had an immediate effect upon the people. While one voice they hailed Sam. as their deliverer, Sam. then ordered an assembly of the people at Gigilal to "renew the kingdom" (1 Sam. 11:14). At this assembly Sam. delivered the farewell address from which our lesson is taken.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 13 THE LORD HATH SET A KING OVER YOU.—The Lord had given him his authority. V. 14 IF YE WILL FEAR THE LORD, AND SERVE HIM, AND OBEY HIS VOICE, AND NOT REBEL AGAINST THE COMMANDMENT OF THE LORD, THEN SHALL BOTH YE AND ALSO THE KING THAT REIGNETH OVER YOU CONTINUE FOLLOWING THE LORD YOUR GOD.

FOLLOWING THE LORD—adhering to his worship and service. V. 15 IF YE WILL NOT OBEY—disobedience will be followed by judgments. V. 17 WHAT HARVEST—the end of June or beginning of July, at which season it seldom rains in Palestine. V. 18 THE LORD SENT—In answer to Samuel's prayer, and in the approval of what he had spoken. Pain-struck, the people confessed their sin, and asked Samuel to intercede for them. (See 1 John 2:1.) V. 21 FEAR NOT—he comforts them with the assurance of pardon. TURN NOT ASIDE—leave not the service of Jehovah. SERVE THE LORD—give him the full devotion of your hearts and lives. V. 22 AFTER VAIN THINGS—false gods. V. 23 FOR HIS GREAT NAME'S SAKE—his own honor is pledged not to forsake them. V. 25 I WILL TEACH YOU—God's service is both right and good. Samuel sets before the people two motives for serving God: (1) gratitude for past mercies, and (2) fear of future judgments.

TEACHINGS.

1 Prosperity in sin is no security against punishment. 2 Transgressors are in the greatest need of warnings when they are successful in their undertakings. 3 God will glorify his own name in the salvation of his chosen people. 4 He will surely punish those who do wickedly.

5 The great things he has done for us should lead us to fear and serve him.

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