

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21st, 1883.

The advance of last week has not been maintained, and the market has been almost stagnant, with prices nominally unchanged. 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, 89c per 66 lbs. Barley, 55c to 65c per bushel. Oats, 35c to 36c. Rye 60c per bush.

FLOUR.—The advance has also had the effect of checking the sales of flour. The market having been very quiet all week. To-day, however, sales were brisk at slightly reduced prices. 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, \$4.00; Middlings, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Pollards, \$4.10; Ontario bags, medium, \$2.30 to \$2.35; do. Spring Extra, \$2.20 to \$2.25; do. Superfine, \$2.10 to \$2.15; City Bags, delivered, \$3.10.

MEALS.—Unchanged. Oatmeal, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Cornmeal nominally \$3.90 to \$4.10. DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter.—No change to report. Home markets quiet. Demand for export small. Quotations:—Creamery, fresh made, fine flavoured, extra, 26c to 27c; do., good to fine, 23c to 25c; Eastern Townships, 2c to 22c; Morrisburg, 15c to 21c; Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 19c. Add 2c per lb. to all of the above for the jobbing trade. Cheese firm, but small business.—10c to 11c for August, and 13c to 14c for choice September and October; common grades, 7c to 9c.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The market is fairly active. Dressed hogs do not sell as freely as usual at this time of the year, the prices demanded being very high. Mess Pork, \$21 to \$22 for Western and Canada mess; Lard, 13c to 14c per lb; Hams, 15c to 17c; Bacon, 13c to 14c.

Eggs.—Quiet at 23c to 25c per dozen for limed and 25c to 26c for fresh.

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

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Owing to the large arrivals of beef cattle at the markets, here of late prices have declined about half a cent per lb live weight, and drovers who have been paying rather high figures for their cattle, are now compelled to sell at a loss. Good butchers' cattle bring from 4c to 5c per lb, and large fat cows and fair conditioned steers, 4c to 4c. A large proportion of the beef cattle offered here lately were ordinary sized dry cows in pretty good condition, which were sold at about \$35 per head, or rather under 3c per lb live weight. Lean stock have not been so numerous of late but there seems to be less demand for them than was the case a short time ago, owing to a decline in the price of beef quarters on the farmers' market. Calves are scarce and any that are in fair condition bring pretty high prices. Sheep and lambs are dull of sale. A lot of over 50 good lambs were lately sold here at \$4.50 per head, or rather less money than a similar flock could be bought for six weeks ago. There have been no live hogs offered here lately, but a carload is expected in a few days. Dressed hogs bring from \$8.40 to \$8.75 per 100 lbs.

FARMERS' MARKET.

With favorable weather and good roads the attendance of farmers at the markets here has been pretty large of late, and with liberal supplies of produce, prices are generally lower. Oats are being marketed in large quantities but meet with an active demand at about former rates. Potatoes are also plentiful and although the local demand is good, prices are easier. Cabbages are somewhat lower in price, although considerable quantities are being shipped to the United States. Frozen poultry and beef quarters are decidedly lower priced, yet they are still much dearer than at this time last year. With a larger supply of fresh-laid eggs, prices have declined nearly ten cents per dozen from the very high rates which lately prevailed, and old eggs are also being offered at lower rates, and a still further reduction in prices of eggs is expected shortly, especially if the weather should continue mild. Liberal supplies of hay are being brought to market by farmers and prices are weaker, ranging at from \$6 to \$10

per 100 bundles of 15 lbs., most of the sales of hay of fair quality being made at from \$8 to \$9 per 100 bundles. Straw is sold at from \$3 to \$5 per 100 bundles of twelve lbs. The following are the prices of the principal kinds of farm produce:—Oats and potatoes 70c to 90c per bag; peas 50c to \$1 per bushel; buckwheat 55c to 60c; beans \$1.50 to \$2.25 do. Dressed hogs \$8.50 to \$9 per 100 lbs.; beef forequarters 4c to 5c per lb; do. hindquarters, 5c to 7c do. Dressed turkeys 10c to 15c do.; geese 9c to 12c; ducks 12c to 15c; fowls 10c to 14c do. Tub butter 18c to 25c per lb; print butter 25c to 40c do.; fresh laid eggs 35c to 40c per dozen; old eggs 25c to 30c do.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30th, 1883.

GRAIN.—Following are the closing prices for future delivery to-day:—Wheat, \$1.15 Jan., \$1.15 Feb., \$1.17 March, \$1.20 April, \$1.20 May. Corn 71c cash, 68c Jan., 68c Feb., 67c May. Oats, 48c cash, 47c Jan., 46c Feb., 47c March, 47c May. Rye, no sales, Western, 75c afloat. We quote: Canada, in bond, 75c; State, 75 to 76c. Peas—Canada field, 55c 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 \$4.35; Superfine, \$3.35 to \$3.80 Spring, \$3.50 to \$3.85 for Winter; Western Spring Clear Extra, \$5.40 to \$5.90; Poor to Choice Fancy, held at \$6.75 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, \$2.85 to \$3.10 per 100 lbs.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, Western fine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coarse, \$5.75 to \$7.00 per brl. Cornmeal, Brandywine \$3.75 to \$3.90; City Sacked, coarse, per 100 lbs, \$1.25 to \$1.30; Fine white, and yellow, \$1.45 to \$1.50; no sales. Corn flour, \$4.25 to \$5.00. Grits \$3.75 to \$4.50.

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; 50 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, 14c; fancy, 14c to 15c; timothy, 12c to 13c; domestic flaxseed, \$1.28 to \$1.30; Calcutta linseed, \$1.50 to \$1.85.

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, \$8.85; shoulders, 6.50; boxed clear, 9c per lb; short clear, \$9.35; short rib, 9.10c; shoulders, 6.75c.

CUTMEATS.—Demand better than last week. We quote: 9c to 10c for pickled bellies; 8c to 8c for pickled shoulders; 11c to 12c for pickled hams; 9c for smoked shoulders; 13c to 13c for smoked hams.

DRESSED HOGS.—Hogs at 8c to 8c and market pigs at 8c.

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 but little changed. Sale still small. We quote 11c for Western steam and 10c for city.

STEARINE.—We quote 11 to 11c. Oleo-margarine, 9c to 10c.

TALLOW.—We quote 8c to 8c for prime. Sales of 60,000 tons reported.

MEAT STOCK.—Western heavy wethers, 6c to 6c per lb; Jersey and near-by 5c to 6c. Spring lambs, 6c to 7c. Live calves, State, fair to prime, 8c to 10c; Jersey, 8c, 10c to 10c; butter-milk fed, 5c to 6c; grassers, 4c to 4c. Dressed veals, from 10c to 11c for poor to fair, to 13c to 14c for choice.

FOR POLITICIANS ONLY.

A number of politicians, all of whom were seeking office under the Government, were under a tavern porch, when an old toper named Joel—a person who was loquacious when tipsy, but exactly opposite when

sober—said that he would tell them a story.

They told him to go on. Whereupon he spoke as follows:

"A certain king—I don't recollect his name—had a philosopher upon whose judgment he always depended. Now it happened one day that the king took it into his head to go hunting, and summoned his nobles, and making the necessary preparations, he summoned the philosopher and asked him if it would rain. The philosopher told him it would not, and they started. While journeying they met a countryman mounted on a jackass.

"He advised them to return, 'for,' said he, 'it will certainly rain.' They smiled contemptuously upon him and passed on. Before they had gone many miles they had reason to regret not having taken the rustic's advice, as a shower coming up drenched them to the skin. When they had returned to the palace the king reprimanded the philosopher severely.

"I met a countryman," said he, 'and he knew more than you do. He told me that it would rain, whereas you told me that it would not.' The king then gave him his walking papers and sent for the countryman, who soon made his appearance.

"Tell me how you knew it would rain?" said the king.

"I didn't know," said the countryman, 'my jackass told me so.'

"And how, pray, did he tell you?" asked the king.

"By pricking up his ears, your majesty," said the rustic.

"The king then sent the rustic away, and procuring the jackass of him, he placed him, the jackass, in the office the philosopher filled.

"And here," observed Joel, looking very wise, "is where the king made a great mistake."

"How so?" inquired the auditors.

"Why, ever since that time," said Joel with a grin on his face, "every jackass wants office."

A DISCOVERY.

As a metal aluminum has the desirable qualities (without the faults) of most of the metals now employed in the arts, and would soon replace them if it could be cheaply produced. But, in spite of very considerable reductions in the cost of reducing it from the ore, it is still a hundred times too costly to permit of its general use as a substitute for iron. Hence the importance attached to the report from Europe that a new and cheap process of reducing aluminum has been discovered. No detailed information regarding the process employed has been received, but the Birmingham correspondent of the London News says that it is the invention of Mr. Webster, of Hollywood, near Birmingham, and that the metal made by this process has been actually introduced in the arts in the shape of a bronze alloy in which aluminum takes the place of iron. The cost of production is said to be less than \$500 per ton, against \$5000 per ton by old processes. The correspondent also says that the aluminum can be made in immense quantities in a few days and that the British Government is in treaty for the purchase of a supply of the metal to the Royal Gun factory at Woolwich, where aluminum bronze has been tested and found to have higher resisting power than either gun metal or Bessemer steel. Among the by-products of the manufacture is said to be a blue dye, which will probably supersede indigo for color printing, "as it permanently retains its color and is not affected by acids."

HOW TO WARM COLD FEET.—People who write or sew all day, or rather those who take but little exercise, may warm their cold feet without going to the fire. All that is necessary is to stand erect and very gradually to lift one's self up upon the tips of the toes, so as to put all the tendons of the foot at full strain. This is not to hop or to jump up and down, but simply to rise—the slower the better—upon tiptoes, and to remain standing on the point of the toes as long as possible, then gradually coming to the natural position. Repeat this several times, and by the amount of work the tips of the toes are made to do, in sustaining the body's weight, a sufficient and lively circulation is set up. Even the half frozen car-driver can carry this plan out. It is one rule of the "Swedish movement" system, and, as motion warmth is much better than fire warm-

ing, persons who suffer with cold feet at night can try this plan just before retiring to rest.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON VI. [Acts 4: 1-14.]

NONE OTHER NAME. COMMIT TO MEMORY V. 10-12. (Revised Version.)

And as they spake unto the people, the 1 priests and the captain of the temple and the Sadducees came upon them, being sore 2 troubled because they taught the people, and proclaimed in Jesus the resurrection from the 3 dead. And they laid hands on them, and put 4 them in ward unto the morrow: for it was now eventide. But many of them that heard 5 the word believed; and the number of the men came to be about five thousand.

And it came to pass on the morrow, that 6 their rulers and elders and scribes were gathered together in Jerusalem: and Annas the high priest was there, and Caiaphas, and John, and Alexander, and as many as were 7 of the kindred of the high priest. And when they had set them in the midst, they enquired, 8 By what power, or in what name, have ye done this? Then Peter, filled with the Holy 9 Ghost, said unto them, Ye rulers of the people, and elders, if we talk day to an impotent 10 man, by what means this man is made whole: be it known unto you all, and to all 11 the people of Israel, that in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom ye crucified, whom 12 God raised from the dead, even in him do all this man stand here before you whole. He is all 13 the stone which was set at nought of you the builders, which was made the head of the 14 corner. And in none other is there salvation: 15 for neither is there any other name under heaven, that is given among men, wherein we 16 must be saved.

Now when they beheld the boldness of 17 Peter and John, and had perceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men, they marvelled: and they took knowledge of them, 18 that they had been with Jesus. And moving 19 the man, which was healed standing with them, they could say nothing against it. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Neither is there salvation 20 in any other: for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we 21 must be saved."—ACTS 4: 12.

TOPIC.—Christ the Only Saviour.

LESSON PLAN.—I. THE ARREST OF THE APOSTLES, VS. 14. 2. THEIR ARGUMENT BY THE COUNCIL, VS. 5-7. 3. THEIR NOBLE ANSWER, VS. 8-14.

Time.—A. D. 30, immediately after the last lesson. Place.—Jerusalem, at the meeting of the Sanhedrin.

INTRODUCTORY.

Our last lesson left Peter in Solomon's Porch preaching to the crowd. He was suddenly interrupted. Priests and Sadducees were indignant at his speech, and got the captain of the temple to stop it and put Peter and John in prison. The next morning they were brought before the council, and were asked by what power they had wrought this miracle. Our lesson tells us how Peter answered the council.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 1. THE CAPTAINS OF THE TEMPLE—an officer who commanded the Levites, who kept order in the temple. SADDUCEES—who disbelieved in the resurrection. V. 2. GILDAS—indignant through Jesus—as an example. V. 3. IN HOLD—in prison. EVENTIDE—evening. V. 4. HOWEVER—in spite of the opposition. V. 5. THEIR RULERS, ETC.—the Sanhedrin. V. 6. ANNAS—he had been high priest and was the father-in-law of CAIAPHAS, who was high priest at that time. V. 7. DREW THIS—cured the lame man. The form of the question admitted the fact of the cure. V. 8. FILLED WITH THE HOLY GHOST—receiving a fresh inspiration, which gave him the right answer and made him bold to utter it. V. 9. GOOD DEED—no crime had been committed, a man lame from birth had been made whole. V. 10. BY THE NAME OF JESUS—by his authority and power. WHOM YE CRUCIFIED—he fearlessly charged home upon them their guilt. This had stirred the priests against him. V. 11. THE STONE—Ps. 118: 22; Isa. 28: 16; Matt. 21: 42. SET AT NAUGHT—rejected as worthless. Jesus himself used these same words only a few days before his death. V. 12. SALVATION.—Not only had this lame man been healed by the power of Jesus, but there was salvation for the souls of men in no other. If they, the priests and rulers of Israel, were ever saved, it must be through this very Man whom they had killed. Unless we are willing to build on this foundation, we must be lost for ever. JOHN 3: 16; 17: 4; 1 Cor. 3: 11; Gal. 3: 12; 2: 20. V. 13. THE BOLDNESS—literally, "the speaking out all"; their readiness and fearlessness of speech. TOOK KNOWLEDGE OF THEM—recognized them as men they had seen before with Jesus. They saw also something of his spirit in them—his meekness, so possession and courage—as were strangely reminded of the holy Sufferer who only a few weeks before had stood before them. V. 14. NOTHING AGAINST IT—they were completely silenced. They could not deny the reality of the miracle or the truth of what Peter said. The living proof was right before their eyes.

TEACHINGS:

- 1. When the gospel is preached with power, it will meet with opposition. 2. The enemies of religion can bring no charge of evil or of wrong against it. 3. Those who have been with Jesus will show it by their words and lives. 4. Only the name that cured the cripple has power to save the sinner. 5. The gospel is so clearly of God that its opposers can say nothing against it.

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