

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, April 15th, 1883.

There is no change to report in the condition of the grain market, and there will be none now, till the opening of navigation, which promises to be later than usual this year. We quote Canada White Winter \$1.13 to \$1.14; Canada Red \$1.16 to \$1.18; Canada Spring, \$1.14 to \$1.15. Peas, 95c per 66 lbs. Barley, 60c to 70c per bushel. Oats, 39c to 40c. Rye 65c to 70c per bushel.

FLOUR.—The market has been as quiet as usual all week, both sales and receipts being small. Prices unchanged. We quote: Superior Extra \$4.85 to \$4.90; Extra Superfine, \$4.70 to \$4.75; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$4.65 to \$4.70; Superfine, \$4.40 Strong Bakers', Canadian, \$5.15 to \$5.25, do, American, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fine, \$3.95 to \$4.00; Middlings, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Pollards, \$3.50; Ontario bags, medium, \$2.35 to \$2.40; do, Strong Extra, \$2.25 to \$2.30; do, Superfine, \$2.15 to \$2.20; City Bags, delivered, \$3.10.

MEALS.—Unchanged; oatmeal, \$5.25 to \$5.50 for Ontario, and \$5.40 for granulated. Cornmeal \$4.50 per barrel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter. Prices continue the same, but the jobbing trade has fallen off somewhat. Quotations:—Creamery, good to finest, 21c to 23c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 22c; Morrisburg, 18c to 22c; Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 18c. Add 2c per lb. to all of the above for the jobbing trade. Cheese.—Prices firm but with little doing outside of the jobbing trade. We quote: Fine to choice fancy, fall made, 13c to 14c; summer makes 7c to 11c as to quality.

Eggs.—Are selling at 18c for fresh; 18 1/2 has been paid however.

HOG PRODUCE.—Very quiet market. We quote:—Canada, short cut, \$22.00 to \$23.50; Western, \$21.50 to \$22.00; Lard, in pails, 14c to 14 1/2c; Hams, city cured, 14c to 14 1/2c; Bacon, 13c to 14c.

ASHES.—Are slightly firmer though at the same price, \$4.00 to \$5 for pots.

FARMERS' MARKET.

For some time past the supply of farmers' produce has been rather small, but this week shows a considerable increase in the number of farmers in attendance at the markets, but they are nearly all from places near the city. Prices of grain, dressed hogs and butter are higher, while potatoes and eggs are more plentiful and cheaper. Oats are \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bag; peas \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes 60c to 80c per bag; dressed hogs \$10 to \$10.50 per 100 lbs. Geese, 13c to 16c per lb.; turkeys 15c to 20c do. Eggs, 15c to 25c per dozen; tub butter 20c to 30c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 30c do. Hay \$7 to \$11.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; straw \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

There is a better demand and higher prices are being paid for beef cattle, sheep and hogs this week. The best butchers' cattle bring 5 1/2c per lb., good steers and heifers can be had at from 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. Roughsteers, oxen, and fat cows bring from 4 1/2c to 5c do., and leanish stock from 3 1/2c to 4c do. Calves are fairly plentiful, but very few of them are in proper condition to yield healthy food. Good sheep are very scarce and bring from 6c to 6 1/2c per lb., live weight. Hogs have been selling here lately at 8c to 8 1/2c per lb., live weight. There is a slight improvement in the demand for good milk cows, as but few of this kind are brought to market, but common and inferior milkers are plentiful and dull of sale at prices ranging from \$20 to \$45 each. The horse market is pretty lively, but most of those offered are brought here from Ontario for sale. The shipments from here to the United States last week numbered 123 horses, which cost an average of \$132.62 each.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—A Liverpool doctor has published the following prescription, as a substitute for brandy, to be used in case of sudden illness.—Tincture of ginger (strong), aromatic spirit of ammonia (sal volatile), chloric ether, of each equal parts. In faintness, spasms of stomach, diarrhoea, or sudden pain, one large teaspoonful, mixed with one tablespoonful of hot or cold water, may be taken, and repeated every quarter or half-hour until relieved. To be kept in a well-stoppered bottle.

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Grand Lodge of Ontario.

G. W. C. T.—J. H. Flagg, Mitchell. G. W. S.—T. W. Casey, Nanpawa. G. W. T.—J. H. Nixon, Toronto.

Next annual meeting at Woodstock, Ont., the fourth Tuesday of June next.

Grand Lodge of Quebec.

G. W. C. T.—W. H. Lambley, Inverness. G. W. S.—S. A. Lebourveau, Montreal. G. W. T.—R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.

Next annual session at Sherbrooke in September.

Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

G. W. C. T.—P. J. Chisholm, Truro. G. W. S.—I. J. Hingley, Oxford. S. J. T.—W. C. Smith, Conquerall Bank.

Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

G. W. C. T.—James Watts, Woodstock. G. W. S.—H. Galbraith, Sussex. S. J. T.—Calvin Powers, St. John.

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R. W. G. T.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal. R. W. G. S.—F. G. Keens, Kearney, Neb. R. W. G. M.—W. H. Lambley, Inverness, Que.

Next annual meeting in Chicago, the fourth Tuesday of May.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Pres.—Mrs. D. B. Chisholm, Hamilton. V. P.—Mrs. Tilton, Ottawa. " —Mrs. Cowan, Toronto. R. Sec.—Miss A. Orchard, Brantford. C. Sec.—Mrs. Rev. F. Fawcett, Scarborough. T.—Mrs. Brethour, Milton, Ont. Next annual meeting at Ottawa.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

G. C.—Rev. John Kay, Waterford. G. S.—Raymond Walker, Hamilton. G. T.—Jeremiah Cornell, Lynden.

MR. GLADSTONE AS A PUBLIC-HOUSE INSPECTOR.

In an article upon "Pawnb-roking" in the current number of the Quarterly Review, we find the following:—Mr. Gladstone, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, used to make it his business, in days when he was not so universally known by sight as he is at present, to enter common public-houses in many parts of the town, and to call for a glass of beer in order to test the working of the Excise laws, and, if opportunity offered, to ask a few questions. Many an unconscious publican has given information on his own trafficking and dealings with the Inland Revenue officers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who tested and weighed every part in the interest of the public. The late Sir Charles Presley, long the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, used to say that no man could be sure where or when Mr. Gladstone might not turn up.

WHO SHALL VACATE?—An exchange thus puts it.—A mad dog roams the street. Children are going up and down. They are warned. With the bold curiosity of youth they venture near. One says, "He doesn't look cross; I'll handle him." He is bitten and dies in the arms of his father. Some people say, "It's a shame: the dog ought to be put off the street." Others say, "No, the children should have kept away, and they would not have been bitten." Is the street designed for mad dogs or children? Kill the dogs and let the children run! So with the sabbath. Society is for the people, not for those who prey upon the people. Instead of asking that the people should avoid these places, we should demand these places avoid the people. The streets are for the citizens; if any one has to vacate, let it be the enemy.—Crusader.

THE WINE TRADE IN FRANCE.—The statistics of the wine harvest of last year, just published by the French Minister of Agriculture, show that it was one of the worst ever known in France. The production of wine was little more than half the average of the twenty years 1858 to 1878; and even compared with the ten years immediately preceding last year, when the production had been greatly reduced by the phylloxera and bad seasons, there is a falling off in last year's harvest of a full third. In consequence of all this, France, which used to export large quantities of wine and to import very little, last year imported very much more largely than she exported.

THE DANISH LAWS.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: The Danes are conducting a vigorous war against drunkenness in their capital, Copenhagen. The number of public houses is to be reduced from 1,350 to 300. No showily dressed girl is to be allowed to stand behind a drinking-bar to fascinate youth of the other sex. Landlords are forbidden to serve drink to any person under 18 years of age, male or female, or to any one already under the influence of drink. A drunken person is to be conveyed to his own dwelling in a cab or covered carriage at the expense of the landlord in whose house he took the last glass.

LADY FINGERS.—Rub half a pound of butter into a pound of flour; add half a pound of sugar; grate in the rinds of two lemons, and squeeze in the juice of one; then add three eggs; make into a roll the size of the middle finger; it will spread in the oven to a thin cake; dip in chocolate icing.

A HELP.—A slate hung in the kitchen with a pencil attached to a string is very convenient. If the cook or housewife finds a lack of anything, she can write it on the slate, and thus save her the trouble of trying to remember the different articles which may be wanting through the day.

A HARD HIT.—The California Rescue has a pungent way of putting things. Here is a specimen:—No well-wisher of humanity could desire to put a straw of offence in the way of those who endeavor to reach forward and upward to a holy life and to lead others in the same direction. But when acquiring holiness exhibits itself in a vigorous opposition to temperance work and tries to break up temperance societies, there seems some ground to believe there has been a bogus article disposed of in the market; or the genuine article has been stolen by a bogus professor.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON V.

April 20, 1883. [Acts 9:32-48.]

PETER WORKING MIRACLES.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 32-35.

(Revised Version.)

And it came to pass, as Peter went through Lydda, he came down also to the saints which dwelt at Lydda. And there he found a certain man named Aeneas, which had kept his bed eight years; for he was palsied. And Peter said unto him, Aeneas, Jesus Christ maketh thee arise, and make thy bed, and straightway he arose. And all that dwelt at Lydda and in Sharon saw him, and they turned to the Lord.

Now there was at Joppa a certain disciple named Tabitha, which by interpretation is called Dorcas; this woman was full of good works and almsdeeds which she did. And it came to pass in those days, that she fell sick, and died; and when they had washed her, they laid her in an upper chamber. And as Lydda was nigh unto Joppa, the disciples, hearing that Peter was there, sent two men unto him, intreating him, Delay not to come unto us. And Peter arose and went with them. And when he was come, they brought him into the upper chamber; and all the widows stood by him weeping, and showing the coats and garments which Dorcas made, while she was with them. But Peter put them all forth, and kneeled down, and prayed; and turning to the body, he said, Tabitha, arise. And she opened her eyes; and when she saw Peter, she sat up. And he gave her his hand, and raised her up; and calling the saints and widows, he presented her alive. And it was known throughout all Joppa; and many believed on the Lord. And it came to pass, that he abode many days at Joppa with one Simon a tanner.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Jesus Christ maketh thee whole.—Acts 9:34.

TOPIC.—Christ the Giver of Health and Life.

LESSON PLAN.—1. THE HEALING OF AENEAS, VS. 32-35. 2. THE MOURNING FOR DORCAS, VS. 36-39. 3. HER RESTORATION TO LIFE, VS. 40-43.

Time.—Probably about A. D. 43. Places.—Lydda and Joppa.

INTRODUCTORY.

Luke, having carried the history of Saul to a convenient resting-place, now goes back to take up another thread of history. The persecution that arose at the martyrdom of Stephen had spread its fury. The scattered Church had carried the gospel throughout Palestine. What threatened to be its destruction had given it new vigor. The blood of the first martyr was the seed of the Church. Peter undertook an apostolic visitation for oversight and instruction. Our lesson to-day tells us of two events that took place during the journey. It was not until Peter's return from it that Saul came from Damascus to Jerusalem, as related in our last lesson, and spent fifteen days with him (Gal. 1:18), coming in and going out at Jerusalem, v. 28.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 32. LYDDA—about ten miles east of Joppa. V. 33. AENEAS—probably a direct descendant of V. 34. JESUS CHRIST—Peter was careful to show that this miracle was wrought by the power of Jesus Christ. IMMEDIATELY—without delay, believing effort came the strength to obey. V. 35. SARON—Sharon, a fertile plain along the coast north of Joppa. V. 36. JOPPA—an ancient seaport town on the Mediterranean, about forty miles north-west of Jerusalem; now called Jaffa. TABITHA—an Aramaic name; in Greek, Dorcas, each meaning "gazelle." Among Eastern poets the gazelle was a favorite emblem of a beautiful woman. FULL—her heart and life, her time and strength. V. 38. SEAT UNTO HIM TWO MEN—as more urgent and respectful than one. V. 39. WEeping—there is no epithet so expressive as the tears of the poor. WHICH DORCAS MADE—while Jesus lived women ministered to his personal comfort; when he was gone they ministered to him in the person of his poor ones. DORCAS has given her name to female societies that do a work like hers. V. 40. FURRIUM ALL PORTER—after Christ's example, Luke 11:9. So also did Elijah, I Kings 17:19. PRAYED—he looks to God for the working of this great miracle of mercy. ARISE—the command was given in faith in a divine power which alone could raise the dead. V. 41. IT CAME TO PASS—providentially, as a part of the divine plan, and had a purpose, as we shall see in our next lesson, in having Peter tarry longer at Joppa. MANY DAYS—literally, "sufficient days"—just as many as were needed to carry out God's plan.

TEACHINGS:

- 1. True piety sinks self and exalts Christ. 2. It is full of unselfish kindness and charity. 3. Women have a work to do for Christ and his people. 4. The death of the good is a loss to the living. 5. It is the life of Christ that gives life and healing to the world.

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