

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, May 30th, 1883.

No business in grain for the past week to speak of. The wheat now being shipped from this port is generally sent through from the West without changing owners and does not affect business. Prices are nominally unchanged, but holders are not inclined to sell at all. It is now certain that the Western fall wheat crop will be almost nil this year and this of course produces a firm feeling. 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 market for extra is a good deal brisker and stiffer this week, the prospect of a poor crop of fall wheat having increased their value neither sales receipts for the week have been large, but sales generally have taken place at outside prices. Quotations as follows: Superior Extra, \$5.05 to \$5.10; Extra Superfine, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Fancy nominal; Spring Extra \$4.85 to \$4.90; Superfine, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers, Canadian, \$5.15 to \$5.25; do, American, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fine, \$4.10 to \$4.20; Middlings, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Pollards, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Ontario bags, medium, \$2.40 to \$2.50 do. Spring Extra, \$2.35 to \$2.45; do, Superfine, \$2.20 to \$2.30; City Bags, delivered, \$3.10.

MEALS.—Slightly cheaper. Oatmeal, \$5.25 to \$5.55 for ordinary, and \$5.80 to \$6.00 up to \$8.00 for British for granulated. Corn meal \$3.50 to \$3.70 per barrel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter. The market is still quiet. Shippers begin to talk of 20c for creamery as a commencement for export and Eastern Townships is worth 20c to 22c. Cheese is unchanged at 10c to 11c.

Eggs.—Sell at 17c to 18c.

HOG PRODUCE.—Steady, at same prices. We quote:—Canada, short cut, \$23.50 to \$24.00; Western, \$22.50 to \$23.00; Hams city cured, 14c to 15c; Bacon, 13c to 14c; Lard in pails, 14c to 15c.

ASHES.—Are quiet at \$5.10 to \$5.15.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The wet condition of the soil has prevented the farmers from prosecuting their spring work, consequently they have more leisure to bring their produce to market for sale. Green vegetables are being plentifully supplied by the market gardeners at pretty low prices. The supply of butter is larger, and prices lower, but eggs have advanced in price of late. The prices of cornmeal, grue and bran are declining. The supply of hay is fully equal to the demand and prices are easier. Oats are 95c to \$1.05 per bag; peas \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes 50c to 75c per bag; onions \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel; turnips, beets and carrots 50c per bushel; tub butter 18c to 23c per lb; prints 20c to 35c do.; eggs, 18c to 22c per dozen; Apples \$3 to \$6 per barrel; hay \$9.50 to \$11.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; straw \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Recent cablegrams report a serious decline in the prices of cattle in the British markets, and this has caused more or less dullness in the markets here, while a good many cattle intended for shipping are being sold to city butchers at about 6c per lb., with a few head of the best at 6 1/2c do. Pretty good steers bring from 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c per lb., large fat cows and oxen 5c to 5 1/2c do., and leanish stock, 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c do. There have been very few head of leanish cattle offered here of late, and prices of this sort are comparatively higher than of the better kinds. Calves are still numerous and dull of sale, except for the best which sell at from \$5 to \$8 each, while the common veals bring from \$2.50 to \$4 each. Sheep and lambs are both more plentiful, with prices tending downward, although some extra lambs have been sold here lately at from \$5 to \$6 each. Live hogs are sold in lots at from 7 1/2c to 8c per lb.

FALSE is their conceit who say the way to have a friend is not to make use of him. Nothing can give greater assurance that two men are friends than when experience makes them mutually acknowledge it.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Prince Edward County Branch of the Ontario Alliance was recently reorganized at a temperance convention held at Picton. A strong central executive committee was formed to effect organization throughout the country.

A representative temperance convention was held at Dartmouth, N.S., on the Queen's birthday, to consider the question of seeking to have the Canada Temperance Act adopted in Halifax county. The Rev. P. M. Morrison was appointed chairman and Mr. George Young secretary. After some discussion, it was unanimously resolved as advisable to take immediate steps to petition the Dominion Government to take a vote on the Act. Permanent organization was effected by the convention electing its officers and one delegate from each polling district a county executive committee, each delegate to organize a local committee in his own district. It was unanimously resolved that the convention was surprised and pained at the character of the recent temperance legislation in the Dominion Parliament, that it heartily condemned the retrograde character of that legislation and the indecent haste with which it had been passed through the House, and also that it endorsed the action taken by the Halifax Branch of the Dominion Alliance, in requesting the postponement of the passing of the new Act. A successful public meeting was held in connection with the convention, in the evening.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

The resident clergymen in Bridgewater, Lunenburg, N.S.—Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist and Methodist—have published a joint pledge taken by them, that they will not attend the funeral of any person dying while engaged in the iniquitous business of liquor-selling. Their action in this regard is taken, as they express it, "in consequence of the recent tragic event in our village, arising from the fact that the liquor traffic is carried on in our community in defiance of law, human and divine."

Dr. Branthwaite, medical officer for Willesden, England, in his first annual report, that for last year, of the sanitary condition of that parish, enters at length into a consideration of the steady increase in the mortality of children, remarking that the parish of Willesden has not been singular in this respect, boards of health in many localities deploring the extent of the same evil, and looking for a remedy. Among the causes of this lamentable "massacre of the innocents," Dr. Branthwaite gives a prominent place to drinking. He speaks of "the pernicious habit of drinking large quantities of ale or stout by nursing mothers, under the idea that they thereby increase and improve the secretion of milk, whereas they are in reality deteriorating the quality of that upon which the infant must depend for health and life." Dr. Edis, who gave great attention to the subject of infant mortality, summed up his conclusions by stating that this loss of life was mainly due to two causes—the substitution of farinaceous food for milk, and the delusion that ale or stout was necessary as an article of diet for nursing mothers. An enquiry was some time ago instituted at Macclesfield upon this subject of infant mortality, and the committee gave as one of their findings, "That an over-indulgence in drink, a craving for which is frequently induced by the conditions of unwholesome dwellings and vitiated atmosphere," was one of the causes of infant mortality.

LAUGHING GAS.

AN ORGAN-GRINDER is not the architect of his own four-tunes.

MOTHER to son: "That's a darling, for stopping crying!" "No I've not stopped; I am only resting."

A BALD-HEADED MAN, in anticipation of the summer season, has had a spider painted on the top of his head to frighten off the flies.

"I'D JUST like to see you," as the blind man said to the policeman when he told him he would take him to the station-house if he did not move on.

JUST AFTER Sheridan had taken a new house, he met Lord Guifford, to whom he said, "Well, all will now go on like clock-work." "Aye," said his lordship, "tick, tick."

THERE was a soldier that vaunted before Julius Caesar of the scars he had received on his face. Caesar, knowing him to be a coward, told him, "You had best take heed next time you run away how you look back."

THE GUESTS have dined, and the host hands another case of cigars. "I don't smoke myself," he said, "but you will find them any other—my man steals more of them than any other brand I ever had."

ABOUT the commencement of the present century the postal authorities received a letter bearing the Inverness postmark, and on it the following address:—"Here she goes to Embro, to Donal," my brother chairman to a chairman's masquerade, up a close and down a stair."

"WOMAN'S RIGHTS!" exclaimed a certain man, when the subject was broached. "What more rights do they want? My wife bosses me, our daughters boss us both, and the servant girl bosses the whole family. It's time the men were allowed some rights."

IN ORDER to induce Dr. Johnson to take greater notice of the performance of a celebrated violinist to which he was inattentively listening, a friend told him that the piece was very difficult. "Difficult, sir! I wish it were impossible," was the doctor's reply.

"WHY DON'T you come to Sunday-school?" said a superintendent to a boy. "Cause pa owes my teacher for a pair of boots, an' the teacher got to sending notes home by me, an' pa said I needn't go any more till he paid for the boots, an' I don't reckon I'll go any more."

JERROLD, walking to the club with a friend from the theatre, some intoxicated gentlemen reeled up to the dramatist and said—"Can you tell us the way to the 'Judge and Jury?'" "Keep on as you are, young gentlemen," was the reply; "you're sure to overtake them."

A CLERGYMAN travelling in a railway carriage was a butt to many insolences; his insulters at last shut the windows, commenced smoking and sending the puffs toward him. "Pardon gentlemen," said he coolly, drawing a book from his pocket, "I hope my brevity does not inconvenience you?"

PROBLEMATIC: Scene—Mexican city in Northern Mexico; a switch engine moving cars back and forth on side tracks. A "gringo" yardmaster to a group of ranchmen who are watching the movements of the engine and cars for the first time: "Well, seniors, what do you think of a railway?" Mexican senior reflectively: "I can readily see how that engine moves the cars, but I cannot see how the cars move the engine."—Railway Age.

TOO AUSTERE a philosophy makes too wise men; too rigorous politics, few good subjects; too hard a religion, few religious persons whose devotion is of long continuance.

TO JUDGE impartially, we are to put men's good qualities in the balance against their bad ones; and if the scale of the first outweighs, the latter ought not to be brought into account.

WHEN commended, examine impartially your own deserts; and if you find not what is said, note that tongue for the instrument of flattery. Know thyself, said Bias, so shall no flatterer deceive thee.

OF ALL the things this world affords us, the possession and enjoyment of wisdom alone is immortal. A strict adherence to virtue, and a well-regulated life, render our pleasures more solid and lasting.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON XI.

June 10, 1883. [Acts 14: 1-18.]

AT ICONIUM AND LYSTRA.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 15-18.

(Revised Version.)

And it came to pass in Iconium, that they 1 entered together into the synagogue of the Jews, and so spake that a great multitude 2 both of Jews and of Greeks believed. But the Jews that were disobedient stirred up the 3 souls of the Gentiles and made them evil affected against the brethren. Long time there- 4 fore they tarried there speaking boldly in the Lord, which bare witness unto the world of his 5 grace, granting signs and wonders to be done by their hands. But the multitude of the city 6 was divided; and part held with the Jews, and part with the apostles. And when there 7 was made an onset both of the Gentiles and of the Jews with their rulers, to entreat them 8 shamefully, and to stone them, they fled out of Iconium, and came to Lystra, and the region round 9 about; and there they preached the gospel. And at Lystra there sat a certain man, im- 10 potent in his feet, a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. The same 11 heard Paul speaking; who, fastening his eyes upon him, and seeing that he had faith to be 12 made whole, said with a loud voice, saying up- 13 and walked. And when the multitude saw what 14 Paul had done, they lifted up their voices, say- 15 ing in the speech of Lycaonia, The gods are come down to us in the likeness of men. 16 And they called Barnabas Jupiter: and Paul 17 Mercury, because he was the chief speaker. And the priest of Jupiter whose temple was 18 before the city, brought oxen and garlands unto the gates, and would have done sacrifice 19 with the multitudes. But when the apostles, 14 Barnabas and Paul, heard of it, they rent 20 their garments, and sprang forth among the multitudes, crying out and saying, Sirs, why 21 do ye do these things? We also are men of like 22 passions with you, and bring you good tidings, unto the living God, who made the heaven 23 and the earth and the sea, and all that therein is: who in the generations gone by suffered all 24 the nations to walk in their own ways. And 17 yet he left not himself without witness, in that he did good unto them, and gave us 25 from heaven rains and fruitful seasons, filling your hearts with food and gladness. And with these 18 sayings scarcely restrained they the multitude from doing sacrifice unto them.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Speaking boldly in the Lord."—ACTS 14: 3.

TOPIC.—Different Effects of the Gospel.

LESSON PLAN.—1. EXAMINE ANSWERS, vs. 1-6

2. A MIRACLE WROUGHT, vs. 7-9. 3. GOD ONLY TO BE WORSHIPPED, vs. 11-18.

Time.—A. D. 45. Places.—Iconium and Lystra.

INTRODUCTION.

From Antioch Paul and Barnabas went south-east, about sixty miles, to Iconium. There they abode "long time" preaching the word and working miracles. A great multitude both of Jews and of Greeks believed. But opposition was roused as at Antioch, and to escape violence the apostles fled to Lystra. Here a wonderful miracle was wrought by Paul, which so excited the people that, thinking the apostles to be gods in human form, they were about to pay them divine honors. The apostles with difficulty kept them from doing this, and urged them to turn from their false gods to the only true and living God.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 1. SO SPAKE—with such earnestness and power. GREEKS—probably both proselytes and pagans. V. 2. UNBELIEVING JEW—vexed that so many of the Jews were believed. V. 3. THEREFORE—because of this success (v. 1) and this opposition (v. 2). IN THE LORD—the Lord Jesus Christ. SIGNS AND WONDERS—miracles, as proofs of his presence and power. V. 5. AN ASSAULT—rather a purpose of assault. THEIR RULERS—the heathen magistrates and priests.

V. 6. OFFERS OF THE SYNAGOGUE. LYSTRA—about forty miles south of Iconium. It was the home of Timothy, who was probably among the converts at this time. (See ch. 16: 1.) DERBE—a town about twenty miles east from Lystra. LYCAONIA—a province of Asia Minor, between Galatia on the north and Cilicia on the south. V. 8. SAT—in some place of public resort, where Paul was preaching. There seems to have been no synagogue in Lystra. IMOTENT—powerless.

V. 9. FAITH TO BE HEALED—literally, "faith to be saved." Paul, seeing in him a believing and joyful acceptance of the gospel, healed him in body even as by faith he was healed in soul. Christ always honors the look of faith. V. 11. SPEECH OF LYCAONIA—the native dialect of the province. THE GODS ARE COME DOWN—it was a common belief of the ancients that the gods thus visited the earth. V. 12. JUPITER—the highest among heathen gods, and the guardian-god of Lystra. MERCURIUS—the god of eloquence, and the attendant and spokesman of Jupiter. Paul was called Mercury because he took the lead in speaking. V. 13. WHICH WAS BEFORE THE CITY—whose statue or temple was just in front of the city gates. OXEN—to sacrifice. GARLANDS—to adorn the visitors. WOULD HAVE DONE SACRIFICE—purposed or wished to pay them divine honors. V. 14. RENT THEIR CLOTHES—a sign of protest and abhorrence. Matt. 26: 65; Josh. 7: 6. V. 15. OF LIKE PASSIONS—frail mortal men just like yourselves. THESE VANTAGES—these imaginary gods, which have no real existence. V. 16. ALL NATIONS—all the Gentiles. THEIR OWN WAYS—ways of idolatry and wickedness, without a written revelation. V. 17. NOT WITHOUT WITNESS—not without evidence of his goodness, wisdom and power. V. 18. RESTRAINED—prevented.

TEACHINGS.

- 1. Christ always honors and blesses the look of faith.
2. There is but one living and true God.
3. This living God gives good proofs of his power and goodness in his works.
4. He came down to us in the likeness of man as the Lord Jesus Christ, in a written revelation.
5. He only is to be honored and worshipped as our Lord and Saviour.