

COMMERCIAL.

MONTEAL, Feb. 27, 1884. The Chicago market is weaker by about 2 1/2 cents than it was last week, and is quoted at 92 1/2, March, 92 1/2, April, 97 1/2, May and 99 1/2 June. Corn is somewhat lower at 52 1/2, March, 53 April, 57 1/2 May and 5 1/2 June. Liverpool is quiet Spring wheat being quoted at 7s 10d to 8s 2d and Red Winter 8s 2d to 8s 5d. The local market is lower and values are nominal. We quote as follows:—Canada Red Winter, \$1.20 to \$1.22; Canada White, \$1.18 to \$1.20; Canada Spring, \$1.18 to \$1.20; Corn, 75 1/2 in bond; Peas, 90; Barley, 55c to 65c; Rye, 62c.

FLOUR.—The market is unchanged with very scanty sales. We quote:—Superior Extra, \$5.55 to \$5.60; Extra Superfine, \$5.35 to \$5.40; Fancy, nom.; Spring Extra, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Superfine, \$4.25 to \$4.35 Strong Bakers', Can., \$5.25 to \$5.50; do., American, \$5.45 to \$5.55; Fine, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Middlings, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.30; Ontario bags, (medium), bags included, \$2.50 to \$2.60; do., Spring Extra, \$2.10 to \$2.20; do., Superfine, \$2.10 to \$2.20; City Bags, delivered, \$2.25 to \$2.30.

MEALS.—Cornmeal, \$3.20 to \$3.40; Ontario, ordinary, \$5.00 to \$5.25; granulated, \$5.20 to \$5.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—The market continues dull but firm. Butter.—We quote:—Eastern Townships, 19 1/2 to 21 1/2; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18c to 21c; Western, summer makes, 12c to 15c. Autumn makes, 17c to 18c. Add to the above prices a couple of cents per lb. for selections for the jobbing trade. Cheese.—Earlier makes, 11c to 13c as to quality; Fall makes, 13c to 15c.

Eggs that are fresh are bringing from 27c to 30c.

HOSE PRODUCTS.—The rise has at last come to an end and the market is dull. We quote as follows:—Western Moss Park, \$21.00 to \$21.50; Canada Short Cut, \$21.50 to \$22; Hans, city curd, 13c to 14c; Bacon, 13 1/2 to 15c; Lard, in pails, Western, 12 1/2 to 13c; do., Canadian, 12c to 13 1/2; Tallow refined, 10c to 11c as to quality. Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs., \$8.50 to \$8.75.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Market is rather quiet at 8c to 10c for geese and chickens, and 11 to 12 1/2 for turkeys.

ASHES show very little life at \$4.15 to \$4.25 for Pots.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The farmers have been taking advantage of the good roads and favorable weather of late, and are bringing large supplies of seasonable produce to the city markets, which meets with an active demand at fair prices. The supply of oats and potatoes is large and prices are easier. There is also a larger quantity of inferior cabbages offered by market gardeners and prices of these kinds are lower, though really good cabbages are rather scarce and pretty high priced. Dressed hogs are scarce and continue to advance in price. Eggs are getting plentiful, but they are chiefly imported from the Western States. Fresh fish is very plentiful at low rates. The supply of hay is very large and prices low. Oats are 90c to \$1.00 per bushel; peas, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes, 70c to 80c per bag; Swedish turnips, 45c to 50c do.; dressed hogs are \$9.00 to \$9.50 per 100 lbs.; turkeys, 12c to 16c per lb.; geese, 9c to 12c do.; fowls, 10c to 15c do.; ducks, 12c to 15c do.; Tub butter, 18c to 24c per lb.; eggs, 30c to 40c per dozen. Apples, \$3.00 to \$6.00 per barrel; Hay, \$4.00 to \$7.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The supplies of beef cattle were not large this week, but with the beginning of Lent less flesh meat is required. Prices are without material change. Pretty good steers and heifers sell at from 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. and some of the best bring higher rates. Good calves are still scarce and command high prices. Sheep are more plentiful this week and sell at from 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. according to quality. A few spring lambs have been sold here lately at from \$4 to \$6 each. Live hogs are scarce and advancing in price bring from 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c per lb.; dressed hogs sell in lots at 9c to 9 1/2c per lb.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1884.

GRAIN.—The following are the closing prices for future delivery to-day:—Wheat, No. 2 Red, \$1.05 1/2; March; \$1.10 1/2 April; \$1.12 1/2 May. Corn, 62c Feb.; 62 1/2c March; 63 1/2c April; 64 1/2c May. Oats, 40 1/2c March; 41 1/2c April; 42c May. Peas, Canada field 90c to 95c; green peas; \$1.38 to \$1.40. Rye, Western, 73c. Barley No 2 Canada 84c.

FLOUR.—Quotations are: Spring Wheat Superfine, \$2.60 to \$2.90; Low Extra, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Clears \$4.50 to \$5.00; Straight, (full stock), \$5.15 to \$6.00; Patent, \$5.37 1/2 to \$6.90. Winter Wheat, Superfine, \$2.75 to \$3.30; Low Extra, \$3.35 to \$3.75; Clears (R. and A.), \$4.20 to \$5.65; Straight (R. and A.), \$4.80 to \$6.00; Patent, \$5.25 to \$6.50; Straight (White Wheat) \$5.50 to \$5.75; Low Extra (City Mill), \$4.25 to \$4.35; West India, sacks, \$4.25 to \$5.15; barrel, West India, \$5.40 to \$5.45; Patent, \$5.50 to \$6.10; South America, \$5.40 to \$5.75; Patent, \$5.35 to \$6.25. Southern Flour—Extra \$3.50 to \$4.55; Family, \$4.75 to \$7.00; Rye Flour,—Fine to superfine \$2.65 to \$3.05. Backwheat Flour, \$2.75 to \$3.00.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, Western fine, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Coarse, \$5.25 to \$5.60 per brl. Cornmeal, Brandywine, \$3.40 to \$3.45; Western City \$1.15 to \$1.20; Fine white, \$1.40; Fine yellow, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Corn flour, round lots nominal; domestic flaxseed, \$1.55 to \$1.65; Calcutta linseed, \$1.95 to \$2.00.

FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, at \$23 to \$24; 100 lbs. or No. 1 middlings, at \$22.00 to \$23.00; 80 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, at \$21 to \$22.00; 60 lbs. or No. 1 feed \$20 to 21; 50 lbs. or medium feed, \$21.00 to \$22.00; 40 lbs. or No. 2 feed, \$21.00 to \$22.00. Rye feed at 20.00.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, prime, nominal at 10 to 14c; choice, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; fancy, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; timothy, retail parcels \$1.55 to \$1.65; round lots nominal; domestic flaxseed, \$1.55 to \$1.65; Calcutta linseed, \$1.95 to \$2.00.

BUTTER.—The market is more of a jolting character, prices are somewhat weak all day. We quote:—Creamery, ordinary to fancy, 20c to 36c. State dairies, fair to fine, 22c to 27c; State firkins, fair to best, 18c to 27c; State Welsh tils, fair to choice, 18c to 25c; Western dairy, ordinary to best, 14c to 21c; Western factory, ordinary to best made, 9c to 20c. Rolls, 12c to 20c.

CHEESE.—A steady market. We quote:—State factory skims to select, 7c to 14 1/2c; Pennsylvania skims, good to prime, 3c to 9c; Ohio flats ordinary, 5c to 13c.

BEEF.—We quote:—Extra mess, \$12.00 to \$13.00; Extra India mess \$24.00 to \$25.00; Plate, \$13.50 to \$14.00 in brls.

BEEF HAMS.—Sellers were firm at \$25.00 to \$25.50 spot lots, but only small lots sold.

PORK.—We quote:—\$17.75 to \$18.00 for old brands mess; \$17.00 to \$17.25 for extra prime, \$19.50 to \$20.50 for clear back and \$19.00 to \$20.00 for family.

BACON.—A market much quieter but strong at 9 1/2c.

CUTMEATS.—Pickled bellies, 12c lb. average, 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; pickled shoulders, 5 1/2c to 6 1/2c; hams, 12 1/2c to 13c; smoked shoulders, 9 1/2c; smoked hams, 13 1/2c to 14c.

LARD.—Prices are higher. City lard bringing 9.56c. Western 10.20c.

STEAMINE.—Lard stearine is at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c for choice city. Oleomargarine, weak at 8 1/2c.

TALLOW.—Demand more active at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c for prime city.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

BY MRS. C. M. H. WRIGHT.

I have not (nor can I) quite forgive a temperance speaker of some prominence who could say that he did not give much thought to the preparing of a certain lecture as he supposed his audience would be composed mostly of children. Just as though a lecture for children did not require deeper thought and a more judicious wording than for old people. An unsound idea may be advanced before an adult audience with comparative

safety, but take care what you say to the children. If temperance and prohibition are essential and important, and intemperance one of the greatest sins to be overcome let us teach the children accordingly, fill their mouths with Sabbath school temperance songs. Fill their hands with temperance literature. Fill their minds and hearts with temperance sentiment. Harness them up for the work right in the Sabbath school, where every good and laudable enterprise should originate. Give them work to do and let them feel that we are depending upon them; but their help is needed and that they are doing something which cannot be done only by their personal effort. Then shall we begin to see their eyes kindle with enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is contagious. Once get the whole national Sabbath school army thoroughly enthused with a temperance spirit, the effect would be irresistible and no power on earth could stop the spread of it. The masses can be reached in no other way as effectually as through the children. The most eloquent temperance appeal may be lost on a drunkard who would listen to the pleading of his little child and be saved in that way. The rumrunner can not close his ears to the prattle of his children. The moderate drinker and those claiming to be neutral are alike exposed to reproach if the children are enlisted. Then let us teach their little tender minds in the Sabbath school to call things by their right names, and that intemperance in all its bearings is a sin which God requires all good soldiers of the cross to fight against. Teach them that intemperance is a sin, so is robbery, so is murder, so is intemperance. Teach them, not by little spasmodic jerks and paroxysms when it is convenient, a few moments set apart for the work and the subject avoided between whiles, but constantly and persistently to abhor it with all its attendant vices, and it is alike disgraceful, unsafe and dangerous, reeking with filth in the lowest slums of the streets, or clothed in purple and fine linen at the presidential mansion. For God will make no distinction. Don't be afraid of making temperance fanatics of your children. Better temperance fanatics than drunkards, and remember that a little child may find the way to papa's heart and save him when all else has failed. Teach the children temperance because it is a duty we owe to God and home, and native land. Teach it in the Sabbath school, because it is the aim of the Sabbath school, to counteract all evil influences outside. Train the children for the work because out of the abundance of their little hearts their mouths will overflow, scattering the good seed where it is most needed. Let the children help to draw the heavy load that strong men and women are sweating under, and we shall in time see it move onward without apparent effort, for the children, if properly instructed and trained can be depended on, and will not, when weighed in the balance, be found wanting, like so many of our voters are on election day.—Union Signal.

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SCHOLARS' NOTES

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON X. March 9, 1884. [Acts 18:1-17]

PAUL AT CORINTH. COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 9-11.

- 1. After these things Paul departed from Athens, and came to Corinth.
2. And found a certain Jew named Aquila, born in Pontus, lately come from Italy, with his wife Priscilla; (because that Claudius had commanded all Jews to depart from Rome) and came unto them.
3. And because he was of the same craft, he abode with them, and wrought: for by their occupation they were tent-makers.
4. And he reasoned in the synagogue every sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and Greeks.
5. And when Silas and Timotheus were come from Macedonia, Paul was pressed in the spirit,

and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ.

6. And when they opposed themselves, and blasphemed he shook his raiment, and said unto them, Your blood be upon your own heads; I am clean: from henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles.

7. And he departed thence, and entered into a certain man's house, named Justus, one that worshipped God, whose house joined hard to the synagogue.

8. And Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed on the Lord with all his house; and many of the Corinthians hearing believed, and were baptized.

9. Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night by a vision, Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace:

10. For I am with thee, and no man shall set upon thee to hurt thee: for I have much people in this city.

11. And he continued there a year and six months, teaching the word of God among them.

12. And when Gallio was the deputy of Achaia the Jews made insurrection with one accord against Paul, and brought him to the judgment-seat.

13. Saying, This fellow persuadeth men to worship God contrary to the law.

14. And when Paul said now about to open his mouth, Gallio said unto the Jews, It is a matter of wrong or wicked lewdness, O ye Jews reason would that I should hear with you.

15. But if it be a question of words and names, and of your law, look ye to it; for I will be no judge of such matters.

16. And he gave them then from the judgment-seat.

17. Then all the Greeks took Sosthenes, the chief ruler of the synagogue, and beat him for none of these things.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"I am with thee, and no man shall set on thee to hurt thee: for I have much people in this city."—Acts 18: 16.

HOME READINGS.

- M. Acts 18: 1-7. Paul at Corinth.
T. 1 Cor. 2: 1-16. He Preaches Christ Crucified.
W. 1 Cor. 15: 1-20. He Preaches Christ Risen from the Dead.
Th. 2 Cor. 11: 1-12. He Labors at his own Charges.
F. 1 Thess. 3: 1-3. He Receives Good Tidings.
S. John 15: 17 16: 1. Human Opposition Foretold.
S. Matt. 10: 1-31. Disciples Help Promised.

LESSON PLAN.

- 1. The Faithful Missionary. 2. Divine Encouragement. 3. Human Opposition. Time—A. 9-50. Place—Corinth.

INTRODUCTORY.

Our lesson today follows the course of Paul from Athens to Corinth, then the capital and most important commercial city of Achaia. Here he remained for eighteen months, supporting himself by working as a tentmaker, and at the same time earnest and diligent in his apostolic work. A church was planted which became an important centre for gospel influence throughout Achaia.

LESSON NOTES.

I.—V. 2. PONTUS—the north-eastern province of Asia Minor. V. 3. CRAFT—every Jew qualified to teach his own people. See 1 Cor. 9: 3-12; 2 Cor. 11: 7-9. V. 5. WERE COME—Silas from Berea, etc. 17, 13, 14, and Timothy from Thessalonica. 1 Thess 3: 2. THAT JESUS WAS CHRIST—showing that the prophets concerning the Messiah were fulfilled in him. V. 5. SHOOK HIS RAIMENT—as a testimony against the Jews. (See Matt. 10: 11.)

II.—V. 7. DEPARTED THENCE—from the synagogue. ENTERED—got to live out to preach. JOINED HARD—was near. V. 8. CHIEF RULER—president of his band of elders. CORINTHIANS—Jews and Gentiles, with a majority of the latter. V. 9. BE NOT AFRAID—Paul had reason to fear persecution. 2 Thess 3: 2; 1 Cor. 2: 3. MUCH PEOPLE—many yet to be converted. V. 11. CONTINUED—this includes the whole period of his ministry at Corinth during which he probably visited other parts of Achaia and established churches. (See 2 Cor. 1: 1.)

III.—V. 12. GALLIO—a brother of Seneca, the celebrated philosopher and tutor of the emperor Nero. DEPUTY—proconsul. MADE INSURRECTION—rose up against him. V. 13. CONTRARY TO THE LAW—the Roman law. V. 14. GALLIO SAID—he knew that Paul had committed no offence. A MATTER OF WRONG—a violation of your civil rights. LEWDNESS—villany, moral wrong. V. 15. A QUESTION OF WORDS AND NAMES—Paul claimed that Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah of the Old Testament. This was not a matter for Gallio's court to decide; he therefore referred them to their own law. V. 17. THEN ALL THE GREEKS—always ready to show their hatred of the Jews, they took this opportunity to vent their dislike on the Jewish leader. CARED FOR NONE OF THESE THINGS—was utterly indifferent to these disorderly proceedings.

WHAT HAVE I LEARNED?

- 1. That honest labor is always honorable.
2. That if we do our duty faithfully we are not responsible for the sin of others.
3. That those who refuse the gospel refuse life for themselves.
4. That if Christ be with us, we have nothing to fear.
5. That the Lord often has many people where men least expect it.

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