

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13, 1884.

Chicago has improved in tone, is nearly 3 cents a bushel higher, and is quoted at 95c Feb., 96c March, 97c April, \$1.02 1/2 May and \$1.04 June. Corn is somewhat better at 54c March, 54 1/2 May and 54 1/2 June. Liverpool is weak and unsteady in tone. Spring wheat quoted at 79c to 82c and Red Winter 8s to 8s 8d. The local market is unchanged and values are nominal. We quote as follows:—Canada Red Winter, \$1.22 to \$1.23; Canada White, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Canada Spring, \$1.18 to \$1.20; Corn, 63c in bond; Peas, 90; Oats, 35c; Rye, 55c to 65c; Rye 62c.

FLOUR.—The market is about dead. No sales is the report every day and prices are unaltered. We quote:—Superior Extra, \$5.55 to \$5.60; Extra Superior, \$5.40 to \$5.45; Fancy, nom.; Spring Extra, \$4.90 to \$5.05; Superior, \$4.50 to \$4.70. Strong Bakers', Can., \$5.25 to \$5.50; do., American, \$5.45 to \$5.55; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.75; Middlings, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Ontario bags, (medium), bags included, \$2.50 to \$2.60; do., Spring Extra, \$2.25 to \$2.25; do., Superior, \$3.15 to \$3.25; City Bags, delivered, \$2.95 to \$3.

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

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Neither the butter nor cheese market have changed during the week. Butter.—We quote:—Eastern Townships, 19c to 21c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18c to 21c; Western, summer makes, 13c 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, 10c to 12c as to quality; fall makes, 13c to 13 1/2c.

HOGS.—Fresh are selling at 40c to 44c; 35c is paid for limesl.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The advance in this market still goes on. We quote:—Western Mess Pork, \$19. to \$19.50; Canada Short Cut, \$20.00 to \$14; Hams, city cured, 13c to 15c; Bacon, 12c to 14c; Lard, in pigs, Western, 12c to 12 1/2c; do., Canadian, 11c to 11 1/2c; Tallow refined 7c to 9c as to quality. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs, 88 to 88.25 to a quality.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Market is rather quiet at 8c to 10c for geese and chickens, and 13c to 14c for turkeys.

ASHES show very little life at \$4.20 to \$4.30 for Pots.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The supply of butchers' cattle is about equal to the demand, but there is a scarcity of any really prime cattle, as these are being bought by shippers at higher rates than butchers are willing to pay. Pretty good steers and heifers are sold at from 4 1/2c to 5c per lb. and roughish animals at about 4 1/2c; while ordinary dry cows sell at from \$30 to \$40 each, or about 4c per lb. Good calves are scarce and bring high rates, while ordinary calves about two weeks old sell at from \$4 to \$6 each. Pretty good sheep and lambs have been selling here lately at 5c per lb. and inferior ones at from \$4 to \$5 each. Live hogs are scarce and sell at from 4 1/2c to 6c per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Comparatively good roads, together with favorable weather, have enabled farmers living at a distance to bring their produce to the city, and although the demand continues brisk for most kinds, prices are generally lower, except for eggs and dressed hogs. The prices of oats have declined about five cents per bag, and potatoes are also lower, although good Early Rose potatoes still bring pretty high rates. Beef quarters are plentiful at about former rates; Dressed poultry are plentiful at lower rates. There are no changes in the prices of apples, but oranges and lemons are both lower priced. Eggs are exceedingly scarce and very high prices are being paid for eggs that are far from wholesome. The hay market is abundantly supplied at low rates. Oats are 90c to \$1.00 per bag; peas, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes, 70c to 80c per bag; Swedish turnips, 50c to 60c; dressed hogs are \$8.50 to \$9.00 per 100 lbs; turkeys, 12c to 15c per lb; geese, 10c to 12c; do; fowls, 10c to 14c; ducks, 12c to 15c; do. Tub butter, 18c to 24c per lb; eggs, 35c to 65c per dozen. Apples, \$3.00 to \$6.00 per barrel;

hay, \$5.00 to \$8.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1884.

GRAIN.—The following are the closing prices for future delivery to-day:—Wheat, No. 2 Red, \$1.09c Feb.; \$1.10c March; \$1.13c April; \$1.5c May. Corn, 63c Feb.; 63 1/2c March; 64 1/2c April; 64 1/2c May. Oats, 41 1/2c Feb.; 43c May. Peas, Canada field 90c to 95c; green peas; \$1.38 to \$1.40. Rye, Western, 72c. Barley No 1 Canada, 90c to 92c.

FLOUR.—Quotations are: Spring Wheat Superfine, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Low Extra, \$2.25 to \$3.50; Clear, \$4.45 to \$5.00; Straight, (full stock), \$5.10 to \$6.00; Patent, \$5.37 1/2 to \$6.75. Winter Wheat, Superfine, \$2.75 to \$3.30; Low Extra, \$3.25 to \$3.65; Clear (R. and A.), \$4.15 to \$5.65; Straight (R. and A.), \$4.80 to \$6.00; Patent, \$5.25 to \$6.50; Straight (White Wheat) \$4.40 to \$5.75; Low Extra (City Mill), \$4.25 to \$4.30; West India, sacks, \$4.20 to \$5.10; barrels, West India, \$5.40; Patent, \$5.40 to \$6.05; South America, \$5.35 to \$5.75; Patent, \$5.30 to \$6.25. Southern Flour—Extra \$3.50 to \$4.25; Family, \$4.75 to \$6.50; Rye Flour,—Fine to superfine \$2.65 to \$3.65. Buckwheat Flour, \$3.25 to \$3.00.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, Western fine, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Coarse, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per brl. Cornmeal, Brandywine, \$3.40 to \$3.45; Western Yellow, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Bag meal, Coarse City \$1.18 to \$1.20; Fine white, \$1.40; Fine yellow, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Corn flour, \$2.90 to \$4.25; Hominy, \$3.25 to \$3.90 per barrel.

FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, at \$21 to \$23. 100 lbs. or No. 1 middlings, at \$20 to \$21. 80 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, at \$18.50 to \$19. 60 lbs. or No. 1 feed \$18.50 to \$19; 50 lbs. or medium feed, \$18.50 to \$19.00; 40 lbs. or No. 2 feed, \$18.50 to \$19.00. Rye feed at 19.00 to 20.00 per ton.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, prime, nominal at 10 to 10 1/2c. choice, 10 1/2c to 11c; fane, 13c to 10 1/2c; timothy, retail parcels \$1.55 to \$1.65; round lots nominal; domestic flaxseed, \$1.55 to \$1.65; Calcutta linseed, \$1.85 to \$1.95.

BUTTER.—The market is not as strong as formerly. We quote:—Creamery, ordinary to fancy, 20c to 35c. State dairies, fair to fine, 22c to 28c; State firms, fair to best, 18c to 30c; State Welsh tubs, fair to choice, 18c to 28c; Western imitation creamery, 18c to 27c; Western dairy, ordinary to best, 14c to 22c; Western factory, ordinary to best made, 9c to 21c. Rolls, 12c to 21c.

CHEESE.—A strong market. We quote:—State factory skims to select, 7c to 14c; Pennsylvania skims, good to prime, 3c to 8c; Ohio flats ordinary, 5c to 12c.

BEEF.—We quote:—Extra mess, \$12.50 to \$13.00; Extra India mess \$24.00 to \$26.00; Plate, \$13.00 to \$13.50 in lbs.

BEEF HAMS.—Sellers were firm at \$24.00 to \$24.50 spot lots, but only small lots sold.

PORK.—We quote:—\$16.50 to \$17.00 for old brands mess; \$16.00 to \$16.50 for extra prime, \$15.00 for prime mess, \$19.50 to \$20.50 for clear lard and \$18.00 to \$19.50 for family.

BACON.—An excited market, pricing rising with advance in pork at 9 1/2c for short clear.

CUTMEATS.—Picked bellies, 12c lb. average, 8 1/2c; to 8 1/2c; pickled shoulders, 8 1/2c to 8 1/2c; pickled hams, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; smoked shoulders, 6 1/2c; smoked hams, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c.

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

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

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

AN EXCUSE frequently urged for not attending Sunday-schools is that the farmers are so wearied with week-day work they must rest on Sundays. To this excuse a missionary in Mississippi rendered the following practical reply, which would be hard to gaisay: "During one year I gathered with my own hands three bales of cotton and one hundred bushels of corn, and yet I travelled three miles every Sunday to three Sunday-schools, crossing two creeks and kept this up for nine months. Now I know you can do what I have done."

READING AT HOME.

How a child reads is more important than what he reads. The practice of reading aloud is one to be encouraged. No reading is half so beneficial as family reading. When the father and mother, the big brothers and little sisters, sit down together and enjoy the same book, it is a day to be marked with a red line. The little folks can ask questions, and the older ones answer them, until even a dry book takes on the color of a romance.

A son of a professor in one of our schools expressed a desire to read dime novels. His father told him if he really wished to read some of these books, he would take him to a railway-stand, and they would buy a few, and read them together. "But," said he, "I know another book which I think you would like just as well. Suppose we read together 'A Tour on the Prairies,' from the 'Cravon Miscellany' of Washington Irving. The boy assented. They read the book together to the enjoyment and improvement of both. Having read the 'Tour on the Prairies' with his father, and having become familiar with Irving's style, the boy was prepared to go on alone with the 'Sketch Book,' and other of Irving's works. Whether a book will bear reading aloud is a good test of its value.

It is a mistake to confine the reading of children to juvenile books. They should early be taught to use books understandingly. Most homes have at least the Bible, a dictionary, some kind of an atlas and a cyclopaedia. With these books a child would be made thoroughly familiar. The best desire for information on any subject which he may show, or be induced to show, should be turned to account. A little girl asks, "Mamma, how long will it take Aunt Mary to get home to Chicago?" Induce her to take her atlas, and find Chicago. Show her the scale of miles at the foot of the map, and explain its use. She can estimate the distance very exactly. If she asks how to spell or pronounce a word, send her to the dictionary, if she asks a date, send her to the cyclopaedia. Whether your library is large or small, see that the children understand how to use it. They will soon love the books like old friends. Chapters can be selected from almost any history or biography that will interest a child. I have known a boy of ten to read Har-ey's 'Webster' with avidity. Prescott's histories should early be brought to the attention of young people. It is especially true in the department of fiction, that children can be interested in books intended for adults. Let only good books come into the house; and if the young people are taught how to use these, a foundation for habits of good reading is laid.—From 'The Reading of Books,' by Chas. F. Thwing.

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SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.

LESSON VIII.

FEB. 24, 1884. [Acts 17: 1-14. THE THESSALONIANS AND BEREANS. COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 24.

1. Now when they had passed through Amphipolis, they came to Thessalonica, where there was a synagogue of the Jews: 2. And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three sabbath days reasoned with them out of the scriptures,

3. Opening and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead; and that this Jesus, whom I preach unto you, is Christ.

4. And some of them believed, and consorted with Paul and Silas; and of the devout Greeks a great multitude, and of the chief women not a few.

5. But the Jews which believed not, moved with envy, took unto them certain lewd fellows of the baser sort, and gathered a company, and set all the city on an uproar, and assailed the house of Jason, and sought to bring them out to the people.

6. And when they found them not, they drew Jason and certain brethren unto the rulers of the city, crying, These that have turned the world upside down are come hither also.

7. Whom Jason hath received: and these all do contrary to the decrees of Caesar, saying that there is another King, one Jesus.

8. And they troubled the people and the rulers of the city, when they heard these things.

9. And when they had taken security of Jason, and of the other, they let them go.

10. And the brethren immediately sent away Paul and Silas by night into Berea: who coming thither went into the synagogue of the Jews.

11. These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so.

12. Therefore many of them believed: also of honorable women which were Greeks, and of men, not a few.

13. But when the Jews of Thessalonica had knowledge that they were fled, they came thither also and stirred up the people.

14. And then immediately the brethren sent away Paul to go as it were to the sea; but Silas and Timotheus abode there still.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the scriptures daily, whether those things were so."—Acts 17: 11.

HOME READINGS.

M. Acts 17: 1-14.....Scripture Study Com-mended.

F. Deut. 6: 1-13.....Join the Study Com-manded.

W. Neh. 8: 1-18.....The Scriptures Read. Th. Ps. 119: 35-48.....The Scriptures Search-ed.

F. Luke 24: 13-32.....The Scriptures Ex-posed.

S. Pa. 19: 27-32.....The Scriptures Loved. S. 1 Thess. 1: 1-10.....The Thessalonians Com-mended.

LESSON PLAN.

1. The Gospel at Thessalonica. 2. The Gospel at Berea. 3. Time.—A. D. 51. Places.—Thessalonica and Berea.

INTRODUCTORY.

Our lesson to-day follows the course of the apostle and his company from Philippi to Thessalonica, and thence to Berea. It shows the personal nobility of unbelieving Jews in Thessalonica and holds up in strong contrast the spirit and conduct of those at Berea.

LESSON NOTES.

1.—V. 1. AMPHIPPOLIS—about thirty-three miles south-west from Philippi, on the East Styrmon, three miles from the sea. APOLLONIA—about thirty miles from Amphipolis. THESSALONICA—the capital of Macedonia and the residence of the praefect, about one hundred miles south-west from Philippi. Its modern name is Salonica. A SYNAGOGUE—probably the first Paul had found in Macedonia. V. 2. AS HIS MANNER WAS—according to his custom of going first to the Jews. GREAT SABATH—probably the first Paul had found in Macedonia. V. 2. AS HIS MANNER WAS—according to his custom of going first to the Jews. GREAT SABATH—probably the first Paul had found in Macedonia. V. 2. AS HIS MANNER WAS—according to his custom of going first to the Jews.

2.—V. 3. OPENING AND ALLEGING—opening and proving. MUST NEEDS HAVE SUFFERED—according to the divine plan, as revealed in the Scriptures. (See Luke 24: 27.) IS CHRIST—the Christ, the very Messiah whom the Scriptures foretold. V. 4. SOME OF THEM—of the Jews. CONSORTED—joined themselves to Paul. DEVOUT GREEKS—Gentiles who worshipped the true God. CHIEF WOMEN—women of high rank. (See Thess. 1: 5.)

3.—MOVED WITH ENVY—at the success of the gospel. LEWD FELLOWS—market-loungers, vagabonds, ready to do every vile work for pay. A COMPANY—a mob. JASON—supposed by many to be a mentioned Rom. 16: 21. V. 6. DREW—violently dragged. TURNED THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN—a remarkable testimony to the power of the gospel. V. 7. RECEIVED—entertained as guests. V. 8. SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY—they were open to conviction, but did not hastily accept the new doctrine without testing it by law and the prophets. Truth sought in this manner cannot long remain undiscovered. V. 12. THEREFORE—as the result of this honest and diligent search. All who study the Bible in this way will be led into a clear understanding and firm belief of the gospel. V. 13. STIRRED UP THE PEOPLE—showing the intensity of their hatred. V. 14. SENT AWAY PAUL—to prevent any outbreak. AS IT WERE TO THE SEA—Revised Version, "as far as to the sea." He did not make a pretense of going by sea, to deceive his enemies, and then change his course and go by land. TIMOTHEUS—who had again joined Paul's company either at Thessalonica or at Berea. ABODE THERE STILL—to build up the church and to support it in trial.

WHAT HAVE I LEARNED?

1. That the Scriptures tell us what we are to believe and what we are to do.

2. That it is ignoble to reject and oppose the Scriptures.

3. That it is noble to receive and study the Scriptures.

4. That we should search the Scriptures with earnest desire to find out just what they teach.

5. That if we thus study the Scriptures we will be led into the truth.

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