

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, April 11th, 1883.

The grain market is in as utterly unsatisfactory a state as it was last week. The changes that have taken place being nominal. 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, 30c to 40c. Rye 65c to 70c per bushel.

FLOUR.—The market is some ten cents a barrel weaker all round this week, than last. This has not increased business very materially, and is only in response to a general drop in foreign markets, this market not being briskened up to fix a price. We quote: Superior Extra, \$4.85; 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, Spring 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 \$5.80 for granulated. Cornmeal \$4.80 per bl.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter. In no wise changed from last week, fair local trade and steady market. Quotations:—Creamery, good to finest, 21c to 25c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 22c; Morrisburg, 18c to 22c; Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 18c. Ad 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, full made, 13c to 14c; summer makes 7c to 11c as to quality.

Eggs.—Are easy at 20c for fresh. Hog PRODUCE.—Very quiet market. We quote:—Canada, short cut, \$22.00 to \$22.50; Western, \$21.50 to 22.00; Lard, in pails, 14c to 14½; Hams, city cured, 14c to 14½; Bacon, 13c to 14c.

ASHES.—Are slightly firmer though at the same price, \$4.90 to \$5 for pots.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The bad condition of the roads, both in the city as well as in the country, has caused a small attendance of farmers at the markets this week, and dealers have the trade nearly all to themselves. The demand is slack and prices are generally without change, except for hay and oats which are somewhat dearer. Eggs are much more plentiful and lower priced. The price of dressed hogs is considerably higher this week. Oats are 95c to \$1.05 per bag; peas 90c to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes 90c to 80c per bag; dressed hogs \$9.25 to \$10.00 per 100 lbs. Geese, 13c to 16c per lb.; turkeys 15c to 20c do. Eggs, 20c to 30c per dozen; tub butter 20c to 27c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 40c do. Hay \$7 to \$11.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The supply of beef cattle continues in excess of the demand, and prices have a downward tendency. The decline during the past three weeks has been on all the better kinds of butchers' stock, and over half a cent per lb. live weight, on all the better kinds of leanish animals. Good steers and heifers bring from 5c to 5½, and a few of the very best 5½c per lb. Rough steers in fair condition sell at 4½c to 4¾c do; bulls, 3½c to 4½c do; Milkmen's strippers 3½c to 4½c per lb. Good calves are in fair demand at from \$6 to \$10 each, but common and inferior veal cutters are dull of sale at from 3c to 85c each. There is a brisk demand for good sheep, which bring from \$8 to \$12 each and good spring lambs sell at from \$4 to \$6.50 each. Live hogs are sold in small lots at 7½c to 7¾c per lb. Milch cows are rather dull at present, but very few choice cows are offered. Superior cows bring from \$50 to \$80 each and common cows \$35 to \$45 each.

THIS STORES of bread dipped in tomato sauce and then fried in butter until they are brown, take the place of an omelet. This is a good way to utilize stale bread.

A GLORIOUS SHOUT OF TRIUMPH.

The following is the report of the speech of the Mayor of St. Ives at the Mayors' meeting in the London Guildhall, referred to in another column:—

The Mayor of St Ives, in Cornwall, said: When the seven bishops were imprisoned in your tower it was said by one of our poets—

And shall Trevelyan die? Then twenty thousand cornishmen Shall know the reason why.

And if the Sunday Closing Bill for Cornwall be not passed, then 200,000 Cornishmen will know the reason why. (Cheers.) I do not hesitate to tell this London assembly that we are not to be treated with contempt and scorn by the imperial Parliament of England. (Cheers.) We will not only knock at St. Stephen's but we will form a grand procession from the far west, and come up and demand that the traffic in intoxicating drinks shall cease upon the Lord's Day. (Loud cheers.) The various magistrates here have told you about the evil of strong drink, but I cannot tell you much about it in the borough in which I reside. In 1838 we began the struggle against the liquor traffic. We were only two of us in a population of 7,000 people, and we made up our minds that, live or die, the drink traffic in that town should come to an end, and in less than two years we closed up half the public-houses in the town of St. Ives, and I am proud to tell you that in less than twelve months, such was the wave of religious feeling in that town, that upwards of 1,400 were added to the Christian churches of various denominations. (Cheers.) Some of these converts have gone to New Zealand, some have gone to Australia, to California, and the Far West, and some of them now are occupying the most public positions in those vast colonies, are sitting in their Parliaments, and occupying their pulpits, and are the leaders in the great movements in those colonies, but were first imbued with teetotal and religious feeling in connection with the movement in St. Ives. You would hardly believe it, but I do not see a drunkard in that borough, and I have now been two years the chief magistrate, and I have only had one solitary individual brought before me in connection with drunkenness. I can assure you that not one individual for these two years has ever been sent to the county prison or the county gaol, or has been committed to take his trial at the sessions or the assizes. (Loud cheers.) I say it is wonderful—(hear, hear)—and what God has wrought for my native town he can do for the vast empire of Great Britain. I say to this assembly, and through them to the people of this country, what Grant said in the great American war—"Peg away; peg away." Fight on, struggle on, and as certain as you struggle, and ascertain as you fight and you grapple with this gigantic evil, it shall totter and fall to its final overthrow. (Cheers.) We have only one policeman for seven thousand people, and we have nothing for him to do. (Loud cheers and laughter.) We employ him about other things that his time may be filled up. The Government the other day wanted us to have more policemen, but I told them, in the language of Dr. Watts, that we have nothing for them to do, and said that

Satan finds some mischief still For idle hands to do.

(Laughter and cheers.) Our present policeman has got something to do as a Wesleyan class leader, and he employs his time to promote the spiritual benefit of his fellow countrymen. (Cheers and laughter.) We are the seat of the great mackerel trade of the west, and have about 800 men engaged in that fishery, and they go from week to week out in the Atlantic about seven or eight leagues to the west of Scilly to get mackerel for the population of London to eat, and in 120 boats, manned by 700 or 800 men, there is not a drop of intoxicating drink. (Loud applause.) They know better than to put their money into the publicans' bank, where they neither get principal nor interest, but they take their money home, and put it into the savings banks, and not into the "sinking fund of the" publican. Ladies and gentlemen, mind your work. If you have adopted the blue ribbon, which I have not already donned, but which, I shall don—

(cheers)—stand fast to your colors, or rather your color. I have never been ashamed of teetotalism for 46 years. There is not a town in my native country but in its streets, when the synagogues had been closed against me, in its fairs, in its markets, amongst its fishermen and its miners, my voice has been heard, and I have denounced the traffic in un-licensed terms. I have been hissed at and pelted, and have had guns pointed at me—but what of that? (Cheers.) If a teetotal advocate can't live down that, he is not worth anything. (Cheers.) He must be able to stand powder and shot and fire, for we are engaged in a mortal combat, in a glorious warfare, and we shall win. We shall wave the flag of victory on the turret of the foe, and by and by we shall shout—"Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen to rise no more." (Loud applause.)

NOT DESIRING TO BE THE PROTECTOR of the Congo River regions in Central Africa, on account of the conviction that its protectorate must ultimately develop into annexation, the British Government had been disposed to recognize the claims of Portugal to the territory lying north of the mouth of the river, and to give the fullest encouragement to the Government of that country in fulfilling its protectoral duties. However, the advanced Liberals of England, having no confidence in Portugal either as a civilizer, a protector or a patron of commerce, opposed the policy of Mr. Gladstone in this respect, and Mr. Jacob Bright moved in the House of Commons that no treaty should be made acknowledging the right of any European power to annex the Congo territories. The Government would not accept that resolution, and one was substituted which allowed the sanctioning of any treaty that was in the interests of commerce, which will ensure care for the British trade interests on the part of the Government in treaty negotiations. On the West Coast of Africa the King of Ashantee has resigned his ancestral crown, being unable to control the tribes that were becoming hostile to himself as well as to the English rulers on the Gold Coast. He some time ago asked the British Government to take his country and govern it, but that Government apparently considers its present colonizing and commercial responsibilities in every quarter of the globe as vast as can well be sustained. Now the king has thrown down the sceptre, and Great Britain must either be a spectator of anarchy and bloodshed among the tribes, attended with the greatest peril to her own interests in that part of the world, or else step in and rule the country. Lord Dufferin has received twenty petitions asking for the retention of the British troops in Egypt. All these things look like Africa dropping in huge parcels into the British Empire, which means the civilization of the whole continent within a short period.

A NUN IN A MONTREAL CONVENT repented of the vows taken when young to renounce the world, and made known to her parents, who are wealthy, her earnest desire to return to them. They refused for a time to entertain her entreaties, but at length gave way and for several years brought influence upon the bishop to induce him to release their child from her vows. That dignity put them off for a long time with promises, one of the last being that the matter had been submitted for the Pope's decision, but he at length became angry and refused to see them at all. The young lady's health is breaking down under enforced confinement and deferred hope, and her father is becoming more persistent in pressing for her release. He has threatened a writ of *habeas corpus* to secure his daughter's release, but the Lady Superior of the convent where the prisoner is now kept opposes to all threats the formidable counter-threat of the loss of eternal salvation. The lady has passed her twenty-first year, the Order to which she belongs is, "The Saints of Jesus and Mary's Names," and since her dissonant with her position has become manifest she has been shifted from one convent of the Order to another, being now shut up in lonely durance in the convent at Hochelaga, a town in the eastern suburbs of Montreal, while the Superior's back was turned for a moment she fell upon his neck, and weeping as if heart-broken, said he must find some way to get her out.

THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS in Copenhagen, Denmark, was dissolved by the prefect of police with the king's sanction. Several members of the German parliament who attended were arrested at Kiel on their way home but almost immediately released.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book)

LESSON IV.

April 22, 1883. [Acts 9: 19-31] SAUL PREACHING CHRIST, COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 20-22. (Revised Version.)

And he took food and was strengthened. And he was certain days with the disciples which were at Damascus. And straightway he was in the synagogues he proclaimed Jesus, that he is the Son of God. And all that heard him were amazed, and said, Is not this he that in Jerusalem made havoc of them which called on this name? and he had come hither for this intent, that he might bring them bound before the chief priest. But Saul increased the more in strength, and confounded the Jews which dwelt at Damascus, proving that this is the Christ. And when many days were fulfilled, the Jews sought counsel together to kill him: but their plot became known to Saul. And they watched the gates also day and night that they might kill him: but his disciples took him by night, and let him down through the wall, lowering him in a basket. And when he was come to Jerusalem, he sought to join himself to the disciples; and they were all afraid of him, not believing that he was a disciple. But Saul stood and declared unto them how he had seen the Lord in the way, and that he had spoken to him and how at Damascus he had preached boldly in the name of Jesus. And he was with them 28 days, and going out at Jerusalem, he spake and disputed against the Grecian Jews; but they went about to kill him. And brethren knew of it, they brought him down to Caesarea, and sent him forth to Tarsus. So the church throughout all Judaea and 31 Greece and Sardania has peace, being edified; and walking in the fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, was multiplied.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"He which persecuted us in times past, how preacheth the faith which once he destroyed."—Gal. 1: 23.

TOPIC.—The Convert's Early Experiences.

LESSON PLAN.—I. AMAZED HEARERS, VS. 19-22. 2. CONSIDERING ENEMIES, VS. 23-25. 3. DIS-TRUSTFUL BELIEVERS, VS. 26-31.

Time.—A.D. 37-40. Places.—Damascus—Jerusalem.

INTRODUCTORY.

Our lesson to-day follows in close connection with the last, but its events cover a period of more than three years. Saul was now a humble disciple, forgiven and baptized, and called the Lord Jesus. Weak from his long fast, he received food and was strengthened. At once he began to preach Jesus, who was the Son of God. It soon appeared that it would not be safe for him to remain at Damascus. Accordingly, he left the city, and went into Arabia. Then he returned to Damascus, and preached boldly in the name of Jesus. Our lesson continues his history from his point,

LESSON NOTES.

V. 19. MEAT—food. V. 20. PREACHED CHRIST—Revised Version following the oldest manuscripts. Jesus? The new man began a new work. V. 21. THIS NAME—the early Christians were designated "callers upon Christ," they prayed directly to him, invoked his aid and paid him divine honors. Clearly, it is right to pray not only to the Father, but also to the Son. V. 22. VERY CHRIST—the true Messiah. V. 23. MANY DAYS—this includes the time he spent in Arabia. Gal. 1: 17. In his return he had resumed his ministry, to the great peril of his life. V. 24. TOOK COUNSEL—plotted together. The greediness of his danger appears from his own account, 2 Cor. 11: 32. V. 25. BY THE WALL—through the window of a house upon the city wall. 2 Cor. 11: 33. Josh. 2: 15. The first of many half-length escapes. V. 26. ASSAYED—attempted. This was the year after his conversion. AFRAID OF HIM—suspects, and slow to believe in the reality of the change. There are some saints it is very hard to wash out. Men are very slow to trust those who have been notoriously wicked or have treated them badly. V. 27. BARABAS—this man's high standing (ch. 4: 36; 11: 23) gave his word great weight with the apostles. Stand by your friend when he is under a cloud and you know him to be trustworthy and true. TO THE APOSTLES—to Peter and James. Gal. 1: 19. DE-LAID—gave a full account. V. 28. COMING IN—during fifteen days. Gal. 1: 18. V. 29. GIBBERINGS—Jews and proselytes speaking the Greek language. WENT ABOUT—endeavored. V. 30. SENT HIM FORTH—he wanted to remain at Jerusalem, but received express command from the Lord to go elsewhere. (See ch. 22: 17-21.)

TEACHINGS:— 1. God can change his bitterest enemy to his most devoted friend. 2. Young Christians should begin at once to testify for Christ. 3. Christian strength is gained by Christian service. 4. Faithfulness to Christ often provokes hatred and opposition. 5. A holy church will be a growing church.

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