

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 30, 1884.

Chicago wheat is moderately steady and is quoted at 91c Feb. 92c March, 93c April, 94c May and 100c June. Corn is somewhat lower at 51c Feb. 52c March 57c May and 57c June. Liverpoll is slightly improved in tone but prices are unchanged. Spring wheat quoted at 8c to 8 1/4 and Red Winter 8s to 8 1/4. The local market is unchanged and values are nominal. We quote as follows:—Canada Red Winter, \$1.23 to \$1.23; Canada White, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Canada Spring, \$1.18 to \$1.20; Corn, 63c in bond; Peas, 90c; Oats, 35c; Barley, 55c to 65c; Rye 62c.

FLOUR.—Values are unchanged and quotations are almost nominal. We quote:—Superior Extra, \$5.55 to \$5.60; Extra Superfine, \$5.40 to \$5.45; Fancy, nom.; Spring Extra, \$4.90 to \$5.10; Superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.70. Strong Bakers', Can., \$5.25 to \$5.30; do., American, \$5.45 to \$5.55; Fine, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Milling, \$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., Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.25; City Bags, delivered, \$2.95 to \$3.

MEALS.—Coarse meal, \$3.20 to \$3.40; Oatmeal, ordinary, \$5.00 to \$5.25; granulated, \$3.20 to \$3.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter is without change. We quote:—Eastern Townships, 10c to 21c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 15c 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 is also quiet. Earlier makes, 10c to 12c as to quality; fall makes, 12c to 12 1/2c. The cable is at 69s.

EGGS.—A firm market at from 20c to 31c or fresh, and 26c to 27c for lined.

HOOD PRODUCTS are quiet, but prices remain firm in sympathy with the rise in Chicago. — We quote: — Western Mess Pork, \$18. to \$18.50; Canada Short Cut, \$18.50 to \$19; Hams, city cured, 13c to 15c; Bacon, 12c to 14c; Lard, in pairs, 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 \$85.25 as to quality.

POULTRY AND GAME are rather scarce. Turkeys, 12c to 13c; ducks, 10c to 12c; geese, 8c to 10c; chickens, 9c to 10c; venison, by the carcass, 4c to 5c; do., by the saddle, 6c to 8c.

ASHES show very little life at \$4.50 for Pots.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The country roads are improving somewhat, but are badly cut up with "pitch-holes" or "cabots," and very few farmers from a distance are bringing produce to the markets. Prices are generally pretty high and continue without material change, excepting hay and straw which are very plentiful and considerably lower in price. On some evenings when there is a glut on the hay-market, pretty good hay can be bought at from 85 to 86 per 100 bundles. Dressed poultry are scarce and advancing in price; eggs are also rather scarce and bring higher rates. Oats are 95c to \$1.05 per bag; peas, \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes, 70c to 80c per bag; Swedish turnips, 50c to 60c do.; dressed hogs are \$3.00 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs.; turkeys, 12c to 16c per lb.; geese, 10c to 12c do.; fowls, 10c to 14c do.; ducks, 12c to 16c do. Tub butter, 18c to 24c per lb.; eggs, 25c to 60c per dozen. Apples, \$3.00 to \$6.00 per barrel; hay, \$5.00 to \$8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The supply of beef cattle continues about equal to the demand and prices are without material change. A noticeable feature of the cattle market here this winter is the generally improved condition of the animals offered, there being very few of the lean scallawag beef critters which were formerly so plentiful on this market. Choice steers and heifers bring from 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. and good fat cows, oxen and rough steers about 4 1/2c do. while common dry cows sell at about 4c per lb. Shippers have lately been buying all the suitable cattle they could get at from 5 1/2c to 6c per lb. and large fat steers would bring more. Very few good sheep are offered, but there is not much demand for mutton critters here yet, as the butchers have ample supplies of frozen mutton on

hand. A few live hogs are being sold at from 6c to 6 1/2c per lb., and dressed hogs bring 8c per lb. by the carload.

NEW YORK, Jan 29, 1884.

GRAIN.—The following are the closing prices for future delivery to-day:—Wheat, No. 2 Red, \$1.06 Jan., \$1.06 1/2 Feb.; \$1.08 1/2 March; \$1.11 1/4 April; \$1.13 1/4 May. Corn, 61c Jan.; 61c Feb.; 62c May. Oats, 39 1/2c Jan.; 39 1/2c Feb.; 42 1/2c May. Peas, Canada field 90c to 95c; green peas; \$1.38 to \$1.40. Rye, Western, 71c; State 74c. Barley not quoted.

FLOUR.—Quotations are: Spring Wheat Superfine, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Low Extra, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Clears \$4.35 to \$5.15; Straight, (full stock), \$5.10 to \$6.25; Patent, \$5.65 to \$6.90. Winter Wheat Superfine, \$2.75 to \$3.40; Low Extra, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Clears (R. and A.), \$4.15 to \$5.65; Straight (R. and A.), \$4.85 to \$5.85; Patent, \$5.25 to \$6.60; Straight (White Wheat) \$4.40 to \$5.75; Low Extra (City Mill), \$4.15 to \$4.20; West India, sacks, \$4.10 to \$4.95; barrels, West India, \$5.25 to \$5.30; Patent, \$5.25 to \$6.10; South America \$5.25 to \$5.75; Patent, \$5.25 to \$6.25. Southern Flour—Extra \$3.60 to \$5.00; Family, \$5.35 to \$6.25; Rye Flour, Fine to superfine \$2.65 to \$3.65. Buckwheat Flour, \$2.25 to \$3.10.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, Western fine, \$5.00 to \$5.40; Coarse, \$5.50 to \$6.00 per brl. Cornmeal, Branwynne, \$3.40 to \$3.45; Western Yellow, \$3.30 to \$3.30; Bag meal, Coarse City \$1.18 to \$1.20; Fine white, \$1.40; Fine yellow, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. Corn flour, \$3.00 to \$4.25; Hominy, \$3.25 to \$3.90 per barrel.

FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, at \$21 to \$22 for 80 lbs. or No. 1 middlings, at \$19 to \$21 for 60 lbs. or No. 1 feed \$18 50 lbs or medium feed, \$18.00 to \$19.00; 40 lbs or No. 2 feed, \$18.00 to \$19.00. Rye feed, at 18.00 per ton.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, prime, nominal at 10c, choice, 10 1/2c; fancy, 10 1/2c; timothy, retail parcels \$1.55 to \$1.65; round lots nominal; domestic flaxseed, \$1.55 to \$1.65; Calcutta linseed, \$1.90 to \$1.95.

BUTTER.—The market is quiet, but a satisfactory business is being done. We quote: — Creamery, ordinary to fancy, 20c to 40c. State dairies, fair to fine, 22c to 28c; State firms, fair to best, 15c to 31c; State Welsh tubs, fair to choice, 18c to 28c; Western imitation creamery, 15c to 27c; Western dairy, ordinary to best, 15c to 22c; Western factory, ordinary to best, 15c, 9c to 20c. Rolls, 12c to 21c.

CHEESE.—The market is not materially stronger but holders are still confident. We quote as follows: — State factory skims to select, 6c to 13c; Pennsylvania skims, good to prime, 4c to 7c; Ohio flats ordinary, 5c to 12 1/2c.

BEEF.—We quote: — Extra mess, \$12.50 to \$13.50; Extra India mess \$24.00 to \$25.00; Plate, \$13.00 to \$13.50 in brls.

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

PORK.—We quote: —\$11.50 to \$15.00 for old brands mess; \$14.00 to \$14.25 for extra prime, \$15.00 for prime mess, \$17.50 to \$18.00 to \$19.00 for clear back and \$16.25 to \$17.00 for family.

BACON.—A somewhat quiet market, purchasers buying for home market at 8 1/2 for short clear.

CUTMEATS.—Pickled bellies, 12 lb. average, 7c; to 7 1/2c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 10c to 11c; smoked shoulders, 6 1/2c smoked hams, 12c to 12 1/2c.

LARD.—Prices are higher. City lard bringing 9c. Western 9.30c.

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

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

BANKER C. entered his office one morning and greeted his bookkeeper who had been in his employ exactly 25 years that day, with the warmest words as he handed him a closed package, saying, "This is for you, in memory of the day." Gratefully the man received it, and with nervous hesitation opened it. It contained his employer's photograph! "Well," said the banker, "what do you say to that?" "It looks very much like you," murmured the bookkeeper.

EATING AT NIGHT.

BY A BOSTON PHYSICIAN.

Popularly, it is thought injurious, but unless dinner or supper have been late or the stomach disordered, it is harmless and beneficial, i. e., if one be hungry. Four to five hours having elapsed since the last meal, invalids and the delicate should always eat at bedtime. This seems heretical, but is not. Food, of simple kind, will induce sleep. Animals after eating, instinctively sleep. Human beings become drowsy after a full meal. Why? Because blood is solicited toward the stomach to supply the juices needed in digestion. Hence the brain receives less blood than during fasting, becomes pale, and the powers go dormant. Sleep therefore ensues. This is physiological. The sinking sensation in sleeplessness is a call for food. Wakefulness often is merely a symptom of hunger. Gratify the desire and you fall asleep. The writer recently was called at two A. M., to a lady who was dying. The body was warm, the heart doing honest work. To her indignation, he ordered buttered bread (hot milk or beef-tea were better) to be eaten at once. Obeying, the moribund lady was soon surprised by a return of life and desire to sleep.

The feeble will be stronger at dawn if they eat on going to bed. Fourteen hours lie between supper and breakfast. By that time the fuel of the body has become expended. Consequently, the morning toilet fatigues many. Let such eat at bedtime, and take a glass of warm milk or beef tea before rising. Increased vigor will result. "But the stomach must rest." True. Yet when hungry we should eat. Does the infant stomach rest as long as the adult's? The latter rests less often merely because his food requires more time for digestion. Seldom can one remain awake until half-past ten or eleven P. M., without hunger. Satisfy it and sleep will be sounder.

During the night give wakeful children food. Sleep will follow. The sick should invariably eat during the night. This is imperative. At night the delicate and children may take, slowly, warm milk, beef tea, or oatmeal gruel. Vigorous adults may also eat bread and milk, cold beef, mutton, chicken and bread, raw oysters, all, of course, in moderation. Do not eat if not hungry. Eat if you are.—The Household.

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Some folks never touch a drop. Of whiskey, wine, or beer, Which is by far the better way For all assembled here.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON VI.

Feb. 10, 1884. [Acts 16: 11-24]

THE CONVERSION OF LYDIA.

COMMIT TO MEMORY vs. 19-21.

11. Therefore looking from Troas, we came with a straight course to Samothracia, and the next day to Neapolis;

12. And from thence to Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia, and a colony; and we were in that city abiding certain days.

13. And on the sabbath we went out of the city by a riverside, where prayer was wont to be made; and we sat down, and spake unto the women which resorted thither.

14. And a certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshipped God, heard us: whose heart the Lord opened, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul.

15. And when she was baptized, and her household, she brought us to her house, and persuaded us to tarry several days.

16. And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination met us, which brought her masters much gain by soothsaying.

17. The same followed Paul and us, and cried, saying, These men are the servants of the most high God, which show unto us the way of salvation.

18. And this did she many days. But Paul, being grieved, said unto her, The spirit of God command thee in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out the same hour.

19. And when her masters saw that the hope of their gains was gone, they caught Paul and Sias, and drew them into the market-place unto the rulers,

20. And brought them to the magistrates, saying, These men, being Jews, do exceedingly trouble our city.

21. And teach customs, which are not lawful for us to receive, neither to observe, being Romans.

22. And the multitude rose up together against them, and the magistrates rent off their clothes, and commanded to beat them.

23. And when they had laid many stripes upon them, they cast them into prison, charging the jailer to keep them safely.

24. Who, having received such a charge, thrust them into the inner prison, and made their feet fast in the stocks.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Whose heart the Lord opened, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul"—Acts 16: 14.

HOME READINGS.

M. Acts 16: 11-24. Conversion of Lydia. 2 Cor. 2: 14-15. A Dear Christ. W. Luke 24: 36-47. The Gospel Among All Nations.

Th. Luke 4: 33-41. Demons in the Flesh. F. 2 Cor. 11: 23-33. In Stripes and in Scourges. S. 1 Pet. 4: 12-19. Suffering for Christ. S. Phil. 4: 1-23. Paul to the Philippians.

LESSON PLAN.

1. Lydia's Heart Opened. 2. The Soothsayer Healed. 3. The Oppressers Enraged. Time.—A. D. 51. Place.—Philippi.

INTRODUCTORY.

Our lesson to-day tells us how Paul and his associates, in obedience to the divine call, crossed the Aegean Sea into Macedonia and laid the foundations of the first European church in Philippi. Observe the different effects of the gospel in this city. Lydia's heart is opened to receive the truth. Wicked men are roused to opposition, but even their persecuting rage is in the end made to work for the furtherance of the gospel.

LESSON NOTES.

1.—V. 11. SAMOTHRACIA—An island in the Aegean Sea, about midway between Troas and the Macedonian coast. NEAPOLIS—a seaport on the Macedonian coast, between NEAPOLIS—about ten miles north-west from Neapolis. THE CHIEF CITY—Revised Version, "the first of the district, a Roman colony"; a city occupied by Roman citizens, with all the rights and privileges of Rome itself. V. 13. BY A RIVER-SIDE—the Gangas, a small stream close by the city. WHERE PRAYER WAS WONT TO BE MADE—whether an enclosure or not is uncertain; very likely it was simply a place for open-air meetings. They were probably few Jews and no synagogue in Philippi. UNTO THE WOMEN—no men, it seems, were present. V. 14. A SELLER OF PURPLE—either of the dye itself or of cloth purple-dyed. THYATIRA—a city of the province of Lydia in Asia Minor, between Sardis and Pergamos, celebrated for its costly purple dyes and fabrics. WORSHIPPED GOD—a Gentile proselyte to the Jewish faith. WHOSE HEART THE LORD OPENED—God by His Spirit inclined her to listen to the truth. Prov. 2: 1.

11.—V. 16. A DAMSEL—a female slave of several joint owners. (See V. 18.) A SPIRIT OF DIVINATION—either a Python or supposed to have received from Apollo the gift of foretelling events. It was doubtless a case of demoniacal possession, but those recorded in the Gospels, SOOTHSAIING—telling fortunes by the aid of the demon which possessed her. V. 17. THESE MEN—A true testimony. THIS—the demon. IS THE NAME OF JESUS CHRIST—by His authority.

11.—V. 19. THE HOPE OF THEIR GAIN—when the demon was cast out the damsel ceased to utter pretentious prophecies, and her owners could make no more money in this way. Full of rage on account of their loss, they caused the arrest of Paul and Sias. THE MARKET-PLACE—the agora, answering the Roman forum, where the courts were held. V. 20. BRINGING JEWS—detested and suspected by the Romans. The real cause of offence was not hinted at, but an accusation was so framed as to rouse the prejudice of the Romans. V. 22. THE MULTITUDE—not seeing that public interest had been made a cloak for a private grievance. THEIR CLOTHES—those of the prisoners. TO BEAT THEM—to beat them with rods." (See 2 Cor. 11: 25; 1 Thes. 2: 2.) V. 23. MANY STRIPES—the Jews never inflicted more than thirty-nine stripes (Deut. 25: 3); the Roman law had no such humane provision. V. 24. THE INNER PRISON—Roman prisons usually had three distinct parts: in the first the prisoners had light and air; the second, or inner prison, was shut off by strong iron gates with bars and locks, its cells damp and cold, without light or ventilation; the third, an underground dungeon, a place of execution or for one condemned to die. STRUCK—a block of wood with holes into which the feet were placed in such a manner that they were stretched widely apart, so as to cause great pain.

WHAT HAVE I LEARNED?

- 1. That teaching and preaching the truth are the means for saving souls.
2. That no heart opens to the truth till the Lord opens it.
3. That men sometimes hate and oppose the truth because it puts a stop to their wicked ways of making money.
4. That fidelity to the truth often brings trial and persecutions.

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