

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book)

LESSON V.

Aug. 3, 1884. [2 Ps. 51: 1-19] DAVID'S REPENTANCE. COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 9-12.

- 1. Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving-kindness, according to the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions.
2. Wash me thoroughly from my iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin.
3. For I acknowledge my transgressions, and my sin is ever before me.
4. Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight: but thou mightest be justified when thou speakest, and be clear when thou judgest.
5. Behold, I was shaped in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me.
6. Behold, thou desirest truth in the inward parts: and in the hidden part thou shalt make me to know wisdom.
7. Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean: wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.
8. Make me to hear joy and gladness: that the bones which thou hast broken may rejoice.
9. Hide thy face from my sins, and blot out all mine iniquities.
10. Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me.
11. Cast me not away from thy presence; and take not thy Holy Spirit from me.
12. Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and uphold me with thy free spirit.
13. Then will I teach transgressors thy ways; and sinners shall be converted unto thee.
14. Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O God, thou God of my salvation; and my tongue shall sing aloud of thy righteousness.
15. O Lord open thou my lips, and my mouth shall show forth thy praise.
16. For thou desirest not sacrifice; else would I give it: thou delightest not in burnt-offering.
17. The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.
18. In goodness in thy great pleasure unto Zion: build thou the walls of Jerusalem.
19. Then shall thou be pleased with the sacrifices of righteousness, with burnt-offering and with a burnt offering: then shall they offer bullocks upon thine altar.

GOLDEN TEXT

"My sin is ever before me."—Ps. 51:3.

HOME READINGS.

- M. Ps. 51: 1-19. The Prayer of the Penitent.
L. Luke 15: 1-21. The Return of the Penitent.
W. Luke 15: 1-14. The Parable of the Penitent.
Th. Ps. 116: 1-19. The Gratitude of the Penitent.
F. Ps. 6: 1-10. Mercy Sought.
Sa. Ps. 28: 1-22. Supplication in Distress.
S. Ps. 52: 1-11. The Joy of Forgiveness.

LESSON PLAN.

- 1. A Cry for Forgiveness. 2. A Prayer for Inward Cleansing. 3. A New Consecration.
Time—B.C. 1904. Place—Written in Jerusalem. (For the historical account, see 2 Sam. 11, 12.)

LESSON NOTES.

I.—V. 1. BLot OUT—sin is here regarded as an account written against the sinner. Jer. 17: 1 To blot out is to root up or pare off. V. 2. WASH ME THOROUGHLY—multiply to wash me. "He repeated washings make thorough cleansings." V. 3. EVER BEFORE ME—gives me no rest.
II.—V. 4. AGAINST THEE—my great guilt of sin is that it is against God.
III.—V. 5. BEHOLD, I WAS SHAPED IN INIQUITY—INWARD PARTS—the heart, the soul. V. 7. An allusion to the purifier of man from leprosy (Lev. 14: 52) or from the touch of a dead body (Lev. 13: 19) by the sprinkling of water with a hyssop branch. See also Num. 19: 18. So our souls must be sprinkled with Christ's atoning blood. V. 12. RESTORE RATHER, with a willing, strong reliable spirit.
IV.—V. 11. BLOOD-GUILTINESS—murder. David had in effect murdered Uriah. THY RIGHTeousNESS—thy grace and goodness is in pardon. V. 16. NOT SACRIFICE—sacrifices, a themselves, without penitence and faith, have no value. V. 17. A BROKEN SPIRIT—heartfelt repentance. Isa. 66: 1, 2; 57: 15. V. 18. D. GOOD—David feared lest his sin should bring calamity upon Zion.

WHAT HAVE I LEARNED?

- 1. That we should confess our sins and cry to God for pardon.
2. That we should pray for inward purity as well as for pardon.
3. That the blood of Jesus Christ will cleanse us from the darkest sin.
4. That the joy of pardon should make us earnest to bring others to the Saviour.

THE FRENCH now claim a "protectorate" over nearly all the northern half of Madagascar; and they also demand \$750,000 from the rulers of the island for the pleasure of having been bombarded and invaded.

A BRITISH BARK, the "Vicksburg," on her way from Quebec to Leith, has been wrecked on the North coast of Scotland; nine lives were lost.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, July 23, 1884.

Although prices of grain on this side continue to decline, the British markets remain fairly steady for wheat and almost all coarse grains with the exception of corn which has been somewhat easier as to value. The quantity of wheat in sight continues to decrease, but this is more than offset in the sight of speculators, apparently, by the continued improvement in the crop prospects of the world over. The determination of the Imperial Government to expend large amounts in enlarging the railway system of India, and the consequent development of the wheat trade from that country which is expected, makes the future for prices seem very uncertain. The opinion that lower prices are now going to prevail permanently is gaining ground in all quarters, and, of course, there is not the same inclination to speculate on the prospect of an advance even in view of the unusually low prices that rule at present.

The Chicago wheat market is somewhat stronger than last week, but the advance is altogether a speculative character. No. 2 wheat is about 1/4 of a cent higher than last week being quoted at 82c July, 82 1/2c August, 84c September and 85c October. The receipts were 31,000 bushels, and the shipments, 89,000 bushels. Corn is about 2 1/2c per bushel dearer at 54 1/2c August, 55c September, 54 1/2c October and 44 1/2c year. The receipts were 290,000 bushels and the shipments 56,000 bushels.

GRAIN.—The local grain market is very quiet, the only spot business being the sale of a few carloads of spring and winter wheat at from \$1.12 to \$1.14. Peas, though somewhat dearer in England, are only just steady in this market with little or no demand. Other coarse grains unchanged. White Winter Wheat \$1.12 to \$1.14; Red do., \$1.16 to \$1.17; Canada Spring, \$1.12 to \$1.15; Peas, 91c to 92c per 66 lbs.; Oats, 35c to 40c per 33 lbs.; Barley, nominal at 55c to 65c per bushel, and Rye nominal at 55c to 65c. Corn on spot about 67 1/2c.

FLOUR.—The demand for flour, both for local and for export uses, has been very limited during the week. Inferiors are plentiful but the demand is so small that there cannot be said to be any scarcity. Other grades are plentiful and low grades are inclined to lower prices. We quote as follows:—Superior Extra, \$5.25 to \$5.40; Extra Superfine, \$4.90; to \$5.00; Fancy, \$4.25 to \$4.30; Spring Extra \$4.20 to \$4.35; Superfine, \$3.25 to \$3.45; Strong Bakers' (Can.) \$4.75 to \$5.00; Strong Bakers' (American) \$5.25 to \$5.60; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Middlings, \$2.75 to \$2.95; Pollards, \$2.65 to \$2.75; Ontario bags, (included) Medium, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Spring Extra, \$2.15 to \$2.25; Superfine, \$1.65 to \$1.75; City Bags, (delivered), \$2.80.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter—There is no change to note in the state of this market, which remains exceedingly dull and uninteresting. We quote as follows:—Creamery, 18 1/2c to 19c; Eastern Township, 15c to 16 1/2c; Western, 12c to 14c. Last week's exports were very 713 pkgs, against 1,022 pkgs the week previous. Cheese, also, shows but little change this week, 9c being the top quotation and prices ranging from 8 1/2c to 9c, as to quality. The public cable which, since our last report, has been down to 48c is now at 49c. The exports for last week were 59,870 boxes, an increase of 22,658 boxes over those of the preceding week.

Eggs continue steady at 15 1/2c to 16c per dozen for good stock.

HOG PRODUCTS are in fair demand in a jobbing way at the following prices:—Western Mess Pork \$18.75 to \$19.25; Canada Short Cut, \$21.00 to \$21.50; Hams, city cured, 14c to 14 1/2c; Bacon, 13c to 14c; Lard, in pails, western, 10 1/2c to 11c; do., Canadian, 10c to 10 1/2c; Tallow, common refined, 7c to 8c.

ASHES.—The market is weak at \$3.95 to \$4.10, as to tars, for Pots, and \$5.15 to \$5.20 for Pearls.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

The supply of common and inferior beef and mutton cutters is in excess of the demand; prices are lower all round, except for choice stall-fed cattle, very few of which are now brought to market. The offerings of the thirty steers, in moderate condition, is larger than on former seasons, although the prices are very low for such stock, rang-

ing from 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb, according to condition, while some of the leaner ones sell at less than 3c per lb. A good many hard looking bulls are being marketed at present and prices range from \$8 to \$40 each according to size and quality, or from 2c to 3 1/2c per lb. Sheep and lambs are plentiful and bring lower prices, but comparatively few are of good quality. Sheep sell at from \$3 to \$6 each, and lambs at from \$1.75 to \$3.75 each. Fat hogs are more plentiful and sell at about 6c per lb. There is scarcely any demand for milk cows, as the milkmen have more milk than they require at present. Not over one-third of the cows offered on Viger market last Friday were sold.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Only those farmers' living near the city find leisure to come to market, the rest being busy at haymaking, but the markets are well supplied by the market gardeners and dealers, the only kinds of produce which are rather scarce being hay and oats, and the prices of these are advancing. The supply of roots and vegetables, especially potatoes, onions and cabbages, is unusually large, and the quality very fine for so early in the season, while prices are very low. Good large potatoes are sold at from 80c to 90c per bag, and the smaller ones at from 50c to 70c do. The supply of butter and eggs is about equal to the demand, and prices are unchanged. Poultry, especially fowls and spring chickens, are plentiful and sell at moderate rates. A few dressed hogs are being brought by farmers and sell at about 8c per lb. The fruit market is abundantly supplied with raspberries, blueberries, gooseberries, currants and cherries of home growth, and there is a fair supply of American peaches, plums, and tomatoes, but good apples are scarce and higher in price. The supply of hay is rather small and prices have an upward tendency. There are no changes in the retail prices of flour, meal and feed, except that barn and grue are somewhat higher in price. Oats are \$1.05 to \$1.20 per bag; peas \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel; new potatoes 45c to 65c do; tub butter 15c to 19c per lb; eggs 16c to 25c per dozen; apples \$6 to \$8 per barrel; raspberries 60c to 90c per pail; currants 35c to 75c do; blueberries 35c to 40c per gallon, hay \$6 to \$9 per 100 bundles.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1884.

GRAIN.—Wheat quiet, 96c July; 96 1/2c August; 97 1/2c Sept; Corn, dull; 62c July; 62 1/2c August; 62c September and 63c Oct. Rye, quiet, 70c to 71 1/2c. Oats in fair demand, 36c July; 34c August and Oct. Barley nominal. Pease nominal.

FLOUR dull but steady. We quote:—Low Extras, \$3.20 to \$3.70; Spring wheat extra, low shipping to choice clear \$3.20 to \$3.70; Winter wheat extra, inferior shipping to choice Family, \$5.45 to \$5.60. Family Extras, \$3.20 to \$3.55.

MEALS.—Cornmeal, \$3.35 to \$3.45 in bbls; oatmeal, \$5.00 to \$5.90 per brl.

SEEDS, dull. Clover 10c to 10 1/2c; Timothy, \$1.50 to \$1.70; Flaxseed \$1.60 to \$1.70.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Cheese is in fair demand, 8c to 9c; Butter in small demand at 18c to 22c.

Eggs, steady, 18c to 19c per dozen.

PROVISIONS.—Pork, Mess, old to new, \$15.50 to \$17.50; Beef, Extra, Mess, \$12.00; Lard \$7.70 to \$8.00.

A SPANISH BULL FIGHT.

A telegram to the London Standard, from Madrid, dated July 10, says: "None of the great public questions affecting Spain has caused so much excitement as a bull fight which took place in the capital on Sunday. There was such an extraordinary competition for tickets that a riot was nearly caused, and the presence of several hundred horse and foot police was required to preserve order. About 19,000 persons of all ranks besieged the doors, some of them remaining all night at the approaches to the bull-ring where tickets realized fabulous prices. The eagerness to gain admission was occasioned by the appearance of a new bull-fighter, who is said to surpass all the most famous heroes of the bull ring since the days of El Tato and Cuacheros. Several arrests had to be made during the rush at the doors. The majority of the Madrid papers deplore the continuance of the popular taste for these national customs, leading as they do to such scenes as have just been witnessed.

EATING AT NIGHT.

Popularly eating at night 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 or five hours having elapsed since the last meal, invalids and the delicate should always eat at bedtime. This seems heretical, but it 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 become 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 was recently called at 2 a.m. to a lady who assured him that she was dying. "My body was warm, the heart doing honest work. To her indignation he ordered buttered bread (hot milk or 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 eats less often merely because his food requires more time for digestion. Seldom can one remain awake until half-past 10 or 11 in the evening without hunger. Satisfy it and sleep will be sound. During the night give wakeful children food. Sleep will follow. The sick should invariably eat during the night. This is imperative. All night the delicate and children may take 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, —Boston Physician.

A CHINESE TREASURE POND.

The Emperor of Annam has a large piece of water in his palace, in which he keeps his reserve treasure, to be touched only in case of absolute necessity. The money not intended for use is placed in the hollowed-out trunk of trees, which are thrown into the water. To keep away thieves and prevent the king himself from being tempted to draw upon this reserve fund without sufficient cause, a number of crocodiles are kept in the water, their presence and the certainty of being eaten alive acting as a wholesome restrainer and insuring the security of the royal treasure in a most effectual manner. When it becomes indispensable to draw upon this novel style of bank the crocodiles have to be killed; but this can be done only with the emperor's permission and after the matter has been duly approved by the minister of finance.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." —Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (4 lb. and 1 lb.) by grocers, labelled —"James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER is printed and published at Nos. 38, 45 and 51 St. James street West, Montreal, by JOHN DONALD & SONS, composed of John Donald, and J. D. Donald, of New York, and John Redpath Donald, of Montreal.