

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, July 18th, 1883.

The only change in the grain market this week was the doing of enough business to fix prices which are nominally 3 or 4 cents lower than last week, but they represent values a good deal better. There is no change to report in the local grain market. We quote, Canada Red Winter Wheat, at \$1.12 to \$1.13; Canada White at \$1.09 to \$1.13; Canada Spring, \$1.10; Corn, 60c per bushel; Peas, 95c; Oats, 36c to 38c; Hye, 65c to 66c.

FLOUR.—The market is a good deal firmer and brisker this week, a moderately good business being done. Prices are fully 5c to 10c a barrel higher this week, and sales have been mainly at outside prices, and of greater quantities. We quote Superior Extra, \$5.05 to \$5.10; Extra Superfine, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$4.70; Superfine, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Strong Bakers, Canadian, \$5.10 to \$5.25 do.; American, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fine, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Middlings, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Pollards, \$3.25 to \$3.35; Ontario lags, medium, \$2.40 to \$2.50; do. Spring Extra, \$2.39 to \$2.35; do., Superfine, \$2.25 to \$2.30; City Bags, delivered, \$3.05 to \$3.10.

MEALS unchanged. Cornmeal, \$3.50 to \$3.70; Oatmeal, ordinary \$5.45 to \$5.55 granulated \$5.75 to 8.00.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Both butter and cheese are very quiet and a cent or two weaker than last quotations.—Butter—Is quoted, Creamery 18c to 19c, Eastern Townships 10c to 17c, Western 15c to 17c. Cheese is steady 9c to 9 1/2c. No change in public cable this week.

Eggs, are steady at 17c.

HOG PRODUCTS.—A rather better feeling prevails, but there is no change in prices. We quote:—Canada short cut, \$21 to \$21.50; Western, \$19.50 to \$20.00; Hams, city cured, 14c to 14 1/2c, canvassed 15c; Bacon, 13c to 14c; Lard, in pails, 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c; Tallow, refined, 8 1/2c to 9c.

ASHES are quiet at \$4.70 to \$4.80 for Pots.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Owing to more liberal supplies, the prices of butchers' cattle have a downward tendency, while there is less demand for shipping stock. Ordinary to good butchers' cattle bring from 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c per lb., but nearly all the sales are made by bulk and not by weight. Small leanish stock are rather plentiful and bring from \$18 to \$25 each, or 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. There is still a pretty liberal supply of calves, but only the best animals are in demand from the butchers, who pay from \$5 to \$15 for good veals according to size and condition. Common calves sell at about \$3.50 each. The supply of sheep and lambs is getting plentiful and prices have a downward tendency, except for the best animals. Some very fine lambs have been sold on this market lately at over \$5 each, but the general prices of good lambs are from \$3.50 to \$4.25 each, and of common lambs \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Good fat sheep are being bought by shippers at from \$7 to \$8 each, and butchers are paying from \$4 to \$6 for common animals. Fat hogs sell at from 6 1/2c to 7c per lb. Milch cows are dull of sale and considerably lower in price.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Liberal supplies of nearly all kinds of reasonable farm produce are being brought to market and prices are easier all round. Old potatoes are nearly unsalable, as the new crop has nearly superseded them. There are very large quantities of green peas and beans offered by farmers at pretty low rates. Inferior tub butter is plentiful at moderate rates, which are probably fully as much as the stuff is worth. Packed eggs are plentiful and so also are the complaints of those who purchase them, owing to the numbers that are soured. Fresh laid eggs are in active demand. The fruit market is crowded with small fruits such as raspberries, strawberries, blueberries, currants and cherries. There are also a good many gooseberries brought to the market already, and the amount of this fruit grown in this vicinity the present season is more than double the quantity ever grown in this vicinity in any previous season. The supply of hay is not so large

this week as the farmers are too busy in the hay-fields to spare the time to bring much of it to market. Oats are from 90c to \$1.00 per bag; peas 90c to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes 30c to 50c per bag for old; new potatoes 50c to 85c per bushel; tub butter 15c to 20c per lb.; prints 18c to 20c do.; eggs, 17c to 25c per dozen; apples \$3 to \$5 per barrel; oranges \$13 per case; lemons \$7.50 per box; strawberries 8c to 15c per box; raspberries 75c to 90c the pail; red currants 80c to \$1 do.; hay \$6.00 to \$10.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; straw \$3 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

BY A VOTE of two hundred and thirty-two to sixty-five, the House of Commons has resolved that Mr. Bradlaugh, the member elect for Northampton, be excluded from the House until he engaged not to disturb the proceedings. Mr. Bradlaugh is now eager to be allowed to take the member's oath, which some time ago he declared had no meaning for him in its appeal to a Supreme Deity, he being an atheist. Not only did the House from that moment forbid him to take the oath, but rejected a bill providing for the swearing in of members similarly destitute of religious belief. The real secret of the House's course is probably the dislike of a majority of the members for Mr. Bradlaugh, who, besides being an atheist, is in bad favor from a moral point of view.

A RAILWAY COMPANY defended itself in St. Paul, Minnesota against damages claimed by a woman who was hurt in falling between cars, by the plea that the plaintiff wore a pull-back dress that hampered her movements and so contributed to the accident, and the judge upheld the plea as well-taken.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND EMIGRANTS arrived in the United States during June against eighty-four thousand the previous June. Five hundred and ninety-nine thousand arrived during the past fiscal year, which was hundred and eighty-nine thousand and less than in the preceding year.

A STRANGE DISEASE has broken out among Chinese lately landed in British Columbia, caused it is said, by an impure diet of decayed vegetables. The malady shows itself first in the feet and spreads all over the victim's system, until finally blood-poisoning and death ensue.

FATHER O'HORAN, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, has given command that young people will not be allowed to wear bangs and frizzes in church.

NEW YORK CITY'S mortality rose last week from ten hundred and fifty-one to eleven hundred and ten, which is regarded as very high, notwithstanding the temperature.

APACHE INDIANS are again ravaging in Mexico, killing whites and stealing all the property they can get hold of.

DEAD.

General More, American Consul at Callao, Peru, died of yellow fever.

Mark Alexander, oldest member of the United States Congress, aged ninety-two years, was buried last week at Scotland Neck, North Carolina. He was Congressman from Virginia from 1819 to 1833.

Charles Heywood Stratton, known all over the world as "General Tom Thumb," died suddenly at Middleboro, Massachusetts, the other day, aged forty-five. Mr. Barnum, the showman, who was in Montreal at the time, telegraphed his condolence to the widow, who like her late husband is a little mite of humanity. Both of them

were first exhibited to the world by Mr. Barnum.

[For the Messenger.

AN INTERESTING PAMPHLET.

A few days ago the thirteenth report of the United Kingdom Alliance came into my hands, and as I looked through it noting paragraph after paragraph of thrilling import, enthusiasm grew to white heat. No fiction can touch the heart like this plain record of facts. Every worker for temperance ought to read and ponder, and read again this unpretending pamphlet. Look at the list of officers, Sir Wilfrid Lawson is President. He has been laboring in Parliament for "the total legal suppression of the liquor traffic in Great Britain" since his election in 1864, and year by year the number of his supporters, small indeed at first, has increased. Upon the list of Vice Presidents is a Wilberforce, a name in past years the very synonym of unwearied and undaunted philanthropy, and here it finds a befitting place. Among those many honorable names we find Cardinal Manning, the Very Rev. Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, Canon Farrar, and others less widely known, yet high in Church and State. The great and the gifted no longer sneer at the Temperance reform. They are coming to recognize it as the chief moral and social question of the age. Some, who a few years ago looked on with languid indifference, have had their hearts and consciences aroused, and have flung themselves into the thickest of the fight.

Very suggestive is a table of divisions in the House of Commons, on the Permissive bill, from 1864 to 1878. Year by year the minority has gained, with now and then a retrogression. In 1864 it stood, for 40, against 297; in 1878 it won, for 106, against 300; in 1881 the majority is on the side of local option, and the division stands, for 231, against 189.

This pamphlet shows that in every part of the British Empire there has been a great advance during the past year. Good news comes from New Zealand, New South Wales even from India. Largely through the efforts of Mr. J. J. MacLaren Q. C., "the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act has been settled by the highest legal Authority, and there is no doubt that the Act will be rapidly and widely adopted and energetically enforced. In almost every county where the Act has been submitted to the popular vote it has been adopted, and generally by large majorities. Though it was only passed in 1878 it has already been adopted by a large part of the Dominion, namely, by Prince Edward's Island, one half of Nova Scotia, one half of New Brunswick and several counties in Manitoba. In the north western territories of the Dominion Government absolute prohibition prevails."

Is it not largely in our power to decide whether or not the Province of Quebec shall adopt it? Women do not need the ballot in order to exert a determining influence upon Legislation by virtue of their influence over their husbands, sons, brothers and lovers. Women now hold the balance of power. They do not yet realize this, but some day their eyes will be opened, and then the license liquor traffic will end. What are the women of England doing? Here is one thing: On the 11th of July a deputation from the British Women's Temperance Union waited upon Mr. Stevenson of the House of Commons, and handed him a petition for presentation to Parliament, supporting the Sunday Closing Bill, which he had presented and earnestly advocated. The petition contained nearly 160,000 signatures of English women, only Cornwall was not canvassed, or it was petitioning separately. The last signature was that of the Countess of Aberdeen. The bill was withdrawn after being strongly contested, but who can doubt that it will finally be passed? These are but a few of the many items that I would gladly quote.

Dear friends, there is a Dominion Alliance Year Book forthcoming. While we are enjoying our summer rest let us spare an hour or two now and then from the pleasant literature of leisure days, and study the record of the past year's work in our own land.

If we do we are sure in the autumn to take up this work with a lively sense of our own responsibility and with fresh courage and enthusiasm. W. C. T. U.

"Pay as you go" is a good motto, but if some men should go as they pay, they would never get anywhere.

Charity obliges us not to distrust a man; prudence not to trust him before we know him.

A man is known by the company he declines to keep.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON V.

July 29, 1883. [Josh. 8: 30-35]

THE READING OF THE LAW.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 33-35.

30. Then Joshua built an altar unto the Lord God of Israel in Mount Ebal,

31. As Moses the servant of the Lord commanded the children of Israel, as it is written in the book of the law of Moses, an altar of whole stones, over which no man hath lift up any iron: and they offered thereon burnt offerings unto the Lord, and sacrificed peace offerings.

32. And he wrote there upon the stones a copy of the law of Moses, which he wrote in the presence of the children of Israel.

33. And all Israel, and their elders, and officers, and their judges, stood on this side the ark and on that side before the priests the Levites, which bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord, as well as the strangers, as he that was born among them: half of them over against mount Gerizim, and half of them over against mount Ebal; as Moses the servant of the Lord had commanded before, that they should bless the people of Israel.

34. And afterward he read all the words of the law, the blessings and cursings, according to all that is written in the book of the law.

35. There was not a word of all that Moses commanded, which Joshua read not before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were conversant among them.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing."—Deut. 30: 19.

TOPIC.—The Renewal of the Covenant.

LESSON PLAN.—1. THE ALTAR BUILT, vs. 30, 31. 2. THE LAW WRITTEN, v. 32. 3. THE BLESSING AND THE CURSING, vs. 33-35.

Time.—Act, 15L. Place.—Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, near Shechem.

INTRODUCTORY.

After the punishment of Achan the Lord commanded Joshua to renew the attack upon Ai, and the city was taken and destroyed. Joshua then took advantage of the terror which the success of his arms had occasioned to carry out the command of Moses (Deut. 27) to ratify the law at Ebal and Gerizim with solemn ceremonies. Some suppose that our lesson-passage is out of its proper place and should be put at the end of ch. 11, and that the event that it records occurred after the conquest and just before the division of the land. Others think that the passage is in its proper place. The directions of Moses (Deut. 27: 2, 3) imply that the observance should be as early as possible and before the conquest was completed. The object in this instance, as always, acted on the principle that religious duties should be first attended to, and at all hazards.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 30. MOUNT EBAL—this was in obedience to the command given. Deut. 27: 2-8. Ebal and Gerizim are mountains facing each other and enclosing a valley which runs east and west. In this valley was the city of Shechem, now Nablous, about twenty miles distant from Gilgal. V. 31. WHOLE STONES—unhewn stones, so the law required in general (Ex. 29: 25), and it has been specially commanded in this case. Deut. 27: 8, 9. This was done by the carving of images on stone; (2) to distinguish the altar of Jehovah from heathen altars, which were commonly made of such stones. V. 32. WROTE ON THE STONES—not the stones of the altar, but the plastered stones (that is, stones cemented with mortar) placed by its side. Deut. 27: 24, 8. V. 33. STOOD ON THAT SIDE THE ARK AND ON THAT SIDE—ONE HALF OF ISRAEL WAS STOOD ON GERIZIM AND THE OTHER HALF ON EBAL, along the sides and the base of each; on Mount Ebal (the mountain on the north of the valley), the tribes of Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Joseph, Benjamin; on Mount Gerizim, Reuben, Gad, Asher, Zebulun, Dan, Naphtali. BEFORE THE PRIESTS AND LEVITES—in full view of them as they, with the ark stood in the narrow valley between the two mountains. BLESS THE PEOPLE—and curse also, though this is not expressly mentioned. (See Deut. 27: 13.) The priests in the valley read the blessings and the cursings of the law, to the former the six tribes on Gerizim responded with a loud Amen, and to the latter those on Ebal in a similar response. The valley was so narrow that all could hear distinctly, as modern travellers have proved by experiment.

V. 34. HE READ—either Joshua himself, or the priests of Levites at Mount Ebal. V. 35. THE CONGREGATION—the heads of households, the women, the children, and the strangers who were with them. And as well as a renewal of the covenant with Jehovah, made at Mount Sinai.

TEACHINGS: 1. We should promptly obey the commands of God, even at great inconvenience.

2. God's law has penalties as well as blessings.

3. He would have his law clearly proclaimed, that all may understand and obey it.

4. Children and all the household should study and know the word of God.

5. Everybody must choose between life and death. (Golden Text.)

THE WEEKLY MESSENGER is printed and published at Nos. 33, 35 and 37 St. James street West, Montreal, by John Dougall, a law company, of John Dougall of New York, and John B. Dougall and J. D. Dougall, of Montreal.