

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 9, 1884.

Chicago wheat market is quoted at 94c Jan., 10 1/2c May, having strengthened about one cent during the week. Liverpool is by the public cable 3d to 1d weaker, Spring being quoted at 8s 6d; Red Winter 8s 4d to 9s. The local market is unchanged. We quote:—Canada Red Winter, \$1.22 to \$1.23; Canada White, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Canada Spring, \$1.18 to \$1.20; Corn, 63 1/2c; in bond; Peas, 90c; Oats, 35c; Barley, 55c to 65c; Rye 62c.

FLOUR.—Values are unchanged, but the holidays now being satisfactorily over business is growing moderately active once again. Fall flours are strong but Spring grades appear to be somewhat weak. We quote as follows:—Superior Extra, \$5.55 to \$5.60; Extra Superfine, \$5.40 to \$5.45; Fancy, nom., Spring Extra, \$5.00 to \$5.15; Superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.70. Strong Bakers', Canadian, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do., American, \$5.45 to \$5.85; Fine, \$3.75 to \$3.85; Middlings, \$3.55 to \$3.65; Pollards, \$3.30 to \$3.40; 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.—Cornmeal, \$3.20 to \$3.40; Oatmeal, ordinary, \$5.00 to \$5.25; granulated, \$5.20 to \$5.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter is still a very quiet market. We quote:—Creamery, 26c to 26 1/2c; Eastern Townships, 19c to 21c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18c to 21c; Western, summer makes, 13c to 15c; do. autumn makes, 17c to 18c. Add to the above prices a couple of cents per lb. for selections for the jobbing trade. Cheese.—This market is very strong but prices are unchanged. We quote:—Early makes, 10c to 12c; as to quality; fall makes finest to fancy, 12 1/2c to 13c.

Eggs are quiet at unaltered prices, viz:—Strictly fresh, 30c; ordinary stock, 26c to 27c; limed, 23c to 25c as to quality.

HOG PRODUCE.—A substantial advance of about \$1, has taken place in Mess Pork, and the market is firm.

POULTRY AND GAME are in fair demand at the following prices:—Turkeys, 11c to 12c; ducks, 10c to 12c; geese, 8c to 9c; chickens, 8c to 10c; venison, 4c to 5c by the carcass, and 7c to 8c by the saddle.

ASHES are quiet at \$4.75 to \$4.80 for Pots.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The farmers' market, after being almost deserted for a week, is again showing an improved business, as the farmers south of the St. Lawrence can now bring their loaded teams across on the ice. Prices are still pretty high, but in some cases they have begun to decline. Dressed hogs, beef quarters and dead poultry are still held at high figures. There is almost nothing doing in the fruit market since the holidays. Fresh fish are very scarce and high-priced, as the stormy weather on the seacoast prevents the fishermen from obtaining their usual supplies. Oats are \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bag; peas \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes 70c to 85c per bag; Swedish turnips 60c to 65c do.; dressed hogs are \$8.00 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs.; turkeys, 9c to 10c 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 50c per dozen. Apples, \$3.00 to \$6.00 per barrel; hay 6.00 to \$9.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The supply of butchers' cattle, sheep and hogs has been rather small of late, owing to the drifted condition of the country roads, together with the severe cold weather. This has caused a considerable advance in the prices of cattle and hogs, but as the butchers have ample supplies of dead mutton on hand, there is very little demand for live mutton critters. There have been much greater advances in the prices of common and inferior cattle than in those of the best beefs, as the butchers have not yet disposed of all their high-priced Christmas beef. Common dry cows bring from fifteen to twenty percent higher prices than such cattle would have sold for before Christmas. A good many hard looking bulls are being brought to market and find a ready sale at good prices, or from 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. Live

hogs sell at from 5 1/2c to 6c per lb, and dressed hogs bring \$5 per 100 lbs. in large lots and from \$8 to \$8.50 by the single carcass.

NEW YORK, Jan 2, 1884.

GRAIN.—The following are the closing prices for future delivery to-day:—Wheat, No. 2 Red, \$1.10 1/4 Jan., \$1.11 1/2 Feb.; \$1.13 1/4 March; \$1.16 1/2 May. Corn 65 1/2c Jan., 66 1/2c Feb.; 68 1/2c May. Oats, 40 1/2c Jan., 41 1/2c Feb.; 43 1/2c May. Peas, Canada field, 90c to 95c; green peas; \$1.38 to \$1.40. Rye, Western, 71c; State 76c. Barley not quoted.

FLOUR.—Quotations are: Spring Wheat Superfine, \$2.65 to \$3.00; Low Extra, \$3.25 to \$3.60; Clear, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Straight, (full stock), \$5.25 to \$6.25; Patent, \$6.10 to \$7.10. Winter Wheat, Superfine, \$2.65 to \$3.35; Low Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Clear (R. and A.), \$4.25 to \$6.00; Straight (R. and A.), \$5.00 to \$6.00; Patent, \$5.40 to \$6.75; Straight (White Wheat) \$4.40 to \$6.75; Low Extra (City Mill), \$4.35 to \$4.40; West India, sacks, \$4.30 to \$5.25; barrels; West India, \$5.30 to \$5.40; Patent, \$5.40 to \$6.25; South America, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Patent, \$5.45 to \$6.50. Southern Flour.—Extra \$3.65 to \$5.00; Family, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Rye Flour.—Fine to superfine \$2.65 to \$3.80. Buckwheat Fl ur, \$2.90 to \$3.40.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, Western fine, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Coarse, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per lb. Cornmeal, Brandywine, \$3.40 to \$3.45; Western Yellow, \$3.05 to \$3.30; Bag meal, Coarse City \$1.24 to \$1.26; Fine white, \$1.45; Fine yellow, \$1.40 per 100 lbs. Corn flour, \$3.25 to \$4.30; Hominy, \$3.50 to \$3.90 per barrel.

FEED.—100 lbs. or sharps, at \$20 to \$22; 100 lbs. or No. 1 middlings, at \$17 to \$18; 80 lbs. or No. 2 middlings, at \$15.50 to \$16.50; 60 lbs. or No. 1 feed, at \$15.50 to \$16.50; 50 lbs. or meium feed, at \$15.50 to \$16.50; 40 lbs. or No 2 feed, at \$15.50 to \$16.50, and rye feed, at \$17.00 per ton.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, prime, nominal at 10 1/2c. chof e, 10 1/2c; fancy, 10 1/2c; timothy, \$1.42 1/2 to \$1.45; domestic flaxseed, \$1.40 to \$1.45; Calcutta linseed, \$1.85 to \$1.90.

BUTTER.—A conservative market with prices somewhat stronger than it was a week ago. We quote:—Creamery, ordinary to fancy, 19c to 42c. State dairies, fair to fine, 20c to 26c; State finkins, fair to best, 18c to 30c; State Welsh tubs, fair to choice, 18c to 26c; Western imitation creamery, 18c to 26c; Western dairy, ordinary to best, 18c to 23c; Western factory, ordinary to best made, 9c to 19c. Rolls, 12c to 21c.

CHEESE.—Not much business but good prices and a strong market. We quote: as follows.—State factory skims to select, 5 1/2c to 13 1/2c; Pennsylvania skims, good to prime, 4c to 7 1/2c; Ohio flats ordinary, 5c to 12 1/2c.

BEEF.—Prices are quite firm, with a moderate movement. We quote:—Extra mess, \$12 to \$12.50; Extra India mess \$24.00 to \$26.00; Plate, \$13.00 to \$13.50 in blk.

BEEF HAMS.—Sellers were firm at \$24 spot lots, but only small lots sold.

PORK.—The market is firm and retail. We quote:—\$14.00 to \$15.00 for ordinary brands, mess \$13.00 for extra prime, \$15.00 for prime mess, \$17.50 to \$18.50 for clear back and \$15.00 to \$16 for family.

BACON.—Fair export demand this week, some lots being offered at prices below packers, who want 7 1/2 for short clear half and half.

CUTMEATS.—Pickled bellies, 12 lb. average, 7 1/2c; to 7 3/4c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; smoked shoulders, 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; smoked hams, 13c to 13 1/2c.

LARD.—Prices are about the same. City lard bringing 8.90c to 9c. Western 9.25c.

STEARINE.—Lard stearine is firm at 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c for choice city. Oleomargarine, excited with 9 1/2c.

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

THE MONEY QUESTION.

It is a misconception to regard the wife as a beneficiary or dependent of the husband, or to regard the money he gives her as a gift for which she ought to be grateful. In spending it she spends only what is her own; for the woman who faithfully

discharges the duties of wife and mother, does her full full of the joint work of man and wife, through she actually brings in no money.

And yet I have seen, frequently, women who were afraid to ask their husbands for money; who would harass their brains for hours in trying to plan some way by which the terrible ordeal could be avoided; and who took money from their liege lords with a hesitation and annoyance which was really pitiable.

"I can't bear to ask Tom for even ten cents," said a dear little woman to me one day. "I often wish I had an income of my own, however small."

One day when alone with Tom I told him what Mary had said.

He was astonished, for he is a very devoted husband, and exceedingly generous. "I don't see why she should dislike asking me for money," he said, "I am always perfectly willing to give it to her if I have it to spare."

He was very thoughtful during the rest of the day, and that evening when Mary went up to dress for supper, she found a ten dollar bill pinned on her toilet cushion with her husband's card. And I know she now finds a like amount on it every few days, the understanding being that she is to make no remark upon it.

I have another friend who has had since girlhood an allowance of twenty-five dollars a month from her father. She married a man in comfortable circumstances, but the allowance was not discontinued. It comes as regularly as ever, but it does not, as her father innocently thinks, go in the gratification of some personal vanity or charity. It is spent, down to the last cent in buying groceries, paying the wages of a servant, or in clothing for the children. And this is because the husband does out the sums necessary for the maintenance of his household in such a grudging, snarling manner that the poor wife suffers tortures every time she is obliged to ask him for a dollar.

There may be cases where the husband is obliged to hold a tight rein over his wife in the matter of money, owing to her wilful extravagance or ignorance. But the average woman if respected by the confidence of her husband and a complete knowledge of what he can afford, is only too anxious to economize and to show him how fully she appreciates his trust in her.—The Household.

CRANBERRY pudding is made by pouring boiling water on a pint of dried bread crumb; melt a tablespoonful of butter and stir in. When the bread is softened add two eggs, and beat thoroughly with the bread. Then put in a pint of the stewed fruit and sweeten to your taste. Bake in a hot oven for half an hour. Fresh fruit may be used in place of the cranberries.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON III.

Jan 20, 1884 [James 3:1-13]

THE POWER OF THE TONGUE.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 25.

- 1. My brethren, be not many masters, knowing that we shall receive the greater condemnation.
2. For in many things we offend all. If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body.
3. Behold, we put bits in the horses' mouths, that they may obey us; and we turn about their whole body.
4. Behold also the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very small helm, whithersoever the governor listeth.
5. Even so the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!
6. And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity: it defileth the whole body, and setteth on fire the course of nature; and it is set on fire of hell.
7. For every kind of beasts, and of birds, and of serpents, and of things in the sea, is tamed, and hath been tamed of mankind.
8. But the tongue can no man tame; it is unbridled, uncontrolled, and unruly.
9. Thier with bless we God, even the Father; and therewith curse we men, which are made after the similitude of God.
10. Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. My brethren, these things ought not so to be.
11. Can a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?
12. Can the fig tree, my brethren, bear olive berries; either a vine, fig, &c. can it so send forth both yield salt water and fresh.

13. Whoso is a wise man and endued with knowledge among you, let him shew forth out of a good conversation his works with meekness of wisdom.
14. But if ye have bitter envying and strife in your hearts, glory not, and lie not against the truth.
15. This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, sensual, devilish.
16. For where envy and strife is, there is confusion and every evil work.
17. But the wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality, and without hypocrisy.
18. And the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."—Matt. 12:37.

HOME READINGS.

- M. James 3:1-18.....The Power of the Tongue.
T. Matt. 12:31-37.....Justified or Condemned by Word.
W. Rom. 3:10-20.....The Poison of Ass's.
Th 2 Pet. 2:9-22.....Great and Swelling.
F. Prov. 18:1-24.....Death and Life in its Power.
S. Ps. 34:11-22.....Keep thy Tongue from Evil.
S. Prov. 10:11-32.....The Lips of the Righteous.

LESSON PLAN.

1. The Tongue Hard to Control. 2. The Will the Tongue Can do. 3. What the Tongue Ought to do.

Time.—A. D. 62. Place.—Written from Jerusalem.

INTRODUCTORY.

There seems to have been a desire among some to whom this Epistle was written to be open public teachers without regard to the proper qualifications for that office. In this chapter the writer cautions them against this desire (v. 1), and then gives considerations to check (v. 2) the impetuosity (v. 3) to which public speakers are especially liable (vs. 2-12); (3) the importance of wisdom in one who is to give public instruction (vs. 13-18).

LESSON NOTES.

1.—V. 1. MASTERS—"teachers;" as many among the Jews desired the name and office of Rabbi (Matt. 23:7; Rom. 2:19; 1 Tim. 1:7); so among the Christian converts many sought the office of teacher. V. 2 We offend ALL—"we all stumble"—err, fall in duty. IN WORD—"in the use of his tongue, in which the public speaker is especially tried." V. 3. BEHOLD AS WE CONTROL A HORSE BY THE BIT, SO THE BODY IS CONTROLLED BY THE TONGUE. V. 4. BEHOLD ALSO THE SHIPS—"as ships driven by winds are so controlled by the rudder that the helm-man directs them as he pleases, so men under the power of passion may be restrained if the tongue is properly controlled." V. 5. LITTLE—compared with the body as the bit or the rudder compared with the horse or ship. HOW GREAT A MATTER—Revised Version, "how much wood, or a spark may set a forest on fire; a word may put a community in a flame."

11.—V. 6. OF HELL—its power for evil comes from the devil. V. 7. TAMED—kept under control. UNBRIDLED—incapable of restraint. FULL OF GREATLY POISON—acts on the peace of society as poison does on the human system. (Compare Ps. 111:3; Rom. 3:13, 14; V. 9. THIER WITH—compare Ps. 62:4. 10. THESE THINGS OUGHT NOT SO TO BE—such things do not occur in nature, and they ought not to occur in man.

11.—V. 11, 12. A fig tree bears only figs; so the tongue should utter only one kind of feelings—good feelings. The mouth that sends forth cursing cannot really and forth blessing (see V. 13. OUT OF A GOOD CONVERSATION—from a correct and consistent life. HIS WORKS—his acts of righteousness and piety. V. 13. THE TREE WHICH LEADS TO SELF-CONCIT AND PRODUCES STRIFE AND ENVY. NOT FROM ABOVE—from the Father of lights (ch. 1:7), through the Spirit of truth. JOHN 15:26. EARTHLY—has its source in this world and partakes of its spirit. SENSUAL—animal-like. DEVILISH—such as demonic activity. V. 16 Revised Version, "Where jealousy and faction are, there is confusion and every vile deed." V. 17. FROM ABOVE—from God. IS FIRST PURE—its first effect upon the man is to make him pure, upright, holy, good. GENTLE—mild, forbearing. "A Christian gentleman" is the highest title that can be given to a man. GOOD FRUITS—the fruits of good living; just, kind, benevolent actions. PARTIALITY—Revised Version, "variance;" marginal reading, "warring." WITHOUT HYPOCRISY—it neither has nor needs a mask. What the man professes to be, he is. V. 18. THE FRUIT OF RIGHTEOUSNESS—the effect of true religion. IS SOWN IN PEACE—is scattered over the world in a peaceful manner, not in wars and strifes. (Compare Ps. 97:11.) OF THEM THAT MAKE PEACE—by those who desire to produce peace, or who are of a peaceful temper and disposition.

WHAT HAVE I LEARNED?

- 1. That the tongue has great power for evil and for good.
2. That we should try to have our tongues under complete control.
3. That we should never speak a profane, false, impure or malicious word.
4. That a bold, noisy, contentious talker is unfit to be a counsellor or teacher.
5. That we should seek the wisdom that is from above, that we may be pure in all our words and right in all our deeds.

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