

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, July 4th, 1883.

At this season of the year, midsummer, quietude generally prevails, but this summer stagnation almost utter and complete, has settled down in all departments.

GRAIN.—There is no demand whatever at present for either wheat or coarse grains. Values are settling down as the prospects both in Europe and America continue to improve, and as the belief becomes general, that the supply both of old and new wheat for the next few months is likely to be large. In some of the western states, the winter wheat harvest has commenced and is progressing favorably. The local grain market is very dull, there being no business at present. Canada Red Winter Wheat is quoted at \$1.12 to \$1.13; Canada White, \$1.05 to \$1.10; Canada Spring, \$1.11 to \$1.12. Corn, 60c per bushel. Peas, 96c. Oats, 32c. Barley, nominal.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull; values of high grade flours are steady low grades are not in great demand. Values are unchanged. We quote: Superior Extra, \$5.00; Extra Superfine, \$4.80 to \$4.82; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra \$4.65 to \$4.70; Superfine, \$4.15 to \$4.25; Strong Bakers' Canadian, \$5.15 to \$5.25; do. American, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fine, \$3.75 to \$3.85; Middlings, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Pollards, \$2.35 to \$3.50; Ontario lags, medium, \$2.40 to \$2.50; do. Spring Extra, \$2.35 to \$2.40; 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 PRODUCE.—There is nothing new to report in either the butter or cheese markets, both of which continue very quiet. Butter is slightly firmer than last week, and cheese slightly weaker for finest. Butter.—Creamery: 20c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 19c; Western 15c to 18c. Cheese, 9c to 10c to quality, it taking something good to fetch the top quotation.

Eggs, are steady at 16c to 16 1/2.

HOG PRODUCTS are very dull and prices are to a great extent, nominal. We quote: Canada short cut, 22.00; Western, \$20.00 to \$21.00; Hams, city cured, 14c to 14 1/2c. canvassed 15c; Bacon, 13c to 14c. Lard in pails, 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c.

ASHES are lower at \$4.90 to \$5.05 for pots.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The farmers' market continues to be liberally supplied with all kinds of seasonable produce which are sold at moderate rates. There has been a heavy decline in the prices of potatoes, except the very best sorts. Strawberries are unusually plentiful and have declined to pretty low figures. New American apples are now offered on this market at \$10 per barrel, and California pears at 88 per box, containing about a bushel. The prices of butter are declining, but the quality is poor. Oats are from 90c to \$1.00 per bag; peas 90c to \$1.10 per bushel; potatoes 40c to 75c per bag; turnips, 50c per bushel; tub butter 15c to 21c per lb; prints 18c to 30c; eggs, 16c to 25c per dozen; apples 83c to \$5 per barrel; oranges \$12 per case; lemons \$7.50 do; strawberries 8c to 14c per box; hay \$8.00 to \$10.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lb; straw \$4 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

More liberal supplies of grass-fed cattle are now coming to this market and prices are declining all round. No really choice butchers' cattle were offered this week, and 5 1/2c per lb. is about the top of the market for large fat cows and fair conditioned steers, while leanish stock bring from 4c to 5c per lb. There are fewer very lean or scallawag beef critters being brought to market than has usually been the case at this season of the year. The reason ascribed for this absence of poor stock is the fact that pasturage is much better than usual and all kinds of live stock are thriving well on it this season, lambs especially being in better condition than usual. Good calves are in demand at from \$5 to \$10 each and common veals sell at about \$4. The supplies of sheep and lambs are pretty large, but they meet with an active demand and pretty high prices are maintained, sheep selling at from \$4 to \$8 each, and lambs at \$2.50 to

\$4.50 each. Live hogs are rather easier and sell at from 7c to 7 1/2c per lb. There are a good many young pigs from four to six weeks old being brought to market, and they meet with a ready sale at from \$1 to \$3 each. The numbers of milch cows offering are in excess of the demand, as milkmen have about all the cows they require for the present. Prices have declined about ten percent.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN ENGLAND.

A FEW FACTS—THE SAVED SAVING OTHERS—THE POWER OF PRAYER.

(Correspondence of the Weekly Messenger.)

Believing as I do that there is no class of the community whose families have escaped from the curse of strong drink, I cannot quite agree with those who represent the drinking classes, for many a skeleton lurks in the cupboard of the wealthiest, placed there by the demon alcohol; therefore as one mighty army we ought to arise and drive it from our midst. But the working classes are so numerous, and their temptations are so broad, that it is of the highest importance what attitude they take in this vital matter. You may therefore be interested in a few facts from my own large town, which I hope are in this respect only specimens of others in England. The Evangelistic Mission, which is composed almost entirely of working men, witnesses in the streets for Christ and against drink, both summer and winter; the Salvation Army also takes its part, and there is a band of about 150 working men, who entirely at their own expense go out every Saturday in detachments to the villages to proclaim gospel temperance, and not a week passes without many new pledges being taken. I have attended some of their early morning prayer meetings, and seen there the secret of their success. I pity the man or woman who could pause to criticize the defective grammar whilst listening to the fervent outpourings of men who have themselves been brought "out of the horrible pit," and had their "feet set upon the Rock of Ages." One, who had only recently joined the temperance ranks, pleaded that he and his mates might be kept from falling during the coming holiday (how cruel it seems that snare set for such as he at nearly every street corner, there are 800 houses licensed to sell drink in Leicester); others prayed for friends or comrades in danger, and others that they might have a single eye to the glory of God, and more and more exalt their Redeemer when speaking to those whom they wished to rescue. Can we wonder that going forth in this spirit their words receive a blessing? Their rough and ready utterances have a power beyond mere eloquence; they know of what they are speaking, by the experience of both sides, and many of the bystanders remember them as boon companions. He was a tailor so reduced through drink that when he received an order which he hoped would give him a new start he had to borrow money to buy the cloth and went out fully intending to do this, met a friend (I) who invited him to drink, and never left the public-house until the last penny was spent. His conversion was caused by overhearing his long-suffering wife praying for him, and for five years he has been striving to save others. The man who commands the most attention is a bag coal man; his occupation takes him into the poorest courts and alleys where he sees such sights that he told me he can never cease to exhort women to abstain. One day he went to deliver coal, and being unable to open the door, found the mistress of the house dead drunk across the threshold; returning home late one night he heard sounds of distress and found two little children crouching under some bushes; in reply to his questions they said that they were hiding from their father and mother who were at the fair, adding, "When only father drinks it is not so bad, but when both do we are sure they will fight and throw things about, and so we run away." Poor little things! will not their pathetic tale speak to the reader, and cause him or her to fight the demon drink with a life-long, God-given energy? E. J. W.

Leicester, England.

Goodwill, like a good name, is got by many actions, and lost by one.

GLEANINGS.

With deliberation, calmness, and such reserve of strength as results from perfect restraint, a man may do an infinity of work without trouble or injury.

The primary use of knowledge is for such guidance of conduct in all circumstances as shall make living complete. All other uses of knowledge are secondary.

It is not so much handsome furniture and choice pictures in the house, as a noble purpose in its inmates, a pure and worthy affection, a full and loving expression of all that is truest and best, and the wise tenderness and care that a loving heart always imparts, that makes home beautiful and helpful.

It is a truth awaiting full recognition that the actual learning how to use the hands dexterously and accurately is a positive gain to the mental faculties. The trained eye and the trained hand are the best preparation for the trained thought. They give the first ideas of system, order, accuracy, and the effective carrying out of a plan.

Personal exertion is the first, the second, and the third virtue. Nothing great or excellent can be acquired without it. A good name will not come without being sought. All the virtues of which it is composed are the result of untiring application and industry. Nothing can be more fatal to the attainment of a good character than confidence in external advantages. These, if not seconded by your own endeavors, will drop you midway, or perhaps you will not have started when the diligent traveller will have run the race.

It is not sufficient that we introduce the young into an atmosphere of virtue, so called. It must be also bright and clear with happiness and energy, if it is to win young hearts. Where religion is made gloomy, virtue melancholy, and all duty tinged with the sombre hue of self-restraint, it is certain that young and joyous natures will shrink from them. Such religion is not religious; such virtue is not virtuous; it rather shows itself to be the enemy of true goodness by driving away by its repellent aspect those who might embrace it. Happiness is the twin-sister of rightdoing. To preserve their union with sacred care is the highest office of philanthropy; to divorce them is the surest road to degradation and ruin.

THE LARGEST CABLE ever made on the Pacific coast was finished at the California Wire Works a few days ago. It is 15,000 feet in length, and weighs 30 tons. Rolled on a shaft it makes a bundle about 20 feet in diameter and 10 in depth. It is made of steel wire, and cost \$20,000. The cable is for the California Street Railway.

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON III.

July 15, 1883. (Josh. 6:10-15; 6:1-5.)

THE PLAINS OF JERICHO.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 13-15.

10. And the children of Israel encamped in Jericho, and kept the passover on the fourteenth day of the month at even in the plains of Jericho.

11. And they did eat of the old corn of the land on the morrow after the passover, unseasoned cakes, and parched corn in the self-same day.

12. And the manna ceased on the morrow after they had eaten of the old corn of the land; neither had the children of Israel manna any more; but they did eat of the fruit of the land of Canaan that year.

13. And it came to pass, when Joshua was by Jericho, that he lifted up his eyes and looked, and, behold, there stood a man over against him with his sword drawn in his hand; and Joshua went unto him, and said unto him, Art thou for us, or for our adversaries?

14. And he said, Nay; but as captain of the host of the Lord am I now come. And Joshua fell on his face to the earth, and did worship him, and said unto him, What saith my lord unto his servant?

15. And the captain of the Lord's host said unto Joshua, Loose thy shoe from off thy foot; for the place whereon thou standest is holy. And Joshua did so.

1. Now Jericho was straitly shut up because of the children of Israel; none went out, and none came in.

2. And the Lord said unto Joshua, See, I have given thee into the hands of Jericho, and the king thereof, and the mighty men of valor.

3. And ye shall compass the city, all ye men of war, and go round about the city once. Thus shalt thou do six days.

4. And seven priests shall bear before the ark seven trumpets of rams' horns; and the seventh day ye shall compass the city seven times, and the priests shall blow with the trumpets.

5. And it shall come to pass, that when they make a long blast with the rams' horn, and when ye hear the sound of the trumpet, all the people shall shout with a great shout; and the wall of the city shall fall down flat, and the people shall ascend up every man straight before him.

GOLDEN TEXT.—By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed about seven days.—HEB. 11:30.

TOPIC.—Victory by Faith.

LESSON PLAN.—1. IN THE PROMISED LAND, VS. 10-12. 2. THE CAPTAIN OF THE LORD'S HOST, VS. 13-15. 3. THE CAPTAIN'S ORDERS, CH. 6:1-5.

Time.—n.c. 1451. Place.—Gilead, in the plains of Jericho.

INTRODUCTION.

When the people had passed over the river, the priests brought up the ark from its channel. Twelve men preceded it, bearing from the river twelve stones, which were placed upon the bank as a memorial of the miracle. Joshua also placed a similar memorial in the bed of the river. The waters returned to their accustomed channel. The people, in the meantime, encamped at a place afterward called Gilead, near the Jordan, on the eastern extremity of the plain of Jericho. The covenant which had been made over with the twosug and sons of Heth's covenant with the Israelites. Both had been neglected during the sojourn in the wilderness, and both were now renewed. The time for the performance of these duties and the safety of the people whilst attending to them were secured by the miracle wrought at the Jordan.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 10. KEPT THE PASSOVER for the third time after its institution; the first in Egypt on the night of their departure (Ex. 12:21, 28), and the second at Sinai the following year (Num. 9:1). 2. THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF THE MONTH—the month Nisan; the time fixed by the law, (see Ex. 12:18). Nisan was also the time fixed by the generation entering Canaan. V. 11. OLD CORN—grain found in the deserted storehouses of the inhabitants who had fled away. PARCHED CORN—new grain taken from the field. V. 12. THE MANNA CEASED—after having been sent to them regularly for almost forty years. EX. 16:35. GOD WILL NOT SUPPLY BY MIRACLES what may be had without them. V. 13. WHOSE JOSHUA WAS BY JERICHO—observing, if it may be the best point of attack. A MAN—ONE in the form of a man. WITH HIS SWORD DRAWN—the symbol of the warrior ready for his work of conquest.

V. 14. AS CAPTAIN OF THE HOST OF THE LORD—as prince of the angels. He was none other than the Son of God, the eternal Word, appearing in that form which he was afterward to take for our redemption. V. 15. LOOSE THY SHOES—the same command that was given to Moses at the burning bush (Ex. 3:5). JOSHUA A DIVINE KNOWING that he stood in the presence of Jehovah. The account of this visit is continued in the first five verses of chapter 6.

V. 16. THE CAPTAIN OF THE LORD—the same as the captain of the host of the Lord (ch. 5:15). Jehovah Jesus, the Lord of angels. Heb. 1:7. He came as a man of war to assure Joshua that he, the Lord, was fighting with Israel against Canaan. SAID UNTO JOSHUA as soon as he had loosed his shoes from off his feet, as commanded in ch. 5:15. I HAVE GIVEN—as though it were already in Joshua's possession.

Vs. 3, 5. Here the captain of the host of the Lord gives Joshua his special orders. For six days he was to march round the city once each day with the sound of trumpets, but without a voice, in the following order: 1. An advance guard of armed men; 2. Seven priests bearing seven trumpets; 3. A company of priests with the ark, the symbol of Jehovah's presence; 4. The remaining warriors as a rear-guard. On the seventh day they were to march seven times round the city, and then to enter the city, even from the whole army, when the walls should fall, and the army march into the city, even in a straight line from his starting-place.

Joshua strictly obeyed these marching orders, and on the seventh day the city was destroyed, and all the inhabitants slain excepting Rahab and her relatives.

TEACHINGS: 1. God expects us to work for our living. 2. Our first and constant prayer should be, What saith the Lord? 3. Christ was Leader and Captain in Old-Testament times as well as now. 4. God can bring about great results by apparently feeble causes. 5. Faith alone will strengthen us to overcome our spiritual enemies.

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