

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, June 27th, 1883.

The grain market continues as dull as it well can be, in fact it has ceased to be a market at all. Stagnation and slightly lower prices are the order of the day apparently all over, Chicago and Liverpool being extremely dull. We quote: Canada Red Winter Wheat at \$1.15 to \$1.17; Canada White Winter, \$1.12 to \$1.13; Spring, \$1.12 to \$1.14. Corn, 63c per bushel. Peas, 96c. Oats, 35c. Barley, 56c. Rye, 70c.

Flour.—The market still continues as dull as it possibly can be. Superiors have been required after to some extent but without effect on the price. The stock on hand is growing small however. Spring Extra and Superior are a trifle lower and are not wanted. We quote: Superior Extra, \$5.00; Extra Superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.84; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra \$4.65 to \$4.70; Superfine, \$4.15 to \$4.22; Strong Bakers' Canadian, \$5.15 to \$5.25; do. American, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fine, \$5.75 to \$3.85; Middlings, \$3.69 to \$3.70; Pollards, \$3.35 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.—Corn meals \$3.50 to \$3.74 Oatmeal, ordinary \$5.45 to 5.55 granulated \$5.75 to 8.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter.—Prices unchanged and but little business doing. We quote Creamery: 19c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 19c; Western 15c to 17c. (add two cents a pound for jobbing tradelots) Cheese—weak market, 9c to 10c. The public sale has dropped another two shillings during the week, it is now at 56c.

Eggs, unchanged, 16c to 16 1/2c. Hog PRODUCE.—Very dull. We quote: Canada short cut, \$22.25 to 22.50; Western, \$21.25 to \$21.50; Mess Pork, \$21.00; Hams, city cured, 14c to 14 1/2c; do. canvassed 15c; Bacon, 13c to 14c. Lard in pails, 13c to 13 1/2c.

ASHES are fine at \$5 to \$5.15 per ton. LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Although there has been a considerable increase in the arrivals of grass-fed and leanness cattle of late, yet the prices of prime grass fed stock continue very high, owing to the improved tone of the British Markets. Good shipping cattle bring from 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 per lb. and some sales have been reported at higher figures. Good butchers' cattle sell at from 4c to 6 1/2c per lb. and leanness stock at from 4c to 5c do. Fat oxen and rough steers sell at 5 1/2 to 6c per lb. Calves are not plentiful with very few really good veals offering. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$10, according to quality. Sheep and lambs are much more plentiful, but with an active demand prices are maintained. Sheep bring from \$4 to \$8 each, and lambs from \$2 to \$4.50 each. Fat hogs are less plentiful than they have been for some weeks past and prices are hardening, being from 7c to 7 1/2c per lb.

FARMERS' MARKET.

There has been a pretty large attendance of farmers at the markets of late, and the supply of produce is large with somewhat lower prices, especially is this the case with potatoes, oats, tub butter and green vegetables. Strawberries are beginning to arrive in quantity from the head of Lake Ontario, and as they are of superior quality they bring good prices, as about 25c per box wholesale. As the crop is likely to be unusually large this season, it is probable that prices will be much lower before long. The hay market is better stocked and prices have declined about \$1 per 100 bundles. Oats are from 90c to \$1.00 per bag; peas \$1.00 to \$1.20 per bushel; potatoes 50c to 75c per bag; onions \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel; turnips, beets and carrots 50c per bushel; tub butter 15c to 22c per lb.; prints 18c to 30c do.; eggs, 16c to 25c per dozen; apples \$3 to \$5 per barrel; oranges \$12 per case; lemons \$6.50 do.; strawberries 17c to 25c per box; hay \$8.00 to \$10.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw \$4 to \$6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

"You just take a bottle of my medicine," said a quack doctor to a consumptive, "and you'll never cough again." "Is it as fatal as that?" gasped the consumptive.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

Arletius Belanger, aged twenty-two, lately came to his death in the city of Quebec under suspicious circumstances. He had been drinking hard during an evening and about midnight the police heard a row on Dalhousie street followed by a splash in the water. They went to the spot, but found everything still. In the morning Belanger's dead body was taken from the water. A seaman named William Blatchford, whose face was badly scratched, was arrested on suspicion.

A married woman named Nancy Campbell while drunk made a furious attack upon another woman in St. John, New Brunswick, and inflicted seven ugly cuts in her head with a knife. It was almost a case of murder, the worst cut having severed a small artery.

A New Brunswick paper, contradicting the observation of some people that the Provincial Government was responsible for dull times and scarcity of money in the town of Shediac, says:—"We believe the rum-shops have more effect in this parish, as regards the monetary affairs, than the Government has. Money is scarce, it is true, but rum-shops are plentiful, and very little blame is attributed to them. If anyone should ask what was the cause of the McCarthy murder and the Morrison murder, for which the inhabitants of this parish will have to pay several thousand dollars, the rum-sellers can join in a grand chorus and say it was rum! rum! rum! If rum-shops are allowed to multiply themselves in the future as in the past this place will soon be able to run a wholesale murder establishment."

Mary Ann Bowers, who at one time occupied a good social position, lately died a confirmed drunkard in the Toronto gaol.

J. Gordon, a farm servant near Aylmer, went to town with a grist, became intoxicated, wandered on to the Canadian Pacific Railway track, and becoming tired lay down to sleep and was run over by an express train and his body was badly mutilated.

Gaul, who was stabbed by a drunken man named Deslauriers in Ottawa, has since been too weak to appear against his assailant in court.

John Campbell and James Casey, both stupid with drink, were driving along near Centralia, Pennsylvania, and allowed the horse to walk off the road, upsetting the wagon into a pit, both men being killed and horribly mutilated.

OBITUARY.

Albert G. Bradstreet, of Boston, has died aged seventy-nine years. He had kept hotels in early life in Boston, Albany, Montreal and elsewhere, was a doorkeeper in the National House of Representatives twelve years, including the war period, and was a lineal descendant of Simon Bradstreet, Governor of Massachusetts in the latter part of the seventeenth century, whose official life in various high capacities extended sixty-two years.

Archbishop Blanchet, of Oregon, and Archbishop Wood, of Pennsylvania, died almost simultaneously last week. Archbishop Blanchet was born in the county of Montmagny, Quebec.

The Right Rev. John William Colenso, Anglican Bishop of Natal, South Africa, whose writings upon the Bible caused much commotion in the religious world many years ago, is dead.

LAUGHING GAS.

ENGLAND is said to be eating a good deal of horseshesh. Perhaps Richard was merely hungry when he offered to swap his monarchy for a horse.

WHEN a man nearly breaks his neck by stepping on a banana peel, it is rather cruel to tell him not to be cast down by trifles.

A TORNADO is very much like the quack doctor who strikes a new town. It comes with a big blow and then desolation follows.

CONVERSATION; "You say that Snuggs won't pay you that note! Is he embarrassed?" "Well, he didn't pay the note; says he can't, but he didn't seem to be a bit embarrassed! Never saw such cheek."

MR. HIGGINS: "My son Samuel studied art in Paris for six years." Mr. Raphael D'Umbur: "Ah, did he succeed?" Mr. Higgins: "Succeed! well, I guess he did succeed." "Why, sir, he now has the largest bone fertilizer factory in the State of Ohio. I call that success!"

A YOUNG gentleman was passing an examination in physics. He was asked: "What planets were known to the ancients?" "Well, sir," he responded, "there were Venus and Jupiter, and (after a pause) I think the earth, but I'm not quite certain."

AN AMERICAN missionary in Armenia had a lot of Moody and Sankey hymn books come through the mails, but the neglected inspector of the Turkish post-office decided that "Hold the Fort" was intended to encourage rebellion, and expurgated that offensive lyric from every copy.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the London newspapers—evidently another Eli Perkins, writing from Moscow of the coronation ceremonies, says: "I was not one of the favored correspondents admitted to the cathedral during the sacred ceremonies, but I stood outside in the magnificent assemblage of guards and minor courtiers. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the procession moved out of the cathedral to the sound of music and the waving of banners. I caught sight of the Czar as he came down the steps, and I had thought I had never seen on his face before such an expression of sadness and weariness. He was carrying his crown in his hand, having replaced it with a neat plug hat which set off with good effect his gorgeous robes. As he passed by me there was a temporary halt in the procession. He turned and recognized me. His eyes lighted in a moment. The shadows left his face. He winked in the drollest manner imaginable, and leaning over towards me said in most excellent English: 'I'm a hard man on a dusty road.' The procession of glittering sorrow moved on, and I did not see Aleck again for two days."

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book)

LESSON 11.

July 8, 1883. [Josh. 3: 5-17]

PASSING OVER JORDAN.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 7-9.

- 5. And Joshua said unto the people, Sanctify yourselves; for to-morrow the Lord will do wonders among you.
6. And Joshua spake unto the priests, saying, Take up the ark of the covenant, and pass over before the people. And they took up the ark of the covenant, and went before the people.
7. And the Lord said unto Joshua, This day will I begin to magnify thee in the sight of all Israel, that they may know that, as I was with Moses, so I will be with thee.
8. And thou shalt command the priests that bear the ark of the covenant, saying, When ye are come to the brink of the water of Jordan, ye shall stand still in Jordan.
9. And Joshua said unto the children of Israel, Come hither, and hear the words of the Lord your God.
10. And Joshua said, Hereby ye shall know that the living God is among you and that he will, without fail, drive out from before you the Canaanites, and the Hittites, and the Hivites, and the Perizzites, and the Gergasites, and the Amorites, and the Jebusites.
11. Behold, the ark of the covenant of the Lord of all the earth passeth over before you into Jordan.
12. Now therefore take ye twelve men out of the tribes of Israel, out of every tribe a man.
13. And it shall come to pass, as soon as the soles of the feet of the priests that bear the ark of the Lord, the Lord of all the earth, shall rest in the waters of Jordan, that the waters of Jordan shall be cut off from the waters that come down from above; and they shall stand upon an heap.

14. And it came to pass, when the people removed from their tents, to pass over Jordan, and the priests bearing the ark of the covenant, before the people;

15. And as they that bare the ark were come unto Jordan, and the feet of the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the brim of the water (for Jordan overfloweth all his banks all the time of harvest);

16. That the waters which came down from above stood and rose up upon an heap very far from the city Adam, that is beside Zairan; and those that came down toward the sea of the plain, even the salt sea, failed, and were cut off; and the people passed over right against Jericho.

17. And the priests that bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord stood firm on dry ground in the midst of Jordan, and all the Israelites passed over on dry ground, until all the people were passed clean over Jordan.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou shalt go, thou shalt be safe."

TOPIC.—Entering the Promised Land.

LESSON PLAN.—1. PREPARATION MADE, VS. 5-8. 2. INSTRUCTION GIVEN, VS. 9-13. 3. THE RIVER CROSSED, VS. 14-17.

Time.—The 10th day of the first month, B. C. 1456. (see Josh. 4: 19.) Place.—The Jordan, near Jericho.

INTRODUCTORY.

Joshua made immediate preparations to pass over Jordan. He first had two men go to Jericho a walled city west of the Jordan, not far above the point where the river enters the Dead Sea. The spies entered the city and lodged in the house of Rahab. The king, having heard of their coming, sent messengers to Rahab to require her to give them up. But she concealed them and sent the messengers away in fruitless pursuit. Believing that the city would be taken, she required from the spies a pledge of safety in return for the return she had given them. This was given, and a sign was agreed upon by which her house might be known. The spies brought back a report so favorable that Joshua prepared at once to cross the Jordan. The day after their return he broke up the encampment at Shittim and moved to the east bank of the river. On the tenth of Nisan, four days before the passover, the signal was given for crossing.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 5. SANCTIFY YOURSELVES—see Ex. 19: 10 14. They were to wash their persons and clothes and abstain from everything that would interfere with a serious attention to the work God was about to work for them. Lev. 20: 7, 8; Joel 2: 16. V. 6. TAKE UP THE ARK—the ark was the symbol of the presence of God, and the people in following it were led by him. V. 7. TO MAGNIFY THEE—to make thee great and exalt thee with honor and respect. The ark was the instrument of working a mighty miracle in the sight of the people. V. 8. YE SHALL STAND STILL IN JORDAN—first, they were to stop on the river's brink until its channels were dry, and then to go into the midst of it and remain there until all the people passed over. V. 10. THE LIVING GOD—not so-called for the sake of the heathen, but a God of life and power, able to take care of you and destroy your enemies. V. 12. TWELVE MEN—see ch. 4: 1, 2 for the object of this selection. V. 13. SHALL BE CUT OFF—the waters above shall be held back, while those below run off, leaving the channel dry. V. 15. OVERFLOWETH ALL HIS BANKS—the Jordan differs in depth at different seasons; in the spring it rises and overflows its banks, covering a considerable surface, back to a second rise or terrace of the ground. It is here about one hundred feet wide and five feet deep. The outer banks are half a mile apart. The meaning is that the river "was full or filled up to all its banks." It was brimful. TIME OF HARVEST—the barley-harvest, from the middle of April to May. At this season the river is nearly double its usual breadth and unfordable. V. 16. STOOD AND ROSE UP UPON A HEAP—stopped in their course, they ran higher and higher until they filled the channel to a great distance above. Rahab—some twenty or thirty miles above; its exact locality is unknown. FAILED—ran off and left the bed of the river dry. AGAINST JERICO—probably at the point afterward called Becha-bara, or "house of passage." Here the Lord Jesus began to be magnified (v. 7) by the descent of the Holy Ghost, and a voice from heaven when he was baptized by John, John 1: 28.

TEACHINGS:

- 1. The Lord honors his faithful servants.
2. He often employs simple means to bring about great results.
3. He still opens a way for his people and guards them as they walk in it.
4. He guides them by his providence, his word and his Spirit.
5. He can protect and care for us though floods of trouble are all about us. (golden text)

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