

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, March 7th, 1883.

The grain market this week; has not exhibited a single new feature. Though no change in quotations has taken place holders would sell at lower figures. Chicago wheat market shows but little change. We quote Canada White Winter \$1.12 to \$1.15; Canada Red \$1.15 to \$1.17; Canada Spring, \$1.10 to \$1.12. Peas, 90c per 60 lbs. Barley, 55c to 65c per bushel. Oats, 35c to 37c. Rye 65c to 67c per bush.

Flour.—The dullness reported last week in this market still continues, receipts have not been large and sales small. To-day a decidedly easier feeling prevailed but did not result in a single sale. Quotations are as follows:—Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.20; Extra Superfine, \$4.90 to \$5; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.95; Superfine, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers', Canadian, \$5.15 to \$5.25, Strong Bakers', American, \$6.25 to \$6.75; Fine, \$4.15 to \$4.25; Middlings, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Pollards, \$3.55 to \$3.65; Ontario bags, medium, \$2.35 to \$2.45; do, Spring Extra, \$2.25 to \$2.35; do, Superfine, \$2.20 to \$2.25; City Bags, delivered, \$3.10 to \$3.15.

MEALS.—unchanged. Oatmeal, \$1.95 to \$5.00. Cornmeal nominally \$3.90 to \$4.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter—Market very dull indeed. Quotations:—Creamery, fresh made, fine flavored, extra, 25c to 27c; do, good to fine, 23c to 25c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 22c; Morrisburg, 19c to 22c; Brockville, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 18c. Add 2c per lb. to all of the above for the jobbing trade. Cheese firm, but small business—10c to 11c for August, and 13c to 14c for choice September and October; common grades, 7c to 9c.

HOG PRODUCE.—The market this week has been extremely quiet with no change in quotations:—Canada, short cut, \$22.00 to \$22.50; Western, \$21.50 to \$22.00; Lard, in pails, 14c to 14c; Hams, city cured, 14c; Bacon, 13c to 14c; Dressed Hogs, \$8.40 to \$8.60 in car lots; \$8.50 to \$8.75 in small bunches.

Eggs are easier. Fresh at 20c to 30c, and dried 24c to 25c.

ASHES.—Pots rather scarce at \$5.05 to \$5.12.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Beef cattle continue to arrive in smaller numbers than most people here wish, even in the mid of the Lenten season, and butchers have to charge their customers unpleasantly high rates and yet have but small profits on their labor. For instance, for house-keepers of limited means, some kinds of fish, more especially tommy cods, frozen herrings and haddock, are exceedingly plentiful and cheaper than usual, so that much less beef is required. Prices are without material change since last week, the best cattle bringing 9c to 9c per lb., and fairly good steers and fat cows 4c to 5c do, while leanish stock are in less demand and bring from 3c to 4c according to condition. As has been the case for some time past, a large percentage of the cattle brought to market are bulls, which sell at from 3c to 4c per lb. Calves are fairly numerous, but generally of indifferent quality and sell at from \$3 to \$10 each, with an occasional animal at from \$15 to \$18 each. Sheep sell at from \$4.50 to \$9 each. Live hogs are quoted at 7c per lb., but very few are being brought to market. Dressed hogs are about \$8.60 per 100 lbs.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Large quantities of oats are being marketed by the farmers in this vicinity, and as the country roads are very favorable for drawing large loads over them, many farmers living at a distance of thirty or forty miles are bringing large loads of grain to market. The demand for most kinds of produce is active and prices are well maintained, except for potatoes, which continue to decline in value as it is becoming more apparent that the stock in the hands of the farmers is much larger than is required for home consumption, and present prices are too high to leave a margin of profit to exporters. Beef quarters and dressed poultry have been advancing in price of late and are now much higher than they have been for years in this market at this time of the year. Oats are 55c to \$1 per bush; peas 90c to \$1 per bush; buckwheat 55c to 60c do; beans \$1.50 to \$2.25 do. Potatoes 55c to 80c per

bag; dressed hogs \$8.50 to \$9 per 100 lbs; beef forequarters 5c to 6c per lb; do, hindquarters 7c to 8c do. Turkeys 12c to 20c per lb; geese 12c to 15c do; fowls 12c to 16c do. Tub butter 20c to 27c per lb; prints, 25c to 40c do; eggs 25c to 40c per dozen. Hay is plentifully supplied and sells at \$6 to \$9.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.

New York, March 6th, 1883.

GRAIN.—Following are the closing prices for future delivery to-day:—Wheat, \$1.22; March, \$1.24; April, \$1.26; May, \$1.26; June, \$1.26. Corn 73c cash, 72c March, 73c May, 73c June. Oats, 53c cash, 53c March, 53c May, 73c June. Rye, we quote:—Canada, in bond, 78c; State, 75c to 79c. Peas—Canada field, 85c to 90c; green peas, \$1.35; black-eyed Southern, \$2.90 to \$3.00 per two bushel bag. Buckwheat, 74c.

Flour.—Low Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.35. Superfine, \$3.45 to \$3.60; Spring, \$3.75 to \$4.10 for Winter; Western Spring Clear Extra, \$5.80 to \$6.25; Poor to Choice Fancy, held at \$7.00 to \$7.40; Inferior Clear Extra, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Straight Extra, \$5.75 to \$6.25, up to \$7.00 for Choice, and \$7.00 to \$8.10 for Choice to Fancy; Patent Extra, \$6.35 to \$7.50; Choice Fancy Family Flour, \$6.45 to \$6.80; Buckwheat Flour, \$2.50 to \$2.90 per 100 lbs.

MEALS.—Oatmeal, Western fine, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Coarse, \$5.75 to \$7.10 per bush. City Sacked, Brandywine \$3.55 to \$3.90; City Sacked, coarse, per 100 lbs, \$1.26 to \$1.25; Fine white, and yellow, \$1.35 to \$1.45; no sales. Corn flour, \$4.00 to \$4.70. Grits \$3.85 to \$4.70.

FEEB.—100 lbs, or sharps, \$23 to \$24; 100 lbs, or No. 1 middlings, \$22 to \$23; 60 lbs, or No. 2 middlings, \$22; 60 lbs, or No. 1 feed, \$20 to \$21; 50 lbs, or medium feed \$20 to \$22.00; 40 lbs, or No. 2 feed, \$22; rye at \$23 per ton; barley feed, \$23.

SEEDS.—Clover seed, per lb., prime, 13c; fancy, 14c to 14c; timothy, \$2.10 to \$2.25 per bushel; domestic flaxseed, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Calcutta linseed, \$1.80 to \$1.85.

BEEF.—A fair average trade. We quote: \$12.50 for plain mess; \$12 to \$13.50 for extra mess; \$13 to \$13.50 for plate; \$14.50 for extra plate; \$26.00 to \$29.00 for extra India mess and \$15 to \$16.00 for packet.

BEEF HAMS.—Fair market at \$21.50 to \$22.

BACON.—The Chicago market prices are, loose long clear, \$10.20; short clear, 10c per lb; short rib, \$9.20; shoulders, 6.50c; boxed clear, \$9.35; short clear, \$9.75; short rib, 9.45c; shoulders, \$6.90.

CUTMEATS.—Demand better than last week. We quote: 9c to 9c for pickled bellies; 5c for pickled shoulders; 11c to 12c for pickled hams; 9c for smoked shoulders; 13c to 13c for smoked hams.

DRESSED HOGS.—Hogs at 9c to 9c and market pigs at 9c.

PORK.—\$19.00 to \$19.50 for new mess; \$15 to \$15.50 for extra prime, \$19 to \$20 for family.

LARD.—Prices but little changed. Sale still small. We quote 11c for Western steam and 10c for city.

STEARINE.—We quote 11c to 11c. Oleomargarine, 9c to 10c.

TALLOW.—We quote 8c to 8c for prime. Sales of 45,000 lbs reported.

MEAT AND STOCK.—Western heavy wethers, 6c to 7c per lb; Jersey and near-by 5c to 5c. Spring lambs, 7c to 7c. Live calves, State, fair to prime, 9c to 10c; Jersey, &c., 10c to 10c; butter-milk fed, 5c to 6c; grassers, 4c to 4c. Dressed veals, from 10c to 11c for poor to fair, to 13c to 14c for choice.

"A FRIEND OF MINE," said Lord Erskine, "suffered from wakefulness, and various methods were tried to send him to sleep, but in vain. At last his physicians resorted to an expedient which succeeded perfectly. They dressed him in a watchman's coat, put a lantern into his hand, placed him in a sentry box, and—he was asleep in ten minutes.—Boston Globe.

A COLORED MINISTER wished to say: "Brethren, we shall have no service here until we have raised, by contribution, sufficient money to fresco this recess;" but he said: "Brethren, the gospel will not be dispensed with any mo' till we have took up a contribution 'nuff to have dis yer abcess fraid."

ALCOHOLISM.

Within a few years a new disease, of an alarming and fatal character, has been described, which, as it is the result of the use of alcohol, has been properly termed alcoholism. A very great degree of ignorance prevails, even in the medical profession, as to the influence of alcohol on the human system, as well as the various fluids which contain this in different amounts. Pure or absolute alcohol is a deadly poison, a small quantity of this taken into the stomach will produce death in a very short time. All those articles known as intoxicating beverages contain alcohol in various amounts in solution in water for which it has a strong affinity.

Proof spirits contain 50 per cent of alcohol in water; the different kinds of wine contain from 10 to 25 per cent of alcohol in water with some sugar and other vegetable matter; the beers contain from 5 to 15 per cent of alcohol in water, with sugar and other ingredients, some of which are very poisonous. Cider contains from 3 to 10 per cent of alcohol, and this may be formed by fermentation in the stomach.

By a very simple calculation we may know how much alcohol a person takes in using any of these drinks; thus two glasses of wine with 25 per cent are equal to one glass of strong brandy or proof spirit. The alcohol may be concealed in the weaker drinks, but it is readily separated in the human system, and a person who drinks beer only may present as decided a smell of alcohol in his breath as a brandy or whisky drinker.

Alcoholism has been described by Dr. Richardson, of London, one of the highest authorities of the present day, under "four distinctive stages." "There is, first, a stage of excitement; a second stage of excitement, with some failure of muscular direction and with some mental confusion; a third stage of distinct muscular failure both in direction and power, with much mental confusion, and a fourth stage of complete muscular failure, both in direction and power, with entire mental insensibility."

The first stage is the most delusive. It is the beginning of a very serious disease, but the variation from the standard of health is so slight that the individual is continually forcing himself to believe that he is "very well." At the same time there is a restless state of uneasiness and a desire for more drink than is incompatible with health.

In this stage persons are generally very free and sociable, and have a particular desire to have others drink with them. Would that I could speak a warning word to every young man and woman who has entered the fascination of this terrible snare, which will surely lead down to destruction and death. I would urge them by all that is sacred to stop at once and step upon the only safe ground of total abstinence.—Henry T. Child, in Public Ledger.

JUMBO, P. T. BARNUM'S famous elephant, has now been in this country nearly a year. After travelling through most of the Eastern States and a part of the West, he is housed in winter quarters at Bridgeport. Mr. Bailey, one of the firm of showmen, said yesterday that Jumbo had grown a great deal. His height is fully seven inches greater than it was a year ago, and he has gained three-quarters of a ton in weight. And no time since his arrival here has he been fractious; he has always shown a docile and even temper. Scott, the keeper from the London Zoological Garden, is still with him. Jumbo has recently shown much affection for the baby elephant, and when the latter is taken from him he becomes restless, swaying from side to side, throwing his trunk around and uttering peculiar cries. Mr. Bailey asserts that nearly all elephants thrive better in this country than in Europe. This he attributed to the care and kindness bestowed upon them and the better understanding of their habits and temperament. "We are the only people that ever succeeded in breeding elephants," said he; "climate has nothing to do with it; care, kindness, attention and close study are the only means by which we manage all animals." Cakes, pies, candies and other articles are still frequently received by Mr. Barnum for Jumbo, sent to him from his little friends in England, where his memory is yet green. Jumbo's height is now thirteen feet four inches.

THE FULL TERM of three years had nearly expired, and they were discussing at the

breakfast table the certainty that they must move, and the uncertainty as to where, when the young miss of the parsonage drew a heavy sigh: "Oh, I was thinking what a mistake mother and I made when we married a Methodist minister."

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON XI.

March 18, 1883. [Aets 7: 54; 8: 4]

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN MARTYR.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 54-60.

(Revised Version.)

Now when they heard these things, they 54 were out to the heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth. But he, being full of 55 the Holy ghost, looked up steadfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God, and said, Behold, I see the heavens opened, and the 56 Son of man standing on the right hand of God. But they cried out with a loud voice, and stopped their ears, and rushed upon him with one accord; and they cast him out of 57 the city, and stoned him: and the witnesses laid down their garments at the feet of a young man named Saul. And they stoned 58 Stephen, calling upon the Lord, and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. And he kneeled 60 down, and cried with a loud voice, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge. And when he had said this, he fell asleep. And Saul was 1 consenting unto his death.

And there arose on that day a great persecution against the church which was in Jerusalem; and they were all scattered abroad throughout the region of Judaea and Samaria, except the apostles. And devout men 2 buried Stephen, and made great lamentation over him. But Saul laid waste the church, entering into every house, and dragging men and women, committed them to prison.

They therefore that were scattered abroad 4 went about preaching the word of God.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—Rev. 2: 10.

TOPIC.—Dying for Christ.

LESSON PLAN.—1. THE MARTYRDOM OF STEPHEN, VS. 54-60. 2. THE PERSECUTION OF THE CHURCH, VS. 1-4.

Time.—About A. D. 35 or 37, in immediate connection with the last lesson. Place.—The council-hall in Jerusalem.

INTRODUCTORY.

Stephen having vindicated himself from the charge of blasphemy, and the Jews who had always rejected the messengers that God had sent to them. He then boldly and freely charged his hearers with the same sin, and wicked spirit, which he himself had inherited from his fathers. He then boldly and freely charged his hearers with the same sin, and wicked spirit, which he himself had inherited from his fathers. He then boldly and freely charged his hearers with the same sin, and wicked spirit, which he himself had inherited from his fathers.

LESSON NOTES.

V. 54 CUT TO THE HEART—greatly enraged, GNASHED ON HIM—snapping at him like a dog or beast of prey. V. 55 LOOKED UP—fixed the eye of faith on "the things above." If he had only gazed at the maddest men around him he would have missed the glorious vision. If we would see what is before us, we must look up. THE GLORY OF GOD—some glorious manifestation of God himself, like that on Sinai (Ex. 24: 16) or in the tabernacle (Ex. 40: 34). V. 56 THE SON OF MAN—this name is nowhere else in the New Testament applied to Christ except by Christ himself. This same council had heard these very words from the lips of Christ (Matt. 26: 30), and now Stephen testified that he whom they had crucified was actually exalted as he sat before God. V. 58 STOPPED THEIR EARS—in token of obduracy at his alleged blasphemy. V. 58 STONED HIM—a savage, mob-like proceeding, well deserved, for it was not lawful for the Jews to put any one to death. John 8: 31. THE WITNESSES—they were required by law to lay their first stones (Deut. 17: 57); so they laid aside their loose outer garments to be more free in throwing. AT A YOUNG MAN'S FEET—for safeguarding, and probably because of his official authority. Acts 26: 10. SAUL—the first mention of one whose name has since filled all the world. Vs. 59, 60. Stephen prayed to the Lord Jesus as he died—first that he would receive his soul and then for his murderers. Compare these dying prayers and Christ's, Luke 23: 34. V. 61 IN THE midst of so much violence all was as peaceful to him as if he had slept his life away. God's people sleep in the grave for a night, to wake in the glorious morning. Ch. 8: 1. CONSENTING—agreeing, acting in concert with the murderers. AT THAT TIME—on the very day of Stephen's death and burial. EXCEPT THE APOSTLES—they remained, doubtless, by divine direction, to hold the place for the Church. V. 8. MADE HAVOC—ravaged and wasted like a fierce wild beast. V. 4. EVERYWHERE—compare Acts 11: 20. It was a fierce and furious persecution. See Paul's own account of it in Acts 22: 4; 26: 9-11. PREACHING THE WORD—every exiled believer became a travelling missionary. The persecuting Jews thought to stamp out the fire, but they only scattered the burning coals through the wood.

TEACHINGS:

- 1. It is better to suffer or die for the truth than betray it.
2. The spirit of truth is the spirit of forgiveness.
3. Saints on earth sometimes get a glimpse of heaven's glory.
4. Loss is gain and death is life to those who love God.
5. If we suffer with Christ, we shall also reign with him. 2 Tim. 2: 12. (See also Golden Text.)

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