# THE TORONTO WORLD.

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

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W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

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*The World's Telephone Call is 523.*

FRIDAY MORNING MAY 1, 1885.


### TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

*In order to secure a more efficient delivery of The Morning World subscribers North of Gloucester street and in the Queen's Park are notified that hereafter their papers will be delivered to them by W. J. Randall of 690 Yonge street. Complaints or new names left at that address or at The World Office will be promptly attended to.*

*The World would recommend subscribers who get this paper from Mr. Randall to also order any other city paper they may take in from him, as we are convinced it is the best system, namely, to order all papers from responsible newsmen who will undertake delivery.*

### The Story of the Defeat.

What do the conservatives think of their special organ the Winnipeg Times originating the report that the battle of a week ago to-day was a defeat? Have they calculated the cost of the result of such a report gaining circulation? Have they thought of the effect it must have, and is having, on the Indians and halfbreeds who previously, either from fear or natural inclination, had shown a disposition to be peaceful; or the effect it will have on the estimation of our citizen soldiers abroad, and, above all, the effect it must necessarily have on the reputation of the government, the military commanders, and the nation at large? In European countries, experienced in the art of war and journalism, correspondents make as little as possible of a defeat and vice versa of a victory. Exaggeration may not be the truth, but in such a case it is at least patriotic. On the other hand sensational reports of a defeat, even when the latter is an actual fact, do incalculable harm, first, in encouraging the enemy, secondly in discouraging the troops, and, thirdly, in damaging the prestige of the country. When, however, the story of the defeat is a positive lie it is absolutely outrageous, and the author thereof deserves the fate of a traitor, than whose crime his is even worse, for while the power for evil of an individual with a limited scope of operation can be divined that of the unprincipled man who has a large part of the press of his own country and nearly every foreign journal at his service, cannot be estimated. In a time like the present it is open to any vagabond journalist to gain a hearing, for he has only to issue a sensational report exactly the opposite of the correct version and hundreds of newspapers, whose object is not the truth so much as to provide their readers with something startling, will gladly accept and pay for the same. That the Winnipeg Times, the conservative organ and the especial advocate of our great national highway, should have allowed itself to become the instrument for the circulation of the false report of a reverse in the present instance, is not only astonishing but is beyond any reasonable power of comprehension.

### The Trajectory of Rifles.

All riflemen are agreed that the trajectory, or rise of the bullet above the line of sight, is a most serious obstacle to accurate shooting at unascertained distances. Because, if the object fired at is further away than the rifle is sighted for, the bullet will drop short, and if the object is nearer, the bullet will pass over it; and if the trajectory of the rifle is great it is very difficult to hit a small object at an unknown distance.

A bullet of large diameter with a light charge of powder will generally have a high trajectory, while a bullet of small diameter with a heavy charge of powder will generally give a low trajectory. The reason is, a heavy charge of powder behind a bullet with a small diameter will drive it faster than a bullet of large diameter with more surface to overcome the resistance of the air. If a flat trajectory is desired the bullet must be given a rapid flight. The Snider bullet as used by our volunteers in the Northwest has a very large diameter—57-100 of an inch. This is larger than any bullet at present in general use, while the powder charge is light, thus giving a very high trajectory. A bullet discharged from a Snider rifle sighted at 1000 yards will rise at least fifty above the horizontal line, and though at shorter distances, such as 200 yards, the bullet will not rise as much in proportion, still it will rise so much that hitting a small object at an unknown distance is very difficult.

In practice it will be found that more misses occur from want of proper elevation than any other cause. Knowing this, the manufacturers of rifles have for years been endeavoring to secure flat trajectory. This has been the main point aimed at, until at length, and within the last two years, a rifle has been produced that will shoot a small object, such as sharp tailed grouse, at any distance from 25 to 125 yards without changing the sighting. The Bullard repeating rifle has a flatter trajectory than any rifle of modern times, not excepting the Martini-Henry. A bullet discharged from the Bullard repeater rises only six inches in 200 yards, and with this rifle sighted at 100 yards, there would not be a variation of over two inches anywhere between the 50 and 150 yards. In the battle of Fish Creek we believe most of the halfbreeds and Indians used the Winchester repeater. The trajectory of the latter rifle is much higher than the Bullard, namely, 18 inches in 200 yards. Still the trajectory of the Winchester is flatter than the Snider, and we have no doubt it was used at close range. The battle of Fish creek, so far as the rifle shooting was concerned demonstrates the superiority of a low over a high trajectory, and if the forces of the dominion had been using the Bullard repeater with a trajectory, only one-third of the Winchester, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that their fire would have been much more effective than it was. Besides a rifle with a low trajectory must have strength and penetration. The powder charge must be heavy and the bullet must be driven rapidly, and as a consequence forcibly. A rapid traveling bullet is much more deadly in its effect than a slow traveling one. Assuming that both penetrate the object aimed at, one traveling 1500 feet per second, the other only 1000 feet, the former bullet will tear a much larger hole and kill quicker than the latter. Besides a bullet having great force and rapidity of flight will not be driven from its course by the action of the wind.

With a magazine gun, such as the Bullard repeater, the cartridges can be carried in the magazine and not in the chamber of the rifle, thus avoiding all danger of accidental discharge or loss of cartridges. There is no necessity for having the rifle loaded in the ordinary sense of that term, because the cartridges can be transferred from the magazine to the chamber or breach of the rifle and everything more ready for firing as rapidly as an ordinary gun can be cocked, and less time occupied in loading gives greater time for deliberate aim, and for effective work there is nothing like a cool aim and close range.

### The Meaning of Billion.

*Editor World:* In to-day's edition of The World you say a billion should be written 1,000,000 000. Chambers' dictionary, Colenso's arithmetic, and Collier's encyclopedia all say 1,000,000,000 for one million million. Please explain. C. A. A.

April 24.

*Editor World:* In your issue to-day you say 1,000,000,000 is a million. Are you not in error? What is a million? It is hundreds of thousands, hence is not a billion hundreds of thousands of millions? Suppose a schoolmaster asked his scholars to put one hundred thousand millions in figures, the scholar would figure 100,000,000,000. Hence 999,999,000,000 read millions, and the addition of 1000 millions brings billions, requiring 13 figures to show a billion. We have units, tens, hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions, tens of millions, hundreds of millions, thousands of millions, billions, and so on. If I am wrong, kindly show me where and why, and oblige LOVER OF THE WORLD.

*Creemore, April 24.*

Much confusion often arises in regard to the meaning of billion, trillion, etc., from the fact that there always have existed two distinct systems of numeration, one English and the other continental. Both agree as far as the million; after that the French define their billion, trillion, quadrillion, as successive multiples of one million by the multiplication of one thousand; the English use one million as their multiplier. Consequently a French billion is 1,000,000,000; an English one, 1,000,000,000,000. The Americans in their text books follow the French; in Canada the English system is generally taught. The French use a financial term, milliard, as equivalent to a billion. Below is a table of French and English equivalents:

| | |
|---|---|
| Thousand | Mille |
| Million | Million |
| Thousand millions | Billion or Milliard |
| Billion | Trillion |
| Thousand billions | Quadrillion |
| Trillion | Quintillion |
| Thousand trillions | Sextillion |
| Quadrillion, etc. | Septillion, etc. |

A Connecticut paper tells this story: In a corner of Windham county, in that state, there lived some years ago a man of considerable wealth. He knew he was near his death, and sent for a lawyer to make his will. His wife and daughter were present and greedily watched the proceedings. After most generously providing for them, the sick man directed the lawyer to designate $500 to his aged sister, who was needy. The wife and daughter remonstrated angrily. Quietly the sick man said, "Make it $1000 for my sister." Another protest from the vultures. "Make it $1500, Squire," coolly said the legator. "You shall not," shouted the sweet-souled females. "Make it $2000," said the will maker serenely, and here the selfish fools concluded it was policy to hold their tongues. The lawyer has kept the secret for years, but somehow it leaked out.

That seems a sensible suggestion which is credited to Mayor Walsh, that the Indians of the Northwest should be immediately disarmed, in order fully to secure settlers against danger and damage. Think of what is reported from Moosomin of ten Indians passing through there recently all armed with rifle and ball cartridge and saying that they were going to Qu'Appelle to shoot ducks. The fact is that no Indian should be allowed to have a rifle at all, and any one supplying Indians with rifles should be severely punished. There is nothing but small game left in the country now, and for shooting such game the shot gun and not the rifle is the article wanted.

It seems as if war must come, and it will have to be paid for, too. The British income tax is to be increased threepence in the pound, and there is to be an increase also in the tea duty and the beer duty. But for the prevalence of the free trade craze in England the expenses of the war might in great part be provided for by taxes on foreign goods competing with British goods—textiles, iron and hardware, and the thousand and one articles of convenience or luxury which are so largely imported from the continent. To raise the duty on tea, while allowing German woollens, French silks and *articles de Paris*, and Belgian iron, to come in free, does not seem a sensible policy for the interests of the British workman. But it is free trade.

Jay Gould owns or controls several railroads, and he has a way of fixing their respective earnings to suit himself. As an example of the way the thing is worked, a Toledo grain merchant recently showed a bill of lading on a consignment of wheat he had from Kansas, where the Missouri Pacific took 25 cents per 100 pounds for its haul of about 200 miles, and the unlucky Wabash was allowed only 10 cents for its haul of over 400 miles. Wonder if this sort of thing is ever done in Canada? Something every bit as unfair, though it does not work exactly the same way, certainly is done when rates are so fixed that it costs more to send a barrel of flour to Montreal from Goderich than from Minneapolis. There are several screws loose somewhere.

In New York recently thirty-four young men presented themselves as candidates for appointments to the West Point military academy and the Annapolis naval school. The doctor's examination took place first, and only twelve out of the thirty-four passed, twenty-two being found physically unfit. When the twelve faced the educational examination, only five scored up to the necessary sixty per cent. of marks. Hon. Abram C. Hewitt, with whom the appointments rest, thought that the results in both examinations showed "a deplorable deterioration."

### GEN. KOMAROFF'S APOLOGIST.

**The Russian Government Organ Undertakes to Explain His Course.**

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—The Official Messenger in an editorial on the report of Sir Peter Lumsden on the capture and occupation of Penjdeh by the Russians says: "Bad weather has delayed the arrival of the officer whom Gen. Komaroff despatched with the detailed account of the battle. Sufficient data, however, have been received to arrive at a correct conclusion of how far Gen. Lumsden was warranted in impugning Gen. Komaroff's report. Russia is desirous of a friendly settlement with England and entrusted the delimitation of the frontier to a joint British and Russian commission but the unexpected entry of the Afghans into Penjdeh and the Afghan advance down the Murghab and Heri-Rud rivers compelled Russia to protect her rights in a practical manner against this arbitrary seizure of her territory. In this view Gen. Komaroff was ordered in January to occupy with his videttes the line extending from Zulfikar along the Heri-Rud river via Kech Riellias, Kech Rissume, Cheminebaid and Choushkhan as far as Pull-Khisti, where the ancient bridge crosses the Kushk river, thus forming the western boundary of the Penjdeh basis. The Russian commanders were enjoined to abstain from an armed collision with the Afghans, unless the latter provoked an encounter. The Russians, as directed, occupied the above described position on February 20. On March 4 the British minister, Sir Edward Thornton, informed Baron De Giers that the Afghans had been requested not to attack the Russians with the object of driving them from their positions, but solely to resist further Russian advance. England at the same time expressed the wish that pending a settlement of the boundary dispute the commanders of the Russian outposts be ordered to refrain from making any further advance. Russia agreed to this with certain restrictions and being informed also that a Russian outpost was already stationed at Pul-i-Khisi and an Afghan outpost at Ak-Tepe, Gen. Komaroff was requested not to occupy Penjdeh. The information furnished Russia corresponded with what Gen. Lumsden had said that the Russians had occupied Pul-i-Khisti and that the Afghan outpost was stationed on the right bank of the Kushk river. England's explanation that the Afghan troops had been requested to stop their advance entirely excluded the possibility of assuming that the Afghans might advance their outposts to the left bank of the Kushk river, but when Gen. Komaroff approached Pul-i-Khisti he found on the left bank of the Kushk river outside of the Penjdeh district a fortified Afghan post. This being in contradiction with his information he was bound for the protection of his small detachment to request the Afghan commander to withdraw from the bank of the river. The Afghan refusal to do so was the direct cause of the battle of March 30. Hence it is evident that the intention attributed to Gen. Komaroff of bringing on a collision is in contradiction of the facts. Gen. Komaroff did not overstep his orders when he insisted on the evacuation of the left bank of the River Kushk. Russia is unable at present to say why the orders mentioned above and which agreed with the information received by England should have been interpreted in a different manner by the British officers attached to the Afghan detachment which occupied Penjdeh. Gen. Komaroff's despatch of April 18th contains explanations regarding several points in Gen. Lumsden's telegram concerning which Gen. Komaroff's final opinion has not yet been received."

—Weighed in the balance, but not found wanting. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has been weighed in that just balance, the experience of an impartial and intelligent public. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. Its sales constantly increase, testimony in its favor is daily pouring in. The question of its efficacy in dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney ailments, and for blood impurity, is decided.

### England Will Have the Best of It.

*From the New York Evening Post.*

If Russia has a great army, England has a great navy. The Russian army cannot reach England. The English navy can reach Russia. The great army and the great navy may be held to counterbalance each other. England is not obliged to fight on the line of Herat, but will probably do so in order to strengthen her alliance with the ameer, to secure the support of the Afghans, whose power of annoyance to an enemy advancing in their own country is too great to be disregarded, and to keep the scene of hostilities as far as possible from India. Each step on that road will add to Russia's costs by adding to the distance to be traversed, and if she succeeds eventually in reaching the confines of India, the war will be no nearer termination than before—will have only reached the stage where England is bound to do her heaviest fighting and will be best able to fight. Her resources will be no less effective than they were at the beginning, since they consist of an earning capacity which it is impossible for Russia to put her hands upon. There is no apparent reason why England should not fight a quarter of a century with as little financial difficulty as she fought from 1793 to 1815.

—For the thorough and speedy cure of all blood diseases and eruptions of the skin, take Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. Mrs. D. Forbes, Detroit, had a running sore on her leg for a long time; commenced using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and she is now completely cured. Her husband thinks there is nothing equal to it for Ague or any low Fever.

A girl is never prouder than when she walks out a few days after the wedding—unless it be when she pushes her baby carriage about town.

—A. Maybee, merchant, Warkworth, writes: I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best medicines they have ever used," it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, &c, and is worthy of the greatest confidence.

—Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co., N.Y., writes: She has been troubled with asthma, for four years, had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

**The Chicago Board of Trade Suddenly Cuts off the Western Union Tickers.**

THURSDAY, April 30.

The Chicago board of trade to-day, without previous notice, declined to furnish its quotations to the Western Union telegraph company. This action is taken because the Western Union has been furnishing the quotations to subscribers called "bucket shops," which have obtained an injunction in the courts against the telegraph company restraining it from withholding the quotations. Prompt action is being taken by the Western Union company. This will not affect Canada.

At Petrolia (Ont.) oil opened 77¾, closed 78¼, highest 78¼, lowest 77¾. At Oil City petroleum opened 80¾, closed 81 bid, highest 81¾, lowest 80¾.

Cox & Co. received the following message to-day from Chicago at the close of business over their private wire: "4.40 p.m.—The improvement wheat established yesterday in other markets on war news was sustained to-day with very little disposition to sell at advance. Cables strong. Good export demand at seaboard. Twenty loads taken to-day, with liberal buying options by foreign houses. Some strong buying here. Corn active, higher cash, in active demand, 2c advance, with good option demand. Provisions do not sympathize, barely held steady, with packers giving no support. Closing 93⅛c for June wheat, 49⅛c June corn, $11.72½ June pork. Think ticker quotations will be all right in a few days."

Consols opened 95⅛, declined to 94⅞, the lowest for years, advanced to 95⅛, closed 95 1-16, 1-16 higher than last evening. London, 1 p.m.—Stocks weak. Foreign funds depressed.

To-morrow is a bank holiday in England—"scrubbing day."

Canada Pacific was 37½ in London to-day.

A cable to Cox & Co. quotes Hudson Bay shares at £15⅞, and Northwest Land unchanged at 35s.

In New York Pacific Mail offered ½ higher at 35½, advanced to 56⅝, closed 56½; sales 18,100. Cleveland and Columbus opened 2½ lower at 25, touched 23, closed 25; sales 400. Consolidated Gas opened 1 higher at 91, closed 92. Lackawanna opened ½ higher at 0¼, touched 5¾, closed highest for day at 106⅝; sales 17,500. The advance in Manhattan Elevated continues; opened ½ higher at 89⅛ and closed at the highest price yet, 90½. Northwest opened unchanged at 95⅞, sold up to 96 and closed 96; sales 7000. Oregon Railway and Navigation opened unchanged at 75, touched 74½ and 77, closed 76¾. There were no sales of Canadian Pacific to-day.

The amount of wheat afloat to the United Kingdom is 3,200,000 qrs., a decrease of 25,000 qrs. from last week's statement; to the continent 350,000 qrs., a decrease of 30,000 qrs.; total decrease in bushels 440,000.

Paris, 1 p.m.—Bourse weak. Rentes 76f. 87½c; closed better 77f. 45c.

**Toronto Stock Exchange—Sales, April 30.**

MORNING BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Federal bank | 47 |
| 8 B. and Loan Association | 106 |

AFTERNOON BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Bank Commerce | 121½ |
| 4 Consumers' Gas | 81 |
| 4 B. and Loan Association | 107½ |

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**Toronto Stocks at the Close.**

Bank of Montreal 199, 198½, xd 194, 193; Ontario sellers 111; Toronto 182½, 182; Merchants 113, 112½; Commerce 122, 121½; Imperial sellers 125; Federal 48, 46½; Dominion buyers, 185½; Standard, 112½, 112; Hamilton, 122, 121; Western Assurance buyers, 83, Consumers' Gas 125; Northwest Land 36½, 35½.

**Montreal Stocks at the Close.**

3.05 p.m.—Bank Montreal 199, 196½; xd, 194, 195½; Ontario offered 107; Molsons 115, 112; Toronto 183, 182; Merchants 113, 112½; xd 110, 109½; Commerce 122, 121½; Federal offered, 46; Montreal Tel. Co. 119⅞, 118; Richelieu 57½, 56½; City Passenger 115, 113; Gas 179, 178½; Northwest Land 36·6, 36; C. P. R. 36, 35½.

SALES.—Morning Board—50 Bank Montreal at 198½; 51 Toronto at 182; 25 City Passenger at 113½, 250 at 113, 150 at 112½; 50 Gas at 178½, 125 at 178½. Afternoon Board—25 Northwest Land at 36.

**The Local Markets.**

Wheat 85c to 86c for fall and spring, 81½c to 82c for goose. Barley sold 60c to 63c. Oats brought 42c to 43c. Peas 60c to 62. Rye 67½c. Timothy sold at $16 to $19, clover at $11 to $13. Straw $9 to $11 Potatoes are selling by the load at 40c, single bags 50c. Apples may be had at $1.50 to $2 per barrel.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.—Beef—Roast 11c to 15c, sirloin steak 12½c to 15c, round steak 12c to 15c: mutton, legs and chops, 12½c to 15c; inferior cuts, 8c to 10c; lamb, per lb., 12½c to 15c; lamb chops 12½c to 16c; veal, best joints, 12c to 15c; cutlets, 15c to 16c; inferior cuts 8c, to 10c; pork, chops and roasts, 9c to 10c; butter, pound rolls, 15c to 16c; cooking, 10c to 12c; lard, 11c to 12c; cheese, 12c to 14c; bacon, 10c to 12c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13½c; cooking 8c to 10c; turkeys, $1 to $2; spring chickens, 50c to 60c per pair; ducks, 50c to $1; heavy hogs are selling at $5.70 to $5.85, and light hogs from $5.90 to $6.00; forequarters of beef bring from $4 to $5.25; hind quarters, from $5.50 to $7. Mutton sells at $6 to $7.50 per cwt., and lamb at $7.50 to $9. Spring lambs, per carcase, $2 to $3.25.

**Grain and Provision Markets by Telegraph.**

MONTREAL, April 30. — Flour — Receipts—700 barrels. Sales reported, 500 barrels. Market strong, holders firm. Transactions—500 barrels patent superior, in lots, at $5 25; 20 do. American strong bakers, in sacks, at $5 40 per 199 lbs. Grain and provisions nominal. Following are the quotations: Patent, $5 00 to $6; superior extra, $4 95 to $5 00; extra superfine, $4 75 to $4 80; spring extra, $4 60 to $4 75; superfine, $4 50 to $4 60; fine, $4 10 to $4 20; middlings, $3 75 to $3 80; pollards, $3 50 to $3 60; Ontario bags, $2 to $2 20; city bags, $2 55 to $2 60; for strong bakers'. Grain—Wheat—Nominal. Red winter, $1 05; white, $1 05; spring, $1 05. Corn 60c to 62c. Peas, 80c to 84c. Oats, 40c to 42c. Barley, 56c to 65c. Rye, 65c to 66c. Oatmeal, $4 25 to $4 50. Cornmeal, $3 00. Provisions—Pork, $15 75 to $16. Lard, 9½c to 10½c. Bacon, 12c. Hams, 12c to 13c. Cheese, 10c to 11½c. Butter—Townships, 16c to 15c; Morrisburg, 16 to 14c; western, 7c to 12c; new butter 17c to 20c; creamery, 22c to 23c. Eggs, fresh, 14½c to 15c.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Flour, 10s to 13s 6d; spring wheat, 7s 9d to 8s 0d; red winter, 7s 11d to 8s 4d; No. 1 California, 7s 10d to 8s 1d; No. 2 California, 7s 7d to 7s 10d. Corn 5s 2½d. Barley, 5s 6d. Oats, 3s 5d. Peas, 5s 3d. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 38s 0d. Bacon, long clear, 41s 6d; short clear, 32s 0d. Tallow 32s 3d. Cheese, 60s 0d. Breadstuffs—Market strong; active demand; offerings moderate.

Cotton—Market quiet; Uplands, 5 11-16; Orleans, 5¾.

BEERBOHM'S DESPATCHES—London April 30—Floating cargoes—Wheat, very strong; maize firmer; cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize very strong. Political uneasiness is increasing. Good cargoes red winter wheat, off coast, 37s 6d to 38s, was 37s to 37s 6d; good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat off the coast at 37s to 37s 6d, was 36s 6d to 37s; good cargoes No. 1 California wheat off the coast at 38s, was 37s 9d; No. 2 red winter for shipment the present or following month at 38s, was 37s 6d: do. prompt at 38s, was 37s 6d. London—Good shipping; No. 1 California wheat for just shipment, at 38s, 6d. was 38s ditto, nearly due at 38s, was 38s; No. 2 spring, for prompt shipment, at 37s, was 36s 6d; mixed American maize, prompt, at 21s 3d to 25s, was 21s 6d. On passage to the continent—Wheat, 350,000 quarters; maize, 120,000 quarters. On passage to the United Kingdom—Wheat [illegible],000 quarters; maize, 320,000 quarters. Liverpool—Spot wheat excited. No. 1 Cal. at 7s 10d, No. 2 California at 7s 7d, red winter at 8s, West Michigan at 7s 11d, spring at 7s 11d; maize 5s 2½d. Paris—Wheat and flour a turn dearer.

OSWEGO, April 30.—Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 75c; No. 2 extra Canada at 81c. Rye quiet. Canada nominally 72c in bond.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Flour — Receipts 14,000 brls., weak; sales 22,000 brls.; common $3.90 to $4.60. Western extra $3.90 to $4.60. Rest unchanged. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 3000 bush.; spot shade higher, options lower, closing steady; sales 910,000 bush. future, 418,000 spot; exports 71,000 bush.; No. 2 spring $1.04 to $3.25. No. 2 red $1.05½ for cash; $1.04 May, $1.05½ June. No. 1 red state $1.12, No. 1 white $1.04. Rye barley and malt quiet. Corn—Receipts 8,000 bush.; spot shade better; options steady; sales 1,892,000 bush. future; 216,000 bush. spot; exports 76,000 bush.; No. 2 59c to 59½c for cash. 59½c May. 58¾c June. Oats—Receipts 29,000 bush.; higher; sales 250,000 bush. future, 82,000 bush. spot; No. 2 42½c to 42¾c for cash, May, mixed western 42c to 44c, white state 46c to 51c. Hay, hops and coffee unchanged. Sugar firmer; standard A 5¾c, cut loaf and crushed 6¾c, granulated 6¼c. Molasses, rice, petroleum, tallow, potatoes, eggs, pork, beef, cut meats and middles unchanged. Lard dull $7 05 to $7 12½. Butter and cheese unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Collapse of ticker service to-day through refusal of exchange to allow wires to be run into the new building drew a large attendance of brokers to the floor, and there was much excitement. The war news drove prices up. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat active, excited and unsettled; opened 2c higher, rose 1½c additional, fluctuated and closing 2½c higher than Tuesday; May closed 91½c to 91¾c, June 93¾c, No. 2 spring 91½c 91¾c. Corn firmer; cash 48½c to 49c, May 47¾c, June 48c. Oats active, higher; cash 37½c to 38c, May 36½c. Rye firm; No. 2 68c. Barley nominal. Pork easier; cash May $11.65, June $11 77½. Lard quiet, cash May $6 85, June $6 95. Boxed meats steady; shoulders $4 25, ribs $6 80. Whisky firm. Receipts—Flour 62,000 brls., wheat 86,000 bush., corn 278,000 bush., oats 196,000 bush., rye 8,000 bush., barley 38,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 47,000 brls., wheat 140,000 bush., corn 146,000 bush., oats 160,000 bush., rye 5000 bush., barley 15,000 bush. (Above receipts and shipments for 48 hours.)


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The following shows the cost per $1000 of the mere death calls in five of the most carefully conducted benefit societies of the United States and Canada, ten years in existence:

| Name. Address. | 1874. | 1878. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Temp. Mut Ben. Easton, Pa. | $4.37 | $13.08 | $20.40 |
| Oddfel's Mut. Montrose, Pa. | 6.61 | 15.27 | 46.09 |
| Uni. Bre. M.A. Lebanon, Pa. | 8.24 | 18.51 | 23.15 |
| Sou Tier Mason. Elmira, N.Y. | 6.50 | 11.90 | 16.70 |
| Mason. Mu. B., London, Ont. | 8.04 | 12.40 | 17.40 |
| Average of the 5, per $1000.. | 6.72 | 14.23 | 25.75 |
| Adding $3 for expenses | 9.72 | 17.23 | 28.75 |
| The Ætna's premium, age 35, is $17.30, but the return value at the end of 10 years has reduced the net cost to | 9.47 | 9.47 | 9.47 |
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