

The Princeton Union.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

English Grain Markets.

The Mark Lane *Express* says: Wheat cutting is now becoming general, and, judging from recent agricultural advices, wheat has improved wonderfully in many parts of the country. The sunshine has repaired the injury caused by the rainfall of May to an unlooked-for extent, excepting in districts where the drought was severe, causing premature ripening. The prospects for the barley crop are variable and generally unpromising, particularly on high lands. The yield will certainly be light. Oats and beans promise fairly. The grain trade in London and the provinces is devoid of any special feature but prices are well maintained considering the proximity of the harvest. There is an undercurrent of steadiness observable and the opinion generally obtains that whether bought for consumption or speculation, wheat at present prices cannot do much harm to millers or speculators if the strengthening influence at work is continued. There is a constant demand for white for export, and cargoes off the coast have been taken for continental account and the fact that prices are stationary in the face of liberal imports and the improved crop prospects is in a great measure due to this legitimate increased demand. The arrivals of wheat cargoes off the coast, especially from America, appear likely to be small for the next few weeks, but as brilliant prospects are entertained of the crop on the other side of the Atlantic, the probability of any material rise here is more or less remote. With moderate arrivals at ports of call, the floating cargo trade for wheat is steady without notable change. The demand for the continent continues and helps to support prices. Maize dull. Barley unchanged.

A Lawyer Shot.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, July 31st. Edward M. Orr shot and it is thought fatally wounded James B. McLaughlin, a lawyer of that city. The father of Orr is said to reside in St. Louis. Orr has been in the county jail nearly one month on the charge of gambling and sharp practice on some citizens. On the 20th ult., his fine was paid with money by his father. McLaughlin had been employed by him in the meantime to defend him. He had turned over his values to the lawyer who was to keep it until Orr, on being released from jail, demanded it, but McLaughlin had refused to give it up until his fee was paid, whereupon Orr shot him, the ball passing through the breast and touching the lungs, and, it is thought the shot will prove fatal. Another entered his leg and one his thigh. Orr is in jail. McLaughlin has been a resident of Little Rock about six months. He is from Cleveland, O., and stands well at the bar.

Mexican Border Outrages.

A *Galveston News* special from Antonio says: Official information from the border says the Mexican government is organizing the inhabitants, both Indian and Mexican, into companies to operate against the Americans. The most notorious characters on the border hold commissions from the Mexican government. Oroles, a notorious raider is in command of a company at the new town on the Mexican side above Pedras Negras. Kickapoo Indians have been enrolled to defend the town of Serranogua against McKenzie should he follow raiders across the Rio Grande to that place. There is almost a cessation of friendly relations between American and Mexican officers. The *Parvenue*, a Mexican paper at Pedras Negras, announces that Col. Nuncio has an ample force to destroy the Grengos. There has been no modification of orders given regarding following raids into Mexico.

Voluntary Bankruptcy.

On Monday the 29th inst., J. H. McVicker, for many years proprietor of McVicker's theatre at Chicago, and well known in the dramatic world, filed a voluntary petition to bankruptcy. Liabilities \$650,000. Of this amount half a million is a judgment against him as one of the bondsmen of David A. Gage, ex-city treasurer, who defaulted in a large amount to the city in 1874. Of the remainder, \$95,000 is secured by mortgage on McVicker's theatre, and all the rest is variously secured, with the exception of \$2,000 or \$3,000. He owes \$60,000 to Mrs. McVicker, and \$35,000 to various Eastern parties. At present the theatre will be run as heretofore by Mr. McVicker, and all contracts which have been made with dramatic troupes will be carried out.

Stage Coach Attacked by Indians.

The stage from Boise to Silver City was attacked by Indians near Moroday's ferry, Snake river on the 30th ult. The driver was shot through the body, but brought the stage to the ferry, the guard of five soldiers at the ferry and employees of the station exchanging fire with the Indians, when they left. The band of hostiles are supposed to be Bannocks, returning to the scene of the original outbreak in Camas prairie. It is expected that Bruneau valley will be again raided.

Storm in Detroit.

On July 31st a terrific wind storm passed over Detroit, Mich., doing considerable damage. During the storm the flat gravel roof of the east wing of the moulding shop of the Detroit stove works became over loaded with water and fell in. There were about thirty employees in that part of the building. The only one seriously injured was Henry E. Hibbin, who was badly crushed about the body and injured internally. Damage to building, etc., \$1,500.

Libel Suits.

Dr. Wm. J. Sneld, of Nashville, entered suits in the United States courts at Cincinnati July 29th, against the *Cincinnati Enquirer* for \$20,000, and against the *Commercial* for \$10,000 damages for alleged libel in publishing an article stating that Sneld had with the wife of a citizen of Nashville.

The Hostile Savages.

A Portland, Oregon telegram says, a rendezvous for all unfriendly Indians both in Oregon and on the Washington Territory side is at the foot of Priest Rapids, where they are collecting in great numbers. Chief Moses says he can't control his young men and warlike settlers, etc., to look out for themselves.

Cause of an Explosion.

The mystery of the explosion in Greenfield's N. Y. candy factory six months ago, by which several persons were killed, is still unexplained, but it is now found that the inven-

tor of a singularly destructive powder, the composition of which is a secret and is manufactured solely for the Russian government, had an office in the Greenfield building at the time of the explosion and it is thought that the presence of this compound may account for the disaster.

Committee on Labor.

The Congressional committee on labor had a session in New York city, on Saturday, Aug. 3, and representatives of workingmen appeared before them. They laid the blame of depression in business to National and State legislation, the granting of lands to railroads and other corporations, and the granting of large interest on bonds. They advanced the idea that the government should pass a homestead law, and throw public lands open to settlement, and assist men to settle there. Mrs. Hale said the first step necessary to bring back prosperity to the country was to grant suffrage to women. Give women the ballot and everything would be lovely and perfect.

Advance in San Francisco Freight.

The Union Pacific railroad company, issued July 31st, a circular to the dry goods trade, informing shippers of an increase in rates on first class merchandise from New York to San Francisco from \$6 to \$12 a hundred. The reason assigned is that when rates were low, merchants only shipped light freight by rail and sent all bulky merchandise by clipper around Cape Horn, thus leaving to railroad companies light and costly freight on which the risk was too great for small profit.

National Bankrupt Agency.

The following is a statement of the operations of the national bankrupt agency for the month of July compared with a corresponding period last year: Notes for circulation assorted and returned to banks of issue \$16,236,000; notes for circulation assorted and delivered to controller of the currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, \$4,654,700; notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the treasury of the United States \$1,073,650. Total for July, 1878, \$21,964,350, total for July, 1877, \$21,838,300. Increase, \$126,050.

Negro Riot.

Reliable reports from Havana state a negro riot broke out there on the 22d inst., in a locality known as Los Sitios. The principal cause of dissatisfaction among the blacks seems to have been their continuance in slavery after the liberation of all those who lately surrendered at the collapse of the rebellion. During the disturbance the police had to charge, sword in hand, killing and wounding a great many. The rioters then dispersed and fled to the swamps around Atores Castle. Only a few arrests were made.

Capture of Escobedo.

An official dispatch from Col. Sweitzer at Ringold barracks, near Brownsville, fully confirms the capture of Gen. Escobedo, concerning which there has been some doubt. He was captured July 20th near Cuatro Genegas, in the State of Chihuahua. He was sick at the time, and concealed at a hacienda, the owner of which was threatened with death unless he revealed Escobedo's hiding place. Escobedo, to save the man, surrendered himself.

Death of a Millionaire.

A San Francisco telegram of Aug. 3d says: Michael Reese, the news of whose death at Wallenstein Germany, has been received there, leaves an estate approximated at \$10,000,000 or more, and with the exception of Senator Sharon, was the largest real estate owner in that city. Some years ago he made a will leaving the great bulk of his estate to benevolent institutions.

Election in North Carolina.

A Raleigh telegram of Aug. 3d, says twenty three counties heard from indicate that the legislature will be largely Democratic, though thus far the Democrats have lost nine members, distributed among Republicans, Independents and Nationals, and have gained six. The Independents, however, can not strictly be classed with the Republicans, as most of them will vote with the Democrats.

Watching for McKenzie.

A *Galveston News* special says: General Pedro Valdez, the Mexican commander, who met MacKenzie when the latter was in Mexico after the raiders, is, with about 1,500 men, stationed in the mountains above Eagle Pass on the Mexican side watching for MacKenzie. On the 25th ult., upwards of sixty head of Texas cattle were driven across the Rio Grande to feed Valdez's soldiers.

The Western Indians.

A Baker City dispatch says Gen. Howard formed a junction with Forsyth's command July 23d. The whole force left camp near Robinsonville to follow the fleeing hostiles, who are making direct toward Malheur agency. The hostiles will be forced to fight soon, as the troops are coming against them from several directions.

Short of Rations.

News is received from Malheur City that Howard's command were entirely out of rations. Fresh Indian trails have been discovered leading direct to Malheur agency. It was thought the hostiles were either going to the agency to surrender, or making towards Sten Mountain. Several hostiles passed near Malheur, cleaning out a few houses and shooting at citizens.

Prairie Chickens in Wisconsin.

Sportsmen are warned against shooting prairie chickens in Wisconsin until the 25th of August. The law which permitted the shooting of chickens on the 15th of August was amended last winter as above, and a penalty of \$10 for each bird killed before the time mentioned added to the law.

Outrages in Lower California.

A San Diego dispatch says: A telegram from Campo says a runner has arrived from lower California with news that Pedro Badillo has attacked the officials at San Rafael, killing one soldier and wounding another, and that the whole frontier was up in arms.

Law Against Tramps.

The bill for the punishment of tramps passed the New Hampshire House the 24th inst. It provides for punishment by imprisonment from fifteen months to fifteen years, the former penalty being provided for any person proven a tramp.

Yellow Fever.

The New Orleans board of health, August 1st, reports 24 new cases of yellow fever and seven deaths for the previous twenty-four hours. The river ports are enforcing the most rigid quarantine against New Orleans and Vicksburg.

Rich and Not Rich.

A New York telegram of Aug. 3d says, the examination of Walter H. Shupe, editor of the *Advocate*, weekly paper, as a judgment debtor in the case of Jennings against Shupe, was resumed to day. Shupe denied that within a week he had made a present of furniture to any one, or presented a set of furniture, or anything to the church since the service of his order. He is not owner of any stock. All his claims are outlawed, or not good, and his wife has now the share in the *Advocate* which Shupe formerly owned. The *Express* says the prosecution are in possession of information that points to the fact that shortly before leaving for the Syracuse convention, Shupe at the house of Dr. Miller, this city, offered \$1,500 to the county convention if they would make some arrangement by which both factions should be united, and he would give to a number of gentlemen of the convention a salary from the earnings of the *Advocate*. It is further alleged that previous to the convention Shupe offered the county convention, if the factions would unite, \$1,000 as a present in cash, and \$2,000 as a loan if they should become short of funds, if they would make him chairman of the county convention.

Disruptive Tornado.

Advices from Southern Indiana state that a tornado swept through that section of the country Aug. 1, damaging crops, trees and buildings quite seriously. At Liberty the Methodist church was badly damaged, and the residence of J. M. Darco partially burned. At Eaton, O., corn was flattened out over a large area and apples and pears covered the ground in the vicinity of orchards. Reports of the same tenor are also received from Greenville, Ohio, West Alexandria, and Rushville and Connersville, Indiana.

Monument to Capt. Jonathan Walker.

Dispatches from Muskegon, Mich., state that the monument erected to Capt. Jonathan Walker, by Rev. Protius Fim, of Greece, has been unveiled. He was known as the man with the branded hand, a cognomen derived from the fact that the palm of his right hand was branded "S. S." (slave stealer) on account of his having assisted in running fugitives into Canada on his vessel. Parker Pillsbury, ex-congressman Williams, Gen. Pritchard and others made addresses.

A Great Failure.

The wholesale grocery house in Cincinnati, of R. M. Bishop, Governor of Ohio, has failed. Liabilities \$250,000; assets not yet known. The firm consists of Gov. Bishop and his two sons. He attributes his disaster to shrinkage in all classes of property and a consequent failure in customers to meet obligations. It is thought the firm may be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar.

The Union Pacific Railroad with Contest. The land agent of the Union Pacific railroad, at Omaha, has issued an official circular letter, giving notice that the railroad will not accept as final the recent decision of Secretary Schurz as to the right of citizens to settle on and remain in undisturbed possession of land granted to the Union Pacific railroad by the government. Any such settlers will be dealt with as trespassers.

Specie Resumption.

On Saturday, August 3rd, in New York city, Secretary Sherman and Senator Burdick had a long conference with leading bankers on the feasibility of immediate resumption. The secretary thinks with the gold float on called in bonds the supply of coin will really exceed the demand.

Fight With Tramps.

At Rochester, Minnesota, on the 3rd inst., as the Sheriff was locking up a prisoner, six hard looking fellows rushed into the jail through the basement, and one met the Sheriff near his office door, who kicked him out. Three of them attacked the jailer, but assistance arriving all were arrested and locked up.

Stabbed by a Tramp.

P. Wood, a well-to-do citizen of Rochester, Olmsted county, Minn., Aug. 2d, was stabbed near the heart by a tramp named Dan F. Crowley. Instantly Sheriff White who was near by, organized a company who followed with horses and arrested Crowley one mile from the city. Mr. Wood lies in a dangerous condition.

Killed by Lightning.

During a thunder storm in Philadelphia, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 4, lightning struck the Methodist tent at Diamond street and Bridge avenue, instantly killing one child, and fatally injuring three others, and stunning others, both children and adults.

Yellow Fever in Galveston.

The board of health have declared quarantine both by land and sea. All incoming trains will be boarded at Highland station, and persons from infected points will be detained.

Four Per Cent. Subscription.

Subscription to the four per cent. loan July 31, \$1,561,570. For four months ending to-day: April, \$4,978,150; May, \$7,530,500; June, \$8,032,100; July, \$10,272,200. Total, \$39,812,950.

Storm in Toronto.

A terrific storm passed over Toronto, Aug. 4, doing great damage. Hailstones fell as large as large walnuts.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat opened strong and closed higher; No. 1 hard 1.16 1/4; No. 1, 1.16 1/2; No. 2, 1.16 1/4; July 1.16 1/4; August 99 1/2; September 97 1/2. Corn quiet; No. 2, 39 1/2; oats steady; No. 2, 26 1/2; Rye steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley unsettled and higher; No. 2 cash and August 90c; September, new 86c.

PROVISIONS—Firm but quiet; mess pork \$9.75 cash and July. Lard, prime steady at \$7.12 1/2.

GRAIN—Wheat opened unsettled and closed stronger and higher; for No. 1 red winter 94 1/2; No. 2 do 93 1/2; No. 3 do 92 1/2; No. 4 do 91 1/2; No. 5 do 90 1/2; No. 6 do 89 1/2; No. 7 do 88 1/2; No. 8 do 87 1/2; No. 9 do 86 1/2; No. 10 do 85 1/2; No. 11 do 84 1/2; No. 12 do 83 1/2; No. 13 do 82 1/2; No. 14 do 81 1/2; No. 15 do 80 1/2; No. 16 do 79 1/2; No. 17 do 78 1/2; No. 18 do 77 1/2; No. 19 do 76 1/2; No. 20 do 75 1/2; No. 21 do 74 1/2; No. 22 do 73 1/2; No. 23 do 72 1/2; No. 24 do 71 1/2; No. 25 do 70 1/2; No. 26 do 69 1/2; No. 27 do 68 1/2; No. 28 do 67 1/2; No. 29 do 66 1/2; No. 30 do 65 1/2; No. 31 do 64 1/2; No. 32 do 63 1/2; No. 33 do 62 1/2; No. 34 do 61 1/2; No. 35 do 60 1/2; No. 36 do 59 1/2; No. 37 do 58 1/2; No. 38 do 57 1/2; No. 39 do 56 1/2; No. 40 do 55 1/2; No. 41 do 54 1/2; No. 42 do 53 1/2; No. 43 do 52 1/2; No. 44 do 51 1/2; No. 45 do 50 1/2; No. 46 do 49 1/2; No. 47 do 48 1/2; No. 48 do 47 1/2; No. 49 do 46 1/2; No. 50 do 45 1/2; No. 51 do 44 1/2; No. 52 do 43 1/2; No. 53 do 42 1/2; No. 54 do 41 1/2; No. 55 do 40 1/2; No. 56 do 39 1/2; No. 57 do 38 1/2; No. 58 do 37 1/2; No. 59 do 36 1/2; No. 60 do 35 1/2; No. 61 do 34 1/2; No. 62 do 33 1/2; No. 63 do 32 1/2; No. 64 do 31 1/2; No. 65 do 30 1/2; No. 66 do 29 1/2; No. 67 do 28 1/2; No. 68 do 27 1/2; No. 69 do 26 1/2; No. 70 do 25 1/2; No. 71 do 24 1/2; No. 72 do 23 1/2; No. 73 do 22 1/2; No. 74 do 21 1/2; No. 75 do 20 1/2; No. 76 do 19 1/2; No. 77 do 18 1/2; No. 78 do 17 1/2; No. 79 do 16 1/2; No. 80 do 15 1/2; No. 81 do 14 1/2; No. 82 do 13 1/2; No. 83 do 12 1/2; No. 84 do 11 1/2; No. 85 do 10 1/2; No. 86 do 9 1/2; No. 87 do 8 1/2; No. 88 do 7 1/2; No. 89 do 6 1/2; No. 90 do 5 1/2; No. 91 do 4 1/2; No. 92 do 3 1/2; No. 93 do 2 1/2; No. 94 do 1 1/2; No. 95 do 1/2; No. 96 do 1/4; No. 97 do 1/8; No. 98 do 1/16; No. 99 do 1/32; No. 100 do 1/64.

PROVISIONS—Pork fairly active; at \$9.55 cash; 9.57 1/2 August; 9.75 1/2 September. Lard steady; at \$7.00 1/2; 7.05 1/2 August. Bulk meats steady; at 5.00, 6.00 1/2 3/4.

New York Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat, spring quiet and winter lower; receipts 388,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago \$1.07; No. 3 70c; Milwaukee 1.18; ungraded winter and western 1.07; No. 2 1.07; No. 2 amber 1.09; No. 1 amber Rye, western 60c. Corn firm; receipts 174,000 bushels; ungraded 45c; No. 3, 47c; steam 47 1/2c; No. 2 white 56c; No. 2 white 55c; No. 2 white 54c; No. 2 white 53c; No. 2 white 52c; No. 2 white 51c; No. 2 white 50c; No. 2 white 49c; No. 2 white 48c; No. 2 white 47c; No. 2 white 46c; No. 2 white 45c; No. 2 white 44c; No. 2 white 43c; No. 2 white 42c; No. 2 white 41c; No. 2 white 40c; No. 2 white 39c; No. 2 white 38c; No. 2 white 37c; No. 2 white 36c; No. 2 white 35c; No. 2 white 34c; No. 2 white 33c; No. 2 white 32c; No. 2 white 31c; No. 2 white 30c; No. 2 white 29c; No. 2 white 28c; No. 2 white 27c; No. 2 white 26c; No. 2 white 25c; No. 2 white 24c; No. 2 white 23c; No. 2 white 22c; No. 2 white 21c; No. 2 white 20c; No. 2 white 19c; No. 2 white 18c; No. 2 white 17c; No. 2 white 16c; No. 2 white 15c; No. 2 white 14c; No. 2 white 13c; No. 2 white 12c; No. 2 white 11c; No. 2 white 10c; No. 2 white 9c; No. 2 white 8c; No. 2 white 7c; No. 2 white 6c; No. 2 white 5c; No. 2 white 4c; No. 2 white 3c; No. 2 white 2c; No. 2 white 1c; No. 2 white 1/2c; No. 2 white 1/4c; No. 2 white 1/8c; No. 2 white 1/16c; No. 2 white 1/32c; No. 2 white 1/64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, mess \$10.30 1/2 3/4. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats, western long clear middles \$6.12 1/2; 6.75. Lard, prime steam 7.37 1/2 3/4.

"The funeral was elegant," wrote the waiting maid of a lady, whose husband had just been buried, to her sweetheart, "I was dressed in black silk, the flowers were lovely, and mistress wept just like a born angel."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Investigating the Election of 1876 Under the Potter Resolution—James E. Anderson and Secretary Sherman on the Stand.

SATURDAY, July 29.—At Atlantic City, N. J. Ex-congressman Morey was recalled. Witnesses testified to an interview with President Hayes, in which witness assumed that not maintaining the Packard government would be the destruction of the Republican party in the South. The President took the position that the Republican party could no longer maintain that policy which had lost New York to the party. With reference to Eliza Pinkston being brought into the room of the returning board on a sofa. Morey said such conveyance was a matter of necessity, owing to her wounds. This was not designed to produce a strong impression on the board, although it naturally had the effect. Gen. Sypher was recalled by Hisecock and interrogated concerning the question asked Wednesday, namely: whether there was anything which enabled him up to the time he saw the letter purported to be a letter written and signed by Mr. Sherman to carry the form of the latter's hand writing in his mind, and also read the answer then given by Gen. Sypher, namely: "No, sir, I have not seen the letter since I saw it in my mind, and have not seen it frequently since." Ex-Senator Irumbull and others briefly testified, the committee adjourned to New York, to resume the examination of witnesses, July 30th.

MONDAY, July 29.—The Potter committee met in New York city. Ex-Gov. Palmer of Illinois testified. He went to New Orleans in November 1876. He had conversations with Gov. Kellogg and Gov. Wells. Urged the necessity of filling the vacancy in the returning board. Talked with Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson, and impressed upon them that civil war might follow this matter of the Presidential election. There was a difficulty as to who should be selected to fill the vacancies in the board. Democrats had made extraordinary efforts to capture the negro vote. Eliza Pinkston then she brought into the room by two men, and her condition certainly was horrible. It was about the seventh of December when witness left Louisiana. He had heard Mr. Archer say that Judge Levee stated on the election was a fraud, and if he could have \$100,000 he would give his vote to Tilden. If witness was asked if the election in Louisiana was fair, he would say no. The same people there was that Tilden and Nichols were elected. He had heard of prosecution against parties charged with committing the Pinkston outrage. He said to Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson that the election was a fraud, but that they might on a fair consideration of the question come to a different conclusion. Witness satisfied himself as to the perpetration of the Pinkston outrage by inquiries, and he supposed the parties to punishment or he would have taken the same means of inquiry that he did, could have also satisfied themselves as to its perpetration. He told Governor Kellogg if these things happened in Illinois he would bring the parties to punishment or he would leave the State. He believed that the people would have been satisfied with the Packard government if they thought he had been fairly elected. After a few unimportant questions Gov. Palmer's testimony was closed and the committee adjourned till the 12th of August unless sooner called together.

Where the World's Wheat is Raised, and Other Interesting Facts.

From the National Board of Trade. Many Western journals are throwing out hints to the farmers to hold on to their grain. Last year at this time the same advice was given by the great majority of western journals, including the daily dailies of this city. The NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE advised the farmers to sell at the good prices then prevailing; and above all to avoid anything that savored of speculation. Almost immediately after our advice was published, wheat began to decline, and at length sold down 25c per bushel. There were then not 2,500,000 bushels of wheat in sight, while the British warehouses were cleaned out, and the Eastern Russian ports were closed, and war in Europe was generally looked upon as certain.

But is there any reason this year why the farmer should hold on to his wheat that did not exist last? Certainly not. On the contrary the hopes of high prices this year are faint compared to those of last. This year the yield of wheat in the United States is larger than last. What the prospect in Europe is we gather from the leading sources of information, and present to our readers.

And first, as we have often heretofore pointed out, the prostration of our home industries has largely cut into the home demand. Unless our manufacturers can give employment to labor the eastern home demand for western products will naturally be light. This gives the British market a great advantage. It enables the capitalists of that country to obtain values from us at much lower prices than if our home demand were active. In fact it enables them, to a great extent, to fix the prices at which we shall deliver to them. For the past year, the result of the ventures made by these capitalists have been most depressing. The coming year they hope to recoup themselves for their losses. Dornbusch's "Gargo List" says of the late depression: "So general has been the recession of value that the past six months of 1878 form an era in which firms might sink under a weight of loss without incurring a good name, credit, or even a reputation well earned for prudent enterprise."

But if the requirements of the British markets are to a greater extent than ever to determine values here, it is well for us to inquire what these are and what the promises of their fulfillment. The markets of a nation that imports 240 to 320 millions of bushels of grain of all kinds annually are always important to us. At present they are doubly so. Let us then form an estimate of the home resources of Great Britain and of countries exporting to her. This will enable us to form an equitable basis of values. And what is that basis, judging from present appearances? So far as the British importer is concerned, the basis is a very broad and a very low one. It is almost too early however, for the British trader to estimate fully the European crops. So far, however, the prospect is that they are generally from fair to good. It is, consequently, generally accepted in England that the year will be one of plenty. And, indeed, so far as our American dealers are concerned, they are acting upon this supposition. They are going ahead, in the British markets, with offers of wheat at 15s sterling per quarter below last season's prices.

The question arises, has this had the effect of fixing the prices of foreign wheat for the future? The eminent authority of the British grain market, H. Kains-Jackson, thinks not. His opinion is that prices will not be fixed until later in the season than usual. He claims that Russia now balances the scale with America, offering wheat freely at 33s to 40s per quarter, with the prospect that she could go 1s to 6s lower in a couple of weeks without attracting enterprise. Kains-Jackson claims that the British contracts for the year will be deferred until August has determined what England and France want, as well as what America has the ability to export.

With regard to European prospects, the French crop is estimated at over 100,000,000 hectolitres, or not quite 300 millions of bushels, with increasing crop prospects. The British crop is highly promising, and estimated at from 90 to 104 millions of bushels, leaving the deficiency, to be made up, 88 millions of bushels. There is also likely to be a large influx of grain in England from North Russia, Australia and India during the next two months. As it will arrive in large ships, it must be rapidly discharged and sold. H. Kains-Jackson sums up the British prospects thus: "British live harvest prospects continuing, values should in a month be low enough to tempt buyers to make their chief contracts for the year in wheat. With damaged harvest prospects, values would rise to a position it could not afterwards maintain. In such a case, the operations for the season should be delayed until the first of the harvest supplies bring about a downward reaction. In either case, cheap rates are likely to rule, the crop of 1878 being ample for the world's consumption. Yet it must be remembered present rates are already at a level of cheapness in Great Britain that never has been hitherto maintained for two whole years."

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Hindoo Funerals and Worship.

My last letter was dated upon my arrival in Calcutta, which I found to be a beautiful city, with wide streets, fine buildings and numerous pleasant parks. The commencement of Calcutta is immense. Ships are moored head and stern in tiers of four or five each, so close that the head-gear has to be removed, and they extend for several miles along the right bank of the river. I saw where the famous Black Hole of Calcutta was, but there was nothing now to mark the spot save a large lamp-post. In the botanical garden we saw a famous banyan tree, one of the largest in the world. It has 300 branches and is 800 feet around. After spending several days very pleasantly in Calcutta, we started for Benares, distant a day's ride in the cars.

Benares is the sacred city of the Hindoos, and is on the Ganges River. They say that the city is eighty thousand steps nearer Heaven than any other place on earth; and as by dying here good hindoos will be saved quite a long tramp, the city is filled with superannuated specimens of humanity, ready for their long journey!

It is a part of the religion of the Hindoos to bathe every morning and say their prayers before taking food. The favorite place for doing both is on the banks of the Ganges. 'So, one morning, we arose about daylight and went to see them. We hired quite a large boat rowed by half-a-dozen natives, and had a very good view. Thousands were in the water bathing and washing their clothes. After being in a sufficient time, they