

should be molested, and that they might be tried and punished according to our laws; upon which Tim. Inglar and three others surrendered themselves prisoners, and were placed on board of a boat to be taken to Prairie du Chien for trial. Eight Chippewa braves in two canoes volunteered to escort them down the river.

But as the party approached that point on the Chippewa, "half a day's march from the Falls," alarm and terror seized the brave escorts, and nothing could induce them to go another rod, in such constant dread were they of the Sioux, who twenty months before had promised eternal friendship.

The prisoners, however, continued their journey to Prairie du Chien, and surrendered themselves to the sheriff of Crawford county, to await an examination, but as there was no one to appear against them, they were discharged. They took good care, however, not to be seen on the Chippewa again.

THE MILWAUKEE MONTHLY.

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The La Crosse *Republican* and *Leader* estimates the amount of logs turned through that boom the ensuing year, at 175,000,000. The amount that will be manufactured at that point, this year, will be about 50,000,000.

TRIBUNALS OF COMMERCE.

From the Timber Trades Journal, London, England.

Since the repeal of the obnoxious duties which formerly weighed on the imports of foreign wood, it is seldom that the proceedings of Parliament present any subject that calls for comment that would be likely to interest those who are engaged in the timber trade. It is true that the Rating Valuation Bill introduced last year contained some proposals that threatened to affect injuriously the home-grower of wood, but the act fell through, and in the shape in which it has been re-introduced this year it is not likely to provoke serious discussion among the owners of wood and plantations. Among the many acts of the last Session of Parliament which shelved there was one which almost every one interested in the commerce of this country felt anxious to see carried into effect, viz., the Tribunals of Commerce act. It would be idle to dwell upon the vast importance in a country such as ours that trade disputes should be speedily and satisfactorily settled without recourse to the cumbersome and expensive mode of procedure afforded by the existing legal tribunals.

Our lawyers and law-makers were not, however, prepared to confer such powers on the commercial classes as would enable them to settle among themselves the differences that may arise between them in the transaction of business. The Judicature Commissioners, while reporting against the expediency of establishing Tribunals of Commerce in which the judges would be commercial men, had, however, to admit that great inconveniences frequently arise from the want of technical knowledge on the part of the judges and juries that are called upon to decide intricate trade disputes; and to remedy the evil they suggested the constitution of a court where a legal judge should be assisted by two skilled assessors, who could advise him on any techni-