when this new bond of amity them as one family again: the daughter restored to their old-time daughter restored to their old-time tions, though each be dwelling int roofs: Visiting as the children, colmes, the elequent Beecher, the ble Phillips Brooks, in the Old their old world brethren making to their cousins in the new. ign, partake of the character of a world double national rejoicing itution on the 20th of June 1887

re of national assize?

quently meeting leading men of

se guides of public opinion, from

tates. Will Mr. Nordhoff, already

as a member of the fourth estate,

mphs to his editorial career, by

portant position which he occu
bringing about this great measure?

srful pen be pointed toward the

the public to this highest standard,

of the press in these matters. of the press in these matters was last April, when the Journal viewed Sir Leonard Tilley there and reciprocity questions. The reat service in creating good feel-had not been, and our lieutenant this, rendered as good service to as he ever did, before or since. Nordhoff continue this good work, the idea suggested over his wide ers who meat him in his deliers who meet him in his daily

Farming Abroad.

MPETITION AND THE LOT OF THE ENGLISH FARMER

Boston Commercial Bulletin.) mers of Great Britain say what about the independence of the s in the matter of food supply.

ade at will the statistics of the their home fields and India, here is little difficulty in discern-art of the traveller in England s, that our exportations of wheat, dairy products are tearing their pieces, and depressing their s of their agricultural lands to an rming the social eco

nost economic topic in English
ess and social science circles at
the is the one great fact that Engust undergo an entire revolution
and machinery if it hopes to
degree of success the vicisitudes
it is now passing, as a conseuncounter with the farming comUnited States.

United States, strength of my own country, when wandering for days over Liverpool, where mountains of at, corn, cheese, pork, butter out me on every hand in those the great liners of the Atlantic merican cargoes. How many ly appreciate the extent of erican farming breadth nat has taken place even since

ars running between 1870 and ame decade our yield of wheat ced 100 per cent.—from 287,-000,000, while corn has leaped to 1,772,000,000 millions of laborers in the millions are scratching upon on which is as it should be, 1,000,000,000 estimated wealth arms and their equipments one-fourth of the entire value

the low, thatched roof cotthe typical Hodge, about which a written. Such a cottage is the hedge lined roadside, unses and in a quiet, retired local-g at these little homes of Eng-al laborater laborers were apt to be in some long spring day, when to which his hut belonged, which there was generally a at the national or church trict, and only the hard-work-househould at home to re-

open, and the good woman not apt to wear a forbidding ched, thatched roof, often the aspect—a roof of great which grass was often to be did in which birds were some-urmounted the lowly home, f rubble or brick, and brown age. Vines were frequently ring over it, little curtains of ost instances stretched across of small windows whose case ad and whose panes were dia

que and a very attractive and theory—in one of Birket laketches. But with me enter umble tenements, and see for lly miserable accommodations the hard working and poorly live in them. On the ground a one single living room, which eating room, sitting room and the floor of which is of unnd the walls of which are of lck bearing traces of having sahed. A huge chimney place little space of this room—a arniture of the rudest and e should catalogue it as a ring deal shelf, two or three ugh old bench, three or four icol, a few hideous crockery antel board, behind an old able crockery of the family.

n) plate. he living room a door opens ike room three or four feet h stairs to the attic ascend, agle room, the sleeping ac-he entire family will often upon a low bed, benches and anage to bestow themselves y promiscuous manner. As ousehold may not be in the an sixteen shillings a week odations—its food, clothing es, must necessarily be of the

tia Wool Wanted. now in London, writes to : "Please inform our farmole Canadian exhibit there of Canadian wool! Quite and the Cape have large fear of such competition d Canadian sheep raisers any such exhibit. We h now when the experts to make thorough reports the different departments. haustive report upon the ducing capabilities of the wman, D. Sc., F. R. S. E. been appointed by the Dr. Bowman has made a on of the wools now on exent colonies at the Colonial n, and is favorably impressed een. Mr. Dimock says that ave been almost entirely bald statistical information ed from authorized blue ave been reported as a non-ny if the doctor had not ugh to have met with such rmed men on the subject two or three hours con-gentlemen, has formed a on of the Dominion as a untry. We strongly urge ally here in the maritime once second Mr. Dimock through Messrs, Pickford ess of the high commiss st specimens, at this seasoning and short wool fleeces.

THE BELIEF OF LOVE.

I believe if I should die, And you should kiss my eyelids where I lie Cold, dead, and dumb to all the world contain. The folded orbs would open at thy breath, And, from its exile in the Isles of Death, Life would come gladly back along my veins.

I believe if I were dead, And you upon my lifeless heart should tread— Not knowing what the poor clod chanced to be—
It would find sudden pulse beneath the touch
Of him ever loved in life so much,
And throb again, warm, tender, true to thee,

I believe if in my grave, Hidden in woody deeps all by the wave, Your eyes should drop some warms tears From every salty seed of your deep grief Some fair, sweet blossom would leap into To prove that death could not make my love

Libelieve if I should fade Into that realm where light is made, And you should long once more my face t

see,
I would come forth upon the hills of night Asia gather stars like fagots, till thy sight, full by the beacon-blazs, fell full on me.
I believe my love for thee
(Strong as my life) so nobly placed to be, It could as soon expect to see the sun Fall like a dead king from his heights sublime His glory stricken from the throne of time, As thee unworthy the worship thou hast won

I believe who has not loved Hath half the treasure of his life unproved, Like one who, with the grape within his grasp,
Drops it, with all its crimson juice unpressed
And all its luscious sweetness left unguessed,
Out of his careless and unheeding grasp. I believe love, pure and true, Is to the soul a sweet immortal dew That gems life's petals in the hour of dusk; The waiting angels see and recognize
The rich crown jewel love of Paradise,
When life falls from us like a withered husk,

- Selected. THE REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D. D. By Florence E. Winslow.

When asked by a reporter a few years since for a history of his life, the Rev. Phil-Aips Brooks replied, "Certainly, but I suppose you mean by that the history of my church, there is nothing much to tell about me; you will find the church very interesting." Those who for the seventeen years of his rectorship of Trinity church, Boston, have listened to the voice of the man whose eloquence has gained him a world-wide re-putation, and have known of his influence upon the community in which he lives, will hardly be content with this subcodings of hardly be content with this subordination of the preacher to the church with which he the preacher to the church with which he has so completely identified himself. One of a family of six boys, four of whom have found place as honored clergymen of the grateful that he can be so used. His serfound place as honored clergymen of the church, Phillip Brooks, as his people prefer to call him, was born in Boston on the 13th of December, 1835, of an old New England family. His parents were devoted and intelligent members of St. Paul's church, then a recent offshoot of the old parish of Trinity, and the boys grew up under the very reduced upon me by the deep, rich voice in which I heard it read when a boy, as it came year by year in the regular course for the and crowning illustration.

afternoon lesson." Dr. Vinton's influence The close of the sermon is sometimes an over the young men of his congregation was power that lies at the heart of the king-dom." How many men must say, "I did the things my father bld me, but the man I am my mother made me," are words in which the great preacher recently showed something of the force his mother's life had

been in the formation of his own.

Graduating first from the Latin school,
and then from Harvard College in 1855, he him to decline its call to succeed Dr. Pea-body as preacher to the university, he has tried to make himself a friend and his church accept his hospitality. He preaches frequently at Cambridge, where the students hear

im in large numbers.

Dr. Brooks received his theological training at the seminary at Alexandria, Virginia. He was called the same year of his ordination (1859) to the Church of the Advent, Philadelphia, as assistant to his old pastor Dr. Vinton, and from there in 1862 went to his own parish of Holy Trinity, Philadelphia. He was very young for so severe a charge, but he sprang at once to the position of a famous preacher, and crowded con-gregations listened with delight to the eloquent simplicity and direct earnestness with which the young preacher presented the truths of the Gospel of Christ,

TO THE GREAT GRIEF of his congregation, the call to the old and important parish of Trinity, Boston, was accepted, and in 1870, at thirty-five years of age, he entered upon the work which has proved of such unique and telling influence upon Church life and general religious thought in that city. Preaching at first in Old Trinity, Dr. Brooks, after the great fire which consumed the church, held services temporarily in the hall of the Institute of Technology. He officiated, for the first time, in 1876, in the new Trinity erected by his congregation. new Trinity erected by his congregation, at the cost of nearly a million dollars (\$800,000 at first), from designs by Richardson, and consecrated entirely free from debt. The rector was earnestly desirous to have it from the first a free church, but finding that improved the first a free church and the first and the first and the first and the first a free church and the first a free practicable, the large galleries were made absolutely free, and at Lenten and Sunday evening services all the seats are open to evening services all the seats are open to whoever may choose to occupy them. Easy enough it may be to give the outside facts of any life, difficult enough to truly and reverently estimate the nature and the principles of any truly human life, and to define how and where God has taken hold of it and made it righteous, powerful, and influential over the deepest springs of action that move the human souls about it, impossible certainly to analyze completely the work. move the human souls about it, impossible certainly to analyze completely the work, and the principles by which that work is done, of a man whose work is still being done among us. No one will be satisfied with any analysis of the influence of Phillips Brooks, and no one would be satisfied not to attempt it. Dr. Brooks' distinctive reputation is as a preschar and or the key and the contraction is as a preschar and or the key and the contraction is as a preschar and or the key and the contraction is as a preschar and or the key and the key and the key and the key are the key and the key a

reputation is as a preacher, and yet he is so much more than a preacher that we are tempted to ascribe his immense influence to

people, in physical, moral, intellectual cul-cure, in social and political life, as well as in philanthropic and religious movements.

He is broad in claiming for Christ the whole of his kingdom, which to him means simply man in all possible righteous developments of his nature.

His natural cast of mind is very hopeful;

but his hopefulness is not caused by lack of thought upon the tremendous force of per-sonal sin and social evil, nor by ignoring the possible dangers before us as individuals and as communities. The true prophet, as he has said of Frederick Robertson, is one who, deeply seeing the sin and misery of mankind, sees yet more deeply the possibilities of humanity, and the power of God to devalon and complete the possibilities. velop and complete the possibilities. Hope for man's future is measured by memory of man's past, what man was made to man has been in Jesus Christ, that man may come to be, when the process of his education is complete. With this touch of inspiration he meets each life that come to him for help. You are so much, God means you to be so much more. Let me show you something of God's idea of you, and it will be impossible for you to sink to low standards of living. I

expect great things of you and urge you to expect them of yourself." A DEEP SPIRITUALITY MARKS very act and word, intellectual ability is evident, deep thought and study was pre-pared for the teacher's work; but a cer-

tain conviction of , God as the only possible basis of living tells more than anything else in his work. great Christ-like simplicity and enjoyment complete a healthy, well-balanced character, and make his relations with his people more normal and mere useful than were those of Frederick Robertson, to whom he owes so much, and whose work was hindered by deep. sensitiveness and doubts of his own value

and usefulness.

The preaching of Phillips Brooks needs no description to those who have heard him. They will bear with me while I attempt to sketch its features for those who have not, The presence and personality of the man give him added power in pulpit work, but almost immediately the man is forgotten in the message he is so evidently set there to deliver. When I hear him I am listening less to the preacher than to God, and his personality is used just so far as to make him a more transparent medium of God's truth. If he is conscious at all of himself in nons are either read word for word or delivered without notes; in the latter case his speech is simple, direct, and urgent. As he gets into the heart of his subject his words roll out with most amazing rapidity and point of the discourse the subject is sure to be brought to the life, character, or work of Jesus Christ, to receive from him its best

appeal, often a prayer, always a direct application of the truth to the next practical deep and lasting, and added to the closer influence of a wise and saintly mother, had much to do with the shaping of the early years of life. "The mother's influence is behind the throne, here is the real kingly waiting for you to do tomorrow morning." waiting for you to do tomorrow morning," one feels that the only thing to do is to go forth and try to carry out the sermon practical living. A great gift of sympathetic imagination enables the preacher to enter into every gexperience that he touches or describes. One must almost think that he has been the skeptio, the sinner, the saint, the monster, or the martyr, into whose exhas always retained a deep interest in its periences he so sympathetically enters. The students. While feeling that his duty called Coming away one does not think how wonderful, how unapproachable, how impossi ble, to attain this holiness; but how natural tried to make himself a friend and his church how simple, how perfectly possible for me to such of the students as cared to be this. This is what I always thought always thought but could not say; this is what I always longed to be but did not see my power to be. His preaching shows an insight that never crushes, but always inspires to nobler living. The position of Mr. Brooks in the community is the result of his character and his preaching, and is a very catholic one. He is influential in his own parish, in the church

at large, in the Protestant Evangelical bodies, among Unitarians, and as a citizen of Boston. The children of his parish, the young men of his Bible class, and of the Christian Union, the old people of his church, young clergymen averywhere of all depressions. young clergymen everywhere of all deno-minations come to him for advice and sym-pathy. Many Unitarians have claimed him as their own, until they have found that almost unawares they have followed him into a complete faith. This is partly due to his liberality, a misused and dreaded word,

but still a word of power. IT IS NO CARELESSNESS

of the details of the historic Christian faith. but rather a deep appreciation of them, that leads Dr. Brooks to show and feel deep sympathy with whatever portions of truth God may have revealed to those about him. Shall I treat my Unitarian friend with whom I am in daily intercourse and sympathy, in my practical work among men, as an enemy, because he does not have the comfort and the inspiration that the revelation of the divinity of Jesus Christ has given me, or shall I welcome him as a friend because he does believe in His divine humanity, a truth which is so precious to me, and is try-ing to follow in the footsteps as far as he sees them, of the Master who has led me for the them, of the Master, who has led me further on the pathway? Shali I scorn him from the mountain of my privilege, or meeting him in the valley seek to lead him to its heights? Shall I say to my doubting friend, accept my entire creed at the point of the bayonet of authority of my church or Bible, or I can have nothing to do with you? Or shall I bid him cherish what little faith he has, and by sympathy and love help him to add to that faith? Shall I tell him because he knows nothing of the salvation of my Christ. that therefore the righteous life that he is trying to live is useless? Shall I say be-cause he does not receive my revelation, that his certainty of God is nothing, or shall I strive to show him that it is very much and bid him hold fast to the little faith that

man who has spent much of his life among comed, but God is one, and His law is althem, and yet of whom nothing but good is to be told. Add to this a generous maniliness, a deep interest in the largest life of the of God does not come chance throws, like the images of the old gods, from the sky, but has distinct and essential historic connection with the revelation of God on the past. Many outsiders have said that Phillips Brooks remained in the Episcopal church, because of his education in it; but the fact is true that he has both a deep love for the church for its rites. both a deep love for the church, for its rites, ceremonies and usages, and a most intelligent appreciation of the value of its historic base and continuity; and along the line of its historic development he sees the advance

of truth, as he sees it nowhere else. With regard to doctrine, Dr. Brooks is reckoned representative Broad Churchman; broad he certainly is, but in no technical sense; welcoming the new, he holds as surely to the old. Views that many have held as contradictory dwell harmoniously together in his experience, and after being opposed as bitter enemies on many a theological battlefield, settle contentedly down, as complementary truths, or are swallowed up together in the larger truth that has embraced them both.

In common with Robertson, Dr. Brooks sees truth in most of the errors of the past; there is never bitterness, but always a tender reverence in his treatment of outgrown faiths; he is never a negative, but always a positive teacher. Incomplete truth is always precious, because truth is precious, and the preciousness of truth resides to him more in its quality than in its quantity.

In dealing with individuals, Dr. Brooks

is an acute reader of character, and finds almost at a glance the difficulty, and the way to meet that difficulty, of each of the many people who come to him so freely for In his work.

There is something very fine, too, in the true humility with which Dr. Brooks recognizes his power and his position, does his work in view of that recognition, and yet accepts the responsibility but not the praise of his success; he does not ignore himself, but from himself leads on to Christ. A great Christilia almalicity and colored to the color of th advice. Having found it, that one point is others. Dr. Brooks had a seat in the last general convention, and is a welcomed speaker at church congresses and public meetings, where he does not excel, or perhaps equal, speakers whom we could name. But as a deeply spiritual Christian preacher, public opinion justly places him among the first of the great names which have adorned the pulpits of England and America in this or any age; but the men who listen to him come away thinking not what a great man, what a wonderful preacher, but how great humanity is, when seen as God sees it, and how perfectly possible it would be fer us to be just such men as he describes, so simple,

> COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION. (From the Canadian Gazette, London, England, September 2, 1886.) CURRENT NOTES

so noble, so full of divine impulses,

On Friday last the Marquis of Lorne paid a visit to the Emigration Bureau in the South Promenade, and spent some time conversing with Mr. Cracknell as to the results which have followed the establishment of the Bureau. His lordship afterwards plantfitness, gestures and illustrations are frequent, and there are enough ideas to last ed a Canadian walnut-tree in the gardens ty, and the boys grew up under the very remarkable influence of Dr. Alexander H.

Vinton, at that time rector of St. Paul's.

The first added to throughout the property of the Exhibition. It may perhaps be of interest also to mention that some little time *Tahall never forget," said Dr. Brooks last winter, in speaking of a certain chapter in and reviewed at the close, and at some Farmer's Advocate, of London, Ontario, brought to this country a black walnut. It was planted in an ordinary flower pot, and interesting, as further evidence of the beneplaced in charge of the head gardener of the
Rorticultural Society. Since that time it
has aprung up to a foot in height, and seems
to be doing exceedingly well in the gardens.
F. W. Van Eeden, Director of the Dutch
Colonial Museum at Haarlem, Holland,
visited the Exhibition last week, under instructions from the Covernment of the structions from the Government of the Netherlands. The exhibits in the different classes were fully explained to Van Eeden, who pointed out that, much as he had been struck with the agricultural and other products shown by the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Amsterdam and at Antwerp, he had not before realised the important position Canada already occupied in the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the American

continent. Charles Varey, who will be remembered as a member of the jury at the Antwerp Universal Exhibition of last year, also paid a visit of some duration to the Canadian Section last week. He expressed his admira-tion and surprise at the magnitude and excellence of the exhibits from the Dominion.
Dr. F. H. Bowman of West Mount, Hallfax, who has been appointed by the Royal commission te report on the wool exhibits in the exhibition, has made an inspection of the Canadian section and gathered interesting information for the purposes of his re-

T. Wardle, well known as a silk manufac-turer of Leek, Staffordshire, who is to report for the Royal commission on the silk exhibits of the exhibition, has also visited the Canadian section.

Wm. Anderson, engineer of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, who has been appointed by the Royal commission to report upon the machinery displayed at the exhibition, has made a general inspection of the Canadian section. Mr. Anderson was accompanied during his visit by Mr. Court-ney, who is as well as Mr. Anderson, an engineer to the Royal Agricultural Society.
We understand that Professor Leone Levi has undertaken to prepare a course of lec-tures at King's college on the resources of the colonies and India as displayed at the exhibition. Arrangements are to be made for the students to visit the Canadian, among other, sections, under the personal conduct of some gentlemen intimately acquainted with the chief features of the display. The course of lectures is to be commenced in the

second week in October.

Another visitor who deserves special mention is the head master of the Brighton grammar school. This gentleman has for some time been engaged in careful inspections of the exhibition, and, among other sections, the Canadian has met with due attention. The chiest of these lengths. sections, the Canadian has met with due attention. The object of these inspections was, in the first place, to furnish material for lectures to the boys of his own school, but, happlly, the notes have been republished in a form admirably suited to the present purpose—i. e., for lectures to working men's and other clubs on the features of the display, and the suggestions arising feers it. and other clubs on the features of the dis-play, and the suggestions arising from it. The pamphlet is well worthy of careful study, for the information is terse and fairly accurate, while the deductions in many cases show considerable shrewdness. Here, for instance, is a paragraph relating to the industrial enterprise exhibited in the Cana-

There is yet, however, in the opinion of the writer, time for the English workman to regain his supremacy. He points out that, taking the exports of Canadian mines at 10, fisheries will stand at 22, forest products at 58, animals and other products at 69, other agricultural products at 39, and the manufactures, at the bottom of the list, at 9. For many years, therefore, he concludes, Canada should find her greatest profit by developing her natural resources, and exchanging them for British manufactures.

week. This demand has, it seems, beer week. This demand has, it seems, been hitherto almost entirely supplied by speculators, who buy Canadian and United States apples in Liverpool, where, they adnication with satisfactory results, though in York, Chester, and other northern towns of Ireland, and in the central and southern districts of England, as well as in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and Austria, and there is every reason to anticipate a Canadian industry, at prices fairly remune-

rative to the producers.

In this connection it is interesting to note that arrangements have been made by the government of Nova Scotia to forward to the exhibition fresh samples of fruit as the several varieties are intended to replace those specimens in the present exhibit of the they were at the opening of the exhibition.
The first package of this supplementary exhibit has arrived by the ateamship Ulunda, of the Furness line.
In other parts of Canada Prof. Saunders

has succeeded in obtaining a large selection of fruits, among them the finest samples of fruit and vegetables from the exhibition at oronto, and from the Montreal Horticultural Society. These, in addition to some local collections, were to have left Montreal on Thursday last under the charge of Mr. Allan of Goderich, vice-president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. A second shipment is to be made from Canada this week consisting of selections from the provincial exhibition at Guelph and the Dominion exhibition at Sherbrooke, supplemented by samples from local exhibitions and a good supply of ripe Canadian grapes. It is also hoped that some specimens of Manitoban fruits and vegetables may be secured, so that, with the aid of the apples already to hand from Nova Scotia, thoroughly representative Canadian display may be made in the Canadian section of the exhibition as well as at the meeting of the

Royal Horticultural society next month. The following notes of visits paid to the agricultural and other Canadian courts are ficial results arising from the display. Mr. ficial results arising from the display. Mr.
—, of Fulham, obtained infermation and publications regarding British Columbia. He purposes sailing for Canada next month to engage in commercial pursuits in the Pacific province. Another visitor, Mr. —, of Tottenham, has been largely engaged in farming in England, only, however, to find it result unpfofitably. Aiready having a brother in Manitoba, who declares himself much pleased with his prospects, the gentleman leaves next month to spend the winter in the province, gaining as much information the province, gaining as much information and experience as possible preparatory to entering upon farming, principally stockraising, in the spring, with a large capital. Mr. ———, of Tavistock, Devon, a gentleman of means, is visiting Canada next month with the object of securing a leastern and with the object of securing a location, and returning to take out his family in the

spring. Surgeon General — also called with his son. The latter is leaving for Ontario to learn farming there preparatory to settlement in the Northwest. The Rev. Mr. ——, of Rugby, obtained information and publications for his parishioners. His son is about to leave for Canada. Mr. -of Acton, who has just completed a lease of 1,200 acres in England, the farming of which he found to be unprofitable, expressed himself much pleased with the samples of Canadian produce. He will probably leave for Canada in the spring with his family as well as relatives, who propose settling in the Dominion.

It is interesting to note that almost the first parcel to arrive in England from Canada under the new parcels post arrangement was a small consignment of boneless codfish, sent by Mesers. Leonard Brothers, of St. John, New Brunswick, to the exhibition. The fish was sent as an experiment. It arrived in excellent condition, and is now on view in the Canadian section. The exhibition has, it seems, been the means of introducing this commodity to the English market. It is largely used in Canada, and there is now reason to anticipate that a permanent demand will arise for it in Great Britain.

The number of visitors to the exhibition last week was 222,170. This total it is interesting to note is more than double the attendance at the Fisheries Exhibition in the corresponding week of 1883, the latter having been only 110,434. At the Inventions and Health Exhibition, the attendonce in the corresponding weeks were 139,160 and 152,326 respectively. The very large augmentation this year is doubtless due in a large measure to the efforts of the Prince of Wales in reducing the price of admission to the working classes, and to children. The total attendance to date is 3,043,885 as against 2,408,306 at the Inventions Exhibiion. 2,393,882 at the Health Exhibition. and 1,634,333 at the Fisheries Exhibition.

AN INTERESTING TIMBER CASE.

We gather from a report in the Timber Trades Journal of 31st ult., the particulars Trades Journal of 31st ult., the particulars of an important trial that took place in London on the 27th and 28th ult., at the high count of instinct of the state of the stat court of justice, chancery division. It was an action brought by Messrs. Geo. Guy & Co. (and in which Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co.; late of Chatham, were interested), against Messrs. Churchill & Sim, 29 Clempatrol the country as if it was a conquered province.

complaints was that, that was the way to Churchill & Sim were brokers only, and therefore they made the contract in their own name with the owners for the purchase of this timber, and they delivered to Messrs. Guy & Co.'s contract note for the purchas of the timber. Messrs. Guy & Co., although timber merchants, dealt almost entirely in American timber and had no experience in the Baltic, which was a branch of the timber business entirely distinct from the American trade; and this transaction was appropriated by Characteristics. proposed by Churchill & Sim as a specula-tion in timber, which had at that time not been shipped. In the subsequent year, before the timber had arriv-ed in this country, Churchill & Sim came to Guy & Co... and proposed that they should

We spoke recently of the projected visit to the provinces of C. R. H. Starr, who has charge of the Cauadian fruit exhibit at the Guy & Co., and proposed that they should sell the whole of the timber included in this exhibition. Since that time Mr. Starr has visited several of the leading commercial centres in the north and west of Eogland, contract at a small profit, and acting on their advice Guy & Co. agreed to do so. It had, interviewing those interested in the fruit trade wherever there seemed any prospect of opening up markets for the direct shipment of Canadian apples. It was found that in Newcastle-on-Tyne alone there is a market for from 1 000 to 2 000 harrels per solution. market for from 1,000 to 2,000 barrels per Mills, who had been unfortunate in his speculations in timber, owed Churchill & Sim about £20,000, and in particular on an count, he owed (them upwards of £15,000. Mesars. Churchill & Sim, from their knowmit, they frequently arrange to secure lots at their own price. The same will apply to Leeds, though there is hardly so extensive a market there. At Manchester it was found that a few of the largest Canadian shippers had already opened dtrect communication with satisfactory results, though in to rise, as was suggested by this plaintiffs, devised the scheme of selling the timber to Mills, with the idea that they should sell it for him, keeping it under their own control, and thus pay themselves; and, though act-York, Chester, and other northern towns of lesser importance, there does not seem at present to be sufficient inducement to response to the sufficient inducement to response to the sufficient inducement in the sufficient debtor. The amount of their debt, and, that, in fact, it was a sale for their own benefit. Sir Horace Davey said he would prove that Mills was quite insolvent; he had considerable extension of this important Canadian industry, at prices fairly remune-

had been renewed from time to time and had been running more than a year, and Churchill & Sim had no means of compelling payment. The plaintiffs suggestion, therefore, was, that knowing from their experience of the Baltic trade that the price was about to rise, they Nova Sootia government which have lost color, and so ceased to be so attractive as lized a profit of £22,000; at all events upwards of £20,000. They repaid themselves the debt which Mills owed them, and there was a small balance which they handed over to Mills. It appeared to the plaintiffs that Churchill & Sim took upon themselves to act for both parties, and their contention was either that it was right for them to advise Messrs. Guy & Co. to sell, in which case they ought to have given them the full benefit of their advice, and if it was right to advise Guy & Co to sell, how could it be right to advise Mills to buy? If they had reason to believe, from their experience of the trade, that the price would rise, and that it would be profitable to themselves and Mr. Mills to purchase this timber, they should have given Guy & Co. the benefit of this advice. The learned counsel said he was not going to contend that an agent might not act for both parties, but if he did

he put himself in a difficult position, and was bound to give both vendor and purchaser the benefit of his advice, assistance and experience in the matter: and what the plaintiffs asked was that the so-called purchase and sale to Mills might for the purnt between Guy & Co. and Churchill & Sim be treated as a nullity, and that they might account to Guy & Co. for the whole profit which was derived from the ultimate sale of the timber. The evidence disclosed that the nature of the transaction with Mills was as set forth

account between them, called the Baltic ac

ledge of the trade, that the price was likely

by Sir Horace, but it was held by the pre-siding judge that the plaintiff's case charged an offense of a more serious nature than the an onense or a more serious nature than the evidence seemed to sustain—that the charge of fraud against the defendants was not proved. The court therefore dismissed the for Brantford and the Six Nation reservation.

Mesers. Churchill & Sim.

The case is one of interest to the lumber trade at large and, perhaps, in some measure may account for the way in which some wood consignments are handled on the other side. The judgement and eminent counsel engaged appear to have differed as to the measure of Mesers. Churchill's & Sim's culpability, the pleadings charging them with fraud while the judge suggested that it did exceed a breach of duty. It undoubtedly presents the features of a breach of duty of which a firm of Mesers. Churchill & Sim's standing could hardly afford to be guilty. They were the trusted agents of Messrs, Goo. Guy & Co., who were paying them a good commission on the business in their hands and guaranteeing them against loss in the event of the market failing to prefitably carry it through, and instead of advising their principals to the latter's profit they took advantage of their confidence and by a back-stairs shuffle put into their own pockets the profits which should have been Messrs, Guy & Co's. The whole business seems to have been nothing more nor less than this. It may not be fraud in the eye of the law, but it has so much of that complexion as to the franchise. have been nothing more nor less than this. It may not be fraud in the eye of the law, but it has so much of that complexion as to approach it very closely. The Timber Trades Journal appears to think the whole transaction all right, and a rather clever operation on the part of Mesers, Churchill & Sim. In other words it would encourage the doctrine that any of our shippers making consignments to a broker should expect—in case of an advance in prices—that the broker should hunt over his books for trace of some hopeless debtor and make him a stool-pigeon fo diverting the consignor's legitimate profit and returns into his own pocket, - Ex-

A DANISH RIOT. Conflict at a Fair Between Peasants and Gendarmes.

COPENHAGEN, via HAVRE, Sep. 10.-The situation is daily becoming more explosive. A preliminary battle has taken place at Broendersleveu, in North Jutland, between two thousand peasants armed with sticks and chester, J. J. Clark, Alfred Whalen, David stones and about sixty gendarmes, in which M. Hilton, Sunshine and Falcoin, all from the latter were soundly thrashed and put to flight. It is feared that this may lead to even more serious revolutionary outbreaks in other parts of the kingdom. The government

CAUSE OF DISSATISFACTION.

don, sent for one of the hated blue and silver gendarmes, armed with a sabre. The gene-darme tried to arrest the drunken workman, but the sight of the uniform of the gendar-merie corps, which the people refuse to recog-nize as lawfully constitued, exasperated them, like a red flag waved before a buil.

BESISTING THE GENDARMES. The peasants seized the gendarme before he could draw his sabre, and pitched him, head first, into a large vat of dirty water. Six more gendarmes appeared and were at once stoned by the crowd and driven away. A detachment of fifty gendarmes then came up and charged the growd with drawn sabres.

The reasants who now numbered two thousants who now numbered two thousants.

The peasants, who now numbered two thousand, calmly awaited the attack behind a stone sand, calmly awaited the attack behind a stone wall, on the creat of the hill, outside the village. When the gendarmes came within ten paces they were received with tremendous showers of stones. Eight gendarmes fell to the ground with severe wounds and cut heads. The peasants then, with wild shouts, sprang over the wall and with long staves and stones completely overwhelmed the gendarmes, who, with torn uniforms and bleeding wounds, ran off as fast as they could. On the side of the people about thirty are wounded with sabres. This is the first time the gendarmes have had occaabout thirty are wounded with sabres. This is the first time the gendarmes have had occasion to use their sabres against the people.

A CRITICAL SITUATION. The government have sent large reinforcements of gendarmes and troops, but several regiments of the latter are believed to be ready regiments of the latter are believed to be ready to join the people. At the last moment the government are trying their utmost to discover the leaders of this outbreak, but the movement was so spontaneous that there can hardly be said to have been any leaders. The situation is most critical. Berg, the "Danish O Connell, and the constitutional men whose views were given to the *Herald* on September 1, are doing their utmost to prevent further outbreaks and bloodshed. King Christian supports more firmly than ever the *Estrup iministry. The recent hurried departure of the Princess of Wales is believed to be not unconnected with the present strained situation. The blood of both monarchists and constitutionalists is now up, and lively times may be expected.

AS SEEN BY AN EYE-WITNESS. LATER.—Regarding the riots in Denmark, since my last telegram I have seen several eye-witnesses, who describe the encounter as most exciting. The weather was brilliant and the fair in every way a success. The roundabouts were in full swing, the music playing, and the young peeple beginning to grow noisy, when suddenly a gendarme breaks through the crowd and is seen handling a half drunken man

A TRANSFORMATION

The gay scene is changed in a moment, the The gay scene is changed in a moment, the uniform of the gendarmes working on the peasants with magic effect. The cry is raised, "Down with the gendarmes!" and several of them close round their comrade. The cavalry make an attack, using their swords like woodcutters' axes against the thick forest of unarmed men before them. This served but to enrage the crowd.

FRABFUL HAVOC.

The peasants have only sticks, but are nothing daunted. They throw themselves against the soldiery, and a fearful melee of swords against sticks ensues. The air is filled with the cries of the wounded. Tents, animals and men lie scattered over the ground, and the swords play great havot. But soon the gendames fly for their lives. As soon as they are out of sight order is restored. The reactionary papers press for extreme measures against this spontaneous outburst of public feeling, and the government is prepared to act. Accordingly a stage of siege has been proclaimed at Brondersleven. Many of the wounded ware averaged.

wounded were arrested. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Makes a Speech at the Brantford Reservation.

THE PREMIER EXPLAINS THE FRANCHISE ACT TO THE INDIANS-HE IS ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED.

proved. The court therefore dismissed the action without prejudice to any other case that plaintiffs might be advised to bring in respect to any breach of duty on the part of Messrs. Churchill & Sim.

The case is one of interest to the lumber train passed on. At Brantford the party were content in the strain passed on.

crue to them by a conscientious exerc

The chiefs listened with the utmost attention, and promised to consider the matter in their council.

An adjournment was then made to the picarticle of the chiefs and the council of the chiefs and the chiefs are the council of the chiefs are the chief and the chiefs are the chief a An adjournment was then made to the pic-nic ground, where the premier received an ovation from the vast assemblage. Speaches were delivered by Messrs. Hawkins and Henry of Brantford, after which Sir John addressed the meeting for over half an hour. His address was delivered with his usual fire and vigor, and accompanied by flashes of humor that carried the audience with him, while his lucid and forcible remarks on the subjects of the day were listened to with the greatest attention and applauded to the echo.

Gloucester Gleanings. SOME BIG STRIKES OF THE MACKEREL KILLING (Special Despatch to the Boston Herald).

GLOUCESTEE, Mass., Sep. 13.—The following vessels arrived today: William Parsons, with loss of main boom. Anne and Mary D. Win-Georges; Thomas L. Tarr from Grand banks: Enola C. and Henry L. Phillips from North bay, with full fares of mackerel. The schooner Lizzle M. Catter, Capt. Joseph Smith, brings 650 barrels of mackerel of large size and of a good quality, and is the largest fare to arrive here this season. Capt. Smith is entitled to the title "mackerel killing king," for no man engaged in the mackerel fishing has such a record as he has. This trip will net him with the high price of mackerel about \$11,000, and will be the largest stock ever made by one vessel in a single trip from this port in the mackerel fishery. Capt. Smith was the first man from here who stocked over 20,000 in the mackerel fishing, which he accomplished in the season of 1873 in the schooner Volunteer. In four months he netted \$23,000, and ever since has been about high line of the New England mackerel fleet, and in 12 years has made a snug fortune, and owns five fine fishing vessels and a splendid residence on Water street, where he lives. He is a persevering and upright man, and always commands one of the best crews sailing from this port. Capt. Smith says in regard to fishing in the North bay that the cutters never bothered them much, as he did not fish inshore, and, when he resorted to a harbor to fill water, he always compiled with customs regulations, and avoid. bay, with full fares of mackerel. The schooner and hid him hold fast to the little faith that reputation is as a prescher, and yet he is so makes the greater faith always potentially his example to asarribe his immense influence to the things—his observed her they cannot est that serve they cannot est that serve the subcance; on the time of cannot est that serve the subcance; of the control of cannot est that serve the subcance; of the control of cannot est that serve the subcance; of the control of cannot est that serve the subcance; of the control of cannot est that serve the subcance; of the control of cannot est that serve the subcance; of cannot est that serve the subcance; of the control of cannot est that serve the subcance; of the control of cannot est that serve the subcance; of cannot est the serve the subcance; of cannot est the subcance; of cannot est the serve the subcance; of cannot est that serve the subcance; of cannot est the subcance; of cannot est that serve the subcance; of cannot est the subcance; of cannot est that serve the subcance; of can