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at mill and 2) at store me i m mille enrers who want an per the months work on their t been as low, telatively, for yours, tast the works are oversold, both ficar ath inders and are commanding their of wine alone wiffer an increase fig from is quietly creepmuent in the industries. Our shops and a year alread. Rogulrements of tery character are pressing in, and saulacturers large and small anticipate ting tresh evidences of strength, and the to the confidence existing the and and fields are being rapidly develpet, and cost of same by next spring sall be greatly reduced. Industrial inpariments throughout Eastern l'enn rania are progressing in unprecedent ed degrees, and the output of mills, fac-The completion of improvenients in

HE WINE INTEREST IN PRANCE

The rayages of the phylloxers threaten to mate almost a revolution in the through their effect on the production of ramounted to 2,217,500,000 gallons minutes, and expire 1419 but 680,300,000 gallons were duined, a smaller yield than under the right of Louis Phillippe, when the average annual production was about 792, when the gallons. There is little probability, says the eminent French economic forms that the tariffon the and Leroy Beaulieu, that during the act ten years, even with the most urourable climatic conditions, the averare annual productions will exceed ", HO,000 gallons, or not one-half of production in 1875. Indeed, it was most probable that within the west three or four years the average anreal production will fall to less than 25090,900 gallous.

The rise in the price of wine since (sin has been remarkable, when it is nestered that the price of wine re-VIV up to the middle of the present overtaking the bome demand?" In 1840 the price at the place production was but 84 cents per allon, and in 1853-9.5 cents per gallon. It must be remembered that during this a high as it was fifty yours ago. M. I croy lienulien believes that the high the sui of the century, when it may doresult inwer than ever, ewing to an intunked by the phylloxers, which the may result in an over production. o' idle capital, the high profits to be of talued from vine culture and the vast are of lands fitted for this culture are the value of lands in the ravaged dis-

te has changed greatly, 984,400 acres in alvius the same number have been etts keel and must succumb-an area 14 to medial of the vine growing tone of France In many villages tine was exclusively cultivated, and, will the exception of a few bad yours, and profits have been realized. The confection among the persents who is such to extend their operations largehis re many, as it was unfit for other state to In an official report the fall Total \$1,88,773 \$1,516,785 had really occurred.

the second selection of and may those comments to the control of t let be be before they will seen an proof want taken or in raniway extringed from a decrease in the quantity transection that the partial, Feating such a reduction the continger of the contingent with the partial partial. Feating such a reduction the continger of the contingent the partial part It will enjoyed on struc- ing to extirpate the pest, but these from The mine strangers are large prove to have been groundless. That states was thus a decrease of \$31.75,075 and the week for railroad no loss has been suffered is explained as There was thus a decrease of \$31.376 the same resting in and manuscripts and in the event of a short supported into the Dodger state of the same relatively, for years, the same state of the sam at a Reading Wrought pipe works the wine that is imported pays not only in the creatile benind in orders. Nati custom duties but also the various taxes mile it are unulating stocks for an including the mile at through the mile at the mile

As the phylioxem was introduced from America into Kurope the remedy heliaisz stocks Consumption is swell- is also sought for in this country. M is the proportions, and the mills are ex- Letry Besulten recommends the Intropading their productive capacity to duction into France of American vines. ndistlimits. Asharp oye is boing kept which are handler and better ablo to remail possible dangers, either abroad or alat the disease than are the French at hour Labour is content. Telegrams vince.—In these there is still the best at home 14 cours is content. a constitute of the least of the least of the first and in all probability the only to dispers ahead. The trade soes that one. During the last six or seven years enduption is sheed of production and the American plants have remained at a courts of capacity is in progress. magnificently inxuelous in the midst of There is easy. Loans are expending. French plants devastated and destroit smouth of money is seeking em-

AN AGRICULTURAL PHO-DUCK AT DERBY. OANADIAN

One of the lateresting features of the miscellaneous exhibits at the lloya" Agricultural Show was the stand containing cultural Show was the stand containing the produce from Canada. It consisted of samples of when; harley, cats, 17e, pease, etc., from Manitoba, and also some fine specimens of wild and cultivated gresses, besides bundles of wild hope, wild pease, and many other articles which present a very good idea of the quality of the soil and the suitability of the climate for agricultural suitability of the climate for agricultural suitability of the climate for agricultural suitability. and the suitability of the climate for agricultural purposes. A large number of pamphiets, issued by the Gorernment, speak of, and consequently the people were also distributed, and the show proved a great attraction, being crowded with visitors every day. His Royal Righness the Prince of Wales inspected the exhibit on Fridge, and examined south ments in Yes? Interrogatively "Yes, Australia we have been been and the continual to the property of the same fish trade." on Friday, and examined with much in-terest the various specimens of produce which it included. His Royal Highness was received by Mr. Deke, the agent for the Cacadian Government at Liverpool. where The largest production of wine was arranged for the exhibit of the pro-nant one year occurred in 1875, when a doos, with whom he speat some fifteen t amounted to 2,217,600,000 gallons minutes, and expressed his test to revisit by 1419 but 680,300,000 gallons were Casada at an early date.—In siden Delly

THE IMPORT OF COLLARS

The Globe, discussing the bearing of the tariff on the cotton trade, says:—
"The Protectionist Journals, in their

anxiety to lick the boots of the wealthy cotton lurds, have bastened to assure the people of Canada that the home supply of cottons is fast evertaking the demand. How can this be when the importations of cotton goods stand as follows :-

COTTON IMPORTATIONS.

1879, whole year.....\$6,638,535 1880, whole year..... 7,826,164 1881, eleven months..... 9,349,135 It importations are increasing at this rapid gait, how can the manufacturers be

The impression sought to be created by this paragraph is that the National l'olicy has falled to promote the manutacture of cotton goods in Canada. It would be a sufficient answer to that inwe due in part to increased means of those factories during the past two francounterfaction, and in part to a greater years. But the Globe in order to make reduce of commerce. The price in a point has attempted to deceive its readers by including the raw material in readers by including the raw material in the place of production, having been the importations, itself our contemporabilities in ten years. To-day the price any dissected the figures it quotes it of the most erdinary quality of wine of would have been shown, (1) that the the south is 213 cents, being six times importation of raw cottons for the purpose of manufacture in this country has more than doubled since 1878, (2) that the of wine will continue until toward the importation of manufactured cottons from the United States has largely decreased, and (3) that the importations from Great Britain have increased, the latter result being due to the prosperous condition of this country, and the largely increased purchasing power of our people under the Na-tional Policy. We have not yet been given the details of the importations of cotton and cotton goods in the scal year which ended on June 30th last, but we are satisfied that when they are made public, it will be found that the movement begun in 1880, in the diruction of building up home industrice and extending trade with the mother country, has stoadily continued since that time. In the mountime we may repost the figures of the imports of cotton from Great Britain in the last year of the free trade tariff and the first year of the National Policy :-

1575. i) increased the price of land fitted for two culture, and the farmer invested in bleached and unbleached in bleached in bleac

D#4,131

82401,444 \$1,578,072

In the same period, or from \$808,105 in 1878 to \$1,400,157 in 1840. So that, in relation to the cotton industry, the effect of the National Policy has been to very largely promote beme manufactures, the importation of the rew material in-creasing 83 per cent, to contract the imports from the United States, and to give to Great Britain the control of the trade in those goods which cannot yet be manufactured in the Dominton, and the figures for the year 1881 will still more forcibly illustrate these results,-Montreal Gazette.

OUR AUSTRALIAN TRADE

Mr. H. S. Carson Woods, senior mem-ber of the firm of Woods, Walker & Co. of Sydney, ustralla, was in the city to-day and was seen by a Witness reporter Mr Woods was mainly instrumental in inducing the Canadian Covernment to send exhibits to the Melbourne Exhibition lie has siways been anxious to establish commercial relations between Canada and Australia, and, bidoed, his present visit is connected with that subject "Those who medo up the fish ex-hibit for the Melbourne Exhibition made a great mistake, said Mr. Woods. The fish were packed in larrels instead of in small kits. Now the mistake was

made out of that same fish trade '
'' Yee?" interrogativel; ''' Yee, Australia imports a fremendous quantity of ling fish from England, and the line does not come up to the Canadian coll New, take an example. The se Luci-sus of the Oriental Steamship Company. brought a cargo of frozen fish over, and In one day 21 tons were sold at rates ranging from two shillings to three shil-

lings a pound." "That's very good "

"Yes. A good plan would be for Canadian ship to be fitted with a little Coleman refrigerator. She could then bring frozen fiels to Australia, and be certain of a cargo of frozen meat to Lou-

don That would be sure to pay."
What about the other branches?"

"The chances for making money are just as good in several others—furniture for example. Thousands of tous of turniture have to be imported annually, and there is no reason why Canada should not have her fair share. Beston ships immense quantities, and yet the raw material is brought from Canada, thus paying a double quantity. At , oa, too, could easily be sent over in a Coleman refrigerator, and the supply of apples has never yet been equal to the demand. Canada is throwing away great opportunities in neglecting to establish a trade with her sister colony. The fact is, said Mr. Woods, in conclusion, Australia is a splendid market for almost with a little enterprise, a trade may be built up that will be of great benefit to both countries"

Mr. Woods leaves for the States tomorrow. He will not return to Austra-Ha for about two months. — Wilsess.

BRINGING THE FIRST TEAS.

Rival Steamships Close Companiens for 13,000 Miles.

There is a steamship race every year from China to England, the price being the glory and profit of jutting the first cargo of the new crop of teas into the London market. This year the Olencoo arrived on June 30, four days carller than the earliest previous arrival. The fileneus was also the first steamer to arrive in each of the two preceding years. The tileneagle carried of the prize in 1878 the London Castle in 1877, and the Glenariner led the way in each of the line, but with fogs and rain at inter-four years ending with 1876.

The Glenariner has just made a quick When the Lord of the Isles passed the

masage from Cities to New York pretty nearly in company with a tea ablp of a rival line, under interestine circumstan ces, although if there is any point on which the two Captains agree wholly and unequivocally it is that there was no race. Unlinarily there is no race to New York, for the early tone come first by rail from San Prancisco, to which

to the late of the line of the a tendency which has become a so utactured in Canada was largely instituted in the state of the Lt lis per ten for carrying ten from the same length. The smokestack of Amoy to Nov York. This year, however, the Louis of the Isles was whitened near-there was very active competition bethere was vers active competition between the Olen line and a rival line
over her in the Indian Ocean. Her
After the Olencoe and the other racers
time from Yokahama to Sandy Hook
had been sent off landed to England, and as much as the New York market would through the Suez Canal, was Codays 18 stand under ratificed freight rates had hours and 45 minutes. The sailing distant dispatched to San Francisco, the tanco is reckned in round numbers at merchants prepared to ship ie bulk to about 14,000 miles. Her stoppages on this port direct. There was no very the passage foot up to 10 days and 2 great hurry for the tas in New York, hours, and she was I day and 5 hours in because the dealers here would receive their samples and temporary supplies by rail. Nevertheless, quick transportation was destred

The tival line put the price down to £3 10s per ton. It was thought that with this restaction of £1 sterling on the ton, their vesse; would be able to gather up its food and be of while the higher priced vessel was yet leading, and that with the tart thus obtained the cargo could be put in the market here mough earlier to secure advantageous sales, and thus draw the attention of the trade to the new line. Accordingly, the ateansalp Lord of the Isles was sent out from Yokohama Japan, May 24 to Amoy, where she was to receive her lead. blie attivel at Amoy on May 29, at 0.20 p m, and by 8 30 p in. on June 6 she had received her carge, and salled out of the harbour. At 7 o'clock on the same evening the

Glenarinoy arrived empty. Three days later, lacking one hour, she had received her cargo, most of which had been got in readiness for her, but she had to reduce the rate to Lia ton. Her agent at Amoy told the merchants there that she would acrive at New York three or four days before the Lord of the Isles, for £4 10s a tou. This was not given, however, and so she left Amoy at G p m. on June 9, unifer no mercantile obligations to make speed. Her next port was Singapore, where she had to take coal

The Lord of the Isles arrived at Singapore at 4 pm June 13. Eighteen hours afterward—that is, at 10 o'click on the morning of the 14th-she sailed away for the Indian Ocean and Red Sea. The Glenartney arrived at Singapore at 11 o'clock on the night of the next day, morning, just one day and twenty-one hours siter the Lord of the Isles was a gain of half an hour more than a day made in crossing the China Sea and taking contact Singapore lioth steamers Mediterranoan, and across the Atlantic.

The crew of the Lord of the Isles complain of encountering a west-south-west monsoon in the Indian Ocean, with a strong lead nos, but they arrived at Sues. at 103 pm. on July 0, and entered the canal the next day at 71 o'clock am Nelther reasel had sighted the other in the long voyage across the Indian Ocean and up the Rud Sea, and neither knew with certainty that the other was not ahead. In fact, the Glenartney arrived at Suez at 1 o'clock 11m en July 7, just \$23, and an annual fee of \$10. canal at the same time, and each heard of the other there

canal, at 40 minutes past noon on July 8, and left at 0.40 p m on the same day. The Glenariney left Port Said at 6 a m. on the 9th, just 14 hours and 20 minutes desire to fight for her defence in the behind the Lord of the Isles, having hour of danger. Evidontly foreign resiwind district, and internal freights were no railroads in the sinuation to point to the new mills which have been erected since 1879, the large additions made to mills in operations are paid into per gallon. Between 1852 and the next with us are paid into the new mills appearance out obtains but 31 and we regard the organisation when the present tariff was introduced, and the activity of operations in and we want certain articles which you arrived at Gibraltar on July 16 at 61 for the success of the club in the future.

**Classical trails is a splendld market for almost made to file later, naving mour trails is a splendld market for almost made up 3 hours and to midde u ahead of the Glenartney, which arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

At this point the Captain of the Lord of the Islan received talegraphic lustructions hurrying him up. He got away at 8 minutes past 3 in the aftermoon of the day of his arrival, just 5 minutes after the Glenariney arrived. The Glenartney could not get away until 5 o'clock the next merning, and thus statted on her voyage across the Atlantic 13 hours and 55 minutes after the Lord of the Isles, having lost 4 hours and 23 minutes by her detention at Gibraltar.

The two vessels at Ulbraitar bad travelled 0,000 miles of their 13,000 miles voyage from China to New York, and each had a straight course before it. the 23rd a strong west south-west gale, | only one of them submissed to the usual whileh lasted for 24 hours. There was a heavy, confused sea. Hefore and after this storm the weather was generally

lilind them, or whether she was lying at latert there. At the same time reports her pier in this city. In the distance up are published converning a wedding that the harbour was a steamship whose pipe was recently solemnized in the village seemed to be red with a black top, and of Alfalter. Nearly two bundred guests

turned into rails at in the price of land is fixed at two-third. The statement shows that the value of The tilen line of thins-termships has The Chinartney, however, did not take

the caust. This leaves not quito 64 days of running time in open water, and gives an average rate of nearly clevan rolles an hour, supposing the distance to be 14,000 miles. The rate of the Glon-artney must have been about the same This average was made, It must be remembered, in spite of the fore, heavy some and opposing galos that occurred on the voyage, and it should also be remembered that they were freight steamships, and not to be compared in the matter of speed with transatiantic passenger vessels. The Lord of the Isles passed the bar

62 days, 13 hours and 15 minutes after she loft Amoy with her cargo on board.

The Glenartney arrived at the Light-ship 69 days, 17 hours and 15 minutes atter leaving Amoy with her cargo -Den Lork Sun.

CANADIANS IN CHICAGO.

For many years past Chicago has been the home of a large number of young men of Canadian birth Last year it was resolved to form a Canadian Club. On the 12th of November the Club was organized, and on the 17th it was incorpursted according to the law of the State of Illinois, with Mr. Nathan T. Firch as President, Dr. M. B. Onder and Bessamin Zigoux as Vice-Presidents, Mr. WALTER M. JACASON AS Secretary, and R. Stavans as Treasurer. In the charter and by-laws of the club, a copy of which has been sent us by the Secretary, we tearn that the object contemplated in the organization was for the purpose of forming a nucleus around which gentlemen of Canadian antecedents or affilia-June 15 Sho got in her outlin eight tions could getter to renew and culti-neurs, and was off at 7 o'clock the next vate former associations and recollections, to their mutual pleasure and advantage. It is pointed out that former citizens of almost every country, including the sever l States, baving formed rentemptativo Associations iu Chicago. and that Canadians having been almost had the same course through the Indian and that Canadians having been almost Ocean, the Rod Sea, the Sunx Canal, the sole exception to the rule, members have been taught, not only by many cogent rossons, which readily suggest themselves, but also by exemple, the necessity of their organization. The conditions of membership are Canadian birth or parentage, or five years' real-dence since mejority in the Dominion of Canada, a reputable standing and good moral character. It is provided that until the number of members shall have resolved one hundred the fre of member-ship shall be \$10, and after that time fourteen and one-half hours behind the pleasing to note that although residing Lord of the Isles, having made up one in a strange country, the members of the day and six and one-half hours since Capadian Club of Chicago have not for-leaving Singapore. Both were in the gotten their native land. We all remember how when, in 1866, a portion of the Canadian border was menaced by a band The Lord of the Islan arrived at Port of ruffians, organized by a fraternity com-Bald, at the Mediterransen end of the posed of characteriess scamps, who canal, at 40 minutes past noon on July plundered their dupes of their hardearned wages, the sons of Canada In Chicago gave practical evidence of their

> Montreal bakers have raised the price of the 4 lb. loaf two cents.

The price of theese ranged from 110 to 114 at Belleville on Saturday

The electoral campaign in Prance bas commesced with great vig. - ".

The receipts at Halifax Custom House during July amounted to \$98,775, ania-crease over the receipts of July 1880 of \$25,672. The Iuland Revenue receipts showed an increase of \$2,089.

Trichienals has made its appearance on a large scale in a number of German villages, but not in consequence of ent-ing American pork. In Hettetedt, in the rogion of the Mansfeld Mountains, Each vessel encountered on the night of a butcher who had killed two hogs had official inspection, and now the result of selling the pork that was not examined is that nearly 150 persons are terribly ill, with few chances of recovery, this same village trichlensis appeared in an extremely virulent and fatal form in har at Sandy Hook it was 94 o'clock on 1803, a large number of persons dying of the morning of July 29 (Friday) it, and it is said that systematic study Her crew did not know whether the of the disease, and the collection of sta-Glenartusy was luindreds of niles be- tistics in connection with it, took their hy rail from San Princisco, to which place they are brought by the Pacific satis like the Glenartney's. But it was country are of the blood and liver saumail etermships, but there were some not the Glenartney. That steamship ages that were served there, and they serve to supply a reason for a race if one of clock the next morning, 21 hours and trated. Among the slok are the bridge stigntly occurred.