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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, May 29th, 1875.

#### OUR PREMIUM CHROMO.

The BURLAND-DESBARATS Company have the pleasure to announce to the readers of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS and to the public generally that, pursuant to the intention which they declared on assuming the management of the paper, they are employing every means to place it on the most satisfactory basis and to make it the best family journal in Canada. Their efforts have hitherto met with satisfactory encouragement from the public, but to stimulate this patronage still more, they have decided on issuing a premium Chromo, entitled the YOUNG FISHERMAN after a painting by the celebrated English artist W. M. Wyllie, which in design and execution will vie with any production of the kind ever published in America. The subject is one of popular interest, and will be finished in the highest style of art. This premium Chromo will be forwarded *only* to the following classes of subscribers:

1st. To all new subscribers paying for one year in advance.

2nd. To all subscribers now on the books whose current subscription is paid.

3rd. To all subscribers in arrears who will pay up arrears, and current subscription, prior to the 1st July next.

This Chromo, whose market value can be ascertained by reference to the certificate of Messrs. PELL and SCOTT, given below, is therefore worth more than a year's subscription to the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and hence, those who comply with the conditions, on receiving the Chromo, really receive the paper for one year *gratis*. This is an inducement almost unprecedented in the annals of Canadian journalism.

The company are using every means to get rid entirely of the sys-

tem of *long credit* which has been allowed to creep into Canada, and to introduce the healthy and mutually satisfactory system of prepayment. *A year's subscription is a trifle to each individual, but it is of the utmost importance to the publisher to receive it promptly, as it enables him better to conduct the paper.* If subscriptions fall in arrears, he loses by the delay as well as by the additional expense of collecting. The cash system is the best, and in order to stimulate it, the PREMIUM CHROMO is offered. All the money coming in from arrears as well as from paid-down subscriptions will be immediately turned into the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS in order to improve it still more, and elevate it to the highest standard of pictorial and literary excellence. Let our friends throughout the country lend us a helping hand, give our agents and canvassers their hearty assistance, and promote the circulation of the paper to the extent of at least one additional subscriber for each name already on our lists.

The following certificate from the two best known and largest dealers in works of art in Montreal, whose judgment in such matters is authoritative, speaks for itself:

We have examined the painting entitled "THE YOUNG FISHERMAN," intended to be "chromoed" as a premium plate by the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company, for the subscribers to the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and find it, both in conception and execution, a work of genuine merit. We certify that when reproduced in chromo according to the express intention of the Company, its commercial value will be, from five to six dollars, no subject in Prang's published lists, of similar character and size, being sold at less than six dollars.

A. J. PELL.

WM. SCOTT.

Montreal, May, 1875.

#### IMPERIAL AND COLONIAL CONFEDERATION.

In the current number of the *Canadian Monthly*, there is a paper on this subject by MR. A. T. DRUMMOND, of our city. It has since been issued in pamphlet form and we have received a copy from the author. The question of confederation in all its phases has been frequently and amply discussed in these columns, as it is one upon which we have very decided opinions, but there is no occasion for our recurring to them to-day. We shall be doing better service by analyzing the pamphlet of MR. DRUMMOND who treats the subject with modesty, moderation, and prudence, while he goes over the whole ground with a thoroughness which betokens conscientious study.

The writer first discusses the idea of Imperial Confederation, or the representation of the Colonies in the British Parliament and their concurrent share in the foreign policy of the Empire. While admitting the splendor of the project and the desirability of its fulfilment, he groups around it a host of difficulties arising from conflicting commercial and financial interests, from diverse elements in the population, and from the distance of the different sections of the empire from one another and from the seat of the central government.

Each of these heads is fully amplified, and with marked ability, notwithstanding that there are several conclusions which appear to us a little hazarded. But we entirely agree with MR. DRUMMOND that it would

be more feasible to have a General Council sitting at Westminster, in which the United Kingdom and the colonies would be represented, each section retaining its present constitution practically unaltered, and imposing its own customs' dues, and appropriating its own revenues; and the Council having only powers affecting the general interests of the different sections in their relations to one another and to the empire, and the interests of the empire in its relations to foreign powers.

Our author, we are glad to say, speaks unequivocally in favor of Colonial Confederation. We believe his sympathies are cast with the Reform Party of the country, but he is not prepared to follow in the wake of that section which advocates premature Independence. Having deliberately adopted a Colonial Confederation, he thinks the time which has since elapsed has been too short, and the results, even in that short time, too satisfactory to make us long for any change. "In the distant future, however, should there be fulfilled the bright visions which we now entertain of the western territories teeming with population alike with the eastern provinces,—the whole country from Vancouver to Nova Scotia thickly scattered with manufacturing enterprises; our merchant marine, already large, still further increased; our foreign relations requiring more constant attention; and our people alive to their position and appreciative of the duties it imposes upon them,—then will have arrived the time when, in the interests both of ourselves and of Great Britain, we must study deeply and decide on our relations to the Empire." This is satisfactory, and MR. DRUMMOND is only making himself the echo of the better sentiment of the country, when he speaks out thus wisely and eloquently.

#### NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

From the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, just received, we gather a few paragraphs of information concerning the North West Territories. It is stated that the Mounted Police was welcomed by the Indians as friends and benefactors, and its march through the Territory, as fully described in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, under the head of "Six Months in the Wilds of the North West," was satisfactory in more respects than one. A few ordinary magistrates have been appointed in the Territories, but they were not able to effect much in the way of punishing offenders. The North-West Council consequently strongly urged on the Government the necessity of appointing stipendiary magistrates at certain important points in the Territories, and as the Mounted Police force is fairly stationed in the country, this suggestion has been acted upon. Such a measure, it may reasonably be hoped, will go far to establish law and order, and to increase the security of life and property in those distant territories. To have appointed stipendiary magistrates there, when there was no force competent to carry out their decision, could hardly have had any other result than to make the administration of justice contemptible in the eyes of the Indians and of others hunting and trading in the North-West.

A commission under Captain Cameron was appointed in conjunction with commissioners named by the United States Government to determine, in accordance with the Second Article of the Convention of London of the 20th of October, 1818, the international boundary line between Canada and the United States, from the most north-west point of the Lake of the Woods due south to the parallel of forty-nine of north latitude, and thence westward to the Rocky Mountains. Captain Cameron states that the whole of the international boundary line, with the exception of about nineteen miles at the western end, has been cleared of trees. As the line for this length of nineteen miles traverses impracticable ground in the Rocky Mountain ranges, it was considered sufficient to mark only two points, namely, the passage of Belly River and the crossing

of Lake Waterloo. Along the south of the Province of Manitoba iron pillars have been placed at two miles intervals. West of the Province the line is indicated by cairns, generally about three miles apart; east of the Province to the Lake of the Woods, and thence northward to the north-west angle of said lake, iron pillars will be placed along the line on such available sites as the swampy character of the country will admit of. The Chief Astronomer on the Commission and his assistants, with six of the Royal Engineers, are now engaged at the seat of government in completing the maps and office work, generally, in connection with the survey. Frequent difficulties and disputes, which might have led to grave international complications, have within the last two or three years occurred in consequence of the uncertainty of the international boundary line in this region; and, in the interests of peace as well as on other grounds, the authoritative determination of the missing link in our international boundary line cannot but be a source of satisfaction to the Imperial and Dominion Governments, who have agreed to share equally the cost of this national undertaking.

The Canadian Indian Boards established in Manitoba and British Columbia have not been a success. This has arisen mainly from the fact that the Lieutenant-Governors of those Provinces regarded the principle on which the boards were constituted as placing them in a somewhat anomalous position. It may therefore be a matter for consideration at an early day whether an organization similar to that which exists in Ontario, with superintendents and agents, should not be adopted in British Columbia and in the North-West. The distance from Ottawa may, perhaps, be urged as an objection to this arrangement; but the Pacific Railway Telegraph will within a year or two connect the Capital with most of the principal points in the western half of the Dominion, consequently the aid of Indian Boards will not be so much required.

It is hardly to be expected says a New York contemporary, that the number of people going broad to spend the Summer will be as great this year as it generally was each year in the flush times before the panic. Too many people are now of necessity living on a reduced scale of expenditure who formerly could afford, or thought they could afford, to go traveling without counting the cost thereof. But the passenger lists of last week's outgoing steamers certainly indicate that the steamship agents who were some weeks ago bewailing the dullness of foreign travel were needlessly borrowing trouble. The steamers which sailed on Saturday alone carried 2,299 passengers, and the total for the week was not very far from 4,000 tourists. The season of foreign travel, whose opening was delayed by the late advent of Spring weather, and which was finally opened with ill omen by the wreck of the Schiller, therefore, promises to be not an unfavorable one for the steamship companies.

In a speech at Philadelphia, Barnum said:—"I will undertake, and give bonds for the fulfillment of the contract, that if the city of Philadelphia will stop selling liquor and give me as much as was expended here for liquor last year, to run the city next year, I will pay all the city expenses; no person living within her borders shall pay taxes; there shall be no insurance on property; a good dress and suit shall be given to every poor boy, girl, man and woman; all the educational expenses shall be paid; a barrel of flour shall be given to every needy and worthy person; and I will clear half a million or a million dollars myself by the operation."

An article in the London *Times* presents the contrast between English and American efforts to reduce the national debt. "We cannot but feel with regret," says the *Times*, "that the United States