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THE NEW STORY.

In this issue we give a further liberal instalment of WILKIE COLLINS' new story.

THE LAW AND THE LADY.

This story, considered the best yet written by Mr. Collins, was begun in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS of Nov. 7, (Number 19).

Back numbers can be had on application.

We beg to call the attention of News Dealers throughout the country to the fact that we have secured the sole right for Canada of publishing "The Law and the Lady" in serial form.

FIRST-CLASS AGENTS WANTED

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Nov. 27th, 1874.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.

EVERY WOMAN is in her HOME a QUEEN, a SOVEREIGN. This is as correct in theory, as it is delightful in practice. Delightful to the ladies that reign, and feel the charm of undisputed sway, seasoned perchance by an occasional, and gentle, *loyal* opposition. Delightful and comforting to those inmates of the masculine persuasion, who can gracefully submit to the silken sceptre, and can, without fear, leave in the fair hands of their wives, daughters and sisters, the Government of the Household. LADIES, we advocate WOMEN'S RIGHTS! We clamor for HOME RULE! We maintain that women know better than men the requirements of the house and are better fitted to regulate them. Their lives are spent at home, they study to make it comfortable for themselves and the children, as well as for those vain and over estimated creatures, who sometimes style themselves the "Lords of Creation." They have also more natural appreciation of beauty, symmetry, the fitness of things, than men. They perceive at once the voids, the filling of which will make home more complete. They see every day the trifling additions necessary to the thorough comfort of those they love. They understand the pleasures of the children, and know how to minister to them such amusement and instruction as best to combine the present enjoyment and the future happiness of the nurslings. Theirs the task of early education. Theirs the care of food and raiment, the nurture of the body, the training of the mind. Thus it is that Woman's Rule at Home is established by every law of nature, fitness, and circumstance; required for the comfort and happiness of the Family, the moral and material welfare of future generations. Persuaded of this as we are, you will understand why we should strive to make the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS agreeable to the ladies. Our devoting a pictorial page weekly to *Fashion Plates* accompanied by ample descriptions; a column to matters of special interest to ladies

under the caption of "*Courrier des Dames*;" another to recipes, and other items of importance to housekeepers, denotes sufficiently our ambition in this respect. But besides this, much care is exercised in the choice of illustrations, stories, and miscellaneous literature, to meet the taste of our lady-friends. They will find the "NEWS" a welcome weekly visitor, and will not fear to leave the younger members of the family scan, and read it through; for never will they meet anything in its pages that can offend the modesty of the most sensitive child. And remember, ladies, that Pictures are a great means of education. Children learn more, and remember better, by the use of pictures, than by any other method. We claim therefore that the "NEWS" is a necessity to every family, and we trust mainly to the ladies for a permanent circulation. Not only do we ask you, as mistresses of your homes, to insist upon the "NEWS" being laid each week upon your parlor table; but we hope to find among you zealous friends and active supporters.

If the ladies are with us, who shall say nay! Yes! if you wish to see a respectable, interesting, beautiful, Illustrated Paper produced in Canada, on which you can rely each week for good reading, useful information, and elegant pictures; if in the interests of education and morality, for the love of your children and the beautifying of your homes, you prefer such a paper to the flood of trashy and dangerous prints issued across the line; then Ladies! to arms! Wield not arms of steel and iron, but the soft persuasive tongue that God has given you. Who can refuse when you request? The effort of asking your friends to subscribe to the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is nothing, if you think of the good result. And again although we know that hundreds of ladies throughout the land will spontaneously respond to our call, we know that to many who are in a position to help us materially, the reward we now offer, will be welcome. Ladies procuring subscribers may retain, when remitting, ten per cent of the amount, or forty cents, for each subscriber paying for one year. Thus, a club of ten, which every lady can easily form, will pay her \$4.00. This sum is not to be despised, and can be earned quite easily by many mothers of families, as well as by young ladies. To those for whom money is no object, we offer a copy of the NEWS free for one year, and a beautiful chromo, for nine paid subscribers of one year. We hope to see at once the results of this invitation, and will be happy to furnish all particulars, as well as sample numbers, forms of receipts &c. to any lady desirous of trying her powers of persuasion.

POPULAR ELECTIONS.

According as one party triumphs in a popular election, its votaries have the right to rejoice and shout victory. Thus the Democrats of the United States are jubilant over the result of the November campaign. Forgetting the past, they are entirely absorbed in their present success, which they regard as a harbinger of the future regeneration of the country under the ascendancy of their principles. No doubt there is much to encourage them in the result of the late elections, but we must avow that the triumph is not of a nature to inspire one with unalloyed confidence in its stability. We cannot help remembering that the United States are a country of violent and rapid changes, extreme as well in its opinions as in its actions. Today one party sweeps the field; to-morrow, the other is in the ascendant. Republicans were everywhere victorious last year; this year the Democrats have the upper hand. Who can tell that the Republicans will not have it all their own way within the next twelve months? Such radical transitions from one camp to the other nearly every year, and by overwhelming majorities, indicate an abnormal state of public feeling. They point to a morbid condition of political principle, to the rule of passion, to the absence of sound political philosophy. They show to the outsider that

Americans are in a quasi-revolutionary situation rather than in the normal enjoyment of settled government. Statesmen and politicians of long standing in the old countries, men of study and observation, can safely predict the course of events among their own people, even in circumstances of an unusual or critical nature, but there is hardly a public man in the United States—or for that matter in Canada either—who has not, at some time or other, made a laughing stock of himself by venturing to foretell the march of the popular will, even one year ahead.

Much, if not all, that has just been said may apply to ourselves. Popular elections in Canada have much affinity with those of the United States. And their vagaries are, in great measure, an outgrowth of our peculiar institutions. A child of the people ourselves, we love the people, and are perfectly willing to confide our destinies to them. We have confidence in the people because they are naturally honest. The popular conscience is upright, and quite competent to choose and do what is just.

Libera si dentur populo suffragia quis tam Perditus ut dubitet Senecam praeferre Neroni?

But among us the trouble is precisely that the will of the people is not untrammelled and free. It is played upon by a thousand engines of deception that force it away from its straight channel. Their natural shrewdness is likewise abused and imposed on. If left to themselves, they would take up the main palpable facts that bear upon the situation, turn them over in their minds, and shape their course in accordance with a few common sense conclusions. Such hard common sense is worth all the logic of abler minds. We should be quite content to abide by the verdict of a popular vote thus fashioned. But instead of that, what have we? We have the honest masses delivered into the hands of a comparatively small body of scheming wire-pullers. Do the people want principles? They are furnished them cut and dried by their obsequious caterers. Do they want facts—facts which as practical men they are best able to judge of? These are furnished from the same sources, but disfigured and distorted for partisan purposes. It has been said that it is next to impossible for a sovereign to know the true state of his kingdom, the true feeling of his subjects, through the reports of his courtiers and subalterns. We affirm that it is very difficult for the bulk of the people to know the true condition of affairs in this country, so as to be able to judge of them and act on them independently. In the great drama that is enacted on election days, the people deposit a ballot, indeed, but the whole thing is managed at the bidding of your wire-pullers, your caucus men, your executive committee men, few in number, but all powerful. Demagoguism is rampant on the stump and in the press. Indeed this system of misrepresentation is getting so bad, that one hardly knows what to believe of what he hears at public meetings, of what he reads in the public prints. No wonder that popular elections are so inconsistent in their results. No wonder that we meet so many men who shake their heads ominously at the course of things. Hundreds withdraw from politics in sorrow and disgust, because they see that so little reliance can be placed on the stability of principle when at war with partisan intrigue. Of course, we are not without hope that these modes of procedure will be modified in time. The people must not be treated as minions or puppets by stump speakers and editors, but should read for themselves, think for themselves, vote fearlessly, and independently—at no man's dictation. Then popular elections will point to a different moral.

MENNONITES IN MANITOBA.

We have received from time to time very interesting news of the settlement of Mennonites in Manitoba. The first party arrived from Berdiansk in South Russia, via Hamburg, during the middle of last summer, and the total number who have

gone there is over 1100. Several hundreds more arrived at Quebec too late to proceed to our North-West Province this fall; but they will stay with their friends in Ontario, and proceed next spring. A still further number arrived last week by the first of the Allan steamers at Portland, and they also will stay till the spring with their friends in Ontario. The Mennonite settlement is situated on the Red River between Winnipeg and the U. S. frontier. These new comers have brought with them plenty of money. Some of them had as much as thirty thousand dollars, which they would insist on carrying in gold, being unwilling to trust either our bank or Dominion notes. They carried their gold mostly in leather belts around their persons, and one of the fellows when he left Montreal was literally so heavy he could scarcely waddle about. But they have so far proved splendid settlers, and the actual money which it is ascertained they have taken to Manitoba amounts to \$500,000.

This has proved to be a valuable addition to the wealth of the young province, and has probably saved the town of Winnipeg from a commercial crisis. The very first day they went there to buy their supplies they spent over \$100,000, and from that time to this their settlement has been a scene of astonishing activity. Building after building has seemed to spring up like mushrooms on the prairie. They have introduced their own customs, built their own peculiar stoves, and manufactured their own fuel from straw, manure, and clay. They come from a treeless prairie on the steppes of Russia, where the storms of winter are at times frightful. We heard from one of them that the snow-drifts there sometimes are so deep as to bury their houses; yet they have there neither wood, nor coal for fuel, but only straw. With this, however, and their peculiarly constructed brick stoves, they manage to keep themselves comfortable.

In Russia, they raised and exported a good deal of wheat, and managed to realize in their community very considerable wealth. They have left, at very great sacrifice, for conscience sake. They are a sort of German Quakers, who first settled on the steppes of Russia, under a promise of complete immunity from military service, but that promise has been revoked by an ukase of the present Czar, and the teaching of the Russian language in their schools has been made compulsory. Their remonstrances failed to obtain a repeal of the ukase, but permission was given them to emigrate within a period of ten years as an alternative of complying with the new law. When the Russian Government saw that that alternative would be likely resorted to by an exodus *en masse* of the whole population of about 80,000 souls, they offered some concessions, such as only requiring them to be enrolled in the sedentary military organization; but confidence was broken, and they have resolved to emigrate. The emigrants this year are divided into two parties, one of which has decided to come to Canada; the other has gone to the Western States.

The securing of these people for settlers has been a grand prize aimed at by the emigrant agents of both the United States and Canada, and both have been measurably successful. The Dominion Government offered very considerable inducements, and have incurred considerable expense, but these are considerations which it is worth while to deal with separately as an important question of public policy. We will not, therefore, further allude to them here. But to the narrative of facts already given, we may add that the Mennonites are model settlers for our Western prairies. They know how, as a matter of course, to overcome the difficulties which have appeared stumbling blocks to some of the immigrants who have gone from Ontario to Manitoba, and which have induced some of them to leave it again. These particular difficulties are the questions of fuel and water.

As regards the grasshoppers, these have not caused the Mennonites the slightest scare. They laugh at them, and we suppose they saw grasshoppers before they left