

THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY issue the following periodicals, to all of which subscriptions are payable in advance:—THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, \$4.00 per annum; THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RECORD AND MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, \$2.00 per annum; L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, \$3.00 per annum.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to "The General Manager, The Burland-Desbarats Company, Montreal."

All correspondence of the Papers, literary contributions, and sketches to be addressed to "The Editor, The Burland-Desbarats Company, Montreal."

When an answer is required stamps for return postage must be enclosed.

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In the next number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, we shall begin the XIth Volume with a series of

### HANDSOME ILLUSTRATIONS

descriptive of the festivities of New Year, and sketches representing the decorations of certain of our Churches on Christmas Day. We shall likewise give views of the late

### HOCHELAGA BANK BURGLARY,

with accurate illustration of the tools used on the occasion. The usual Variety of appropriate letter press will accompany the Number.

### 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

for the advertising and subscription departments of this paper. Good percentage, large and exclusive territory, given to each canvasser, who will be expected, on the other hand, to furnish security. Also for the sale of Johnson's new MAP OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Apply to THE GENERAL MANAGER, The Burland-Desbarats Company, Montreal.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 19th, 1874.

### CHRISTMAS GREETING.

With the present number, the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS closes its tenth volume under the most favourable auspices. It has been entirely renewed in material and management, and suitable arrangements have been made to place it, where it ought to be, at the head of the literary and family journals of this country. Indeed, its aim is to rival publications of a similar character in the United States and England, and no means will be left untried in reaching that consummation. As a pictorial paper, it stands alone in the Dominion. It is therefore a national work in which all our people should take pride, and which all should encourage, in token of their appreciation of native talent, energy, and cultivation. The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is now in the hands of a strong company, whose aim and ambition it is to make it a great journal, in every sense of the word, representative in its illustrations, influential in its editorial direction, and altogether a faithful reflex of Canadian thought, sentiment, and art. On beginning a new year and a new volume, we beg to thank all our friends for their support in the past, and to solicit their renewed patronage for the future.

We respectfully request, as our Christmas gift, that each subscriber send us an additional name with his own. This every one can do, and in this simple way, our subscription list may be doubled within a month. We pledge ourselves to reciprocate the favour by improving the NEWS steadily and making it more and more acceptable to our readers. Relying on this mode of support from our patrons, we beg them to accept our heartiest greetings for the season—A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

### BANK ROBBERY AND EXTRADITION.

A letter of Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, the cashier of Molson's Bank, stating that its Toronto Branch had been robbed of \$43,000, by Mr. R. J. Dallas, who had absconded, has produced a most painful sensation. Mr. Dallas was supposed to be a man of the highest character, who had received his training in the Bank of Montreal, was the manager of the Bank of Toronto in this city, and afterwards a manager in the Bank of Commerce, before the charge of the Toronto Branch of the Molson's Bank was confided to him. He had, however, it appears, the great defect of being at times liable to the weakness of over-indulgence in stimulating drinks.

The allegation of Mr. Thomas, that he had taken \$43,000 in Dominion notes of \$1000 each was specific, but later statements in the Toronto papers point to the conclusion that the defalcation has been less considerable.

Be this, however, as it may, the matter is sufficiently alarming and we understand it has excited the greatest interest among the leading officers of our Banking Institutions. They are actively endeavouring to devise means to prevent such misfortunes in the future. We believe that one of their suggestions is that there should be a special form of Dominion Note to be used exclusively for the purpose of Bank reserves. This is a measure that would undoubtedly afford a certain amount of protection.

The chief public question in connection with this unfortunate matter is the state of our Extradition laws. We are very strongly of the opinion that the Treaty ought to be extended so as to include cases of breach of trust, defalcations and larceny. Forgery and burglary are now the lowest class of offences which come within its scope. But it cannot be the interest of either the United States or Canada that their territory should be a city of refuge for our scoundrels, or that ours should be one for theirs. This is only to offer encouragement for committing offences. It is well said:

"The sight of means to do ill deeds,  
"Makes ill deeds done."

As a matter of fact even in this very case, we understand that Mr. Dallas did, before he absconded, take particular legal advice as to the state of the extradition laws upon supposititious cases, fitting his own. Such being the fact, is it to be supposed that he would have ventured upon the offence with which he is charged, if he had known that he could have been as certainly arrested for it on the other side of the United States border and brought back, as on this!

The two countries have equal interest in the matter. We have known many cases of scoundrels who have fled from the United States with ill gotten gains from defalcations and breaches of trust in their pockets, living at ease and snapping their fingers at justice; and there is precisely the same state of things on the other side of the border. This, besides being a scandal, is to offer a premium to crime.

An amendment to the Extradition Treaty might be so carefully framed as to include the class of offences we have indicated and exclude political arrests; which is the only point of international jealousy.

1874.

### A REVIEW OF THE YEAR.

It is altogether fitting at the close of every year, to pause a moment and rehearse the principal events which have distinguished it. The review has a twofold advantage. It brings back to memory the lessons which every incident of life imparts, but which we are apt to overlook in the hurry of its passage. Furthermore, it furnishes a criterion whereby to gauge the incidents of the future and foresee much that will happen in the ensuing twelve months.

### THE DOMINION.

Canadians of every party, creed and origin, have reason to congratulate themselves, on the peace and prosperity which have reigned throughout the borders of the Dominion, during the year 1874. Positively nothing has happened to mar our tranquility. The Federal Government has worked smoothly. Immigration has largely increased. Commerce and manufactures have made a steady progress. Public works have been advanced. The great Province of Ontario has so far augmented, that the number of her Parliamentary seats has to be multiplied. A change of Ministry has occurred in the Province of Quebec, but without disturbing the work of its administration, or interfering with the development of its natural resources. New Brunswick has had general elections, resulting in a decided support of its local government, and let us hope, in the ultimate settlement of its rather perplexed School question. Nova Scotia has also held its elections, with a like favorable result to the government in office. Little Prince Edward has been quiescent and apparently content with its incorporation into the Dominion. British Columbia has been pacified, as the latest official intelligence from London assures us. There is only one little speck in the sky above the Prairie Province of Manitoba, but, from present indications, we have reason to believe that, before the new year is many weeks old, it will have been dispelled.

### THE UNITED STATES.

Our neighbors have not been blessed with our happy lot. The year just elapsed has been a troublous one for them. The root of their difficulties was and still is the uncertain condition of their finances. The farmers of the West complained of scarcity from the very beginning of the year. Not only had they to contend against the high freight charges of the eastern railways, and thus lose much of the shipment of their grain to the seaboard, but they were constrained, in their general relations, by the prevailing scarcity of money. What the farmers suffered, the rest of the community had to suffer as well, because the origin of trade and its general course are primarily regulated by agriculture. Money continued to rule very close. The financial panic in New York spread its baneful influence throughout the entire country. To provide an efficient remedy therefor became the question of questions. Two parties arose, and they were political as all such parties are in the United States. They fought their battles on the floor of Congress, last winter and spring. The Inflationists won, and passed a Bill for an enormous issue of new greenbacks. The Contractionists brought their influence to bear upon the President, whose memorable veto killed the obnoxious Bill. The battle then passed from Congress to the hustings. All the summer it raged throughout the different States, till, finally in November, the elections came on and resulted in an overwhelming victory against Inflation. In his last message to Congress, President GRANT emphatically calls for a speedy return to specie payment. Already the beneficial results of this courageous policy are being felt. Confidence is returning. Trade is reviving everywhere. The produce of the West is beginning to flow to the Eastern markets. As a consequence, the misery of the poor during the winter, in the large American cities, will be alleviated and there is ground to hope that much of it will be altogether removed. The Southern question has also been a source of mischief and annoyance throughout the year. Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and, in some measure, Georgia and Alabama, have been threatened with a war of races. Blood has flowed, lawlessness has prevailed, trade has been paralyzed in those unfortunate States, and the armed intervention of the Federal Government instead of allaying, has only increased the bad feeling. The Indian war has also been continued, with varying alternations

of military success, but with no material approach towards permanent amicable relations between the Washington government and the red man.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

A remarkable Ministerial change took place in England, early in the year. Notwithstanding that he had still a working majority of sixty, at his back, Mr GLADSTONE felt his waning strength, and resolved to appeal directly to the people for additional support. He dissolved Parliament and ordered new elections. To his own surprise, no less than that of his opponents, the verdict of the polls was hostile to Mr. GLADSTONE. He thereupon immediately resigned office, and Mr. DISRAELI was called upon to form an administration. This he succeeded in doing, and he has acceptably conducted the affairs of the nation up to the present. His task has not been a difficult one, for Great-Britain has enjoyed a year of prosperity and repose. The old struggle between labor and capital has gone on, of course; trade strikes and agricultural lock outs have taken place, but the result has not sensibly affected the state of the producing markets, nor disturbed the equilibrium of the exchequer. The Ashantee war, conducted in the ablest manner by Sir Garnet WOLSELEY, did wonders towards raising the prestige of England abroad, and infusing a healthy spirit of emulation in the army. Another personal event likely to strengthen the political influence of Britain is the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Russian Grand Duchess Marie.

### FRANCE.

The record of France during the year 1874 is an honourable one to the nation, and a comforting one for its friends. The internal administration has been peaceful, the laws have been respected, no outbreaks have taken place, the financial burden has been lightened, the crops have been good, foreign commerce has shown an increase, and the new year opens with the probabilities of a quiet government. That the Septennate is a mere interregnum is now admitted by all parties. That Marshal MACMAHON is able and determined to maintain the peace of the country, is universally recognized. Meantime, the politics of France, with a view to future stable government, are quietly manifesting themselves. Legitimism seems more than dormant. It may be pronounced moribund. Orleans is weakening every day. The issue is clearly narrowing to a struggle between Republicanism and Bonapartism, as the late November and December municipal elections abundantly show. The Bonapartists are a trifle divided, owing to the erratic course of Prince NAPOLEON. The Republicans, on the contrary, are kept well in hand by THIERS and GAMBETTA, the latter of whom is exalting his prestige and increasing his influence by his counsels of moderation. Altogether, the present condition of France is hopeful.

### GERMANY.

BISMARCK is Germany, and his sole figure may be said to have filled the annals of his country during the whole of the past year. The attempted assassination at Kissingen, and the VON ARNIM arrest, have served to bring him into particular prominence. It is satisfactory to know that KULLMANN had no accomplice in the Ultramontane party, though his dastardly and cowardly attack naturally inflamed the war at present raging between the Imperial Chancellor and the Catholics. Of this struggle we need say no more than that it is big with the fate of Germany, no matter how it will result. The case of Count VON ARNIM was more personal, and the general impression is that it was entirely overdone. The sentence of three months' imprisonment against the prisoner confirms this opinion. In other respects, Germany has enjoyed a year of security, consequent on its gigantic strength. A curious circumstance, however, is that, notwithstanding the enormous indemnity paid in by France, and the commercial im-