

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS..... \$4.00 per annum  
 THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RE-  
 CORD AND MECHANICS' MAGAZINE 1.50 "  
 L'OPINION PUBLIQUE..... 3.00 "

THE DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY;  
 Montreal; Publishers.

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### 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. Apply to the Manager.

The next number of the

### CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

will contain several illustrations of the

### QUEBEC BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

### A NEW STORY.

We beg to announce that we have arranged with Mr.

### WILKIE COLLINS

for the exclusive right to publish, in serial form, a New  
 Story he has just written, entitled

### "THE LAW AND THE LADY."

This we shall publish simultaneously with its appearance  
 in London, and will give the first chapters in our issue of  
 the 17th October. This story is not only worthy of Mr.  
 Collins' great reputation, but is stated to be the best he  
 has written. Our readers may therefore expect a rare  
 treat from its perusal in our columns.

## Canadian Illustrated News.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1874.

### NOTICE.

We desire to inform our readers that application has  
 been made for letters patent incorporating a new Litho-  
 graphic Printing and Publishing Company, into whose  
 hands will pass, after incorporation, the whole of the  
 Publishing, Lithographic, and Printing business hitherto  
 carried on by George E. Desbarats, and the Engraving  
 and Lithographic Printing business of Messrs. Burland,  
 Lafraicain, and Co., an amalgamation of the two houses  
 being about to be effected. The new Company—which will  
 be known as the Burland-Desbarats Company—will be in  
 working order on or about the first of November next.  
 Upon the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS the Management  
 intend to concentrate their efforts so that, on its becom-  
 ing the property of the Company a manifest improvement  
 shall be developed in its every department. On and  
 after the date mentioned the Management purpose to  
 present the country with a Pictorial Paper of which it  
 may, on every score, be proud.

The artistic staff will be increased and remodelled, and  
 every detail of the illustrations carefully followed and  
 supervised, so that the Pictorial pages of the News shall  
 be steadily and progressively good, and shall vie with and  
 eclipse, if possible, its American and English contem-  
 poraries.

Portraits of prominent men, events of general and local  
 interest, notable public edifices, interesting scenery, mer-  
 cantile and manufacturing houses, will be illustrated by  
 able artists. Politics of every shade, society in its various  
 phases, will furnish subjects for humorous cartoons,  
 where the sharp edge of satire shall be made to do good  
 service. Works of art will be reproduced from time to  
 time, and always in the best style known to modern skill.

In its letter-press pages the News will be essentially a  
 family and literary paper. It will be made a necessity

to the fireside of every Canadian home. The ladies, the  
 children, the weary paterfamilias, all will find recreation  
 and instruction in its columns. The stories and novels  
 published will be by the best writers of the day. The  
 selections, carefully made, avoiding everything that may  
 offend the most sensitive conscience or the most fastidious  
 taste. In politics its character will be perfect independ-  
 ence, and it will entirely avoid all approach to person-  
 alities or partizanship. It will likewise eschew all religious  
 discussion, and all comments or remarks that might  
 annoy any sect or congregation, leaving to each the entire  
 liberty of its worship, and giving to each credit for entire  
 good faith.

The Management claim that, with this programme for  
 its guidance, it deserves the liberal support of all Cana-  
 dians, and trust that strict attention to the details of its  
 business will prevent any unpleasantness ever interfering  
 between its patrons and the success of the CANADIAN  
 ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

### THE GREAT STANDARD MAP OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

We have the pleasure to announce that the immense  
 labour attending the engraving and printing of this great  
 work is at an end, and that in ten days or a fortnight we  
 will issue to subscribers the Map which we advertised  
 nearly two years ago. "Johnston's New Topographical  
 "Map of the whole Dominion of Canada, with a large  
 "section of the United States, compiled from the latest  
 "and most authentic sources, with additions and correc-  
 "tions to date of publication," is now ready and being  
 mounted and varnished for delivery. It has been ap-  
 proved by the most eminent authorities in the Dominion,  
 including Andrew Russell, Esq., Geographer to the Do-  
 minion Government; Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis, Sur-  
 veyor-General; Thomas Devine, Esq., F. R. G. S., Sur-  
 veyor-in-Chief, Ontario; Sandford Fleming, Esq., Gov-  
 ernment Engineer-in-Chief, Ottawa. The size of the  
 finished map is seven feet in length by five feet in  
 height. It is coloured in counties, districts, and pro-  
 vinces, mounted on cloth, varnished, and set on rollers  
 ready to hang up. No trouble or expense has been spared  
 to ensure to this Map the position of "THE STANDARD  
 MAP OF CANADA" for years to come.

Further particulars will be given in our next issue of  
 the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

### CANVASSERS WANTED.

In connection with the above announcement we require  
 the services of a few first class, reliable canvassers to sell  
 Johnston's Map. Apply at once at the office of this  
 paper.

### THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The discussion on the Reciprocity Treaty may be pro-  
 nounced virtually at an end. Representatives of every  
 interested class have met and passed resolutions there-  
 upon. The opinion of the country at large is clear and  
 unequivocal. Nothing now remains but Parliamentary  
 action. When that will be reached—whether at an early  
 or a late session, whether in advance or in the wake of  
 the American Congress—is as yet a matter of uncertainty.  
 But late or early, that action will be fraught with the  
 most momentous consequences to the future of Canada,  
 and the eyes of the country will be directed to it with an  
 anxious attention not bestowed upon any event since the  
 establishment of Confederation. Political writers and  
 speakers may exaggerate about many things, but they  
 can scarcely overestimate the importance of a measure  
 which binds the country to a certain commercial and  
 industrial policy for the long term of twenty years. The  
 people have felt this, and hence the earnestness with  
 which they have discussed it during the past five months.

That discussion has been in every way creditable. All  
 taint of partizanship was eliminated from it. Prominent  
 Boards of Trade, with the Dominion Board at their head,  
 were almost unanimous in their opinions, spite of the  
 fact that they are composed of men of every political  
 creed. Leading speakers, both Liberal and Conservative,  
 have thoroughly canvassed the subject, while expressly  
 deprecating the introduction into it of any side issues.  
 The question has all along been regarded as a national,  
 not a party one. Therein lies its importance, and therein  
 also lies the strength which the opinion of the whole  
 people must carry with it. It is only to be hoped that  
 when the measure passes from the hands of the country  
 to that of our representatives it will be handled in the  
 same spirit, with a single eye to the public good.

The general opposition to the Treaty is not conceived

in a temper of hostility, but rather of regret. To the  
 principle of reciprocity everybody in the country is  
 favourable. Neither would any one object to straining a  
 point in obtaining it. Even the advances made by Mr.  
 BROWN and Sir EDWARD THORNTON, which some speakers  
 have seen fit to brand as a national humiliation, might be  
 overlooked, in view of the greater good to be obtained  
 from their offers to the American Congress. Altogether,  
 our Government was only carrying out the wishes of the  
 country in bidding for a renewal of reciprocal trade rela-  
 tions with the United States. Hence the disappointment,  
 rather than the vexation, with which the principal fea-  
 tures of the treaty are regarded by the majority of the  
 people.

As it stands at present, the agricultural classes are the  
 only ones likely to be benefited by it. But it is some-  
 thing remarkable that even among our farmers there is no  
 marked enthusiasm in its favour. Members of exclu-  
 sively agricultural counties have pronounced against it,  
 with the sanction of their constituents. Speakers in  
 agricultural districts have been heartily applauded in their  
 criticisms of the same. A prominent farmer of the  
 Eastern Townships told ourselves, only the other day,  
 that up to latterly he and his neighbours were partial to  
 reciprocity, but did not care so much for it now, as, owing  
 to the construction of interior railways, they found a  
 readier market for their dairy produce—milk, butter and  
 cheese—in Montreal, than in St. Albans. He further  
 stated that farmers could not, in the long run, derive  
 benefit from a measure which would cripple the manufac-  
 tures of the country. His reasoning was simple, but  
 correct. The different branches of trade do not run on  
 parallel lines, independent of each other. They act and  
 react on one another. They are mutually necessary. They  
 tend to one main focus—the prosperity of the country.  
 What injures one must cripple the other. One cannot  
 prosper at the expense of the rest.

Besides the products of her soil, Canada depends upon  
 two things—manufactures and carrying facilities. And  
 it is precisely these two which are more or less jeopar-  
 dized by the proposed treaty. In regard to the first, the  
 circumstances of the country are peculiar. Every branch  
 of manufacture is in a nascent state. Large sums of  
 money have been spent on the faith of an unalterable  
 tariff of moderate protection. Were we powerful in re-  
 sources and population, we might stand the strain of  
 American competition; but in our present state of inci-  
 pient, almost rudimentary development, it is more than  
 questionable whether free trade would not be ruinous.  
 Such is certainly the general feeling throughout the Do-  
 minion. As to the throwing open of our fluvial and  
 marine highways, and the enlargement of our canals, no  
 serious objection could be made, provided that a plain  
*quid pro quo* were furnished. But that is precisely the  
 difficulty. We do not see how the building of the Caugh-  
 nawaga Canal, under present stipulations, can be de-  
 fended, and the denial of the American coasting trade  
 takes away a large measure of compensation for the free  
 navigation of our lakes, rivers, and canals. In view of  
 these considerations, so calmly and dispassionately made  
 by the people, it is to be hoped that the Government will  
 act in a like judicial spirit, remembering that it is the  
 depositary not only of Canadian honour, but the guardian  
 of Canadian well-being.

### PARTY RECONSTRUCTION.

The attentive observer of the march of public events  
 within the past few months, must have noticed with satis-  
 faction, as a healthful sign of progress, the various pro-  
 cesses of elimination and reorganization which are taking  
 place in the different parties of the Dominion. After the  
 great battle fought at Ottawa last autumn, when a long-  
 tried Government fell, and another mounted to power in  
 its place, it was only natural that the combatants should  
 look about them, survey the field of strife, count the  
 casualties, and then proceed to put their forces on a new  
 military footing. There is no doubt that the downfall of  
 the MACDONALD Administration constitutes an era in Can-  
 adian politics. It has affected the Liberal and Con-  
 servative parties. It has not only changed their relations  
 toward each other, but has likewise modified their own  
 internal organization.

The Liberal party bears its honours well. It runs  
 smoothly in the grooves of office with little of the jars or  
 brusqueries which might have been expected from the  
 novelty of the situation. It is fast carrying out a policy  
 for itself, associating its name with measures of radical  
 reform such as the new Election bill and the Contested  
 Elections bill. It has taken a bold step forward in the  
 matter of reciprocity, and no matter what may be the fate  
 of the present draught treaty, the Government which  
 champions it deserves the credit of honest effort towards  
 ameliorating the trade relations between the United