

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 G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

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.

SKETCHES OF THE

TORONTO RIOTS AND THE SOREL HORROR

WILL APPEAR IN OUR NEXT NUMBER.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 2nd, 1875.

OUR CHROMO.

In reply to frequent inquiries from our friends, by letter and otherwise, concerning the Chromo which we promised them in the course of the summer, we have to say that the work is progressing satisfactorily and will be ready for delivery at the latest, by Christmas. To those who may wonder at this delay we shall remark that it is not a mere colored print that we are preparing for them, but a real Chromo, a genuine work of art which, in both design and execution, will be worthy of a rich frame and a conspicuous place on the walls of any drawing room. To complete such a picture requires time, care and considerable outlay. The picture has already been two months in hand and is being proceeded with as expeditiously as a due regard for excellence of finish will warrant. Our friends may rely upon a Presentation Plate such as has never been surpassed in Canada.

We shall take this occasion to urge all our subscribers who are yet in arrears to settle their accounts as speedily as possible, offering as a further and final inducement, that every one who does so and pays a year's subscription in advance will be entitled to our beautiful Chromo. The offer is a rare one. Let all take advantage of it.

TO THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY.

Permit us to call your attention to the advantages of publicity offered by the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS to advertisers, especially Merchants, Manufacturers, Hotel-keepers, Railway and Steamship Companies, Professional men, and others, desirous of reaching the best classes of the community in every part of the Dominion. It has other points to recommend it besides its large and wide-spread circulation. In the first place, it is a family paper, taken home, read from beginning to end, and kept on the parlor table throughout the week, and then put by, and finally bound; not, as befalls the daily paper, torn up, after a rapid perusal of telegraphic news. The children con over the pictures, read the stories and the funny column, and finally meander among the advertisements and call their parents' attention to those that suit them. The ladies peruse it from end to end, dwelling especially on the fashions and the ladies' column, then naturally turn to the advertising pages to know where to buy the materials for their dresses, or the other ingredients of the toilet. The men read the leading articles, the stories, the paragraphs, study the cartoons and other pictures, night after night, and while sipping their tea, or enjoying their Havana, pore over the advertisements, and make up their mind to go next day and buy that fur coat, that hall-stove, or that superexcellent sherry. Then again the limited space reserved to advertisements being less than one-fifth of the paper, secures to each advertisement greater attention, whilst most papers devote one-half or two-thirds of their available space to advertisements, which are mostly doomed to oblivion in the great mass. Also, the

very low price charged, being much less than several weekly newspapers in Canada, and far lower than any illustrated paper in the United States, where the prices are from ten to forty times higher than ours, without an equivalent difference in circulation. And finally, remember that, while serving your own interest in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, you contribute to the support and improvement of this national enterprise, and consequently to the work of progress and education effected by the spread of art and literature.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

Our British friend, the *Canadian News*, after counselling us of the Dominion to be interested about our exports of wheat and flour—which is good—advises us in addition to "let our manufactures perish"—which is not so good. We really know better than to do so. If we were so unwise as to rely solely upon agriculture in Canada, we should find in a very few years that our agriculture itself would have perished, or largely so, in all the older districts, from sheer want of sustenance to the soil. It has done so wherever the wild experiment of doing without home manufactures has been tried. In fact the home market will receive a long list of farm products that could not be exported. The deterioration we refer to has gone on in the past in seigniories of Lower Canada, which till lately had no manufactures. These were once considerable exporters of wheat to Europe. Our Legislators have been seeking remedies for the evil. It was seen in the older United States before they commenced to manufacture, and so began to attract our agricultural population from us; and the exhaustion of their eastern fields to a great extent still continues. The process is going on, undoubtedly, in all those European countries where the population is solely agricultural, and their exhaustion will be found to be only a question of time. Wherever men have failed to establish depots of manufacture, there will be found a starved and depleted agriculture, and even the cattle will not long be kept upon the land, in remunerative numbers. The indiscriminate export of our best stock across the American border, during the last few years, has already injured the breed of cattle in our own Eastern Townships. Mr. COCHRANE of Compton and other skilful breeders of stock, who are helping to redeem this state of things, will, we are sure, be the first to accede to the truth of this simple position in political economy. We have supplied England with a thousand head of beef cattle during the past season. If this new trade is to advance we must be doubly careful of the stock we retain at home. The special excellencies of the horse of French Canada, which has the reputation of doing twice the work of an old country horse, are being lost to us by exportation, after being the means of creating the great American breed of fast roadsters. We might now certainly repurchase from our neighbours, but it is manufacturing communities that do spirited things of that sort. Our London contemporary should not be nervous. The best markets for high-class manufactures are created by the general prosperity which we are trying to conserve. Mere hewers of wood and drawers of water do not buy Sheffield penknives, or Kidderminster carpets, or Spitalfields silks. Whether the farmer's wife shall have a silk gown or not is often a question for debate, and is certainly more important from a national point of view, than whether the city importer shall get a percentage out of its price. If she buys it too soon, the family and the district will suffer. We cannot in fact be forever sacrificing the statics to the dynamics of life, as is the fashion of the time. The practice defeats itself. But as the area of civilization enlarges, so must the demand for England's brilliant productions, in the labour of the artist and the artisan, and while the wealth of the Dominion continues to advance, so, assuredly, will her

importing powers. As it is, we have our woollen and our axe factories, and we try to get good raw materials for both. Our local furniture and carriage works save us heavy freightage, and turn out goods suitable to the country. Our shoe factories supply a felt want and have become a great institution. Our clothing shops and sewing machine factories have improved the status of the needle-woman. In the rather distant day when the older Canada shall have learned to manufacture most of those fine things for herself which she at present imports, there will still be an ever-widening zone of settlement in our great North-West, too little advanced along the curriculum of civil life to be able to do without help from a distance in the furnishing of luxuries. And this will surely serve to illustrate one important aspect of the value of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the British People.

The *Times* in commenting upon a speech of Mr. FORSTER's in advocacy of Odd-Fellowship, refers to the statesman's explanation why he is not an Odd-fellow. "He says he had made it a rule as a member of Parliament never to join any association involving any kind of money arrangements unless he could take part in its management. He would never, by merely lending such an association his name induce others to join it whose interests he could in no way guard. This is an excellent rule, and may be recommended to members of Parliament who through more carelessness often suffer themselves to become decoys used to make ignorant men embark in hazardous speculations." We should much desire to have this sort of care exercised on the part of Bank Directors in Canada, and not the less hope to have Government Inspection over all. There cannot be too many safeguards in dealing with "other peoples money." Directors should also be restricted to a certain settled proportion in their personal borrowings. In view of the financial miseries that have come upon so many it would indeed be best for the people to petition.

We take pleasure in calling attention to Signor HAZAZER's Grand Bal Masqué, Fancy and Plain Dress, which is to take place at the Victoria Skating Rink, on Thursday, the 14th inst. Mr. HAZAZER's Academy of Dancing and Deportment is one of the institutions of this city, being conducted in a most thorough and conscientious spirit. The entertainment of next Thursday, from what we have learned, will prove one of the most enjoyable of the season.

In the last session of the Local House of Quebec we had a spirited committee on "Winter Navigation." We shall hope to see action taken in the coming session to promote "safe navigation in the open season." This is due to the safety of the public for all the future of our Province and Dominion. Our aristocracy of wealth, position and probity must keep pace with the stirring times we live in.

Mr. J. W. F. HARRISON who so acceptably produced the musical part of *Antigone* last year, is about to favor us with a Concert in which the principal talent will be from Montreal, but to satisfy a wish for a universal favorite, he has engaged the Tenor of the Temple Quartette, Mr. FESSENDEN, who is so well known and so much liked in Montreal that praise is unnecessary.

The United States are about to erect a Statue to represent "Liberty Enlightening Work." That is exactly what Liberty ought to do, and which it must be admitted she seems singularly to have failed of in the Christendom of later years.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AND PARSONAGE, PORT HOPE. Our correspondent at Port Hope, in sending the sketch of this beautiful church, expressed an opinion that the sight of it would please our friends in Ontario. The pastor of the church is Rev. Mr. Brown.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

According to the promise made in our last number, we present to-day a number of sketches illustrating the late successful Ontario Provincial Exhibition at Ottawa. There is a distant view of the grounds, an interior view of the building, and a view of the horse ring.

THE CAT SHOW.

The Floral Festival, Cat Show, &c., &c., that took place on Thursday evening at the Victoria Skating Rink, for the purpose of obtaining funds to furnish the St. George's Church Temperance Home, was one of the most successful entertainments ever given in Montreal, and reflects the highest credit on the ladies and gentlemen of the committee. An idea of the amusements provided will be better given by a descriptive walk round the building. On entering, the visitor was first struck with the large number of people present who were mistily overhung with a thick cloud of dust. On starting by the right hand, we find the Telegraph office sending despatches to and receiving others from the far opposite corner. The rates were "Ladies to gentlemen, free; gentlemen to or from ladies, 10c." A black-board alongside bore the names of those for whom telegrams were waiting. The next in order was the "Cat Show," comprising 52 entries. There were cats of many descriptions and colors, and cats of all sizes; but not a cat was heard to "Meow." All took their position philosophically and many slept out the evening. The following is the list of prizes:

Best and heaviest cat of any color—Nineteen entries; prize, \$2. 1st, E. Maybank—weight, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2nd, Marion Leslie.

Best tortoise shell cat—Three entries; prize, \$1. 1st, John Skinner.

Best Maltese cat—Fourteen entries; prize, \$1. 1st, Maxwell Watt.

Best and heaviest black cat—Four entries; prize, \$1. 1st, Daniel Albert Rose, and Harry Martin; 3rd, Mr. Elliott.

Best cat with kittens—Eight entries; prize, \$2. 1st, John Watson.

Best Manx cat, one entry by, and 1st prize awarded to Rosie Green.

Best white cat—Five entries; prize, \$1. 1st, Minnie Brown; 2nd, Mr. Browning.

Special prizes were awarded to Wm. Clements, cat and kittens; Harry Buss, cat and kittens; Maggie Lowdon, do; E. Haughton, black and grey cat; A. W. Imrie, Messrs. McCrae and Johnson, collection of cats; G. Campbell, jr., pair of white kittens; N. Martin, kitten; Willie Girdwood, black Persian cat; Allen Ramsay, kitten; Mr. Budden, pair of kittens; Minnie McPhee, grey cat and two kittens; Willie Stuart, Miss David; Beauchamp and P. Jackson; Mr. W. Offenden, of Point St. Charles, obtained a prize for a cat weighing 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

The Polling Booth was next in order where votes were briskly deposited during the evening for Thomas White and William Workman, the 5 cent franchise being there in vogue. The election resulted, White, 654; Workman, 402. Majority for White, 252. The stage for the Tableaux was opposite the door and handsomely fitted up. The Tableaux were well conceived and represented, comprising "The Source of England's Greatness" several statutory scenes and the "Relief of Lucknow," all of which received merited applause. The Fruit and Flower stand on the left centre was beautifully decorated and well-stocked, but the fruits and flowers were quickly disposed of, both at the tables and by a number of little flower girls who paraded the Hall. The refreshment tables situated in the left corner were liberally patronized by the spectators who found the charges excessively low. A handsome fountain in the centre was illuminated once during the evening, but, with the exception of the silver light, the illumination was a failure. The number of people present was between 4,000 and 5,000, all of whom seemed to enjoy themselves heartily. Our illustration shows some of the most interesting features of the entertainment.

CHIEF JUSTICE RICHARDS.

Wm. Buell Richards, President of the Supreme Court, is eldest son of the late Stephen Richards, of Brockville, a man of remarkable attainments, whose memory will long be revered in the old Leeds District for the sterling uprightness of his character and his unimpeachable course through a long life. Mr. Richards was born in Brockville in May, 1815. Brockville has produced many eminent men, prominent amongst whom may be mentioned the late Judge Sherwood, the late Judge Jonas Jones, the late Hon. Henry Sherwood, Sir Daniel Jones, Judge Wells, Hon. L. H. Holton, and Judge McQueen, of Woodstock. Educated at the old Johnstown District Grammar School, the subject of our sketch studied law with Andrew Norton Buell, the present Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, who now by seniority holds the position of "Father of the Bar," he being the oldest surviving barrister on the rolls, and subsequently with the late George Malloch, afterwards for many years Judge of the County Court for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. Called to the bar in Michaelmas Term, 1837, he practised his profession first in partnership with his former patron Judge Malloch, until the latter ceased to practise, then with Mr. A. N. Buell, and lastly with his brother, Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Q. C., late M. P. for South Leeds. He was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1849, and was created a Q. C. in the following year. He entered political life in 1844, when he was nominated as a candidate for the representation of the County of Leeds in Parliament, but retired after addressing the electors in favour of