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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Nov. 6th, 1875.

THE NEW LOAN.

The success of the new loan of two and a half millions sterling, or in round numbers fifteen million dollars, which the Canadian Minister of Finance, MR. CARTWRIGHT, has just personally placed on the London market, is a matter of very great importance for this country, in several aspects. Three fifths of the amount are guaranteed by the Imperial Government in pursuance of the arrangement made by the Ministry of Sir JOHN MACDONALD; and two fifths are presented on the credit of Canada alone. The interest on the whole is 4 per cent. The bids for the loan were many times the amount asked for. And the lowest allotment will be at £38. 15s. Of course the Imperial guarantee was a very important element in securing bids, so many and so favorable. But apart from this the credit of Canada *per se* must have stood high to obtain such a result.

MR. MACKENZIE'S Ministry must have credit for bringing on this operation at this time. Apart from its own success it is impossible to import fifteen millions of dollars in money into this country at the present juncture without a very marked effect on the commercial depression which has prevailed for some months past. It must make money easier. The signs were that it was becoming so. It was in fact impossible that the moving of the bounteous harvest, with which the country has been favoured by Providence, could produce any other result, notwithstanding the depression which still attends that important branch, the lumber trade. One beneficial effect will be found in the general confidence that must be inspired by the knowledge that so large a sum as fifteen millions is coming in. To this it may be added that there are many signs of commercial revival from the long depression since 1873 in the United States, the longest ever known in that country, and it is impossible that a revival can take place there, without its beneficial effects being felt here.

The new loan may further be accepted as a sign that the Government of MR. MACKENZIE intends to continue that policy of improvement and construction of public works to which it is committed; and from this it is not unreasonable to expect many signs of prosperity. We may, therefore, look with heart of hope to this future.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Dominion Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry held its annual meeting last week in Toronto. There were present representatives of all the Division Granges in the Dominion. The total attendance consisted of forty-one delegates from Dominion Granges, eleven officers of the Dominion Grange and about fifty members of Subordinate Granges. The inaugural address was delivered by the Worthy Master S. W. HILL. He pronounced the Dominion Grange a moral, numerical and financial success. At the last meeting they

counted only forty-five Subordinate Granges within their jurisdiction. At present they have two hundred and forty-seven Subordinate Granges, twenty-two Division Granges, with a manifest increase of interest among the farmers throughout the country. Beside the original Granges in Ontario and Quebec, several have recently been established in Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick, and the four principal Provinces of the Dominion have been enlisted in the cause. This rapid increment is certainly an event of importance and invests the movement with a purport and an influence which it certainly did not possess only two years ago. Another peculiar feature about the increase is the quiet, unostentatious way in which it has been accomplished, without almost any notice from the press, and totally unperceived by other than the interested class. In these facts the Worthy Master has unquestionable grounds for congratulation. The next step in advance which the Dominion Grange will be called upon to take will be recognition by the National Grange of the United States, which is very naturally looked upon as the parent institution. Of course there will no be trouble in effecting this recognition and, next year, we may expect to hear not only that it has been consummated, but that important results will have flowed from it. So far, the Dominion Grange has hardly gone beyond the embryonic state. Its Declaration of Principles, published some months in the columns of the News, together with the portraits of the principal officials, was hardly more than the enunciation of certain good principles of conduct and an exhortation to union among farmers for mutual protection and advancement. It laid down no definite plan of action. It pointed to no combat, for it specified no grievance. But the moment it is affiliated to the National Grange of the United States, it will doubtless adopt a change of tactics and manifest a spirit of activity. Aggressiveness on the part of our Granges we do not anticipate for the present, because their position is not akin to that of the American Patrons. In the Western States Granges were the offspring of a commercial necessity. Farmers had to contend against the tyranny of monopoly. They had to fight the exorbitant rates of consolidated railways. Freights were raised so high that grain could not be transported to the seaboard. Farmers had to leave their wheat to rot for manure, and burn their corn for fuel. At length when they fancied their position unendurable, they formed themselves in a society of retaliation. The movement, like all such movements in the United States, spread with wonderful rapidity and success. All the farmers of the West were enrolled as Patrons of Husbandry, and every State established its Grange or Granges. The society almost immediately became a political power, and still exists as such, with how much benefit or damage to its original cause, we have not the space at present to examine.

In Canada, there are no such exciting reasons to rouse the energies of our farmers. They have no abuse to complain of as directed against themselves either on the part of corporate companies or of the Government. On the contrary, they are rather the pet class of our population throughout the Provinces. There is no reason, however, why they should not band together sometimes for mutual assistance and enlightenment, and take such measures of precaution as may secure them against any attempt at imposition. They may even now, as the WORTHY MASTER intimates, seek for protection of their interest equal to the other interests of the country. In doing so, they will be helping themselves, but we would respectfully warn them, at this initial state of the existence, not to allow themselves to be made the tools of any political party.

WORDS OF CHEER.

We have always taken pleasure in calling attention to the words of wisdom and encouragement which the GOVERNOR-GENERAL has been pleased to utter at differ-

ent times of and to the people of Canada. The remarkable speech delivered by His EXCELLENCY before the Toronto Club, last year, was amply reviewed in our columns. The equally notable discourse he made at the banquet recently tendered him by the Canadian Club, in London, was also noticed by us. We are gratified to be enabled to call attention to-day to another address of His LORDSHIP, in answer to the hearty congratulations and welcome offered to himself and LADY DUFFERIN, by the Corporation of Ottawa, on their return from England. The city authorities of the Capital spoke not only in their own name, but were the interpreters of the feelings of the whole country. The reply of His EXCELLENCY may therefore be regarded as directed to all the people of the Dominion and, as such, we lay the gist of it before our readers.

LORD DUFFERIN stated that it gave him great pleasure to receive the address which was presented on the occasion of his return to Ottawa after an absence in England of several months' duration. Although it would be untrue to assert that he had not derived both pleasure and advantage from his visit to the Old Country, and from the opportunities it afforded him of entering into personal communication with Her Majesty's present Government, he could unaffectedly say that in returning to the capital of the Dominion, the kindness and cordiality of his reception, and the unflinching good-will evinced by the people of Canada towards LADY DUFFERIN and himself, made him feel that he was coming back to a most happy and pleasant home. The MAYOR of Ottawa had been good enough to allude in flattering terms to the few observations which on one or two occasions he had had the opportunity of making before an English audience respecting Canada. However unimportant and casual these observations may have been in themselves, the unexpected attention they received in the Mother Country was an additional proof, if proof were needed, of the growing interest our fellow-citizens across the Atlantic take in all that we are doing here. In this respect a very remarkable change is to be observed during the past few years; in fact, the admirable success which has attended the consolidation of the North American Provinces into a great Dominion, the rapidity with which we are developing our resources, extending our trade and multiplying our fleets, the energetic manner in which Canada is asserting her title as a self-governing community to the respect and observance of her friends and neighbours, has evoked in a most satisfactory manner the pride, and stimulated the sympathies of those who have the right to regard us as one with themselves, as identified with their future destinies, and associated with them in the glorious task of enlarging the confines, maintaining the dignity, and enhancing the prestige of the British Empire. His LORDSHIP only trusts that, during the subsequent portion of his Vice Royalty, the experience he has acquired of Canadian affairs, and his more intimate knowledge and appreciation of the abilities and qualities of our public men, may enable him to discharge more effectually than he has hitherto been able to do, the responsible duties attaching to his high office.

These are cheering words, and, coming from so high a source, will meet with a hearty response in the breast of every Canadian. The good-will which LORD DUFFERIN has ever manifested towards Canada is cordially reciprocated, and he may rest assured that he will be loyally supported in the zealous and intelligent endeavors which he will make, not only to further our immediate interests, but also to bind closer the links which attach us to the old Mother Land.

THE STATE OF FRANCE.

A speech from so high an authority and so ardent a patriot as M. THIERS, on the present condition of France, is an event of major importance. The Ex-President of the French Republic was lately received with extreme enthusiasm at Arcachon, and

it was there that he was prevailed upon to deliver a discourse. M. THIERS described the state of France when he assumed power, and his successful efforts for the liberation of the territory. He repudiated the charge that he ever presumed to dictate to a nation twelve centuries old. He merely indicated a situation, and in a Message stated his honest belief that none but a Republican Government was possible. He might have remained in power notwithstanding May 24th, but he resigned at once. It was a great satisfaction to see the very men who regarded him as the obstacle to the Monarchy compelled to establish the Republic themselves. The Republic has been consolidated instead of being crushed, as was intended by the vote of May 24th. It was for France now to conduct herself in a virile manner. The Republic of February 25th, to which he and others had rallied, must be made a reality. The administrative routine must be abandoned, and functionaries who denied the Republic got rid of. Parties should not multiply difficulties lest they should lead to greater calamities than ever, perhaps irreparable. Education should be virile and modern.

M. THIERS then referred to the policy which might be desirable on the approaching expiration of the commercial treaties. The foreign policy of France should be non-intervention. Europe was reasonable, and there was no fear that the Republic would fail to find alliances. He had devoted a great part of his life to eulogising military glory, but was persuaded now that there could be no more such offensive and defensive alliances as in the last century. Nations all felt the necessity of peace. They were all occupied with reforms, except England, which possessed liberty, the germ of all reforms. As to the scarecrow of Radicalism, he believed that the Radicals were not so black as they were painted, and that if in power their acts would belie anticipation. He exhorted his audience never to suffer the principles of 1789 to be impugned.

We learn further that M. THIER'S host, M. DEGANNE, the dismissed mayor of Arcachon, organized games for the amusement of the visitors. There were races on the sands by women in heavy clogs, wearing red flannel trousers instead of petticoats; races by men on the very high stilts of the Landes, and a greasy pole. Many of the houses were decorated with flags, and with the inscription, "THIERS, the Liberator." A band played the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Départ," and after sunset there was a *retraite aux flambeaux*.

The Government have considered the request of the Manitoba "better terms" delegates, and have come to a decision on the subject. The expenditure of the Local Government is over one hundred thousand dollars per annum. On examination, the Government are of opinion that this amount should be reduced to \$90,000 by the abolition of the Upper Chamber, the reduction of printing, and the curtailment of other unnecessary expenses. When this retrenchment has been made, and the Government are satisfied of the *bona fides* of the reform, the subsidy will be increased from its present amount to \$90,000, which it is calculated will be ample to meet the properly reduced legislative expenses, and leave good margin for education and public improvements. Financial assistance is entirely dependent on the reduction of the expenses. The debts which, it is alleged, ought rather to be borne by the Dominion than the Province, will be examined by the Hon. Mr. BURPEE, Minister of Customs, and if in his opinion the Dominion Government should accept any of them it will be so recommended. Mr. BURPEE is thoroughly informed upon the subject and is inclined to do justice to the Province while taking care of the Federal interest.

The transfer of the charter of the Montreal, Ottawa, and Western Railway has been completed, and Mr. LEGGE, Chief