

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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

All remittances and business communications to be ad-
 dressed to,
 THE MANAGER—DESBARATS COMPANY, Montreal.

All correspondence for the Papers, and literary contribu-
 tions to be addressed to,
 THE EDITOR—DESBARATS COMPANY, Montreal.

When an answer is required, stamps for return postage
 should be inclosed.

Canadian Illustrated News.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1874.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. Mackenzie has seized the first opportunity, offered by a banquet given at Quebec, to declare his unqualified adhesion to the proposed Reciprocity Treaty. Applying his remarks directly to the audience which listened to him, he took the credit of this treaty to his government and declared that it will do more to build up the trade of Quebec than any act which any government of this country ever performed. He added that doubtless there are many persons who will think that we have not got all that we are entitled to, but reminded his hearers that it is impossible to have everything our own way, as all treaties are more or less a matter of compromise. Hitherto, the press have been content to discuss the treaty lightly, reserving their comments on its details, until the subject should be more fully considered in Congress and in Parliament. But, after this utterance of the Premier we may expect a more lively warfare, the Ministerial papers being emboldened to defend that which will now be regarded as a government measure, and the Opposition papers, for precisely the same reason, deeming it their duty to denounce it. We shall regret this warfare, because the treaty is a national one and has nothing whatever to do with the narrow demands of party. If we are to have one side crying up the treaty, and the other crying it down, for no other reason than that it was negotiated by Mr. Brown, and is endorsed by Mr. Mackenzie, the public will not be properly instructed as to its merits and the measure will be driven through Parliament by the brute force of an overwhelming majority.

Some papers derive much amusement from the fact that prominent Canadians deny the treaty, on the ground that it will smother many branches of Canadian manufactures, while prominent Americans—chief among them being Mr. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives and prospective candidate for the Presidency—oppose it through fear that it will prove the ruin of several American industries. But the inference drawn from this simultaneous opposition is paradoxical. It does not establish the excellence of the Treaty; it only confirms the principle enunciated by Mr. Mackenzie that no treaty is possible without mutual concessions and even sacrifices. Our view of the measure must be taken on higher ground. It must be considered from the stand-point of necessity. Geography has had and ought to have irresistible influence on the destinies of coterminous nations. It is physically impossible that two free countries, like the United States and Canada, which are divided by a narrow water line for a small part, and an imaginary air line for the greater part of their extent, should be prevented from having unreserved intercourse with each other. Military reasons, or exceptional political reasons, may set up between them a Chinese wall, in the shape of continuous custom houses, but when both return to a normal condition of peace, the necessities of their existence require the destruction of these unnatural barriers. There is no doubt whatever that some Canadian manufactures and some American trades will suffer from the Treaty. Otherwise that instrument would be what the world has never yet seen—a perfect human contrivance. But the question is, will the Treaty benefit the two countries at large? The answer to this must be an unhesitating affirmative. In stating these elementary truths, it is not to be imagined that we endorse the present draft in all its details, or that we are as sanguine about its success as Mr. Mackenzie professes to be. But it is precisely because we expect important modifications

that we call upon the public to raise the issue out of the domain of party warfare. As the Government stands to-day, it can pass the measure by a large majority, and if goaded to do so, will make no scruple about it. Whereas, if reasonable objections only are made to details, the Government may gracefully bow to the popular will.

DEAF MUTES.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Annual Convention of American and Canadian Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb takes place in this country, where so much has been done for the furtherance of the charity. The convention opened its sittings, at Belleville, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and, in our next issue, we shall give sketches of the same, from the pencil of our artist, who was sent thither on that special mission. The general public would be surprised to know the importance of these meetings, and how varied are the topics discussed thereat. The utility and practical bearing of the discussions may be gathered from the fact that searching inquiries are to be made—

As to the best means of securing to congenital deaf mutes of average capacity an understanding of, and an idiomatic use of, the English language.

As to the best means of teaching articulation and reading on the lips.

As to the limits of the number that should be taught in one class by a single teacher.

As to the effect upon the character and reputation of deaf mutes, of assembling together in conventions, &c., after they have been educated.

A system of word-signs calculated to be a substitute for writing and spelling in the expression of the English language.

The necessity of illustrative apparatus in the education of the deaf and dumb.

The extent of the responsibility of the teacher in regard to the moral and religious character of his pupils.

As to whether the instruction of the deaf and dumb is entitled to rank as a profession, and the rights and responsibilities which are consequent upon a decision of this question.

As to the limits to success in the education of the mass of deaf mutes growing out of the fact of early or congenital deafness.

As to the advisability of separate institutions for the deaf and dumb, and the blind.

Sign writing and symbolic representation.

Special efforts to furnish deaf mutes with books and periodicals adapted to their needs.

The bibliography of deaf mute education.

As to the legislation desirable to settle the degree of criminal responsibility of uneducated and partly-educated deaf mutes.

As to the advantages and disadvantages of teaching both sexes in the same class.

Whether deaf mutes should be encouraged to marry, and under what limitations. This involves the question how far deafness may be expected to prove hereditary.

Canada has taken quite a lead in the difficult matter of deaf-mute articulation, and we are pleased to know that the subject will come up prominently before the Convention.

At the close of the annual session of the Canadian Chess Association, held in this city last week, and of which we give an illustration in the present issue of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, the following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: President, Professor Cherriman, of Toronto; Vice-Presidents, Dr. H. Aspinwall Howe, Montreal; Dr. Hurlburt, Ottawa; Mr. Geo. E. Jackson, Seaforth; Mr. Alfred Mills, St. John, N.B. Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. T. D. Phillips, Ottawa. Committee of Management: Messrs. J. Henderson, St. Liboire; John G. Ascher, Montreal; J. T. Wyld, Halifax; Godfrey Baker, Ottawa; J. G. Gordon, Toronto; Kerr, St. John. Judges of Problems, Professor Cherriman, and Messrs. Northcote and Jones, Toronto. Votes of thanks were given to the Montreal Chess Club for the cordial reception accorded to the delegates from other Clubs, and to the President and the retiring Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. John White, Montreal, for the efficient manner in which each discharged his duties during the past year. It was resolved that the games of the last and present tournament should be published. The President then declared the meeting adjourned until the third Tuesday in August, 1875.

The Canadian team has distinguished itself more than ever this year, at Wimbledon. Up to the time of our going to press the shooting of the first stage of the Queen's prize had been completed, and among the first sixty who were qualified to compete in the second stage

were the following members of the Canadian team: Lieut. Whitman, 60th Battalion, Que.; Private T. Mitchell, 13th Battalion, Ont.; Capt. J. P. Macpherson, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ont.; Colour-Sergeant Baillie, 47th Battalion, Ont.; Major Gibson, 13th Battalion, Ont.; and — Hancock. All of the above are entitled to a prize of £12, and to wear the National Rifle Association's badge. Sergeant Vail was the only Canadian who got into the second stage last year. In the contest for the Alexandra Prize, the following have been returned winners: Captain Layton, 7th Battalion, N.S.; Captain Macpherson, Lieut. MacNaughton, Cobourg Artillery, Ont.; Private Disher, 19th Battalion, Ontario; and Capt. Morgan, 8th Battalion, Que.

It will be remembered what a furore was caused a few years ago by the velocipede in Canada. The excitement lasted several months, and everybody seemed to be provided with the skeleton two-wheeler. Suddenly, however, the machines disappeared from street and turnpike, and since then literally not one has been seen. In Europe the passion for this rapid mode of locomotion has by no means died out. The velocipede is used extensively on the mail routes of France, and a few months ago a great race took place between a bicycle and a horse, all the way from Paris to Lyons. Oxford and Cambridge have also just had a bicycle race. The start was from Oxford and the finish was at Trumpington, outside of Cambridge, a distance of eighty-four miles. The race began at 9.30 a.m., and was over by a little after 6 p.m., Cambridge being the winner.

Sending workmen from America to Europe looks like carrying coals to New Castle. Yet the thing is being done. Owing to lack of employment and low steerage rates, a heavy exodus of workmen from New York has commenced. Out-going steamers for Europe leave with their steerages crammed, and tickets are sold for several weeks ahead. There is no use moralizing about this, but it is one of the most remarkable and significant facts which have come under our notice for years. In view of the circumstance, the boast of the Englishman who declared, some weeks ago, on the occasion of the agricultural look out in Britain, that he could get fifty thousand men from Canada to take the place of the farm hands who emigrated under Mr. Arch, does not appear so chimerical after all. It is hard to say whether this repatriation will continue for any length of time. If it does, the effect for or against immigration will be curious to note.

Washington despatches say that the increase of issue of postage stamps, envelopes and postal cards during the past fiscal year was over \$3,000,000, or 14.40 per cent. over the previous year, and that more than half of the increased revenues of the Post Office Department in the past year is owing to the abolition of the franking privilege. As Mr. Cartwright is labouring in anxiety of spirit for additional sources of revenue to fill up that famous deficit of his, it would be well for him to take up the hint thus thrown out to him by the American authorities. True, this is a small country, and the franking privilege has not yet reached among us to that point of unblushing abuse which made it a positive plague among our cousins, but it might be proper to take warning in time, and check the evil in its infancy. As it is, the frank is put to strange uses already in Canada.

The Beecher scandal is to be investigated after all. Better late than never. At the demand of Beecher himself, a committee of Plymouth Church is to conduct the inquiry. The case is a painful one all round. If Beecher's silence has subjected him to suspicion, so have Tilton's inuendoes and half charges brought down upon him the accusation of cowardice. Let us hope that the investigation will be thorough, no matter what the consequences may be.

AT MRS. TIMMYNS'.

The following beautiful lines will possibly appear familiar to the refined memory of some of my readers.

MRS. TIMMYNS requests the pleasure of MR. BARKINS' Company, on Thursday evening next, at 9 o'clock.

MUSIC AND DANCING.

Portwaca Villa.....R. S. V. P.

When I mention that on the announcement in the public prints, of the marriage of Mrs. Timmyns, (*née* Smithers) it transpired that that lady was not only her own father's daughter, but was also a great-grand-niece of Sir Michael Mizenhead, Admiral of the Blue in 1736, the aristocratic descent of our hostess will be readily admitted. When too we add that he