

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.

One or two good reliable carriers required—Apply to the MANAGER, BURLAND-DESBARATS COMPANY.

City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

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.

REPRINTS OF STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY purpose to issue re-prints of Line Engravings, selected for excellence of workmanship, and beauty of design. These will be printed most carefully on heavy plate paper, and will be worthy of handsome frames. The price will be placed within reach of all. The series is now begun as follows:

Subject.	Painter.	Size of sheet.	Price.
MARGUERITE,	Bertrand,	16 x 23	\$1.00
OPHELIE,	Bertrand,	16 x 23	the pair.
LA BECQUEE,	De Jonghe,	23 x 32	75 cts.

Any of these engravings will be mailed on rollers, post paid, upon receipt of the price.

Address,

THE BURLAND-DESBARATS CO.,

Montreal.

A liberal discount to Booksellers and News Dealers.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, May 1st, 1875.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT at the recent Session of Parliament was an evidence of a desire to do justice to the Civil Servants; and its withdrawal, in as far as they are concerned, from whatever cause that action was moved, is matter for very great regret.

The facts are: in 1872, as a result of a general agitation for increase of fixed salaries, in consequence of changed values which they were required to meet, an Act of Parliament was passed to make a readjustment of official salaries, and by that act the following increases took place:—

Ministers were raised from \$5,000 to \$7,000, and the salary of the First Minister was put at \$8,000.

The salaries of the Lieut.-Governors of Ontario and Quebec were raised to \$10,000, and those of the smaller Provinces to \$9,000.

The salary of the Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench in Quebec was raised to \$6,000. The salaries of the Puisne Judges to \$5,000. Corresponding increases were made of Judges' salaries in Ontario. There were also increases in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia of Judges' salaries.

The allowance to members of Parliament was raised to \$10 per diem, and to \$1,000 if the session lasted over one month.

The two Speakers' salaries were raised to \$4,000 each.

\$75,000 were voted to readjust the salaries of Civil Servants. And as a consequence of this vote the Deputy Heads were raised from \$2,600 to \$3,200 by Order in Council. A pledge was made to Parliament that the salaries of the other

Civil Servants would also be readjusted; but the work was put off, and a *bonus* to the amount of 15 per cent. on their salaries was paid to them. The proportion per cent. of increase that was given by the *bonus* was very much less than that given to Ministers, Judges, Lieut.-Governors and Deputy Heads of Departments, even if its permanence could be assured; but it is not. And, therefore, a very large body of men who need the increase more than those who get it, because while they have smaller salaries, they are required to keep up a respectable position in society, are unjustly, and without any good reason that can be given, left out in the cold.

CHEVALIERS D'INDUSTRIE.

Singularly enough, the celebration of the initial events of the American Revolution, at Lexington and Concord, the other day, has already brought into painful prominence the part played by the hired Hessian soldiery in that great drama. Some of the American papers, referring rather bitterly to the fact, congratulate themselves that such things could not happen in our day. We are not so sure about that. Probably the age in which we live is not less patriotic or chivalrous than those which have preceded it. If there were knights-errant in the olden times, there are generous cavaliers now, and converting the proposition, if there are filibusters to-day, there were freebooters and condottieri in the romantic eras of Bayard and St. Louis. Man is man in all ages and under every clime. As the gallant horsemen who rode over Europe, tilting for ladies' virtue or the rights of fatherland, have lineal descendants in our age—unselfish heroes, doing the battles of honor, even in a hopeless cause,—so the reckless adventurers of the Werner stamp, who fought for gold under every standard, are represented to-day by those soldiers of fortune whose only home is the camp, and whose sole occupation seems to be the easy acquisition of alien plunder. Whether on the sandy plains of Algeria, even to the gorges of Mount Atlas, or the fertile valleys of Sicily and Naples, or the inhospitable shores of the Crimea, whether in legitimate warfare, or in revolutionary uprisings, or in cavalry raids on defenceless frontiers, we are sure to meet these lawless, independent warriors, eager to grasp and share the spoils of victory. The French, with their usual politeness, have covered up the ignominy of this nomad class under the euphemism of *Chevaliers d'Industrie*. But we brand them in broad Saxon as hirelings—at least the majority of them. What else but hirelings were the Hessians of the American Revolution, and the 36,000 Canadians and the hundreds of thousands of Europeans who came direct from their country to take part in the late Civil war? We refer not to those who resided in the United States when the war broke out, and who had a right to join the army through patriotic motives, but to the immense numbers who enlisted on foreign soil, picked up there by recruiting agents, all for \$12 a month and a bounty. What else were they but hirelings? We can excuse, if we cannot always justify the man who fights for the idea of liberty or the redressing of wrongs, but we can have no words of reprobation too strong for those who take up a cause which is not their own, slaughter fellow men who have never done them harm, and entail miseries on women and children whom it is the first duty of true chivalry to protect from ill. An officer may engage in foreign service for the wild adventure of the thing, or to get schooling in the art of war, acting in some capacity where he shall be benefited without injuring those who have never injured him. Thus General PHIL. KEARNEY served in the French army. Or he may go and combat for the defence of one or more of those great universal principles which, in his heart of hearts, he deems sacred and precious as life itself. Thus Continental officers have joined the Poles and Irish. Thus LAFAYETTE, PULASKI, KOSCIUSKO joined the American

colonists. Thus the COMTE DE PARIS and the DUC DE CHARTRES sided with the North on the staff of McCLELLAN; thus the PRINCE DE POLIGNAC battled for the South in the marshlands of Louisiana.

We may condemn the opinions of such men, but we may not condemn their chivalry. But what we must condemn is the conduct of those who go from abroad purposely to join the rank and file, and who, on a hundred battle fields, stand to their work of death, deliberately firing volley after volley into the hearts of men who are utter strangers to them, against whom they have no complaint and whose standard they are perfectly willing to bear in the event of their capture. And all this for money—blood money.

The adventurous spirit of our times is possibly not greater than that of former days. But such as it is, it is an evil to be denounced. The word filibusterism is one of those peculiar American expressions which quaintly point out an evil generally known by the people. It is associated in all minds with WALKER and Nicaragua. It has been associated with other predatory expeditions. It might not inaptly be connected with the late Indian war in the Western prairies. That war we shall not call a filibustering war, because it was carried on by the American Government, but we do say that there were hundreds engaged in it with filibustering intentions. Greed was their motive. In the wild anarchy which reigned there, and which their presence served to increase, they expected to enrich themselves with spoils—to make their fortunes in a single cavalry dash.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

More than one painful circumstance brought under our notice of late, more than one deplorable instance of ruin related to us, seem to require that we should point out some of the dangers to which young females of the middle and lower classes are exposed in our large cities. We have no disposition, of course, to stir the turbid waters, especially in a family paper like ours, and shall confine ourselves to touching lightly and briefly on two or three points of salient interest.

Our first observation is that the present extravagant luxury of dress has visibly contributed to the increase of vice and immorality. Now-a-days a woman is rated by her toilet among a certain class. Natural beauty and grace are at a discount, for they are set at naught if not coupled with extraneous ornament. Besides, they can be readily replaced by the thousand tricks of false hair, paints and padding. For those whose means allow them to incur the enormous expenses of fashion, the evil is reduced to a mere matter of dollars and cents, but to the thousands whose vanity is unbounded, while their means are slender or absolutely null, the evil is more than pecuniary; it often becomes a moral one. How many daughters of the poor are betrayed into indiscretion in order to emulate the rich. How many resort to larceny in order to procure a bonnet or a dress. And, what is still more deplorable, how many purchase their finery at the sacred price of honor. More than once have we seen ragged girls—the Arabs of our streets—standing at corners and watching with greedy eyes their fallen sisters, sweeping the pave in gaudy silks, or riding down the square reclining in luxurious carriages. These girls, in whom age was just ripening the emotions, felt the contrast between their rags and those costly dresses, and who knows but that even some of those we happened to see went straight to get a toilet at the same price? A country clergyman recently informed us that, in the comparatively small district where he lived, he could count several girls, of humble parentage, who, having gone to the city on a visit or for business, returned with magnificent *trousseaux* which they had exchanged for their virtue. As just said, we have to write cautiously or we could go into more startling details, but enough has been said to show that the alarming increase of vice

is owing, in a great measure, to the extravagance of female toilet. This being so, it is an additional reason why ladies themselves should be the first to put a stop to this extravagance.

Another point which may be referred to is the isolation of young girls in public places of large cities, such as taverns, saloons and certain shops. It may be laid down as a principle of public morality that no young girl or unmarried woman should be left alone in places frequented only by men. When the place where these young women are isolated from their sex is frequented by all kinds of men for the purposes of drinking and gambling it is easily calculated what disorders must ensue. If the public show of babies, last year, was denounced as disgraceful and immoral, how much more immoral is the exhibition of young girls, where, as in a market, they are sensually examined and commented on, and learn boldness of look and freedom of carriage—the forerunners of something worse.

We have received from an esteemed correspondent at Quebec, a valuable communication in which he states that there are few subjects upon which he feels more acutely than the yearly loss of human life by the upsetting of small boats on our Canadian waters. It is all very well according to our correspondent to get into a rage with the boatbuilders. They really deserve it—but it would do no good. The law of demand and supply overrides the claims of humanity in that as well as other trades; and he believes we shall do nothing effectual without social organization. To further the prospect of some such Society being started—say, "For the protection of life on sea and river," or something of that sort, he would ask the favor of our repeating in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS that capital design of a sail-boat with "side-boards," and with "feet" attached to the keelson, which lately appeared in L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, published from this office. He also calls upon us to draw attention to the danger always arising from the practice of "standing up in boats." He insists furthermore on the force of the two ideas of *Axis of Flotation* (or *line* around which the boat makes partial revolution by the action of wind and wave) and of *centre of gravity* of boat and lading, which must be either above or below that line—in the former case always with more or less of danger to stability. If this were done, the nail would be hit on the head, even better than by Mr. PLIMSOLL with his *Load Line*, which is, after all, only a necessary makeshift.

The following remarks of a New York contemporary are well worth the attention of the class to whom they are addressed. For years past there has been a strong and growing rivalry between well-to-do farmers in the matter of educating their children. They are not content to see them finish a course of useful study in the district academy, and go to work on the farms as they did themselves. They send their sons to colleges and their daughters to fashionable boarding-schools, and thus, often without being aware of it, they are themselves the means of turning them aside from useful pursuits. It would be better for hundreds of country-born young men if they were supplied only with such an education as would fit them to be good agriculturists. It would materially reduce the annual number of graduates in medicine, and it would also help to thin the ranks of the idlers in the cities. Farmers who have sons growing up, if they take friendly advice, will educate them to follow in their own footsteps. If they do, it will not only save them a world of trouble, but will likewise promote the true interest of their children. The same advice will apply with equal force to the education of farmers' daughters. If they are intended for farmers' wives, the so-called fashionable boarding-school is no place for them.