

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited), at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury Street, Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum, in advance; \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

TEMPERATURE

As observed by HARRIS & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING

| Feb. 26th, 1882. | | | Corresponding week, 1881 | | |
|------------------|------|-------|--------------------------|------|-------|
| Max. | Min. | Mean. | Max. | Min. | Mean. |
| Mon.. 30° | 16° | 23° | Mon.. 25° | 5° | 15° |
| Tues.. 24° | 14° | 19° | Tues.. 33° | 9° | 21° |
| Wed.. 26° | 16° | 21° | Wed.. 32° | 19° | 25° |
| Thur.. 30° | 13° | 21° | Thur.. 32° | 14° | 23° |
| Fri.. 30° | 8° | 19° | Fri.. 14° | -10° | 2° |
| Sat.. 35° | 4° | 19° | Sat.. 11° | -5° | 3° |
| Sun.. 28° | 10° | 24° | Sun.. 20° | 0° | 10° |

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Day Dreams—Mrs. Langtry in "She Stoops to Conquer"—A Three-Leaved Clover—Bog—A Sheet of Fashions—Barnum's Baby Elephant—Chinese Selling Opium—Pussy's Breakfast.

THE WEEK.—The Servant Question—The Prevention of Crime.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Civil Service from a Woman's Point of View—Doings at the Capital—News of the Week—Bonny Kate (illus.)—Musical and Dramatic—Answer to "A New Year's Message"—The Baby Elephant—Our Illustrations—The Dress of the Clergy—Echoes from Paris—Echoes from London—Two to One—Major Ashton's Mistake—Ancient Art—Inside the Mint—Literary and Artistic—A Creed—Aesthetics—The Pawn Shop—The High Literature of Travel—Little Feet—Review and Criticism—Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 4, 1882.

THE SERVANT QUESTION.

While we in Canada are puzzling over the solution of the servant question, and proposing to ourselves schemes of emigration to help us out of the present scarcity of domestic labour, it is interesting to look to the experiences of older nations, and see whether really they are much better off than we.

The servant question is beginning to greatly preoccupy the minds of the residents of Paris, both native and foreign, and so far as the servants of elegantly-appointed and wealthy households are concerned, there is room for their uneasiness. A correspondent of the *Continental Gazette* says:—"There is no being on earth more pampered or more pretentious than is the valet, or cook, or ladies' maid employed in one of these magnificently-appointed establishments, where from ten to twenty servants are kept. They are dishonest, presuming, and dis-obliging. Each individual has his or her line of duties sharply defined, and will not step one inch beyond its boundaries to aid his or her comrades or to oblige the mistress of the house. One Parisian lady dismisses every servant in her employ every six months. Her theory is that the constant renewal of her household personnel tends to keep her domestics in good order. She gets the cream, so to speak, of their services, and just about the time that they become lazy and impertinent she gets rid of them. But in less extensively appointed establishments there are plenty of good steady girls to be met with, who know how to work and who do their work faithfully and conscientiously. The worst class of the French servants are to be met with in the grandest of Parisian houses; the best keep on the even tenor of their way in quiet households where two, or at the most three servants are kept. And Marie in Paris has one overwhelming advantage over Bridget, Gretchen, or Dinah in the United States; whatever she engages herself to do, she knows how to do it. She has her faults and they are grave ones occasionally, but lack of capacity to perform the service for which she engaged herself is not among them.

In England domestic service has been for years an institution to which those, intended for it are brought up from child-

hood, and though the influences brought to bear upon them are gradually weakening, there is yet a class who look upon domestic service as the natural course for their children to pursue when they come of age to earn their daily bread. On this continent unfortunately other influences are brought to bear to the exclusion of the attractions of a good respectable home. The greater freedom enjoyed by children results in a craving for a continuance of that freedom when they come of age to choose for themselves, and the restraints of domestic service are rejected in favour of the freer though less healthy life of the manufactory or the store.

Closely connected too with this is the different relation in which the servant at home and here stands to her employers. Whatever its disadvantages the difference which society and caste have established between classes in England has a distinctly good effect in the case of domestic service. Servants look up to their employers and respect them in a way which is rare indeed in this country. Equality as a principle is very well, but the assumption of equality between servant and mistress never will work in practice. The moral of all which is that what we want in Canada—and for the matter of that in the State—is a better and more correct feeling on the subject of domestic servants amongst the class from which they are drawn. We want to persuade mothers that service with a respectable family is a better and healthier pursuit for their daughters than the excitement and freedom of employment behind the counter or at the factory bench. We want our schools to train their pupils more with a view of the possibilities which may be demanded of them. Lastly we want to teach our young men that good house servants make the best wives. Then and not till then may we expect to see the girls themselves attracted by what now they shun.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The last of a series of three articles by RICHARD DUGDALE in the *Atlantic Monthly* deals with the prevention of crime in society. The lesson which is intended to be taught by the evidence he brings forward is one which affects us here in Canada no less than in the States. The true remedy for crime has long since been recognized as prevention, and not punishment, and the first step towards such prevention is the removal of such opportunities for the easy commission of crime as are daily offered to criminals. People are far too apt to consider that the prospect of punishment is in itself sufficient to deter from the commission of ordinary crime, and they lay themselves open to be robbed with perfect recklessness.

A case appeared only recently in the city papers, for example, in which a lady, carrying her purse in an unprotected open back pocket, was not unnaturally relieved of it by a passer-by, as she leant over one of the stalls in the market. A similar case to this which occurred in New York was treated by Judge GILDERSLEEVE in a common sense if slightly irregular manner. Without hesitation he discharged the lad convicted of larceny, and publicly censured the lady who brought the complaint because she made herself the wanton instigator to the offence, by carrying valuable property where it was absolutely unprotected. In the article under consideration Mr. DUGDALE calls attention to the culpable neglect evinced in the case of several of the recent bank robberies, notably the Manhattan and Newark banks, the cases of which we cannot go into here.

The ordinary want of precaution exercised daily by those who have valuable property at stake is the more remarkable in these days of the telegraph, the telephone and the photograph, all of which could be made to do good duty in the recognition of criminals and the prevention of crime. MOSIER, the supposed abductor of CHARLIE ROSS, met his death in an attempt at robbery of an empty house at Bay

Ridge, New York. The owner had connected it with his brother's premises in the immediate neighbourhood by an alarm telegraph, which brought the brother and his son upon the scene in time to prevent the robbery. By this simple means the entrance of a burglar into one house might be made to arouse a score of neighbours, or to bring the police directly upon the scene. A thorough knowledge of the criminal class and their movements by the police is another item of security, much neglected amongst us. What we need to do if we are to stamp out crime at all effectively is to make the difficulties of its commission infinitely great. When the habitual criminal finds that all his movements are known and his actions anticipated; when he finds that instant detection follows upon the attempt, and that the chances of success are very faint, then and not till then will he reflect that it is hardly worth the risk.

Like almost all enthusiasts Mr. DUGDALE perhaps carries his scheme a little too far. We question how far it will be possible for the philanthropist of the future to convert one by one the criminal population, and eradicate in the next generation the seeds of evil altogether. Still we believe that the reform will follow shortly upon the recognition by the criminal class of the unprofitable nature of their profession.

The special class of frauds to which banks and other fiduciary institutions are liable are due more than all others to the culpable negligence of directors and employers. In many instances, we may almost say in most, this trouble originates in stock gambling operations. Cashiers and tellers use the money of their bank for their own purposes and when unsuccessful have to resort to frauds of various kinds to cover the growing deficiency. The custom of the well-known house of Ralli Brothers has been for generations to make their branch managers partners of the house, and to require them to enter into a contract forfeiting their position the moment they speculate in any way, and recently the New York managers forfeited their position on this account. Such a limitation in the case of all the officers and clerks of a monetary institution seems demanded by common prudence, and a man known to be in the habit of speculating on his own account should suffer instant dismissal.

The moral of all this of course is that "prevention is better than cure," and that the real way to reduce our assize rolls is by making the commission of robbery and dishonesty as difficult as may be.

THE CIVIL SERVICE FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

NO. II.

DEAR SIR.—In my first letter I threatened you with another upon the same subject.

It is a question sometimes debated whether the members of the Civil Service and their families are not too much "stuck up," and whether they should, in any sense, rank higher than a clerk in a grocery or a dry goods shop; whether the endeavors after gentility in appearance and living are not an evil rather than a good; whether there is any reason, in fact, why the artisan and officers of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service should not mingle together in an undistinguishable mass. To many this leveling doctrine is peculiarly graceful, nor do those who think thus lack representatives in Parliament. To how many, besides, are the performances of a Hanlan more worthy of reward than those of a Dawson or a Wilson, and those of a cricketer like Grace, or a jockey like Fordham, furnish a more fitting theme of rapture than those of Tennyson or Huxley? Each of these, in his own sphere, deserves and receives honor, and as long as the world lasts men will decide much according to their own tastes to whose excellence they will give fullest recognition. But, however excellent the fruits or corn of life, let us not hold there is no room for the flowers.

Any class, having to a greater or less extent a fixed position, whether as with clergymen, or officers in the Army or Navy, or members of the Civil Service, or professors or fellows of a university, comes to have a certain degree and kind of social culture. Nor is it, it seems to me, a thing to be deprecated. If it be true, as William of Wykeham declared upon the walls of Winchester College, that "Manners maketh men," it is well to have these schools of culture. Of course asses and bores are found in the ranks

of all those who make offensive parade of, or cannot comprehend the rôle imposed upon them. But the Civil Service of Canada can boast of at least a very considerable proportion of studious men, and men of scholarly and social culture. The traditions of the service handed down for many scores of years have left the latter impression on it. Is it wise to break down all these traditions suddenly? Will the Civil Service be really improved by driving such people out? The Civil Servant likes his little round of society. As a rule, it is by no means of an expensive sort. Even among the Deputy heads and chief clerks, such a thing as a horse and carriage for themselves is almost entirely unknown. Their reunions and banquets are for the most part very quiet and unpretending; yet, because they manage to do their little gracefully, it is made matter of offence and accusation. And chief of all is the scandalous fact that many among them are asked to go to Rideau Hall!

It does seem foolish at first thought, for poor people to do so. And yet it is the last link that binds many of them to "that state of life to which it pleased God to call them." And did not they learn in their catechism to do their duty in "that state?"

Is it the duty of parents to drop out of the position their birth and education entitled them to hold?

They know in the struggle for wealth they are far behind their contemporaries, but that one thing they would like to retain for their children's sake. They may be more fortunate.

Are they not exactly in the same rank, socially, with those who have thousands, when they have hundreds? And, thank God! most Canadian men are still above marrying for mere money.

Another reason is, they can very seldom entertain themselves, and therefore cannot accept invitations from private individuals. Rideau Hall is, therefore, perhaps the only place they go to. There they see all their friends without the feeling that they ought to return the hospitality. While we feel that every one by honest industry and talent is perfectly welcome to rise to any rank in life which his energy and ambition leads him, does it necessarily follow that those who were born in the position he has attained should be forced down into a lower class, without any fault of their own? Surely there is room enough for all in this large country! We are willing to do without all the luxuries that money can buy, but it is hard not to be allowed to retain the society of the refined and educated.

Are two brothers to hold a different rank, because one, who could not pass his university examination, has gone into trade and is now a rich man, while the other became a professional man, and because his profession did not give him a sufficient salary the first two years, took a Civil Service appointment, under the impression that that at least has a certainty?

A man in business may fail for hundreds of thousands, pass through the bankrupt court, and never drop one luxury, for he has settled enough on his wife to ensure him all these; he still drives good horses, lives in a large house, and dresses better than a civil servant can do at his best. He can begin afresh, either make a fortune or fail again under the same circumstances. He seems to take no standing in his society. A civil servant cannot fail. He must drag on from year to year. If sickness or troubles bring debt, law expenses are added to his liabilities, totally preventing him from saving enough out of his salary to pay his way. One expensive year, illness or death in his family, perhaps, the first cause of his embarrassments.

The merchants of Ottawa talk of hard times, and are what they call "down upon the civil servants." They are very foolish. Is not half their prosperity due to them? are not the farmers also paid for their produce by the civil servants?

It is true Ottawa, during the session, is full of strangers. But with the exception of hotels and boarding-houses, few benefit by the influx. The strangers very rarely buy clothing here. Therefore, the better the civil servants are paid, the more prosperous the merchants, tradespeople and farmers in the immediate vicinity will be. If there is not some reform soon, educated people would rather engage in any business than enter the service, when they have little or no hope of advancement. They see men who started in life with them, Judges, Generals, and men of fortune, while they are just as they commenced, or worse, for their money does not buy them half the comforts it did formerly. A dread of being superannuated on a mere pittance, or their children left penniless when they die is perpetually haunting them. If fair pay be not given, the people who take office will be of a lower class, or dishonest, who will rob the Government all they can, to increase their income.

They are not over-worked, it is true; perhaps it would be better if some had more to do. If the country cannot afford to pay proper salaries to such a number, would it not be better to dismiss all the supernumeraries and double the salaries of the efficient ones?

It would seem cruel at first, but would be an advantage in the end, as it would be a poor employment that a young man undertook that would not pay him better in a few years than the one they were leaving.

It is a misfortune for any young man to permanently engage in a monotonous routine. "It knocks the energy out of a fellow," as a young friend said. There is an development of the mind in much of their work (or of the body either, if continually cooped up in a hot room all