

for the male employee to grumble that his salary is not sufficient to pay for his expenses "round town," "cigars," "theatre," etc., and that he finds himself in debt every month? Is she more to blame for being tired after dancing at a ball, than the young man is who comes to the office with such a "splitting headache," that he can hardly see to write, and rather boasts of the fact that he did not get to bed till daylight?

Are the lady clerks to be considered as Charity employees? If so, why not oblige them to wear the uniform of a charity institution? If they are just girls earning their own living, what right has any one to dictate to them as to the invitations they accept or refuse? Why in particular should they be denied the pleasure of an invitation to Government House any more than Æacus—or perhaps he has been denied that honour—in which case his jealousy of the "Government Girl" can be better understood?

Does the Government employ clerks with a view to settling them by marriage? Æacus, from his remarks on the subject, seems to think so. It might be suggested that this also is a private matter, and does not concern either the Government or male employee half as much as the girl herself.

Possibly a "gay butterfly" life may not be the best school to learn home duties in, but is it more likely to interfere with home happiness than the life the average young man leads? The writer knows of many elderly ladies holding positions of dignity and honour, and who in their youth have danced at many a ball, yet despite that enormity they have made good wives, and are much respected by the community. If the young man only wants someone "to sew on his buttons," he can probably get it done at a mending establishment much more economically than by marrying a wife to do it for him.

The writer's personal experience of female clerks shows that they take as much interest in their work as the men do, and are regular and attentive to their duties. Of course there are exceptions, but can Æacus say there are none among the men?

ONE OF THE FEMALE CLERKS.

Canada's Representatives.

Senator Tasse and Mr. Cockburn, M. P., for East Toronto have been appointed as the Canadian commissioners to the World's Fair.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Hon. Mr. Angers, left by the five o'clock train on the C. A. R., on Friday evening 28 ult., via G. T. R. for Chicago, to be present at the opening of the Fair on Monday.

The first disaster of the season to a vessel of the fishery protection fleet happened on Wednesday, to the *Vigilante*, Capt. Knowlton. She ran ashore at Canso, but will likely get off uninjured.

Open Competition.

With regard to this fundamental matter it is observed that the system has worked admirably in the mother country, where it has long been in operation. It has also worked well in the United States as far as it has been adopted, and has proved efficacious in correcting many long-standing abuses, and supplying the country with a class of intelligent and industrious officers, to the great advantage of the service both in the way of efficiency and economy. The system is too well established to need any detailed advocacy from your Commissioners, and they recommend its adoption in the conviction that the same beneficial results will follow in Canada.—*Civil Service Commissioner's report 1892, P. xxiii.*

It is possible that public sentiment in Canada may not as yet be ripe for open competition generally, and it may not be possible as yet to eliminate altogether the power of politics in making appointments; but if the recommendations of your Commissioners be accepted and strictly adhered to the public service at Ottawa will, they are convinced, in the course of a few years, be better for the change. Intelligence and capacity will meet with their due reward, politics and favouritism will cease to dominate, the service will soon become attractive to many persons who now seek other avenues of employment, and in general the title of the public servant will be an honour to be coveted. The doors to appointments and promotions in the service will open only to capacity and honesty, and no man or woman who aspires, as all have a right to aspire, to any such position, will have occasion to seek or use any influence less honourable than his or her own merit and fitness for office.—*Ibid, P. xxviii.*

The above are not the only places in the report of the late Commissioners where particular stress is laid upon the desirability of substituting open competition for admission to the service, instead of the present system of giving appointments to those possessed of political or other influence. It may be urged that the present system is not so fully ruled by these objectionable influences, but on page 13 of the evidence Mr. J. J. McGee, in answer to a question, is reported as replying "Why? is not the whole system political, or other influences." Indeed his evidence all through is instructive reading. There can be no better evidence of the evils of the present system, than the fact that hundreds of aspirants for appointments in the civil service have gone to the expense of preparing for and passing the examination, only to experience that "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick." Another argument against the present system is, that one qualifying examination is used for every branch of the service, whilst competitive examinations on the English plan, permit of a special examination suited to the department for which the candidate is writing being instituted. There may be a great deal of force in the opening sentence of the second of the above questions, and indeed English precedent rather proves that it may, and probably is so. Granted that this is the case, why not follow that precedent? Competitive examinations having been recommended it was decided to make an experiment and the Indian Civil Service was first chosen. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and this experiment proved so great a success that gradually the same system was adopted all through. Those who are familiar with the old system in vogue in England at that time know full well that it was, if possible, more objectionable than the present system here. "Politics and favoritism" were the Alpha and Omega of that system to an almost indescribable extent, but now as the commissioner's report, will be the cure in Canada when open competition is adopted, the service is open only to capacity and honesty, and no man or woman who aspires, as all have a right to aspire to any such position, will have occasion to seek for or use any influence less honourable than his or her own merit, and fitness for office.

Our Governor General.

By the death of the Earl of Derby on April 21st, Lord Stanley becomes the sixteenth Earl.

The Right Honourable Frederick Arthur, Lord Stanley of Preston, the present Governor-General of Canada, who succeeds to the title, is the younger son of the fourteenth and brother of the late Earl of Derby, by Emma, second daughter of the first Lord Skelmersdale, was born in London in 1841, and received his education at Eaton. He entered the Grenadier

Guards in 1858, was appointed lieutenant and captain in 1862, and retired in 1863. He represented Preston in the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, from July, 1865, till December, 1868, when he was elected for North Lancashire. He was lord of the admiralty from August to December, 1868, and Financial Secretary of War from February, 1864, till August, 1877, when he became financial Secretary to the Treasury. On April 2, 1878, Colonel Stanley was appointed Secretary of State for War in succession to Mr. Hardy, now Lord Cranbrook, and was sworn of the Privy Council. In the autumn recess of that year, he and Mr. W. H. Smith, the first Lord of the Admiralty, with a numerous suite, visited the Island of Cyprus. He went out of office with his party in April, 1880. In Lord Salisbury's government he was Secretary of State for the Colonies from June 1885, till February, 1886, was appointed President of the Board of Trade and raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Stanley of Preston. On June 11th, 1888, he was sworn in as Governor-General of Canada. He married, in 1864, Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon.

Hon. Edward George Villiers Stanley, who will succeed the Governor-General as Lord Stanley of Preston, was born in London in 1865, and educated at Wellington College. In 1889 he married Lady Montagu, the youngest daughter of the seventh Duke of Manchester. He was made a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards in 1885. He is well known at Ottawa, where he acted as A. D. C. to his father from August, 1889, to July, 1891. He is a Conservative member in the Imperial House for the West-thoughton division of Lancashire.

Of the Ministers—General Notes.

A circular will shortly be sent out bearing the signature of Controller Wallace, enjoining upon collectors of customs and preventive officers along the boundary the determination of the department here to investigate rigidly all reported cases of incivility or excess of authority exercised by officials towards travellers or importers. Collectors are therein warned that they will be held responsible for the conduct of preventive officers and other employees under their authority.

A NEW TARIFF LIST.

The present tariff list is to be superseded by a new edition which Controller Wallace is having prepared, designed to simplify it for purposes of reference, and prevent, in a measure at least, the collection of different rates of duty at different ports upon the same article owing to diversity of tariff interpretation. The new list will be arranged alphabetically and with regard to the detailed enumeration of articles coming under a common description for tariff purposes. It will also contain a digest of the customs laws suited for general reference. It is intended that from year to year the tariff changes will be published on the basis of this new list.

UNCLAIMED BALANCES.

The Department of Finance will shortly publish the annual blue book containing statements from the several banks in Canada of balances remaining in their coffers unclaimed by the parties to whom they are due. The publication of these statistics last year led to investigations in all directions by parties interested, with the result that all the larger balances have been applied for and paid over to the parties entitled to receive them. In most cases these creditors were unaware that the sums returned in the blue-book were coming to them at all.

Sergeant Jarvis, of Regina, has been appointed an inspector in the Mounted Police vice Chalmers, resigned.