THE WEEKLY WORLD.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17.

THE GOLD OUTLOOK.

The New York Mercantile and Financial Times, discussing the monetary situation, a few days since, referring to the outlook for gold said that the actual amount of gold mined is increasing slowly from year to year. While no extraordinary rich mines have recently been discovered, the ones already known are being more carefully and economically worked. Improved methods of mining now make lodes profitable that 10 years ago would have been abandoned as too difficult to work at paying prices. The world's placer, or dirt, mines are nearly used up, and quartz mines deep down in the earth must be depended upon for the gold supply. The great gold boom year for the world was in 1853. The California and Australian mines were then in their flush and the mines of the world then yielded altogether $155,000,000. The lowest yield of the world's mines came in 1883, when only $85,400,000 was obtained. Since then the figures have been intermittently rising. In 1893 the product was the richest in the history of the modern world. It was $155,522,000, over $500,000 more than that of the great gold year, 1853. The African gold mines have supplied the largest part of the yield. This year the estimated amount makes the product still greater than last year. It is expected to reach $174,000,000. So that the world's product is actually increasing. But in 1853 the the United States had a population of 24,000,000; in 1894 it had a population of 70,000,000. Other nations have increased the number of their inhabitants largely too. By the time you come to divide the increased $19,000,000 of gold among an additonal 200,000,000 people where will your increase in gold be?

THE ALTERNATIVE.

If the author of the Bill for the better government of cities wanted an argument for the passage none better could be found that the civic elections which took place in Vancouver yesterday. The municipal affairs are in such hands that the people content themselves with allowing things to take their course—though apprehensive of dire calamity. The fact that out of some 6,000 voters only 1,000—a sixth—took the trouble to go to the polls, is a sad commentary upon the administration of civic matters in this particular community. If, however, the members of the Legislature could have been here and heard the expressions of opinion of business men and other influential and enlightened persons they would still further have learned the absolute indifference that prevails in connection with one of the most important departments of our political system. Take populous Ward I., for example, where only 86 ballots were recorded for Mayor, and in which it was apparently impossible, though it possesses excellent material within its borders, to get up a contest for the aldermanship, one being selected and returned unopposed who may be all that the office demands, as we sincerely trust he is, but who is new in municipal life and quite untried. The same is true of other wards, where seven, nine or ten votes would have secured the position for the defeated candidate in a miserably small poll. We are led to hope, nevertheless, that the lessons of the past will be taken to heart in future, and that after a twelvemonth has passed by the situation will change and a new era in our history be inaugurated.

While the Mayor and Aldermen enter upon their duties under most depressing conditions—because they can regard themselves as in no manner representative—let us hope that they will do the very best they can and develop qualities that will surprise their constituents. It is the duty of all to assist them in this and to make their way as easy as possible. It will be the aim of this journal to give them a cordial support in the carrying out of measures calculated to benefit Vancouver. Equally emphatic will be our condemnation of their operations when we consider them hostile to the progress of the city and detrimental to its interests.

The Victoria public meeting to protest against the Bill is taken seriously by nobody conversant with the facts. It was simply an Opposition powwow—and like most of their gatherings became a howling farce before it was long started. So far as its influencing representatives in the Legislature is concerned, the thing is an absurdity, for they have only to glance at the names of those who engineered the affair to know its character and aim. The passage of the measure and the placing of it in the statute book can do no harm, for safeguards are placed around it that give the people the right to say whether it should be taken advantage of or not. The fuss made over it by a few unscrupulous and designing politicians is extremely ridiculous and well understood.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The selection of a person to fill the position of Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at New Westminster, rendered vacant by the dismissal of Dr. Bentley, is at present engaging the attention of the Government. There are several applicants for the office, many of these being men who rank high in the medical profession and are considered eminently well qualified to discharge its duties. It is claimed that previous experience is necessary, all other things being equal, and that is a qualification that will find favor in the eyes of the Government, for in this matter, it appears, are determined to eschew political predelections, the desire being to select the best man available. How far the plea of previous experience is valid we cannot say; but this we do know, that in Ontario the superintendents of the insane asylums at London, Hamilton, Toronto, Orillia and Brockville were not possessed of special training. In these institutions the unfortunate and greatly to be pitied number thousands, and the very best skill for their treatment is demanded, physicians of well understood ability are being placed in charge. This we believe is the course pursued everywhere, and the results following it are generally satisfactory; that is if length of service, efficiency and devotion count for anything. Whether the Government will be guided by the advice tendered it by eminent medical men in respect to filling the vacancy in question we do not know, but if not they most assuredly should, for laymen, as all the members of the Government are, should not presume to know more about the care of those who are so unfortunate as to be dethroned of their reason, as are doctors of standing. But Governments at times perpetrate blunders and do things that to outsiders appear very strange, and this, we are persuaded, will be the opinion many of the supporters and friends of the Government hereabouts will entertain if the contemplated appointment of Dr. Bodington, of Hatzic, is carried into effect. It is claimed that he and Dr. Newcombe, of Victoria, are the only medical men in British Columbia who have any knowledge of the treatment of those afflicted in this particular way, and that as the former is a resident of this section of the Province he should get the place. We do not know whether the previous experience of Dr. Bodington and Dr. Newcombe, respectively, has been enquired into or whether their testimonials are satisfactory; if not it would be desirable that investigation be made before the Gazette contains the announcement. The fact that Dr. Bodington is and has ever been an avowed Oppositionist does not seem to weigh with the Administration. Nevertheless there are many others in our midst who are equally as well fitted for the position as he, and whose capacities eminently entitle their applications to the most favorable consideration. For Dr. Bodington, personally—we do not know Dr. Newcombe—we have the highest regard, but the public interest demands that everything else, except fitness and capability for the onerous duties devolving upon a medical superintendent of the insane, should be cast to the winds, and the best man chosen. We hope the Government will not have occasion to regret the step it is said to be taking; at all events it cannot plead ignorance nor that it was not forewarned.

COSTS MORE COSTS.

The predictions of The World have been realized and the Electric Light by-law has been quashed, with costs against the city which a long-suffering public must pay through the nose. It is positively shameful. We pointed out at the time that the whole thing was illegal, but our voice was not heeded. Those who had the scheme in hand were determined to carry it through in the most bull-headed manner, whatever might be the consequences. Our morning contemporary, with its customary lack of judgment, assured its readers that everything was all right; that the bare majority was all that was necessary, and that the corporation would, in the end, win. The result is now known and taxpayers find that not only have the expenses attendant upon the placing of the by-law before the electors to be met, but court fees also be paid as well. These latter will amount to a very large sum; money that could have been well spent in some useful channels, instead of been thrown away in a mad endeavor to do the impossible. It might as well have been cast into the Inlet, never to be recovered. The probabilities are, however, that if the entire treasury were pilfered our citizens would declare it scandalous—and do nothing. It will be interesting to learn the exact amount of cash that will have to be disbursed in connection with this latest Aldermanic bungle. It is indeed a great pity that those responsible for it cannot be made to pay for their own folly.

A STUPENDOUS UNDERTAKING.

Chicago is a wonderful city; whatever it undertakes is on a colossal scale. Its drainage canal, intended to furnish an outlet for the sewerage of the city into the Mississippi, is perhaps the greatest engineering scheme under way in the world at the present time. The outlet is through the Chicago, Desplaines and Illinois rivers into the Mississippi. The Chicago river is already connected with the Desplaines by a narrow ditch, but the current of both streams is uncertain and that of the former reverses as the height of the water varies, there being a strong current toward the lake at high water and a slight current in the opposite direction during low water. The latter current is increased by large pumps, which lift the water from the river into the Illinois and Michigan canals, whence it flows into the Desplaines river at Lockport, about 28 miles from Chicago. The fall between these two points is very slight, but below Lockport it amounts to about 40 feet in a distance of four miles. The canal is to be an uninterrupted waterway between Chicago and Lockport and will provide for a flow by gravitation of a body of water sufficiently large to carry off the sewerage from a great portion of the city and county, without objectionably polluting the Illinois river. Another important part of the work is the building of a levee between the main channel and the Desplaines river, and in order that the plan of drainage might be fully carried out it was found necessary to divert the course of the river by excavating a new channel. This "river diversion," now practically completed, cost about one million dollars. The completion of the entire work will require an excavation of 27,428,861 cubic yards of material, the building of 283,530 cubic yards of retaining wall and the construction of 52,772 cubic yards of levee, at an estimated cost of $21,799,293. Of the material excavated 11,045,005 cubic yards is of solid rock. The dimensions of the channel of this drainage canal were fixed at a width of 160 feet, with practically perpendicular walls through the solid rock, and where retaining walls are built. Through the earth sections the width at the bottom is to be 202 feet, with banks on a slope of two to one, and the depth throughout is to be not less than 22 feet at low water. Clement F. Street, mechanical editor of the Railway Review, in an article in Frank Leslie's Weekly, makes an interesting comparison between this work and the Manchester ship canal. The latter is 35 miles in length and its completion required the excavation of 53,500,000 cubic yards of material, of which 21,000,000 were sandstone. The Manchester canal was by far the most expensive work, but that is accounted for by the large number of difficult engineering problems involved. The proverbial American experience is exemplified in this great labor, undertaken by a single corporation, and destined to confer vast benefits upon the citizens.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Hon. Col. Baker announced in the House yesterday, in answer to a question, that Dr. W. F. Bodington had been appointed to the Superintendency of the Insane Asylum at New Westminster, as foreshadowed in The World. Evidently one of the strongest qualifications for public office at the hands of the Administration is to have violently denounced its policy and to have moved heaven and earth, successfully, to defeat one of its ablest standard-bearers—a medical man, by the way, too. There are a number of physicians in the Province just as well qualified for the post as Dr. Bodington—some who ought to be authorities say infinitely better—and why he should have got the plum is past finding out. We are exceedingly sorry that so egregious a blunder was made; its effect will be lasting. It would seem that Governments, like Republics, can be ungrateful. Dr. Bentley's successor has more than reached the Biblical age, and it is to be hoped that, with this weight of years upon him, the arduous duties he has been called upon to perform will evidence his skill as an expert in insanity.

STILL WRONG.

The Victoria Colonist says: "The fact that the United States has taken the duty off lumber is likely to make a very important difference to the British Columbia Lumber trade, the Canadian article being much superior to that of Puget Sound. The Hastings mill has already made shipments to San Pedro, while the Brunette saw mills have sent three cargoes, and three others are on their way to California ports. Several yearly charters between British Columbia and California have already been made." It is not true that Canadian lumber is superior to that of Puget Sound. There is no difference in the quality. Stumpage and labor, however, are cheaper in British Columbia. Hence the advantage.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Our Seattle contemporary is only repeating what is not true. Wages in the British Columbia mills are, as a matter of fact, higher than those paid on the other side of the line. The Hastings mill in this city, for example, employs no Chinamen.

Attorney-General Sifton, of Manitoba, whilst at Ottawa last week, in talking over the unfounded rumor that the Privy Council have given judgment sustaining the right of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba to appeal to the Dominion Government for remedial legislation, said that, from the tenor of the judge's remarks during the argument, he rather expected that such would be the decision when it did come. The immediate effect of such a decision, he continued, would be that the Dominion Government had a legal power to restore the educational privileges which the Roman Catholics of Manitoba enjoyed under the provisions of the former School act. "If they undertake to interfere with Provincial legislation in any way, shape or form there will be a deadlock," asserted Mr. Sifton. "Certainly the Province will resent any interference with Provincial rights, and the Dominion Government cannot force a system of education on Manitoba against the expressed will of her people." A petition is reported to be in circulation among the Roman Catholic members of the community, which will be presented to the Dominion Government at an early date. It asks that funds be set apart for carrying on the Separate schools of Manitoba. It is understood that it will be signed throughout the Dominion.

The law governing the right to vote in this city is in some respects unfair. For instance, a gentleman has property in three wards on which he pays the taxes. He also possesses an undivided half interest in a lot in another ward. His partner in this latter transaction is in a bad way financially and has not paid his portion of the taxes. On this account, there being no failure on his part to meet his obligations, he was disfranchised. Considerable dissatisfaction anent this same matter has been expressed in other quarters, there being somewhat similar if not parallel cases. Another peculiarity is that tenants paying a small rental vote, while the owner is debarred. In tinkering with the charter it might be well to look into these inconsistencies. The city is protected as regards the amounts due, since the taxes stand as a first mortgage on the property.

VANCOUVER HIGH SCHOOL

LIST OF THE SUCCESSFUL PUPILS IN SEVERAL GRADES.

Some Excellent Showings Made by Many of the Students—Details of the Various Results.

The High school re-opened this morning and the pupils, who had been in suspense during the holidays, were given the first intimation as to how they had done at the Christmas examination, the promotion results, as well as the details as to the various subjects being given, together with the percentage obtained by the various pupils:

PROMOTIONS.

To class A—Chas. A. Eggart, Laura E. Moss, Winfred G. Rennison, William H. Brown.

To class B—Norman Moore, Laura MacNair, Gladys Whitworth, Jean Johnston, Sara MacAlpine, Malcolm Nicholson, Rena Oppenheimer, Julia M. Eldridge, Jamima Reid, Mabel A. Blair, Roy Macgowan, Whitley Murray, Ethel J. Carter, Alma E. Wood, Ethel M. Ogilvie, Alice E. Urquhart.

To class C—Franc Sexsmith, Wilbur Garratt, Minnie Burnet, Esther Robinson, J. Wesley Booyer, Fred. H. Godfrey, Etta Macleod, Alexander Allan.

To class D—Names in order of merit: Cassie Austin, Mark Booyer, Ernest Chapman, Jessie Campbell, John Foster, Willie Morris, Nellie Dunville, Stanley Barwick, Ralph Berteaux, Gertrude Charleson, Hazel Stitt, Mae Cassady, Bertha Turner, Etta Magee, Beatrice Young, Maggie Clarke, Hector Fowler, Bertram Wood, Olga McAlpine, Maggie McLean, Martha Tierney, Mabel Armstrong, Wm. Clarke, Louie Tracy, Sadie Cameron.

LATIN.

Class B—Laura E. Moss 75 per cent., W. H. Brown 67, Bessie Brown 62, Winfrid G. Rennison 60, Chas. A. Eggart 51, Bessie George 46, M. J. Ravey 34, Wm. A. Short 33, Arthur Henderson 29, Sadie Agnew 27, Leonard H. Dodd 26, Lena Barnes 18.

Class C—Gladys Whitworth, 72 per cent., Sara McAlpine 62, Malcolm Nicholson 61, Norman Moore 58, Jean Johnstone 58, Laura McNair 57, Julia Eldridge 51, Mabel Blair 48, Jamima Reid 44, Alma Wood 40, Rena Oppenheimer 40, Roy Macgowan 40, Ethel Ogilvie 37, Alice Urquhart 37, Ethel J. Carter 35.

Class D—Esther Robinson 81 per cent., Minnie Burnet 80, Etta Macleod 79, J. W. Booyer 77, Franc Sexsmith 76, Alex. Allan 76, Fred. H. Godfrey 71, Wilbur Garratt 70, Mary George 66, Frank Springer 66, David McLaren 60, Edith Westcott 55, Robert Telford 53, Florence McAlpine 51, Jean Wilson 47, John A. Jones 47, Chas. B. Worsnop 41, William Breeze 36, A. McLaren 29, Thos. Mather 25, Ernest W. Stark 24.

Booyer 82, Mae Cassady 81, Maggie Clark 79, William Morris 78, Beatrice Young 76, Stanley Barwick 76, Olga McAlpine 75, Hazel Stitt 71, Gertrude Charleson 71, Carrie Austin 70, Martha Tierney 70, Jessie Campbell 69, Mabel Armstrong 65, Bertha Turner 65, Ernest Chapman 63, Ralph Berteaux 63, Nellie Dunville 56, Bertram Wood 51, Maggie McLean 51, Hector Fowler 50, William Clarke 49, Etta Magee 46, Ellen Black 44, George Matheson 42, Ida Marshall 41, Annie Baxter 40, Sadie Cameron 35, Alice Graham 32, Arthur Moscrop 25, Margaret Ross 18, Gertrude Howe and Clifford Fraser no paper.

GREEK.

Class B—Bessie Brown 87 per cent., Winfred Rennison 82, Wm. Brown 81, Chas. Eggert 79, Leonard Dodd 75, Bessie George 74, Lena Barnes 74, Wm. Short 67, Martin Ravey 63, Arthur Henderson 61.

Class C—Laura McNair 87 per cent., Norman Moors 85, Jean Johnstone 83, Sarah McAlpine 80, Mabel Blair 81, Ethel Carter 79, Gladys Whitworth 78, Rena Oppenheimer 77, Ethel Ogilvie 76, Jemima Reid 67, Whitley Murray 67, Malcolm Nicholson 62, Alma Wood 61, Alice Urquhart 59.

Class D—Etta McLeod 80 per cent., Wesley Booyer 78, Esther Robinson 69, Minnie Burnet 68, Alex. Allan 67, Frank Springer 66, Jean Wilson 51, Robert Telford 50, John Jones 49, Archie McLaren 47, Wm. Breeze 38, Charles Worsnop 32.

Class E—Mae Cassady 84 per cent., Martha Tierney 84, Gertrude Charleson 82, John Foster 81, Mabel Armstrong 80, Ralph Berteaux 80, Hector Fowler 77, Hazel Stitt 77, Wm. Morris 77, Ernest Chapman 76, Olga McAlpine 74, Ida Marshall 74, Stanley Barwick 73, Arthur Moscrop 72, Bertha Turner 68, Mark Booyer 66, Bertie Wood 65, Annie Baxter 62, Ellen Black 60, Gertie Howe 38, Clifford Fraser 35, Maggie Ross 25.

FRENCH.

Class C—Rena Oppenheimer 85 per cent., Mabel Blair 80, Gladys Whitworth 79, Laura McNair 78, Julia Eldridge 77, Sara McAlpine 76, Roy Macgowan 76, Jean Johnstone 71, Malcolm Nicholson 70, Whitley Murray 70, Norman Moors 70, Alma Wood 69, Ethel Ogilvie 68, Alice Urquhart 66, Jemima Reid 66, Ethel Carter 62.

Class D—Esther Robinson 83 per cent., Minnie Burnet 83, Wilbur Garratt 80, Frank Springer 80, Fred. H. Godfrey 80, Franc Sexsmith 78, Ernest Stark 74, Fred. Godfrey 73, Archie McLaren 72, Alex. Allan 70, Tom Mather 65, Florence McAlpine 64, Jean Wilson 62, David McLaren 62, Robert Telford 60, Wesley Booyer 60, Willie Breeze 60, John Jones 52.

BOOKKEEPING.

Class D—Wilbur Garratt 98 per cent., Minnie Burnett 93, Franc Sexsmith 88, Esther Robinson 82, John W. Booyer 80, Thos. Mather 79, Wm. Breeze 74, Frank Springer 72, Edith Wescott 69, David McLaren 69, Janie Arthur 67, Etta Macleod 63, Mary George 63, Ernest Stark 61, Florence McAlpine 61, Robt. Telford 59, Jean Wilson 53, Alex. Allan 51, Fred. H. Godfrey 51, Charles B. Worsnop 44, John A. Jones 42, Archie McLaren 27.

Class E—Maretia Tierney 98, Willie Morris 98, Mark Booyer 98, Cassie Austin 98, Jessie Campbell 97, Hazel Stitt 96, Ralph Berteaux 95, Willie Dumville 94, John Foster 92, Ernest Chapman 92, Willie Clarke 92, Mabel Armstrong 90, Mae Cassady 90, Hector Fowler 86, Stanley Barwick 86, Bertie Wood 83, Edith Westcott 39, Janie Arthur 32, Robert Telford 29, C. B. Worsnop 26, Wm. Breeze 20, Archie McLaren 19.

Class E—Ernest Chapman 96 per cent., Cassie Austin 94, John Foster 89, Gertrude Charleson 86, Stanley Barwick 81, Ralph Berteaux 80, Willie Morris 78, Beatrice Young 78, Mae Cassady 78, Margaret McLean 76, Mark Booyer 74, Jessie Campbell 72, Olga McAlpine 71, Hazel Stitt 71, Bertram Wood 70, Maggie Clark 69, Robert Armstrong 69, Louie Tracy 69, Sadie Cameron 67, Hector Fowler 66, Wm. Clarke 65, Nellie Dumville 65, Bertha Turner 63, Etta Magee 61, Ida Marshall 59, Annie Baxter 53, Martha Turner 51, Clifford Fraser 49, Ellen Black 47, Alice Graham 45, George Matheson 41, Arthur Moscrop 38, Margaret Ross 38.

READING.

Class E—Ida Marshall 85, Gertrude Howe 82, Mae Cassady 82, Bertha Turner 81, Olga McAlpine 78, Cassie Austin 76, Ralph Berteaux 72, Willie Morris 70, Willie Clark 70, Louie Tracy 70, Annie Baxter 70, Clifford Fraser 68, Maggie Clark 68, Etta Magee 68, Bertie Wood 68, Geo. Matheson 65, Nellie Dumville 63, Sadie Cameron 58, Gertrude Charleson 68, Ellen Black 66, Hazel Stitt 65, Martha Tierney 66, Stanley Barwick 64, Alice Graham 64, Hector Fowler 64, Arthur Moscrop 62, Jessie Campbell 62, Beatrice Young 62, John Foster 60, Maggie Ross 60, Mabel Armstrong 60.

GEOGRAPHY.

Class D—Minnie Burnet 94 per cent., Wilbur Garratt 92, Franc Sexsmith 87, Fred. Godfrey 78, Willie Breeze 75, Robert Telford 70, Frank Springer 69, John Jones 67, Alex. Allan 67, Wesley Booyer 64, Etta McLeod 56, David McLaren 55, Esther Robinson 54, Janie Arthur 52, Edith Westcott 50, Ernest Stark 48, Archie McLaren 44, Florence McAlpine 39, Thomas Mather 39, Jean Wilson 30, Charles Worsnop 29, Mary George 25.

Class E—Cassie Austin 95 per cent., Hazel Stitt 82, Nellie Dumville 76, Willie Morris 76, Mark Booyer 72, Ernest Chapman 72, Etta Magee 71, Ralph Berteaux 71, Beatrice Young 70, Bertie Wood 67, Hector Fowler 67, Maggie MacLean 66, Jessie Campbell 66, Stanley Barwick 66, Mabel Armstrong 65, Bertha Turner 64, Olga McAlpine 63, Arthur Moscrop 61, Willie Clarke 61, Maggie Clark 59, Gertrude Howe 57, Sadie Cameron 54, Mae Cassady 54, John Foster 53, Gertrude Charleson 52, Alice Graham 51, Annie Baxter 49, Clifford Fraser 48, Louie Black 39, Martha Tierney 39, Geo. Matheson 33, Margaret Ross 31, Ida Marshall 30.

COMPOSITION.

Class C—Laura E. McNair 70 per cent., Jamima Reid 70, Norman Moors 68, Jean Johnstone 67, Rena Oppenheimer 64, Gladys Whitworth 62, Ethel Carter 61, Malcolm Nicholson 60, Whitley Murray 58, Julia Eldridge 53, Mabel Blair 52, Roy Macgowan 49, Sarah McAlpine 46, Alice Urquhart 46, Alma Wood 45, Ethel Ogilvie 34.

Class D—Minnie Burnet 83 per cent. Franc Sexsmith 77, Wilbur Garratt 71, Esther Robinson 69, John Jones 65, Etta McLeod 60, Alex. Allan 56, David McLaren 56, Edith Westcott 53, Florence McAlpine 53, Frank Springer 52, Wesley Booyer 52, Jean Wilson 50, Robert Telford 49, Fred. Godfrey 48, Willie Breeze 47, Janie Arthur 46, Thomas Mather 46, Ernest Stark 44, Charles Worsnop 42, Archie McLaren 30, Mary George 29.

Class E—Cassie Austin 85 per cent., Jessie Campbell 75, Bertha Turner 70, Maggie Clark 69, Bertram Wood 68, Ernest Chapman 68, John Foster 68, Ralph Berteaux 67, Willie Morris 66, Maggie MacLean 66, Stanley Barwick 65, Etta Magee 64, Beatrice Young 63, Olga McAlpine 62, Gertrude Charleson 62, Martha Tierney 62, Hazel Stitt 60, Nellie Dumville 60, Gertrude Howe 60, Hector Fowler 55, Sadie Cameron 55, Mae Cassady 55, Mark Booyer 50, Louie Tracy 50, Willie Clarke 45, Annie Baxter 42, Ida Marshall 41, Arthur Moscrop 38, Alice Graham 36, Maggie Ross 34, Mabel Armstrong 34, Ellen Black 30, George Matheson 30, Clifford Fraser 29.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Class C—Jamima Reid 76 per cent., Norman Moors 72, Gladys Whitworth 71, Laura E. McNair 66, Sarah McAlpine 63, Rena Oppenheimer 60, Whitley Murray 54, Mabel Nicholson 56, Ethel Carter 56, Roy Macgowan 55, Alma Wood 54, Julia Eldridge 53, Mabel Blair 52, Jean Johnstone 51, Alice Urquhart 42, Ethel Ogilvie 30.

Class D—Franc Sexsmith 84 per cent., Minnie Burnet 79, Wilbur Garratt 67, Esther Robinson 66, Robert Telford 65, Alex. Allan 63, Fred. Godfrey 53, Mary George 51, Ernest Stark 49, Etta McLeod 49, Thomas Mather 45, Edith Westcott 44, Wesley Booyer 41, F. McAlpine 39, Archie McLaren 35, Jean Wilson 34, David McLaren 33, John Jones 32, Janie Arthur 28, Willie Breeze 24, Frank Springer 21.

Class E—Mark Booyer 79 per cent., Cassie Austin 77, Ernest Chapman 76, Gertrude Charleson 69, John Foster 68, Jessie Campbell 68, Annie Baxter 65, Nellie Dumville 63, Bertrude Howe 63, Sadie Cameron 60, Louie Tracy 56, Mabel Armstrong 56, Willie Morris 55, Bertha Turner 54, Hazel Stitt 53, R. Berteaux 53, Bertram Wood 52, Hector Fowler 52, Stanley Barwick 50, Etta Magee 50, Beatrice Young 50, Martha Tierney 48, Maggie Clarke 48, Olga McAlpine 48, Mae Cassady 47, Alice Graham 46, Maggie MacLean 40, Ida Marshall 40, Clifford Fraser 37, Maggie Ross 35, Ellen Black 34, Arthur Moscrop 34, George Matheson 31.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Class B—Laura E. Moss 89 per cent., Wm. A. Short 89, Sadie Agnew 85, Chas. Eggert 65, William H. Brown 56, M. J. Ravey 53, W. G. Rennison 47, Bessie Brown 41, Arthur Henderson 39, Leonard H. Dodd 33, Lena Barnes 30.

Class C—Jean Johnstone 81 per cent., Ethel J. Carter 81, Malcolm Nicholson 80, Norman Moors 73, Sara McAlpine 71, Gladys Whitworth 70, Jamima Reid 65, Whitley Murray 64, Laura McNair 65, Alma Wood 64, Julia Eldridge 58, Rena Oppenheimer 42, Mabel Blair 48, Roy Macgowan 41, Alice Urquhart 31, Ethel Ogilvie 30.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Class B—William A. Short 75 per cent., Chas. A. Eggert 70, Laura E. Moss 50, Wm. H. Brown 49, Winfred G. Rennison 47, Leonard H. Dodd 40, Sadie Agnew 31, Arthur Henderson 30, Bessie Brown 29.

Class C—Malcolm Nicholson 91 per cent., Norman J. Wood 90, Julia Eldridge 81, Gladys Whitworth 80, Jean Johnstone 78, Whitley Murray 73, Jamima Reid 70, Sara McAlpine 70, Mabel Blair 64, Alma Wood 60, Laura McNair 59, Rena Oppenheimer 55, Ethel J. Carter 50, Roy Macgowan 37, Ethel Ogilvie 35, Alice Urquhart 24.

RHETORIC.

Class B—Laura E. Moss 80 per cent., Chas. A. Eggert 65, M. J. Ravey 64, Sadie Agnew 60, Winfred G. Rennison 59, Wm. H. Brown 45, Arthur Henderson 42, Wm. A. Short 37, Bessie Brown 24, Lena Barnes 20, Leonard H. Dodd 15.

CHEMISTRY.

Class B—William Short 78 per cent., Laura Moss 72, Charles Eggert 63, Sarah B. Agnew 56, Winfred G. Rennison 55, Arthur Henderson 46, Bessie George 44, W. H. Brown 34, Bessie Brown 27, Lena Barnes 20.

DYNAMICS.

Class B—Winfred G. Rennison 83 per cent., Charles Eggert 75, W. H. Brown 67, Bessie George 64, Laura Moss 56, Arthur Henderson 56, Leonard Dodd 43, Bessie Brown 42, Sarah B. Agnew 40, Lena Barnes 13.

BOTANY.

Class B—Malcolm Nicholson 93, Norman Moors 78, Jean Johnstone 71, Roy Macgowan 70, Julia Eldridge 61, Jamima Reid 66, Gladys Whitworth 52, Ethel Carter 50, Laura E. McNair 49, Rena Oppenheimer 49, Sarah McAlpine 47, Whitley Murray 44, Mabel Blair 38, Alice Urquhart 30, Ethel Ogilvie 20.

REDUCTION IN EXPENSES.

A World reporter to-day saw H. Abbott, General Superintendent of the Pacific division of the C. P. R., in reference to the reductions in the expenses here. Mr. Abbott said that it was not a local matter, it was simply one of the showing of the general scheme of reduction and retrenchment that is being put in force all over the line to meet the reduction consequent upon the continued depression in trade generally in income. The shops are not closed down altogether. They will run every alternate week, so as to keep up with the necessary work. The men laid off the staff in the various departments, will, of course, have the first call for the positions as soon as business brightens, a period which all fondly hope is not far remote.

CUTS IN SALARIES.

What the Liberals will do if They Get Into Power.

When the Liberals come into power, says the St. John Telegraph, one of their first duties will be to deal with the enormous expenditure arising from the salaries of civil servants at Ottawa, a highly-favored class who pay no taxes, whose positions are practically for life, and who, if disabled from work by age or otherwise, receive a superannuation allowance for the remainder of their days. When it is considered that the positions of civil servants are permanent, and their pay guaranteed by the Government, they ought to be willing to work for the same rate of remuneration as men doing similar work in ordinary mercantile employment enjoy. Every business man knows what these rates are, and every clerk who begins life in a business establishment is aware of the limit of pay which he is likely to obtain. A great many good clerks have to work for salaries ranging from $500 to $800 a year, and the number who in Canada receive more than the latter figure is quite small. But in the civil service of Canada at Ottawa an entirely different scale of pay prevails, and many clerks are receiving $1,800 a year for services worth no more than $800 or $900 in commercial life. Take, for instance, the departments of Marine and Fisheries, of which Hon. John Costigan has just been made the head. In this department there is one Deputy Minister, receiving $3,600 a year. There are six chief clerks, whose salaries aggregated in 1893 $13,550, an average of $2,230 a year for each. There are five first-class clerks, with salaries aggregating $7,350, an average of $1,470 a year; nine second-class clerks, with salaries aggregating $11,100, or $1,230 each; and 14 third-class clerks, with $11,355 in aggregate salaries, or $810 each. Now, it will be observed that the average salaries of the third-class clerks were much greater than the average of any first-class mercantile establishment, including clerks of all grades, from the head book-keeper down. Why should this be, and why should the Government pay twice as much for the services of clerks as private firms do? What need can there be for five chief clerks in the Marine Department when two or three could do the work, and why should their salaries be so large?

But the civil service clerks not only receive salaries altogether out of proportion to the work they do, but they demand extra pay for every hour they work beyond the allotted time. We observe in the accounts of the department for 1893 many such entries as the following:—Alexander, W. H., preparing bounty cheques, 134 hours, at 58c, $77.72. Mr. Alexander, whose name is taken here because it comes first on the list, is in receipt of a salary of $1,500 a year, but if he work after hours the Government has to pay him extra. This bounty cheque for $77.72 was received by 23 of the clerks of the department last year, and the Government had to pay on that account upwards of $1,700 extra for services which ought to have been performed in the ordinary office hours, or for the regular pay of the clerks. The Marine and Fisheries Office at Ottawa cost $60,000 to run last year, but a business house doing the same work would probably be able to keep its cost down to $20,000.

The cost of the Finance Department in Ottawa in 1893 was $665,000. The salaries were, for a clerk to do a dozen jobs, two chief clerks at salaries varying from $2,350 to $2,600; a secretary at $1,850; five first-class clerks, $8,387, an average of $1,675; 17 second-class clerks, $22,725, an average of $1,340; and three third-class clerks, $2,900, or $960 each. Here in the Marine and Fisheries Office, the average pay of the third-class clerks is higher than that of senior clerks in an ordinary mercantile establishment, yet the work done by most of these highly-paid employes is purely clerical. We might go through all the departments and show a similar state of affairs, but one more, the Post-office, will suffice. That department office at Ottawa cost $225,000 in 1893. It employed one deputy head at $3,200; eight chief clerks, $17,850, an average of $2,230 each; 10 first-class clerks, $16,150, an average of $1,615 each; 40 second-class clerks, $54,000, an average of $1,350 each, and 121 third-class clerks, $96,170 or nearly $800 each. Here the average salaries are lower than either of the other departments we have described, but much higher than in the outside post-offices or in any mercantile establishment.

MINING NEWS.

Interesting Particulars of Development Work in the Kettle River District.

While in Victoria J. A. Coryat, C.E., who is down from Kettle river, gives some interesting mining news in regard to the development work done in that district. He states that at Fairview the Morning Star mine, owned by McEachrpn & Mangott, is running night and day. The ore is free milling, and 17 tons are run through a ten-stamp mill every 24 hours. For the past five weeks the results have been $350 a day in gold. The vein is 12 feet thick and averages all through $15 a ton. A few days ago a rich pocket was struck resulting in one day's run of $1,800. The ore only costs $1 a ton to mine and deliver at the mill. The Carbonate company has been doing a considerable amount of prospecting on their group of mines at Fairview and has suspended work till spring. The prospects on the Brown Bear and other mines owned by the company are decidedly good. At Camp McKinney the Cariboo Mining Co. started up a ten-stamp mill last fall and now they are shipping between $12,000 and $14,000 in gold bars every month, besides sending out concentrates. There are some 30 men employed on this claim, which lies alongside the Amelia, on the same vein. A 90-foot shaft is being sunk to tap the tunnel on the Cariboo, the intention being to drift along the vein into the Amelia. Very rich ore has been struck in the tunnel, some of the samples fairly sparkling with particles of gold, some small quantities of which assay as high as $30,000 and $40,000 to the ton. The same company have purchased the lease of the Laura, a hydraulic claim at Rock creek, 10 miles from Camp McKinney, and will go to work on it in the spring, putting in a strong plant. Seven miles from the mouth of Rock creek towards Midway, five claims are being developed by Texas capital. They run in copper, gold and silver. Then on Boundary creek five miles above Midway two mill sites have been located by Montana men, who intend putting up a stamp mill in the spring partly to develop some of their own claims. They will also do custom work for other mines. Within a radius of 10 miles of Boundary Falls, at the place is called, there are ten mining camps in operation. At one of these, Chloride camp, the Skylark, owned by Douglas Attwood & Co., is down 100 feet with several drifts besides. On the 50 foot level the vein is three feet wide and runs as high as 600 ounces in silver. There is a large quantity of ore in sight. Magnificent specimens of ore fairly blistered over with silver have been found. The shipment of ore will begin in the spring from this mine. The D. A. mine in the same camp has a three inch vein in granite, the ore running over $100 a ton. It is being shipped to Tacoma, Wellington, Smiths, Summit, Whites, Copper and other camps are all doing considerable work in this district. One great drawback the people say they have to contend against is the high freights on the C. P. R. from Penticton. For this reason the trade is going south to Spokane. The trade is now worth $100,000 a year to Spokane Falls and it will continue going there till better inducements are given to keep the trade in Canada. There is a daily stage to Marcus, while there is only a weekly mail to Penticton. The people are anxious to have the mail twice a week.

LABOR COMMISSION REPORT.

The report of the Commission of Labor Inquiry, Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, of which A. B. Gray is chairman, has been presented to the Legislature by the Hon. Col. Baker. Among other things it says:

The successful issue arising from the Provincial Board of Conciliation in the case of the stone-cutters' strike during the past summer gives the Legislature cause for congratulation upon having passed the Labor Conciliation and Arbitration act of last session; but for tuition as was the outcome of the said strike, the intervention of the Board of Conciliation was well nigh frustrated through the difficulty experienced in persuading the disputants to name conciliators. And in the case of the recent strike of the employees of a sawmill at Vancouver, the proffered services of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration were not availed of on account of one of the parties to the dispute having refused to name conciliators.

It is a noticeable feature in the experience of the commission, as showing the moderateness of the views of the employes reporting, and their accord with the views of the most careful students of the labor question, that only 1 per cent. of those represented by the reports submitted advocate arbitration with compulsory awards as the solution of strikes and lock-outs, while the almost unanimous expression is in favor of a compulsory bringing together, by Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration in order that questions in dispute may be ventilated, but without enforceable awards.

It may perhaps be deemed advisable that the Legislature should carry out into effect the very general suggestions made to the commission, and enact legislation in the direction of ensuring a compulsory bringing together for eliciting evidence, with the view of settlement of dispute, either by amicable arrangement or through force of public opinion.

Concurrent with the inquiries of the Provincial Labor Commission an exhaustive investigation arising from the recent strikes at Pullman and elsewhere—the most extensive in the annals of trade disputes—was instituted by the United States; and as the matters treated upon by the United States commission are germane to those of the Provincial inquiry, the following excerpt is given from the United States commission report, which has recently been published. The commission suggests the consideration by the States of the adoption of some system of conciliation and arbitration like that in use in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. That statute might be enforced by additional provisions giving the board of arbitration more power to investigate all strikes, whether requested to do so or not.

NORTH VANCOUVER.

The annual report of the Board of Works for the municipality of North Vancouver, as approved at a recent meeting of the council