The Colonist.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

CIVIC GOVERNMENT.

"What German Cities do for their Citizens," is the title of a most interesting and instructive article in the June number of the Century Magazine by Albert Shaw. Mr. Shaw shows that city government in Germany is very different indeed from city government in the United States or Canada. In the first place there is not the continual change of civic rulers in Germany that obtains all parts of English-speaking America. The greater number of the civic administrators are permanent. "The burgomaster," he says, "is actually or virtually a life incumbent and his magisterial associates who conduct the various departments, either hold their places by life terms or else upon terms practically as permanent. The city council representing the people's will is renewed by installments. The terms are long and re-elections are so usual that the personnel of the body is transformed very slowly, and nothing like an abrupt or capricious change of policy is ever to be feared. Consequently it is possible to make long plans, to proceed without haste, to distribute burdens through periods of years, to consult minute economies and to make an even symetrical progress that has far more tangible achievement to show for every half decade than could be possible under our spasmodic American methods." It might be supposed that civic government of this sort in which the head officials had a long lease of their places, and in which even the elected members were seldom changed, would be sleepy and unenterprising. Being in a measure independent of the people, one might hastily conclude that the public convenience and comfort would be disregarded and that in their administration of the city's affairs, the corporation and its servants would consult their own ease rather than the welfare of the citizens. But this is not the case. The sphere of the government of German cities is wide, and every branch of the civic service is more carefully attended to than American city councillors would consider necessary or even possible. This, according to Mr. Shaw, is what a German city government does for those who are under its jurisdiction.

"The German city holds itself responsible for the education of all; for the provision of amusement and the means of recreation; for the adaptation of the training of the young to the necessities of gaining a livelihood; for the health of families; for the moral interests of all; for the civilizing of the people; for the promotion of individual thrift; for protection from various misfortunes; for the development of advantages and opportunities in order to promote the industrial and commercial well-being, and incidentally for the supply of common services and the introduction of conveniences. The methods it employs to gain its ends are sometimes those advocated by the socialist, and sometimes they are diametrically opposite."

It may be asked, do the German cities live up to their ideal, do they perform for the citizens well the many services they undertake? According to Mr. Shaw they do. The German cities are supplied with plenty of good water, they have clean and well made streets, they are sufficiently and economically lighted, they are well drained, the education of the children is carefully attended to, police regulations are good, and order is preserved. We are not told that the taxes are high, and not a word is said about jobbery and corruption. In fact there seems to be no equivalent for the term "boodling" in the German language.

Instances are given as to how the principal services are performed in the different cities, and we read of some of the results that have been achieved. For instance, two years ago the water supply of the city of Hamburg was very bad. The citizens were obliged to drink the unpurified water of the Elbe. When the city was visited by the cholera in 1892, extensive filtering works were in process of construction. It was calculated that it would take two years to complete them. But the alarm caused by the cholera stimulated the city government and they were finished in 1893. The filtered water averted the return of the epidemic in 1893. The water which in 1892 contained millions of cholera germs to the cubic inch was, when it passed through the newly made filters, so pure as "to meet the severest tests of chemist and bacteriologist." Munich, when its water supply was bad "suffered from an unenviable reputation throughout Europe for its high mortality rate, and particularly for the prevalence of malignant forms of typhoid fever. There were thousands of cases of fever every year, and the number of deaths from that cause alone was high in the hundreds, in some years exceeding a thousand." It was supplied with water from pure mountain streams and immediately a happy change was discernable. "As soon as the new order of things became fairly established," Mr. Shaw says, "the yearly deaths from typhoid fever could almost be counted on the fingers of one hand."

Berlin has found a solution to the sewage problem. Instead of allowing its sewage to be a source of pollution, it converts it into a fertiliser and causes it to produce wholesome food for man and beast. The city purchased thirty square miles of poor sandy land, laid it out into farms and prepared them for cultivation. This large area is fertilized by the sewage of the city. The land is already yielding a return for the money expended upon it, and it is expected that before long it will be worked at a very considerable profit. City government in Germany appears to be a success. The health, the convenience and the comfort of the citizens are looked after, and everything is done at a reasonable cost and without any stealing. We propose to publish this instructive paper in future numbers of the COLONIST.

A SINGULAR MEASURE.

The Evicted Tenant's Bill, which was rejected by the House of Lords on Tuesday evening, was a most singular piece of legislation. It provided for the reinstatement of Irish tenants who had been evicted from their holdings for the non-payment of rent. Some of these tenants were well able to pay, but in order to effect a political purpose, they entered into an agreement not to pay rent. This was the notorious Plan of Campaign which was too strong a dose for many of the Home Rulers to swallow.

The number of tenants to which the measure, if it became law, would apply was calculated to be about four thousand. What complicated matters was that some fifteen hundred of the farms from which the tenants had been evicted have been taken by new tenants who relied upon the law to keep them in quiet and peaceable possession as long as they complied with the conditions of their leases. It will have to be admitted that it would be a very singular law which provided that men who had been dispossessed under the law for not carrying out their agreement, should be allowed to repossess their farms whether the landlord was willing to trust them or not; and the provision which made it possible for the tenant who had carried out the conditions of his lease to the letter, to give up his farm in order that the tenant who had refused to pay rent should re occupy it, made it more singular still. We venture to say that there is not a legislature in the Dominion that could be induced to pass such a measure as the Evited Tenants Arbitration Bill. In the debate on the second reading of the bill one Conservative member condemned it as being "a more outrageous and a more unprecedented measure than had ever been submitted to the House of Commons," and another objected to it because "it embodied completely novel principles for which there was no precedent in our previous legislation." The British Liberal party must have been in a very sore strait when its English and Scotch members could be induced to vote for a measure so completely opposed to British principles and British usages.

The Court of Arbitration established by the law would have an exceedingly difficult duty to perform, and it would be wonderful if they performed it to the satisfaction of any of the parties concerned.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The Dominion Government has lost no time in taking the first preliminary step towards laying the Pacific cable recommended only the other day by the Intercolonial Conference. It has made public the conditions on which tenders are to be submitted for the construction of the cable.

The project is placed before intending contractors in three different forms. The first is that the cable be owned and constructed by the Government, worked under government authority and kept in repair by the contractor for three years; the second proposal is that the cable be owned, maintained and worked by a subsidized company; and the third proposition is that the company come in under a Government guarantee, and run, maintain and work the cable in that way. The conditions laid down as governing the three different methods are practical, business like and comprehensive.

This is praiseworthy promptitude and augurs well for the success of the line. If the other parties to the project are equally earnest and equally energetic, the Pacific cable will, before very long, be an accomplished fact. The influence that will be exerted by the submarine wire and the effects it will produce must be conducive alike to the unity and the stability of the British Empire.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

Japan's Declaration of War, which the reader will find in another column, is just a little too long. If the Emperor of Japan did not say so much those who are not acquainted with the circumstances of the country and of the relations that existed between China and Japan might be led to conclude that China had in some way provoked the peaceable Government of Japan beyond endurance, and that it could not consistently with the maintenance of its self-respect continue friendly relations with its big neighbor any longer. But the Declaration of War shows very clearly that China has not picked a quarrel with Japan. After having boasted of the peaceful policy he had pursued and after having professed the strongest desire to live in friendship with other nations, the Emperor goes on to say that "Korea is an independent country." If that is the case, Japan was surely bound to respect its independence. If China interfered unduly in its affairs, it was Korea and not Japan that had a right to complain. But we see that Japan did not respect the independence of Korea, for the Emperor says that when an insurrection broke out in that peninsula he sent troops there "to deal with the emergency" and, further, that he had "made efforts to relieve Korea from internal disturbance and by maintaining the peace in that country to secure the peace of the East." But if Korea is really the independent country that the Emperor declares it to be, what right had he to meddle with its internal affairs? Why did he not leave the King of Korea to deal with his subjects as best he could? And why did he not withdraw his troops when he was requested to do so by the Korean Government. But the declaration makes this further admission with respect to Japan's dealings with the Kingdom which it had pronounced to be independent: "We thereupon advised Korea to remedy the abuses in her administration and strengthen the guarantees of domestic peace and order, while also perfecting her privileges as an independent nation."

This is certainly not the way that one independent country deals with another independent country. Independent countries, whether strong or weak, wise or unwise, claim the right to manage their own internal affairs, and are certain to resent the interference of even the most kindly disposed neighbor. We find, however, by the Declaration that China asserted its right to interfere in the internal affairs of the independent kingdom of Korea, and that it had the audacity to meddle with the reforms of the Japanese meddler. Here was a pretty state of things. Between her two very solicitous and officious neighbors Korea apparently was not allowed to have a word to say in the management of her own affairs. She was not even permitted to decide which of them she preferred as a helper or protector. It was Japan, and not Korea, that resented the interference of China in Korean affairs, and because China, with an obstinacy for which it is remarkable, persisted in exercising the right to aid and protect Korea, Japan not Korea became indignant, attacked Chinese troops and declared war against China. According to the Declaration of War, then, Japan takes up arms to assert the independence of Korea, and this it does, as far as can be learned, not only unasked but positively against the will of the King and the people of Korea. More surprising if possible than this, the Emperor of Japan goes to war to restore peace—a peace which would not have been broken but for his own action.

Eastern peoples have a very peculiar way of expressing themselves and the language of state papers, it is said, differs widely from the language of ordinary people for the ordinary purposes of life, but it appears to us that the Japanese Declaration of War must be strange and ambiguous even to Orientals and diplomatists.

A PROPHET GONE.

Canada is to lose its own and only prophet. "His name," the Montreal Gazette says, "is Wiggins," and then it goes on to say "he lives at Ottawa and he is by profession an astronomer, but he does not confine himself to the use of the telescope and the other instruments of his craft. He has the gift of prophecy, and looks far behind and ahead. He was the gentleman who told us the inhabitants of Mars had seen our electric lights, and he can tell you what weather we shall have next year but one. He has discovered the cause of Noah's flood, and he goes further back than that. He is a veritable antediluvian. He knows what men were like before they appeared on this planet at all. "When in our native sphere," says Professor Wiggins, 'we navigated the Marsian atmosphere with wings, but when transferred to our heavy planet, where the solar attraction is so great, we became subject to death and disease in the carbonic atmosphere.' In course of time Prof. Wiggins will doubtless take unto himself wings, but at present it is his intention to make Washington or New York his permanent abode. Canada will long lament his loss, but of course we could not expect to retain a prophet and philosopher of such transcendent powers."

AN HONEST POLITICIAN.

There is at least one man in the United States who is not afraid to tell the people the truth as he sees it. He does not flatter the electors and lead them to believe that if the Government did this or that—chiefly something impossible or absurd—they would be able to live in luxury without working hard. On the contrary, he told them that their prosperity depended chiefly on themselves, and that if they wanted to get on in the world they would have to make the best of the circumstances in which they were placed and work with both their heads and their hands. He said:

Compare the counties of Freeborn and Polk, if you please. In the former, with 20 townships of land, 18,000 people, 24 creameries and a great amount of dairy products, a large number of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and an advanced system of diversified farming, money is not scarce, and the times are far from hard and depressed. In the latter, with 88 townships of land, 35,000 people, only two creameries, a not numerous amount of cattle, still fewer sheep and hogs, a scantiness of dairy products and a system of farming mainly devoted to wheat culture, money is quite scarce and times are very hard and trying.

What makes the difference? They both exist under the same currency and the same flag. The difference is this: In the county of Freeborn the farmers have a large and valuable variety of farm products, bringing a fair price, to exchange for money. This makes money plenty and times easy. On the other hand, in the county of Polk the farmers have little to exchange for money except wheat, and that was a very light crop, and the prices, owing to a glut in the foreign market, were very low. This makes money scarce and times very hard.

It would be well for the United States if it had more public men like the Governor of Minnesota. The trouble in the neighboring Republic is that too many of the men who ought to be leaders of public opinion, are ready to advocate any foolish, impracticable theory which may be for the moment popular with ignorant and unthinking men. Instead of directing public opinion they are the slaves of any crank or demagogue who may, by flattering the people and promising them what it is simply impossible to perform, have gained a following in the country. This is why Populism has taken so firm a hold in many states. The men of intelligence and experience who are perfectly aware of the shallowness, the impracticability and the immorality of the theories advanced by the Populist leaders have neither the independence nor the courage to expose the falacies and follies that are, for the moment popular, and the people on account of their cowardice and their want of true patriotism are allowed to go astray and to suffer the consequences of following blind leaders. The way in which Governors of States and high officials a few months ago truckled to the Coxeyites was exceedingly disgusting, and to those who believe in popular government most disheartening. We believe that Governor Nelson will lose nothing by his honesty and his outspokenness. Even those who do not agree with him will respect his courage and his manly candor.

INSANITY INCREASING.

Insanity seems to be everywhere on the increase. In spite of the many hospitals for the insane that have been established in all civilized countries and the improved methods of treatment about which so much has been heard, the number of insane persons relatively to the population is constantly increasing.

It is said by some that this increase is more apparent than real. When madhouses were the abodes of ignorance and cruelty in a hundred forms, a very large proportion of the insane were cared for by their friends, and as little as possible was said about them. But now when persons of unsound mind are humanely and skilfully treated and comfortably housed, when the unfortunates are in every way better accommodated and happier in the lunatic asylums than they would be anywhere else, nearly all the insane are taken to those institutions. The number of the insane in the country is therefore much more easily computed in these days than it was thirty or forty years ago.

The number of the lunatics in the asylums of the Three Kingdoms was in 1892 120,000, and they were cared for at an expense of £3,365,000, or over sixteen millions and a half of dollars. The number of the insane in Great Britain and Ireland in 1862 was 55,525, or 1.81 in every 1,000 of the population; in 1872 the number was 77,013, or 2.41 to the thousand; in 1882 there were in the Three Kingdoms 98,871 lunatics, or 2.84 in the thousand; in 1892, as we have already stated, the number was 120,000, or 3.18 to the thousand. It will be seen from this that in thirty years there has been an absolute increase in the insanity of the Mother Country of about 76 per cent.

This very serious increase has set men inquiring as to its cause. There are those who say it is mainly due to heredity. Insanity is, they contend, transmitted from parent to child. This is not unreasonable; everybody knows we inherit the complexion, the features, the stature, the temperament of our ancestors immediate and remote. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to conclude that "we take after them" in mind as well as in body. Diseases, such as heart disease and consumption, are transmissable, why not insanity also? As a matter of fact, observation has proved that insanity runs in families, and if the figures we have quoted mean anything they mean that the tendency is increasing.

Intemperance is found to be one of the principal causes of insanity, not only in the intemperate persons themselves, but in their children. A distinguished French physician says: "I receive patients daily at the Bicetre in whom I can trace the origin of the malady to nothing else but the habitual intoxication of their parents." Another tells us that: "Parents present a vast and complex field of study. My researches bearing upon this point coincide with those of authors who have remarked that degeneration of the species is more frequent in countries where fathers and mothers are addicted to habitual sottishness." It is well known that other forms of vice predispose to insanity.

The conclusion that the intelligent man who studies this subject carefully will arrive at is that insanity will go on increasing in a geometrical ratio until men study the laws of nature and live up to them. It was found in an early age of the world that there was a close connection between a healthy mind and a healthy body. If men and women took rational means to preserve their health of body, the number of disordered minds would in a very short time perceptibly decrease. But if generation after generation goes on violating the plainest laws of health, it is certain that the number of lunatic asylums must be increased and that they will always be full.

JAPANESE NEWS.

The press of Japan is at the present moment very far indeed from being free. Our readers will be able to see what value ought to be attached to war news reaching them from Japanese sources after they read the following extract from the Japanese Daily Herald of the 3rd instant:

Notice has been given in the Official Gazette that a very close censorship will be at once exercised over the Japanese press, which is not allowed now to publish anything referring to war news, or foreign intercourse, without its being previously submitted to and sanctioned by the Minister of Home Affairs. Any violation of this restriction created by an Imperial Ordinance, by either author, editor, printer or publisher, is to be visited by imprisonment, with labor, for one month up to two years, or by the infliction of a fine of from 20 to 300 yen.

The effect of this will be to place the press entirely under Government control, which may perhaps have one good effect—that of imposing a check on the fabrications with which the native press has teemed since hostilities were contemplated, and the war in Korea began. But on the other hand, no information with regard to reverses, or news which the Government would rather not have disclosed, will be likely to be given.

That Tired Feeling

Is a dangerous condition directly due to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as in its debility the system is especially liable to serious attacks of illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for such a condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, August 17.

A BUSY SCENE.

Arrivals and Departure of Steamships at the Outer Wharf Unusually Numerous.

Steamer "Queen" Returns From the North Bringing News From Behring Sea.

The new outer wharf was full of life, bustle and business last evening, the Arawa lying alongside at one of the wharves and taking on all the cargo for Australia which could be accommodated, while at the same time the Charmer, Danube, Harry Lynn and Umatilla were receiving or discharging cargo, welcoming or bidding farewell to passengers. The Umatilla drew out and steamed away for San Francisco at 9 o'clock, and a little later the Queen, from Alaska, docked in her place. This popular excursion steamer had on the trip just completed about two hundred passengers, among the most notable among whom were Dr. W. G. Bonwill, a celebrated writer upon dental subjects and the inventor of numerous appliances in use by the dental profession. Dr. Keeley, of "Keeley cure" renown, and Mrs. M. Kemper, the "Grace Darling," of the San Francisco Examiner, were two other of the interesting passengers. The Queen brings word that the transcript of the celebrated Coquitlam case was completed and recorded in the district clerk's office at Juneau on the 12th instant, to be forwarded to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal at San Francisco, where the case will next be heard from, probably during early September. The U.S.S. Pinta was at Juneau when the Queen departed from that port, having just returned from a cruise the greater part of which was devoted to fishing, for the Alaskan contains the following note of her return:

"The U.S.S. Pinta has caught 90 halibut; they will be pleased to give them away to the citizens should they require them."

And yet some residents of the Northern state complain that the ships of the U.S. navy commissioned for service in the North are of no practical value.

The report which appears to have filled the North with feelings of pleasurable anticipation is that of the charter of the City of Seattle for $2,500 by a great circus combination (whose is not mentioned) for the purpose of conveying the grand aggregation of marvels in all their glittering entirety to South-east Alaska, where the people have never yet seen a circus though they would gladly welcome one, and make no complaint if the jokes of the clown did happen to be patriarchial.

From the Sitka papers it is learned that the U.S.S. Ranger returned on July 25, from Cunalaska and the Westward, where she had been warning sealers of the closed season. The red salmon run continues stronger than ever in the vicinity of Sitka, one haul of a net bringing in as many as 2,500 fish. Miner W. Bruce arrived in Alaska all safe with his Esquimaux, and is now on his way to St. Michaels with them.

The report was current in Sitka when the Queen left that all the U. S. Behring sea patrol fleet, with the exception of the Pinta, had dispersed for the season, some going to the Chinese coast and others returning home. In the short time the steamer had to stay at the Alaskan capital no confirmation of the report could be gained. On her way down the Queen saw the steamer Thistle, of the Canadian Alaskan survey commission, at Juneau, but had no communication with her.

THE CITY.

THE Quesnelle River Hydraulic Gold Mining Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital of $600,000. The head offices are at Westminster.

J. J. COWLEY appeared in the police court yesterday to answer to a charge of violating the sewerage connection by-law. Mr. Cowley is the owner of four houses on the corner of View and Blanchard streets. The case was dismissed.

THE select committee appointed at the last meeting of the hospital board to inquire into the complaint that some of the visiting and consulting staff were not working in the interests of the institution, held their first inquiry yesterday at the hospital, the sitting lasting some three hours.

THE act of last session providing for the appointment of official scalers of sawlogs and other cut timber is, by proclamation published in the Gazette of yesterday, to come into effect immediately. For the purposes of this act the province is divided into three districts—No. 1, the Island of Vancouver; No. 2, the Mainland west of the Cascades; and No. 3, all that portion of the province not included in districts 1 and 2.

THE four militia men, charged with being absent from drill without the required leave, came up in the police court yesterday. The information was laid by Lieut. Sargison for the purpose of checking a growing tendency toward this annoying practice. In three cases the charge was withdrawn as the men had since attended drills regularly and were showing a tendency to do better. The fourth case, that of Colin Campbell was proceeded with, Campbell pleaded that he was put under an incompetent instructor, and did not care to be drilled in that way. The commanding officer replied that in common with other recruits Campbell had been placed in charge of Sergt.-Major Mulcahy, than whom there was no better instructor in Canada. Campbell was adjudged guilty, and after some wholesome remarks from the bench, was fined $2 as it was a first offence.

W. M. HALLIDAY, who with a small party explored some of the country back of Kingcome Inlet, has discovered some 15,000 acres of first class agricultural land in that district. He and a Mr. Kirby, the only other white man in the party, had a very narrow escape from drowning in the Wakeman river, their canoe being smashed to pieces on a snag. All the provisions and outfit were lost and the men had a very narrow escape, both of them reaching land in a very exhausted condition.

AFTER the disposal of ordinary business at the meeting of the W. C. T. U. in the Temperance hall yesterday afternoon, delegates were appointed to attend the society's annual convention to be held at Vancouver on the 28th, 29th, and 30th inst. The delegates are: Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Crowther, Mrs. McDermott, Mrs. Wm. Grant, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Burkholder, Mrs. Clyde, Mrs. McEwen, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Pickard, Mrs. Teague, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Goodacre, Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Cleaver.

THERE was a meeting in Pioneer hall last night to promote the "Degree of Honor" in connection with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, when an official application was made to the Supreme Master Workman for a charter. It was decided to institute the lodge in three weeks. Due notice will, however, be given of the date. All parties interested can obtain information by applying to Bros. G.M.W. Captain Warren, H. Jewell, Gus. Leiser, R. T. Williams, W. Jackson, R. W. Kirke, E. Bragg, W. Turpel or J. Critchley.

JULIUS E. MCKINNEY was arrested yesterday by officer Abel on a charge of stealing a sewing machine. McKinney was acting as an agent for the Singer Sewing Machine. He is said to have been in the habit of leaving a machine at a house on trial. If it was not purchased by the party with whom it had been left, McKinney would take it away and sell it for whatever it would bring. If any inquiry was made at the office, he would report the machine still on trial. The case, which contains two counts, will come up in the police court today.

STILL another Chinese leper was sent to Darcey Island yesterday, being shipped from Vancouver, boxed up in a crate. He had been a Tranquille creek miner, and the dread disease came upon him suddenly, without any warning. None of the other miners associated with him were affected. The unfortunate was deserted by his fellow-countrymen, and if it had not been for the previncial authorities he would have starved to death. Already his toes have fallen off, and he was a shocking sight as four longshoremen carried him aboard ship in his improvised jinrickshaw.

THE School Board are to have a special meeting to-morrow evening to take steps towards lessening the congested state of some of the classes in the schools. Since the opening day the number of pupils in attendance has considerably increased, and in the case of the North Ward school there are now over 500 pupils. The most overcrowded class is that of Miss Walker, who had 102 pupils present yesterday, while another class, that taught by Miss Murten, had 90. There is some talk of reopening one of the old schools, but some of the trustees believe the difficulty can be overcome without that.

VICTORIA'S TRUE INTERESTS.

TO THE EDITOR:—Let me supplement your excellent leader of this morning on the analysis of iron ores by stating that the average of the Hematite ores, smelted in West Cumberland, North Lancashire and North Yorkshire (England) iron districts, average from 46 to 52 per cent. of metallic iron, the latter being very high and somewhat scarce; this is about the average of Bilboa and Somorostra ore, of which hundreds of thousands of tons are annually imported from Spain into the same districts. The silica, the most objectionable feature with which smelters have to contend runs as high as 8 to 15 per cent. Large quantities of the coke used in the former districts is carried thither from Durham, on which the railway freight is eight shillings and over per ton. Most of the ore smelted in the Pittsburg (American) district is carried from the Lake Superior region a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, all rail, so that in point of convenience of situation, cheap and easy handling of raw material, Vancouver Island holds an immense advantage, and pig iron can be produced here of equal quality, and much cheaper, than in any known large iron centre, with the single exception, perhaps, of Birmingham, Ala., U. S. A., the iron produced at this place being ordinary and low class—and of itself unsuited for many purposes. One excellent feature in the richer ores of this Island and neighborhood is its lowness in silica and the almost entire absence of sulphur and phosphorous. The mere this matter of developing the iron of this Island is looked into, the closer and more intelligently it is investigated, it will be found to be not only feasible but capable of being easily established, cheaply worked, and become an industry of considerable magnitude, giving employment to a large force of workmen and yielding continuous and handsome profits.

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