

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894

AN ALDERMANIC MISTAKE

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We sincerely trust that no one will regard the presence of vegetable matter in water as harmless. An apparently small proportion does great mischief. Wanklyn tells us that perfectly filtered water, in which as much as from 0.10 to 0.20 parts of albuminoid ammonia (which is indicative of the presence of vegetable matter) is found in a *million parts* is not wholesome. "It is a matter of observation" he says that diarrhoea is frequently prevalent in communities which lack such water.

THAT EMPTY TREASURY AGAIN.

THE ISLAND PROVINCE.

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A SERIOUS LOSS

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falling off the corn yield projects is rather than would a reduction in the crop of any other cereal. Owing to the magnitude of the average yield, a small percentage of loss would mean several hundred millions of bushels. In comparison of the conditions now with that of last month ago indicates a loss of 500,000,000 bushels in the crop of corn, which is more in excess of the crop, which was the year. When corn is plentiful and cheap it is fed largely to hogs, and the price of pork in the market. In the present price of the crop, therefore, means that the price of pork in the market is no longer king, nor is wheat king, has taken the scepter from those products, and has held it for several years. The price of wheat is now a trifle higher than the whole of the wheat crop is superior matter for the corn-producing countries, and the railroads and for the country.

ENGLISH WORKMEN.

John Gorka seems to hope that when Conservatives are again in power they will be able to do something practical to reduce facilitating the settlement of labor disputes. He holds that Conservatives, although it is not their policy to show their teeth while in Opposition, are both better and more willing to help the worker than the Radicals. He says: "The Conservative party has in relation to labor questions one great advantage which the people are beginning to realize; it is not pledged to any change, and has therefore in office leisure for social legislation. This is the explanation of the undoubted fact that in the recent laws for the benefit of workers have been passed under Conservative than under Radical administration."

served in England as well as

Sir John Gorst is soon to pay this
try a visit, the views of such a staunch
indigenous friend of the workingman will
peculiar interest for all intelligent Can-

THE LATEST PROPOSAL

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

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The settlers in New Zealand are very different from those in North America if they are to be content to go on paying rent to the Government for the land they are then cultivating. Farmers in America like to call the land they till and improve their own, and they want to have the power to bequeath it to their children. It may be different in New Zealand, though we doubt it. In America let tenant farmers rights be what they may, he feels that he is not in very deed the owner of the land and the yoke of the landlord galls him, no matter how easy he may try to make him. There have been revolts against rent-paying by the settlers on agricultural lands in both the colonies of British America and the states of the Union, though the rent in some instances appeared to be merely nominal. We will be greatly surprised if the New Zealand system of Government landholder will work smoothly or for any considerable length of time.

A USEFUL BOOK.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 21.—The investigation of Dr. R. T. Ely by the committee of a state university regents on charges preferred by State Superintendent Wells to the effect that Dr. Ely's writings and teachings were pernicious and were likely to cause unrest and labor troubles, has been productive of much interest. It developed that Dr. Wells had written a long letter to Dr. Ely, declaring that their determination, announced at the preliminary meeting, to designate Dr. Ely's teachings only since he had been a member of the university board of regents, and the resolution of the board of regents, and that Dr. Ely was called to go into the whole subject. Ely was called "heretical" teachings, in his statements books, he (Wells) would have nothing further to do with the inquiry. Wells said that he was a devotee since him to be on hand to morning, evening, whenever the time the meeting adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

That part of the plaintiff's claim which charges the defendant with his half share of the partnership debts incurred at the time of the dissolution, and of allowances made to the partners of the firm for shortages, errors, etc., should, in my opinion, be included in the plaintiff's claim against the defendant as a debt due by Turner, Turner & Co., whereas it was only a claim damages which stood on the same footing as the claim against Haas Brothers and Co. It is not possible to distinguish between the two claims, and the plaintiff's claim should not be either a good or a bad one now. Moreover, it has been proved that the defendant could not have been substituted, hence the plaintiff's claim against the defendant should not be treated as an allowance that should have appeared in sheet D, or be admitted as a separate allowance. The charge of \$729.05 on sheet D, which was a credit extended by a former book-keeper to the defendant, should be kept separate from the claim that was overlooked at the time of the dissolution, and only discovered since then. The plaintiff's book-keeper, who was also the plaintiff's partner, was not one of the partners on the sealing venture undertaken by the partnership has also been proved. The defendant will consequently have to bear his share of the shortages and allowances received to and besides his share of the partnership debts of \$233.67 for debts which his counsel has established are bad. The "bad debts," as

GEO. A. WALKER, J.

THE CITY MARKETS

Current retail quotations are as follows :

[illegible]

BIRTHS.

BRADY—August 22nd, at No. 1 Niagara street, the wife of Rayner W. Hinton, of a daughter.

BRADY—At 78 Princess avenue, on the 15th inst., the wife of D. McBrady, of a son.

BRADY—In this city on the 18th inst., the wife of Maynard H. Cowan of a daughter.

BRADY—On the 21st inst., the wife of A. A. Davidson, of a son.

MARRIED.

WORTH GRUBS—On the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 23 Yates street, Victoria, Rev. W. Leslie Clark, M. A., officiated. The bride, Miss Helen Emma Grubs, of Seattle, to Helen Emma Grubs, of this city.

MRS. DUNNINGTON—On August 17, at the residence of the bride's mother, 126 Fort street, by Rev. S. Cleaver, George Whitehead, of Seattle, to Mrs. Dunnington.

MRS. SHARP—On the 1st inst., at St. Paul's church, Victoria, officiated by Rev. W. D. Barber, William Hooper Saunders, late of Plymouth, England, to Mary Sharp,

DIED

SMALLFIELD—In this city, on the 18th inst., of heart failure, following typhoid fever Capt. W. B. Smallfield, aged 33 years.

Continued from

MUNICIPAL HO

Methods Pursued in Cities in Dealing Service

Great Care Taken to

**the Interest
Citizen**

(By Albert Shaw, in

ABOVE two-thirds of the cities own and operate municipal enterprises. The cities numbers appear in the diagram, and the Public Lighting, underground water and sewerage has grown to be a very necessary social service. Over half the artificial light in the domestic and commercial cities is used in street lighting. Obviously, the cities that supply as a municipal service are enabled to provide for public lighting at the lowest absolute cost. With the unlimited technical and administrative skill that is available in our country, it is just as distinct advantage over private in the economic conduct of the service. The tendency of municipal ownership, moreover, toward a more illumination, and a more extensive public use and maintenance of the city's lighting system, is a distinct advantage. As a monopoly, of course easy to make good profits. The cities supplied by private companies, on the other hand, are, for the most part, after another period terminate, assuming that the cities are not able to maintain the service.

Meanswhile, most of the cities are public utilities, which sell gas at reduced prices, and the consumers in strictly regulated the largest of the cities by a private company at one time observing that the municipal labor tests the illuminating r every day, in order to avoid an inferior Munich circumstances full municipal supervision in Germany over even when under pri For the benefit of Ameri taining the absurd del can be beneficial com business, it should be re one of all the cities of G private gas companies gas is higher there than the country. Among their own gas works at burg, Breslau, Leipzig, Cologne, Königsberg, Bre Nuremberg, Dantzig, Ma niz, Barmen, Stettin companies, the first one support-on-Main, Hanover, Altona.

PUBLIC CONTROL OF ELE

[illegible]

TERMS OF THE BERLIN

Although Berlin and given electric light franchises, let no reader of the municipal interests of the municipality be misled by the unguarded statement that Asa considered a suitable for Germany, I wish I could revised contract made in the Berlin city authorities. Electric Works Company are within which they electric. It requires, un- altered, that the area be with many are (nothing specified in the contract for permission (not to the street, it is agreed that company shall receive ten per cent. of the gross receipts, that whenever the company's gross receipts are more than six per cent. investment of six per cent. shall receive ten per cent. of the gross profit to its ten per cent. gross profit. Still further, it is agreed that the company shall provide the electric illumination of Unter den Eichen, together with that of the platz and the Leipziger platz, and the maintenance of the same at a price no less than to be paid by the city, as a special and fixed sum, to be provided for such future lighting as the municipal authorities may require.