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SON.

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S. Titus, son
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Breathed O'er
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T SQUADRON.

Destroyers Now

Join It.

Dec. 27.—The
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EAED PREP-
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are cured many
cases. From first
appear, and in ten
of minutes
days treatment
H. Green's Balm.

FIRST PART.

MINING IN ALBERT.

The Mineral Products Com-
pany of New York

Have There the Only Plant for Treat-
ing Manganese "Bog Ore"
in the World.

Very Expensive Works—Description of the
Process—The Point de Bute Deposit
—The Scientific Theory.

In the beds of "wad" or bog man-
ganese which are known to exist in
large quantities in two places, and may
not doubt be found in others, New
Brunswick has a mineral product not
found in any other country in any
quantity. The hard manganese ore
is got by mining and found in
pockets in the rock formation, is of
course quite familiar, though not of
certain quality, but to find the ma-
terial in a bed varying from five to
thirty feet thick, immediately under
the turf or first layer of soil, and so
soft that it can simply be shoveled
up without the aid of a pick, is quite
a novel occurrence in manganese min-
ing experience.

If this fine, flour-like deposit of the
mineral could be treated as simply as
the hard ore from the mines, it would
of course be of great value. But that
is not possible, and up to the present
time there appears to be only one
process of treating it with any success
at all.

To be available for commercial pur-
poses this pyrolusite or manganese
dioxide must be converted into what
is technically termed ferro-mangan-
ese. This is done through the agency
of a blast furnace. Now hard man-
ganese ore can be treated simply
enough, but this bog ore or "wad,"
after the fifty per cent. or thereabouts
of water has been dried out of it, be-
comes a fine dry powder. Put it into a
blast furnace and it would simply
blow away.

The great aim of all experiments
has been, therefore, to discover some
otherwise suitable substance to mix
with the powder, to bind it together
in such form that it would

STAND THE FURNACE
The mineral products company has
been able to discover a substance to
mix with the powder, to bind it to-
gether in such form that it would

Such a process of treating the man-
ganese has not yet been discovered
and has stood the test, and is now to
be applied by The Mineral Products
Co. of New York at the great bed of
this ore found at Dawson Settlement,
half a dozen miles from Hillsboro,
in Albert county.

An American com-
pany tried once before to utilize the
ferro-manganese, but it was not suc-
cessful, but was not successful. The
present owners are satisfied that they
can succeed, and have indeed proved
it by actual test. It may be added
that there is the only process known
which has proved effective. It in-
volves a large expenditure and a com-
plicated plant, and their works in Al-
bert county are the only ones of the
kind in the world.

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porated under the laws of New York.
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Russell P. Hoyt of New York, gen-
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York, superintendent of works.

The company began operations in
Dawson Settlement six months ago,
and have spent about \$50,000 in pur-
chase of land, clearing it up and erect-
ing their plant. They have had about
forty men employed until lately,
when they were laid off to await the
beginning of operations in the works
themselves, which will start now in a
very short time, and be run with a
day, employing thirty hands or more,
and treating probably a hundred tons
of ore per day.

The company own four hundred
acres of land, on seventeen of which
the ore is found under a thin coating
of soil or vegetable matter, and ex-
tending to a depth of

FIVE TO THIRTY FEET

of the ore, which can be got out by
merely shovelling it into the cars.

A member of the Sun staff, being
in Hillsboro on Tuesday, paid a visit
to the place. He was fortunate enough
to find Mr. Hoyt, the general man-
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behind it and a deep gully running
along its base. The place was cov-
ered with a thick growth of woods.
Seventeen acres of this has been
cleared and the stumps taken out and
drains dug. The ore lies in a bed of
varying thickness all over it. The
Sun man walked over the place, and
a man with a pick went along, and on
the sides of the drains and the holes
dug all over the place, sunk the pick
in through the coating of frost, and
everywhere

THE ORE WAS DISCLOSED.
A singular fact is that there are
quite a number of living springs on
the property. There are two close to-
gether on the highest point of the
deposit. The scientific theory of the
deposit appears to be that in the hills
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mer, as is thought, probably, there
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over these large beds have in past
ages carried the ore in solution to the
place where it is now deposited, and
perhaps is still being deposited, as
"wad" or bog ore.

This bog ore in its natural state
contains about fifty per cent. of water,
and this of course must be got out.

When that is done the result is, as
stated, a powder, black in color and
about as fine as flour.
The company have erected their
plant at the foot of the hill that
forms the ore bed, the lower side of
the structure being on a level with
the bed of the gully, where a branch
railway comes right up to the back
door. The building is 52x72 feet, with
30 foot posts on the upper side, and
extending 18 feet lower on the side
next the railway, being thus erected
on the shoulder of the hill. The build-
ing is equipped with heavy machin-
ery, specially made for the work
and there is an 80 horse power engine
and a brick chamber 10x14 feet and 30 feet
high, in which there is a revolving
cylinder of half inch iron, five feet in
diameter and 28 feet long.

THE PROCESS
Through which the ore must pass is a
very interesting one. It goes in, as
rough ore, looking to the unpracticed
eye not very unlike any other black-
ish colored fine earth, and it comes out
in the form of a hard, black, cylindrical
brick, three inches in diameter and
two and a half inches long.

The process is not easy to under-
stand without being seen, and even
then of course the secret of the pro-
cess by which the dried powder is
cemented together remains a mys-
tery, known only to the company who
control it. The ore is brought in little
trucks to the end of the brick cham-
ber, where it is dumped on a platform
on a level with the feed-
hopper of the revolving drier already
spoken of. It is shoveled into this
hopper, and the revolving drier, which
is kept heated by wood or coal fires,
carries it to the back end of the brick
chamber, where it drops into a spiral
conveyor, which carries it out of the
chamber to the foot of a bucket ele-
vator, by which it is elevated to the
top of the building, some thirty-odd
feet, where it passes through a re-
volving screen. The fine ore sifts
through the screen into what is called the

DRY ORE BIN.
The coarser part, which will not sift
through, goes on and out of the far-
ther end of the revolving screen, and
is carried from thence down into a
grinder, which grinds it up fine, and
it is then carried back to the foot of
the bucket elevator and up again to
the revolving screen, through which
this time it sifts without difficulty
into the dry ore bin.

But this is not all. Above the
brick drier is a dust chamber with a
V shaped bottom, provided with a
spiral conveyor, "blower," and every-
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The reading public will remember
that Edison, in his famous iron works
in the New Jersey mountains, first
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This bog ore in its natural state
contains about fifty per cent. of water,
and this of course must be got out.

When the works are in full opera-
tion, running night and day, they will

employ about thirty men, and expect
to ship about 50 tons of briquettes per
day to the blast furnace. Mr. Langdon,
the superintendent of works, has had
long experience in manganese work-
ing in New York state, and his inven-
tive skill has been utilized in adapting
the briquetting machine to its present
purpose. There has been some diffi-
culty in getting the machinery properly
adjusted and the "blower" ef-
fectively mixed with the ore, but they
were making hard briquettes when
the Sun man was there, and were con-
fident that in a very short time the
plant would be in full operation day
and night. Machinery practically does
it all, from the time the ore goes into
the hopper of the revolving drier until
the briquettes come out. The build-
ing is equipped with an elevator con-
necting the floor where the briquet-
ting machine stands with the storage
room below the railway.

The market value of ferro-manga-
nese today is \$46.50 per ton. Two
tons of the bog ore will make one ton
of ferro-manganese, which is the only
material that will successfully purify
steel. It is imported by steel works
from South Africa, Spain, Cuba, Mex-
ico, and Japan. This is not a matter
found in quantity in any country. The
bog ore so far as known only in New
Brunswick. In Canada the returns
show that only twelve tons were pro-
duced in this country in 1896.

AT POINT DE BUTE.
This has been secured by the Mineral
Products Co. There is a bed, said to
cover a hundred acres, to a depth of
five to fifteen feet.

Russell P. Hoyt, the general man-
ager, told the Sun man that he had
carried it to the back end of the brick
chamber, where it drops into a spiral
conveyor, which carries it out of the
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CUBA AND LIBERTY.

Gustavo Gisbert and Mario Garcia,
Two Sackville Students,

Talk Hopefully of the Day When the Span-
iards Will be Driven from the Island.

A Sun reporter had a very pleasant
half hour's talk the other afternoon
at 285 Princess street, with two young
Cuban gentlemen, Gustavo Gisbert
and Mario Garcia, the former the son
of a large sugar planter, the latter the
son of General Garcia, minister of war
of the Cuban republic, and a soldier of
no mean reputation. Gisbert and Gar-
cia, who are students at Mount All-
ison University, are spending the
Christmas holidays in St. John as the
guests of two of their classmates.

It was the first meeting of the Span-
ish students of the university who
answered most of the reporter's
questions, Garcia nodding his head
occasionally in hearty approval of his
comrade's utterances.

"Cuba will get independence very
soon," said Gisbert, and Garcia's eyes
glowed with patriotic fire as he re-
echoed the sentiment. "The island will
accept nothing less. It is true that
Spain has recently granted the Cubans
a much more liberal form of govern-
ment than they have hitherto enjoyed,
but this offer will not delude any-
body. Experience has shown the
Cubans that Spain never keeps her
promises, so they don't take any stock
in her word just now. "We want in-
dependence; not annexation to the
United States."

How is the struggle progressing at
the present time? asked the Sun man.
The patriots are fighting very hard
just now, and an engagement
takes place every day or two. They
realize that Spain will
have to give up the war ere long,
as she cannot much longer stand the
drain on her finances, and every bat-
tle we win, every engagement in which
we repulse the enemy, hastens the
down of Cuban independence. Spain
at the present time only holds the
principal cities and seaports. The
Cubans possess all the rest of the
island, including several large towns.

All the while the Cubans are re-
solutely refusing to accept of the
offer of the blockade by the Spanish
fleet. Spain has a large fleet guarding
the coast, but the blockade is not ef-
fectual, and we get in large quantities
of arms and munitions of war, from
the United States and from Florida.
Running the blockade is easy enough,
once the vessels can get away from
the American seaports.

You say the Cubans are forcing the
fighting just now?
Yes. The rainy season extends from
May to September, during which ex-
tensive field operations are impossible.
The present is the dry season, and the
patriots will fight very hard in this
winter's campaign, feeling that if they
can secure a decided advantage before
September, Spain will not be in a con-
dition to renew offensive operations in
spring, 1898. The rainy season is
harder on the Spaniards than the
fighting period and more Spanish sol-
diers die of yellow fever than from
bullets in the battle field.

What is the relative strength of the
opposing forces?
Spain, as you said, has an army of 250,000
well equipped men, while the total
Cuban force in the field is not over
40,000, and the patriots, it can be
truthfully said, are far from being sup-
plied with the best rifles, etc. But
what they lack in spirit and devotion to
country, they are fighting for liberty.
How long has the struggle already
lasted?

You might say that Cuba has battled
for independence since 1895. There was
the ten years' rebellion from 1868 to
1878; then the two years' war, and
the present struggle, which will
last until every vestige of Spanish
control is driven from the island.

As Cubans, said Gisbert, in conclu-
sion, both Garcia and myself pray for
the freedom of our country, and our
hearts have been cheered since coming
to New Brunswick to find that nearly
every Canadian we have met sym-
pathizes with Cuba in her battle for li-
berty.

A BIG RAFT.
PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 28.—Within
the next few months a raft containing
5,000,000 feet of lumber, will be
constructed in this city and towed to San
Francisco by the firm of Inman and
Poulson, owners of a large lumber in-
dustry. The raft will be 396 feet
long and 50 feet wide. The raising of
sawed lumber is a new undertaking
here.

THE LATEST CITY LOAN.
J. C. Mackintosh of Halifax the Highest
Tender.

(From Daily Sun, December 28th.)
The treasury board of the Common Council
had a long session in the City hall yester-
day afternoon. All parties were in the
chair and there was almost a full attendance
of members. The first business taken up
was the opening of the tenders received for
the last issue of bonds ordered in connection
with the Sanitary Loan improvements. The
tenders amounted to \$125,000 of 4 per cent.
debentures, payable in 40 years, interest pay-
able half yearly.

The tender for the purchase of the whole
lot was as follows:
H. O'Hara & Co. of Toronto, \$123,197.12
for the whole lot, along with accrued inter-
est.

A. E. Ames & Co. of Toronto, \$120,968
for the lot, with the accrued interest.
The Confederation Life Association of Tor-
onto, \$123,550 for the lot, with accrued in-
terest.

Hudson Bros. of Montreal, \$105.51 for each
hundred dollars of the issue, with accrued
interest, which is equal to \$121,857.50 for
the whole issue.

R. Wilson Smith of Montreal, \$105.35 for
each hundred dollars of the issue, which is
equivalent to \$122,357.50 for the lot, interest
accrued as above.

Bank of British North America, \$105.517
for each hundred dollars, which is equal to
\$122,146.25 for the whole issue, interest ac-
crued as above.

J. A. Meltrum of Toronto, \$123,332 for the
issue, carrying accrued interest.

Andrew T. Drummond of Kingston, Ont.,
\$123,595 for the whole issue, with accrued
interest.

Amelius Jarvis & Co. of Toronto, \$130,967,
or \$194,766 per hundred dollars. Accrued in-
terest as well.

J. C. Mackintosh of Halifax, \$107,285 per

hundred dollars, or \$124,381.25, with accrued
interest.
S. A. Simpson of Toronto, \$106.55 per
hundred dollars, or \$133,187.50 for the lot.
The tender of Mr. Mackintosh of Halifax
was accepted, and the debentures will issue
to him in a couple of weeks in whatever de-
nominations he desires. The interest pay-
able to him will date from the 1st of No-
vember, 1897.

The last loan made by the city was for
\$275,000, one year ago, and the interest
taken by Amelius Jarvis & Co. at \$104.65
per hundred dollars.

LT.-COL. ARMSTRONG HONOURED.

Officers of the Artillery Present Him With
A Gold Watch, With Suitable In-
scription Thereon.

(From Daily Sun, December 28th.)
A very pleasant meeting of the officers of
the 3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment of Can-
adian Artillery was held last evening at the
residence of Lieut.-Col. Jones. The object
of the meeting was to recognize the services
of Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, who recently re-
tired from the command of the 3rd after
over twelve years of arduous and energetic
endeavor in the interests of the corps and
the militia generally.

Soon after the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Arm-
strong, he was addressed by Lieut.-Col.
Jones, who referred to the pleasant asso-
ciations which had always subsisted between
the former and his officers. In recognition
of the great efficiency of Lieut.-Col. Arm-
strong, the officers desired to present him with
a small token of their appreciation. In do-
ing so Lieut.-Col. Jones said that it was
difficult for him or any future command-
ing officer to obtain the same commendation
which Lieut.-Col. Armstrong received.

Presented to Lieut.-Col. Armstrong
by the Officers of the
3rd Regt. Canadian Artillery
Upon the Command of
The Corps.
22nd December, 1897.

Captain and Adjutant White followed in
a brief speech, recounting the incidents of
Lieut.-Col. Armstrong's command, and
voicing the appreciation of the officers for
his administration of the corps.

Lieut.-Col. Armstrong was thoroughly
taken by surprise. He thanked the officers
for their kindness in thus recognizing such
work as he had tried to do for the corps.
He briefly recounted the circumstances un-
der which he took command and recalled
the joking one by one, of many of the offi-
cers who were present. He trusted that the
corps would continue to increase in effi-
ciency, and assured his brother officers that
he would assist in any way that he
could to promote their interests.

The gift, when he had done with all earthly
things, he would transmit to his family.
All the while the officers were raising
their voices in congratulating Lieut.-Col.
Armstrong, and a very pleasant evening
was spent in discussing matters of interest
to the corps. Among other things it was
decided that Lieut. Jones should accept
the offer of the chaplaincy of the corps,
a recommendation to that effect had
been made by the officers.

Capt. White, the adjutant of the corps, is
receiving congratulations on having attained
the high rank of Major in the 3rd. His
equitation course at Quebec. The officers
him for the majority of the corps, to which
he will soon be promoted.

WHAT OUR EXCHANGES SAY.

What Halifax Says.
(Yarmouth Times.)

Halifax is now enjoying the pleasure
of the government subsidized steamers
running between the old country and St.
John, pay a flying
visit to Halifax harbor each way. They
see by the experience of St. John and
Portland what a goodly thing it is to
be the terminus of a company railway,
and by their own how indifferent a
matter it is to be only a terminus
of a railway owned by the people.