## .ANT GOVERNMENT TO GO INTO THE LIQUOR BUSINES

Novel Plan to Be Considered by I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge in a Few Days.

THE SCHEME OUTLINED.

Various Systems Contrasted-Salaried Government Dispensers of Liquor Advocated -- It Would Be Local Option With Further Stringent Regulations.

workers, was presented to Albert District Lodge, No. 7, I. O. I. T., Hillsboro, on June 25. It is as follows:

Temperance legislative methods may be classified under five systems, namely: Local option, license, the company system, state monopoly, and prohibition.

The Canada Temperance Act, commonly called the Scott Act, is the best representative of the local option, system. tative of the local option system. In Scott Act is so well known that it is unary to discuss its provisions in detail. It has enabled temperance people to worry the rumseller a great deal, and has made at possible for young people to grow up in many communities ignorant of the corrupting influence of the saloon. The Scott Act, however, cannot effectively suppress the illegal use of strong drink, so long as centain conditions exist, such allowed to sell liquors to persons residing outside the territory covered by the license, and persons being allowed to man tside, even in counties where express companies cannot be prevented from delivering liquor in Scott Act dis-

to have been the imposition of a fee mainly for revenue purposes. As the evil effects of the liquor traffic became more apparent, the fees were increased so as to restrict to some extent the sale and consumption of strong drink. Today fees of \$300 or more are considered "high," hence of Nova Scotia is, on the whole, the best of the system. The law is local in its ap of the system. The law is local in its application and is under the control of the numicipal councils. There are three kinds of hiense—hotel, shop and wholesale. Every application for license must be accompanied by a certificate signed by two of the ratepayers within a centain fitness a second application from the same person shall not be entertained for two ears. The dicense, when granted, is good for only one year. There are regulations as to the opening and closing hours, and the only liquor sold on Sundays is for table use. No bars are allowed in any licensed place. All provisions of the law are flagrantly violated. Licensed hotels in Halifax have bars and sell on the Sabbath. The conditions that conspire itate against the best provisions of the N. S. license law. In general, it is safe to say that license does not help the tem

The company plan of dealing with the diquor traffic is commonly called the Gothenburg system, from Gothenburg, Sweden, where it was first tried. Its fundamental principle is to limit the traffic by placing it in the hands of persons who have very little financial interest in ex tending their business. The company bi for, and purchases, all the licenses in given district, and carries on the busine under conditions that permit it to tak a profit of only six per cent. The balance of profit is paid over to the municipality and national officials for such public use izations, Y. M. C. A. libraries, Sunday

schools, temperance societies, etc.

The company plan is in force in Sweden It does not appear tha the plan is effective as a temperar sure. But it must be borne in mind that the companies do not control the sale of malt liquors and wines, and that there are still many licenses held by persons who had in them a vested interest before the anies were formed. These person are still selling in territories occupied by the companies. The latter are buying these privileges as fast as possible. When a company holds the monopoly of a whole district, the working of the system will be seen to a better advantage. But, on the whole, the company system is only a variation of license; and it would be a backward step for any Canadian province t

In South Carolina and Russia are th best examples of state monopoly. In Brank Leslie's magazine of January, 1902. Senator Tillman describes the working of "The Dispensary Law of South Carolina The state has a complete monopoly of the manufacture, sale, etc., of all alcoholic liquors used as beverages. The state either manufactures or purchases all the liquors that are sold from the state dispensary umbia. Dispensaries are opened only corporated towns, and one instance the popular vote closed a dispensary. Two counties have never had any. There are many features in this law that recommend

Every purchase is recorded, and thus ry package bought is accounted for. The element of personal profit, which all liquor sold, whether in prohibition or

stroyed. The dispensers receive fixed salaries, and no commission on sales.

8. Treating—that baneful social habit—

4. At sundown the dispensary closes to reopen at 8 o'clock the next morning. There is no inducement for dispenser to make sales in illegal hours. But under no form of license is it possible to remove the

This dispensary system fails to be as effective as desired for the same reasons that our Scott Act and license laws fail. Megal sellers can bring into the state iquors by express. Further, the dispensers can sell on written orders, and send ties which have voted against sale of liquor

object—one, to bring into the national treasury a revenue; and another to help the people by giving them pure liquor and breaking up the saloon habit and its consequent evils. The social value of the saloon is more than equalled by the establishing of tea shops, libraries, reading rooms and "people's houses." These in stitutions are looked after by "temperance bureaus." Last year, these bureaus spent \$2,000,000 on behalf of the people upon those places which are substituted for saloons. The Russian safeguard as to selling are similar to those of South Carolina. We are not able to judge of the olina. We are not able to judge of the merits of the Russian law, as to sobriety. In the Outlook ofr January 11, 1902, Geo. Kennan does not give a flattering report of the success of the law. He says that the government monopoly has stimulated illicit distilling and that people in many parts of the empire are drinking "moon-shine" spirits, which are sold cheaper than government vodka; also that the taking away of unbroken packages to be drived cleanther in a continuous of the

taking away of unbroken packages to be drunk elsewhere is not conducive of the best results. On the other hand, Edith Sellers, in the Contemporary Review of December, 1902, has nothing but praise for the law. She says that no bad results were noticeable in travelling through the country. She has much to say about the good work of the bureaus. As she visited the dining halls and other places opened for the benefit of all classes, she wished that English workers were as well cared for as those Russians. for as those Russians.

The word "prohibition" as applied to temperance methods has many meanings. Pitcairn Island is the only community in which a prohibitory law absolutely prohibits. The law there is completely effective, for the island is small and far reflective, for the island is small and far reof strong drink, itions exist, such tain places being law. The chairman of this committee as lived four years in that state, par n smaller places, and is therefore ab wo many steamboats and railway line the state with Massachusett and New Hampshire. It is no reflection on the law that it does not entirely pro hibit in the cities; it would be a miracle if it did. The law has done very much good for the rural communities and greatly benefitted the whole state. It has reluced the sale of liquor in cities to narro imirts, although the "knowing ones," can smell out a drink if it is to be had at all, desire to leave the impression that liquor is for sale quite openly. Such, however, is not the case.

In Canada several prohibitive measur have been proposed since the Scott Act passed. The proposed Ontario Liquor Act of 1902, which was largely modeled after that submitted to the people of Manitoba uch an act would be any better than the to prohibit selling, bartering or keeping for sale intoxicating liquors. It does not nterfere with brewers and distilleries. They are allowed to manufacture, and to export to persons ontside the province and they are also allowed to sell to whole retail druggists in Ontari Wholesale druggists are allowed to sell in Quantities of not more than ten gallons. or mechanical and scientific purposes, not more than five gallons to a retailicensed druggist or duly qualified medica practitioner. A retail druggist's license permits sale only for medicinal and sacramental purposes. A duly qualified physician his practice, not to excee two quarts. Such provisional pro Act to cover provinces rather than coun-

Neither of the five wstems, as outlined above, has accomplished as much as was expected of it; but it is very probable that o system can be devised to entirely abolish drunkenness and its result and miser ies so long as the great mass of humanity

License systems fail, largely because he element of personal profit—the opporunity to derive much gain causing mer o disregard all regulations that conduct

Such local option, dispensary and prohi bition laws as are now in force or proposed, fail, partly because express companies are permitted to convoy intoxicants into se territories where the majority have said they do not want liquor sold. option and prohibition, as practically worked out, fail, also, because alcohol used for mechanical, scientific, medicinal and acramental purposes is manufactured by surplus stock illegally; and partly, also because druggists are left open to the emptation of personal gain and tempted to sell to persons, and for purposes, not needed in the terms of their permits. In submitting this report, the con nittee begs leave to recommend a method or combatting the evils of the liquor raffic, a method which, we believe, in ludes the best elements in the measure ready employed. This recommended already employed. ne liquor traffic with Local option.

This means that municipalities desiring prohibition would have it just as now they have the Scott Act; and that al quors or alcohol, used for mechanical cientific, medicinal and sacramental pur cses would be manufactured by the pub lic, represented by the government of the day. Any kind of strong drink used in ommunities, a majority of whose people actured and supplied by the government be under some such restrictions as indicated in the S. C. Dispensary law. And

in the sale, thus doing away entirely with the elements of private gain. This method further means that, the government being the sole manufacturer and importer, no liquor would be expressed to any but those appointed to receive the same. In other words, the express evil would be

makes the public a partner in an evil traffic; that the income, if any, would be blood money. Our reply is that the pub lic is already a partner. It derives a large revenue from it and allows evil-minded and greedy men to tempt weak men and young people to abuse a gift of God for private profit. Public control will

It will also be contended that the method would increase the patronage the party in power and enlarge the fiel of political corruption. This is an un sound argument, particularly in a country where responsible government obtains ing temperance sentiment in Canada, the day is not far distant when the govern industrial and medicinal uses. For every ecunty put on the prohibition list would cut off a chance for patronage. This method would be a great incentive to temperance workers; for, once a county de-clared for prohibition, it would be kept "dry," and in a few years the old drinkfree for sobriety.

Prohibition as now spoken of is an

definite cry, and it makes no provisi for the manufacture of necessary alcohol, thus leaving open a gate for the enemy to press in and destroy the good work in spite of all vigilance. "Public control of the liquor traffic with local option," should be our rally cry.

The committee has not decided the mea-

HENRY HARVEY STUART, W. C. KEATING.

### OPENING OF THE GRAND HOTEL AT CALLDONIA SPRINGS.

The formal opening of the renovated and emodeled Grand Hotel at Caledon prings took place yesterday, there being articipate in the delights of that resor and medicinal properties have been anu dantly proven, are situated right in the park which surrounds the hotel, and connecting pipes have been arranged that the quests on all pants of the property.

Caledonia Springs, with its original

aledonia Spring water, has this advantage as a resort that it is very accessible rail, situated, as it is, on the short hin of the C. P. R., about midway between Ottawa and Montreal, or, to be more pr rise, forty-six miles from the former an sixty four miles from the latter. In bringing the Grand Hotel more up t

modern requirements, the present owner have spared neither expense nor inger uity in ministering to the comfort of the prospective patrons. With accommodition of 250 guests, the rooms, which have all been handsomely refurnished, are large airy and well ventilated. Many of them have been constructed en suite.

To furthr add to the comfort of th

guests, there is an elevator and telepho communication has been established with every room. There is, in addition, a long listance exchange, as also a telegrap office. So that the busy man, when in nee of a holiday, may go to the Grand Hote with every assurance of healthful sur ing from isolating himself from those pur uits in the marts of trade that may re

The property adjoining the hotel, which has been kild out in the form of an atractive park, contains 560 acres of lan A spacious verandah, twenty feet wide with a promenade 300 feet in length, is one of the features of the building. A well equipped steam laundry is in a detache building. From the roof garden, which urmounts the hotel proper, a most ex ansive and beautiful view of the sur anding country may be obtained, notably of the mountains north of the Otitawa has been erected with every facility fo proper and scientific water-cure treamen In order that none of the guests ma find the time hanging upon their hands, and hale golf course has been laid out and this is in charge of a competent golf ist. There are, besides, lawn tennis courts, bowling alleys, and billiard tables An orghestra is provided for dancing. Yesterday a party of Montrealers, at the invitation of David Russell, who is responsible for the improvements in the hotel, visited Caledonia Springs and had a very enjoyable outing. E. W. Dowling was in charge of the party, and he was assist ed by George Ham, of the C. P. R. Fred Jones, formarly of the Dufferin hotel, o St. John (N. B.), is the manager of the

The first green peas of the season cam down river Tuesday to S. Z. Dickson country market. They were grown by N H. Otty, of Gagetown.



Sunlight Soap cleanses ever hold utensils as washing clothes. 12B

Two Hundred Troopers of 8th Hussars Have to Return Home.

BIG TURNOUT.

Nearly Double as Many at Drill This Year as Last -- Rations Are Satisfactory--More Than 2,000 Quartered, and Only a Few More to

tachments may arrive during the night or tomorrow, but they are not large enough to noticeably increase the size of the assemblage brigade.

All the troops are from within this province and comprise infantry and cavalry. The strength of the former is about 1,650, and of the latter, the 8th Hussars, 330 officers, N. C. O.'s and men, and 308

Geo. R. White, D. O. C. His staff is composed of Lieut.-Col. D. McL. Vince, R. O., assist. adjt. general; Capt. W. R. Marshall, D. A. Q. M. G.; Capt. A. E. Massie, supply officer; Capt. S. B. Ander-



Captain B. R. Armstrong, Orderly Officer at Sussex Camp.

on, instructor of musketry; Lieut. Wood ssistant instructor; Major J. W. Bridges principal medical officer; Lieut. E. T. P newan, district intelligence officer; Lieut Col. A. J. Armstrong, paymaster; Capt B. R. Armstrong, orderly officer; Lieut. Col. McLean is brigade commander.

Almost Twice as Many Present as Last Year The camp routine, with the exception of a difference in drill detail, will be sim lar to that of previous years, but so fa nen here is almost double the number of last autumn. This is due to an increa n pay and also to the fact that milit nembers can leave home in mids

Efficiency pay has just come into pra ice and it means that every well-drille man will have twenty cents added to hi regular half-dollar a day instead of re eiving \$6 for their twelve days' encamp nent he will get \$8.40. This increase pay increases to 40 cents and the thir

Hard cash is a magnet. The extra muneration does not threaten the warrio with financial independence, but it mean something nevertheless. Gilded patriot The commanding officer and staff are quartered, but little remains to be done before everything will be in readiness for

No Accommodation for 200 Troopers.

The muster of the 8th Hussars is pa ticularly large. Two hundred officers are troopers have been obliged to return commodation at the grounds. The reg nent is commanded Montgomery Campbell, with Major F. V Wedderburn second in command. Hor Major John McRobbie is paymaster an Hon Major D. H. Fairweather quarte master. Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. E. Mar is medical officer and the veterinary officer is Lieut. W. H. Simon. Today he in spected the horses. The mounts are good condition for the rigors of the can paign. There are four squadrons, as fol from Belleisle; C. from Westmorland and Sackville; D. from Hampton, Rothesay

Capts. Arnold and Tilley; Lieuts. Good-liffe, Seeley and Paisley; B, Major Kinnear, Capt. Scovil, Lieuts. Irvine, Gilnore, Morrison and Kirkpatrick; C, Capt. Black, Major McDougall. The commander of the company is on his way to England with the Bisley team. Lieuts Fawcett nd McLearn, Lieuts. Emmerson and Wood, of this company, are not in camp D, Major Markham, Capt. W. H. Camp bell, Lieuts. Fairweather, Hayward, Bel and Barnes. Tomorrow the work of the regiment will consist of saddlery fitting. The east end of the grounds is the temorary home of the bearer corps and in-

fantry men. In the former there are

about 21 men with Major McLaren, A.

he squadron officers are as follows: A,

M. S., commanding, with Lieuts. T. D. Walker and Skinner.

Quartered next are the Brighton Engineers, 100 strong, of Florenceville, York county, commanded by Major J. R. Tompkins, with Lieuts. Carr and Young. Then comes the 67th regiment, Carleton County, 400 in strength, Lieut. Col. Walker, commanding, with Majors Perkins and Kirk-

manding, with Majors Perkins and Kirkpatrick and Capt. Ross.

The 71st Regiment, of St. Stephen, numbers 400, which is up to full strength.
Col. Loggie will not be here for several
days and the acting officer in charge is
Major Chipman. Several other officers
have yet to arrive. The 73rd regiment of
Northumberland county, is about 350
strong, with Col. McKenzie in charge.
His officers are Capt. Muirhead, Adjutant
Capt. Powell, Majors Mersereau and Murrav.

ray.
The 74th Regiment Brunswick Rangers, of Kings and Westmorland counties, muster 378 all told. Colonel Harper is in charge and his officers are Majors Fairweather and Langstroth, Surg.-Major White, Major Arnold, Captain McIntyre, Quarter-master and Lieut. Hanington, Adiutent.

Rations Satisfactory.

Last season there was for the first few days a tendency to denounce the rations, but now there is not a murmur. The gentlemen connected with the commisseariat department are evidently leading blameless lives so far as their professional duties are concerned. duties are concerned.

A non-commissioned officer and two men will be selected from each infantry corps to act as camp police. They will patrol the water lines to prevent waste, also the railway station. tailed by the brigade commander, and all drills will be carried out as laid down

in the syllabus of work for 1904.

Any damage done to government or pri vate property will be assessed against th unit responsible, unless it is the damage was unavoidable. The camp field day will be held a we

#### C. P. R. WILL FIGHT.

The city attached the barque, but the

railway company relieved the captain of

McDonald's Point, School Closing. McDonald's Point, June 27-The nnual school examination at McDonald's Point was held on June 23, in the pres ence of forty spectators. The pupils were examined in all the various subjects

recitation, The Married Man, by Le Baron Furlong; dialogue, The Seven Days of the Week, by Nora Daye, Pearl Erbb, Beatrice Akerley, Ella Kershaw, Olive McKiel Marion Akerley and Gracie McKiel; reci tation, A Gir.'s Soliloquy, by Alice Mc-Kiel; recitation, Stanting to School, by Beatrice Akerley; reading, The Spoopen-dykes, by Mabel Daye; recitation, The Little Gurl Who Wouldn't Eat Orusts, by Pearl Erbb; recitation, the Naughty Dolie, by Nora Daye; recittation, There Was Once a Toper, by Sadie Erbb; recitation, The New Balby, by Robert McKiel; reading, A Warning, by Sadie McDonald; recitation, The Comic Valentine, by Mabel Daye; recitation, Remember Boys Make Men, by Reymolds Daye; recitation, Whisling in Heaven, by Myrtle Daye; reading It Takes a Man to Be Brave, by Hazel Daye; dialogue, The Way to Windham, Mozant Barnes and Myrtle Daye; reci attion, Betsey and I Are Out, by Myrtle Daye; recitation, Betsey Destroys the Paper, by Sadie McDonald; dialogue, Strategy, by Myrtle, Mabel and Hazel New Church Organ, by Hazel Daye; recitaltion, The Young Seamstress, by Olive

After the programme, speeches made by Harley Chase, of Lower Cambridge; Alfred Daye and Eldon Akerley buidge; Alfred Daye and Eldon Akerley of McDonald Point, and by the teacher Miss Jennie McCutcheon.

The speeches were followed by a bounte

ous treat, served by the teacher, and the and the national anthem was sung, which losed the school.

#### Circuit Court.

Tuesday the case of Starkey vs. Ferri ame up. This is an action for assault and attery brought by Daniel J. Starkey, of the Star Line steamship service, against Lorenzo D. Ferris, of the parish of John ston, Queens county. The alleged assaultook place Dec. 25, 1903, at or near a pos office on the border of the parish of Wat-enford and Johnston. Several eye-witnesses of the affair were examined on both G. H. V. Belyea and Dr. L. A. Currey, K. C., appeared for the plaintiff; John R. Dunn, of Gagetown, and J. D. Hazen, K. C., for the defendant.



# AT THE DEPOT.

to Obey Their Officers.

A LIVELY TIME.

The Carleton County Contingent Caused the Greatest Scandal and Four of Them Were Locked Up-Station Master Ross Foresees Trouble if This Sort of Thing Happens Again.

The I. C. R. station was thronged with

The I. C. R. station was thronged with soldiers all day Tuesday. They were from different sections of the country, and were en route to Camp Sussex.

Six companies of the 71st Regiment from Fredericton passed through the city on a special train about 10.30 o'clock in the morning. The men numbered about 10.31 and for a time the depot presented quite a gay appearance. The field hospital section of the local A. M. C., numbering mineteen officers and men, under Major Murray MacLaren, left shortly afterwards on the 11 o'clock train. The Montreal train brought No. 6 and No. 8 companies from St. Stephen, with Major Chimpan in command, and Capitain Ryder in charge of No. 6, and Capitain Laughlin of No. 8 company. After changing cars the men left on the eastward bound train at 12 o'clock.

About 2.30 o'clock in the aftermoon, an-Company Claims City Has No Right to Top Wharfage on the Iron in Dispute.

About 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, another special arrived from the west, this one bringing troops from Carleton country and this section caused more trouble about the depot than all the others. The train shed when the men refused to obey orders and swarmed from the cars. Drinking whisky seemed to be the chief aim of a number of passed granting authour country's brave defenders, and the L.

The city and the C. P. R. are to have a legal battle over the question of top wharfage on 300 tons of iron brought and discharged at No. 4 berth, Sand Point, from the Norwegian barque Carsten Boe. The iron was sold in Montreal, but the city claims it was offered for sale here. The railway company claim it should be exempt from topwharfage, since it was billed to a point north and west of New

The train remained in the depot for ore than an hour, and when it left abou a dozen men were left behind and, having sed their train, would either have t pay fare to Sussex or walk the distant Three of the soldiers boarded the Sussex express and were put off the train at

better taken care of than those were yes terday afternoon it will be necessary t ase the police force at the station The drunks that were locked up in th afternoon were given their liberty last night, Colonel Armstrong having obtain an order from Magistrate Ritchie. The nen were taken to Sussex on the Hallifax

Personal Intelligence. Miss Margaret Rowan and Miss Ethel Wood, of Fredericton, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh, 14 High street, North

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gilmour, of Bos ton, are enjoying a honeymoon trip of several weeks in the provinces, and during the next few days will be the guests of Mr and Mrs. A. B. Gilmour, Duke street. Mr. Gilmour is a former St. John boy, and has where he took up his residence some

twenty years ago. James Keltie, of Chelsea (Mass.), and C. A. M. Strange, of Roxbury (Mass.), are in the city, both to see the celebrayears since Mr. Keltie visited St. John and thirty-two years since Mr. Strange left the city, and they are both much im pressed with the city of today. Mr. Strange did not receive any old home or tercentenary literature, but saw a bool which a fellow boarder received, and the pictures of his former home settled the estion of his vacation trip. He will end a few days along the river, and eturns to Boston on Saturday. W. E. Jardine arrived in Sun

on Monday from St. John, and will reliev James McKinnon, teller in the Bank of New Brunswick there, for two weeks while the latter is on a vacation. Miss Helen Vanwart, of Wickham

Queens county, who spent last week in the ity, has returned home. Cards are out for the wedding of Ar nold E. McLean, of Boston, to Miss E. Hickey, of New Dorchester (Mass.). The wedding takes place today. Mr. McLean has a number of relatives and many friends in this city.

Miss Marie McNally, of Fredericto

enior nurse in the public hospital, wh

the past three months, has returned her duties at the hospital.

E. E. McCready, who had charge of the Sloyd schools in the province, left with his family for St. John today. He will attend the teachers' institute there, an

osition.—Fredericton Gleaner. The rectory at Oromocto was the sc a pleasant event Monday night, when the parishioners gathered to congratulat the Rev. H. E. and Mrs. Dibblee on the nth anniversary of their marriage. Judge Gillmor in a neat speech congratulated the pastor and wife on behalf of those nt, and Rev. Mr. Dibblee made a uitable reply.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Morrisey, Dorches ter street, are passengers by S. S. Oceanic, sailing from New York 29th June. They will spend a couple of months visiting Scotland, Ireland and the continent. Montreal Star. Miss M. S. Whitman has recovered from

ner recent illness, and will spend two menths in the country before opening he Hon. John Costigan, accompanied by h daughter, Mrs. Walter Armstrong, Ottawa on Saturday for Cache lake on

# GOVERNMENT HAD A VERY BUSY DAY.

Some Militiamen Who Refused | Dr. J V. Anglin Formally Appointed Superintendent of Provincial Hospital.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Big Industry Promised for Grand Falls-Electric Light and Power Company for Bathurst-Affairs of N. B. Railway and Coal Company Laborers Will Be Paid at Once.

At the meeting of the provincial government Wednesday the provincial hose pital commissioners, while in session, appointed Dr. J. V. Anglin to the position of superintendent of the provincial session, he to enter the provincial session. n spital, he to enter on his duties Ser tember 1st. His salary will be \$2,500 per year and living expenses, the same a paid to the previous incumbents. In deciding to appoint Dr. Anglin the committee was influenced by his high reputation in the medical profession, and the long experience he has had in the treatment of payment diseases and the treatment diseas ment of nervous diseases in the Montreal Dr.G.A.B. Addy and Dr. Travers have

been looking after patients at the asylum since the resignation of Dr. Geo. Hether-

There was also a meeting of the board of education and the hief superintendent of education was present. V. S. Palmer was heard relative to establishing a school at Hampstead. In view of the importance of the same the necessary order was

passed granting authority.

The question of adopting a board of trustees for a consolidated school at Riverside, Albert county, came up, and was laid over until a further meeting of the board of education to be held on July 12th, at which time trustees will be ap-pointed and all necessary orders will be given in regard to the consolidated dis-

Executive Council.

An adjourned meeting of the executive uncil was held, at which A. P. Barnnill, solicitor for the Ferro-Mangane ompany was present. The proposed agreements were in regard to the development and manufacturing of ferro-man ganese. Another proposition was for the use of the water power at Grand Falls for manufacturing purposes. The company is to make a deposit at once, and the government is satisfied as to the final ability of the company and looks forward to the development of a very

large industry in the province.

It is intended to convey ore to Grand Falls to develop it into ferro-manga Falls to develop it into ferro-manganese by the new electric process to be provid-ed by power from the falls. This process Quebec, and is found to be very successful. There are enormous deposits of ore n New Brunswick. The company is known as the Electrical Manganese Comany. They first ask the right to mine nd then to use the water power.

The government were also waited on by J. P. Legere and P. J. Veniot, ex-M. P. P., of Bathurst, and F. W. Holt, who requested that the inscription of the Bath-u st Light and Power Co. be brought into force. They propose to supply the elec-tricity by means of a water power on the Tatagouche, near Bathurst. The government decided to bring the proposition to

N. B. Coal and Railway Company.

The Telegraph has been definitely ormed that the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company is completing arrangements by which the bills of the company will be satisfactorily met, though it may take a little time to complete the arrange mmediately, and the present outlook is that successful operation is secured. It is nderstood that W. J. Hunter, formerly of the I. C. R., is to be appointed superintendent of the road.

George McFarlane's wagon works, Nash-waaksis. The loss will probably exceed \$3,000 with only \$200 insurance on the In the future mariners will be better enabled to find the proper course in the har-bor during thick weather, for yesterday morning Captain Bissett, of the govern-ment steamer Lansdowne, placed a new bell on the Beacon lighthouse. The bell, which weighs 2,100 pounds, replaces a bell

Between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday morning fire destroyed the blacksmith shop and iron shed in connection with

that weighed only 600 pounds.

