

THE DISPATCH.

VOL. 4. NO. 51.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., MAY 18, 1898.

PRICE TWO CENTS

35 CENTS.

Come in and see our new line of

Boys' Blue Serge Pants,

—AT—
35 cents per pair.

Lined Throughout. Seams Double Stitched.

Supply your boys at once. You may never get such a Bargain again.

JOHN M'LAUGHLAN, CLOTHIER, HATTER AND FURNISHER.

NORTHAMPTON CREAMERY.

Butter Making Carried on in a Scientific Manner.

Description of the Plant.—To Build a Cold Storage Warehouse.—A Promising and Natural Industry for an Agricultural County.

George H. Phillips, Northampton, now has a creamery of a large capacity in full working order. He is using the milk of 75 cows, which he buys from some sixteen men, living within a mile of his farm. He can use and thinks he will have no difficulty in getting the milk of 150 to 200 cows altogether.

THE DISPATCH called on Mr. Phillips this week, and looked over the creamery. In the first place the room in which the milk is handled and the butter made is scrupulously clean. The milk is received, a sample is taken from each lot each morning and placed in a separate jar. At the end of the week the composite sample of each patron's milk is tested, and payment made according to the amount of butter fat contained. Mr. Phillips pays at present 16cts. per lb. for butter fat and will pay more or less as butter rises or falls. He will make any test for his customers they may choose, so that they can tell which of their cows are paying their board.

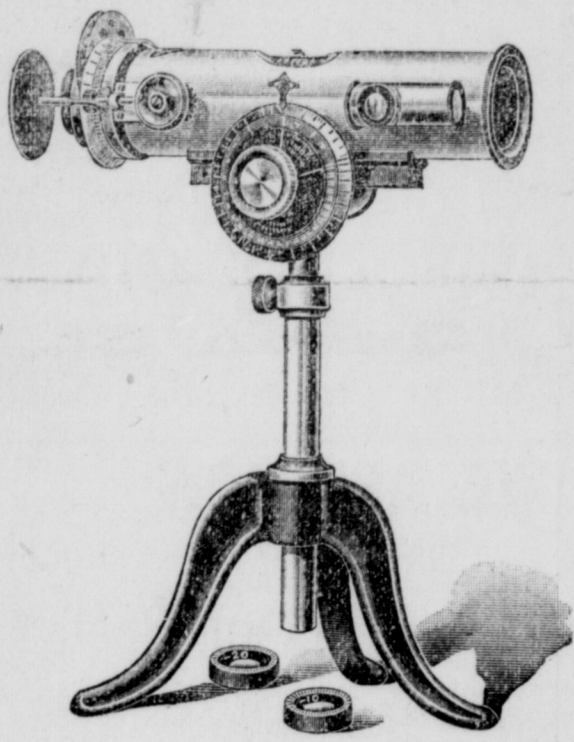
The milk is weighed and turned into a storage tank. From here it is pumped into the tempering vat where it is raised to about the temperature at which it comes from the cow. At this temperature the cream most readily separates from the milk. Thence it goes to the centrifugal cream separator, from which machine the skim milk flows through one channel into a tank outside and the cream through another channel to a large cream vat, where it is ripened in a scientific manner. The temperature of this vat is controlled perfectly and the cream is brought to the correct condition for churning. The churn which will hold 100 gallons of cream, with a churning capacity of 50 gallons next receives the cream, and in about 40 minutes with one revolution per second, it is converted into butter. It is salted in the churn, turned onto the butter worker, which will work from 60 to 75 lbs. of butter at once, and finished up. It is then put up in one and two lb. prints, wrapped in parchment paper and sent to Brown and Raymonds Cold Storage in Woodstock until it is shipped. Mr. Phillips will probably build a cold storage warehouse for himself this fall. Everything about this creamery works by steam power. A 4 horse power engine and 12 horse power boiler do all the work, guided and directed by Mr. Phillips' skill. He also directs the steam to grinding feed, chopping hay, sawing wood, pumping water, threshing grain, turning a grind stone, heating his house and washing clothes in a steam laundry. Mr. Phillips is a practical machinist and he doeth all things well. His devices are a revelation to a fellow. Farmers interested in this sort of thing, and who of them are not? should take a look at this monument of genius. George H. Steeves, a practical butter maker, is now spending a couple of weeks with Mr. Phillips, helping him and giving him some pointers. The output of the creamery will bear on its wrappers, "Gilt Edge Creamery Butter, made by The Northampton Creamery, Carleton County, New Brunswick."

NOTICE.

Those who have Defective Eyesight will do well to call at the Blue Front Jewellery Store and get their eyes tested with De Zeng's Refractometer. This is the latest and best method, and it takes but a few minutes to tell you the exact condition of your eyes. The old way with test lenses would take from 1/2 to 3/4 of an hour, and by that time the eyes would be so tired it would be hard to know whether you were fitted or not. With the Refractometer, all I ask is 10 minutes to make a perfect fit. This test will cost you nothing, no charge except for glasses. I use only first quality lenses and can give you any style of frame you want, Gold, Gold Filled, Silver, Solid Nickle, Nickle Plate or Steel. Prices Moderate. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, Blue Front Jewellery Store.

H. V. DALLING,

30 Main St., Woodstock, N. B.
Agent for N. B. Telephone Co.
C. P. R. Telegraph Co.



If a Woman Voted What a Majority We Would Have!

Here's our platform: **Best Goods, Right Prices, Prompt Attention.**

Call and see.

NOBLE & TRAFTON,

Telephone 42-2.

63 Main Street.

ROOM PAPER

In great variety at almost any price.

BOOKS

of all kinds.

Blank Books,

School Books,

Books to Read,

Books to Write in.

Books to Paste Scraps in.

STATIONERY of All Kinds.

W. H. EVERETT, Woodstock.

IF YOUR HORSE COULD TALK

He would ask you to call at our store and get him a rig for Summer Wear. He might touch you for a Lighter Harness, a Lighter Whip, a Fly Net, any new thing.

Summer Carriage Robes

in great variety are here, all things in our line that will go to make up a neat turn out.

ATHERTON BROS.

King Street,
Woodstock.

necessary, and the administration is proceeding to overwhelm the Spanish without regard to the Gomez forces.

Col. Dorst as reported to the war department that the United States had better not count too much on the insurgent forces when attacking Havana. The American army will have to do the actual work.

Editorially, The Herald says:—"The United States forces will have to take possession practically of Cuba alone. Little aid is to be expected from the men in rebellion there. It seems to be thought expedient to give the true enumeration of their force at this stage of the fighting, and the latest estimate of it that we have seen places its number at 2500."

It seems to be impossible to get at the exact numerical strength of the fighting insurgents. From the above, however, it is plain that the American authorities do not expect to put much trust in their assistance.

The N. Y. Evening Post says:—"Gomez has a natural ambition to remain in chief command, with an eye both to his fame and the good things that may come after the war. So he sends word to Washington not to expose precious American lives to the deadly Cuban climate, but to supply him with all he needs and wait a year or so to see him finish the business. But the President's military advisers have apparently concluded that this is nonsense. It is our war, and we must depend upon ourselves to conduct it."

Probably before this paper goes to press an engagement with momentous consequences will have been fought between the American and Spanish fleets. The reader must bear in mind that it will only be sections, though strong sections of each fleet that will be engaged. At the time of writing this the actual confirmation of the presence of the Spanish fleet at St. Martinique has been made public. In this Spanish fleet are four first class cruisers. The Maria Teresa, Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo are all sister vessels. They are built of steel, have twin screws, displace 6,890 tons, and can make 20.2 knots under forced draught. They have side armor of from ten to twelve inches, and a deck protection of steel tapering from three to two inches. The biggest guns are 11-inch calibre. Each vessel carries 484 officers and men. All three vessels were built at Bilbao—the Maria Teresa in 1890 and the others in 1891. For general use in war Spain has no better ships than these. The Christol Colon is about the same size. Her guns are not quite as large as the guns of the other three, and her armor is only three inches thick.

Among the largest fleet in Admiral Sampson's navy are the following:—

NEW YORK (flagship)—Capt. F. E. Chadwick; armored cruiser; length, 380 feet 6 1/2 inches; 8200 tons; speed, 21 knots; eighteen guns.

IOWA—Captain R. D. Evans; first class battleship; length, 360 feet; 11,410 tons; speed, 16 knots; 18 guns.

INDIANA—Captain H. C. Taylor; first class battleship; length, 348 feet; 10,288 tons; speed, 15.54 knots; 16 guns.

AMPHITRITE—Captain C. J. Barclay; armored double-turret monitor; length, 259 feet 6 inches; 3990 tons; speed, 10.5 knots; 6 guns.

CINCINNATI—Captain C. M. Chester; protected cruiser; length, 300 feet; 3213 tons; speed, 19 knots; 11 guns.

MONTGOMERY—Commander G. A. Converse; protected cruiser; length, 257 feet; 2089 tons; speed, 19.05 knots; 10 guns.

With regard to the Philippines, the following article from the Springfield Republican is timely. The Republican says:—"If we occupy the Philippines permanently, we sacrifice honor, for this was not to be a war of conquest; we undertake to govern 10,000,000 of Malays and Chinese, a task even England would shrink from; we plunge head over heels into the complicated and threatening problems of oriental politics; we paralyze the nerve centre of the Monroe doctrine, since by extending our sphere into the old world we cannot consistently repel the advances of old world nations on this hemisphere. There is such a thing as the "balance of power." If we occupy territories in Asia or Europe, we may expect Germany and France to demand compensation in territory in Central or South America. To maintain the Monroe doctrine in America and the "Dewey doctrine" in Asia at the same time will inevitably involve us in wars in comparison with which this one with Spain is child's play.

Do not listen to the man who sneers at our "isolation" and says that the time has come for America to occupy herself with "the affairs of the world." Under the Monroe doctrine we have half a world to occupy us; is it not enough? The "isolation" which the two broad oceans have given us is a

Continued on fourth page.

CARLETON CO. BOY HURT

While Working in a Mill in Far West.

Caught in a Shaft and Body Mangled.—Was a Writer For The Dispatch.—Advice to Young Easterners Who are Discontented With Their Lot.

HALCYON HOT SPRINGS, May 7th 1898.

MR. EDITOR,—As your former correspondent, Frank McGee, is unable to write at present I thought perhaps you would not refuse to print a short letter from another Carleton county boy, who has wandered to this far distant land, that does not flow with milk and honey. Well! this is a summer resort and hospital. On May 2nd while Frank McGee was working in a saw mill at Arrowhead, B. C., he got caught in a shaft, while trying to put on a belt. He was wound around the shaft and had his clothing completely torn off, while his legs and part of his body were lacerated in a terrible manner. A doctor was telegraphed for and as soon as he was able to be moved he was taken to the Halcyon Hospital where he now lies in a terrible condition. One of his legs was broken below the knee. Your correspondent helped carry him from the place of accident to his room in the hospital. I also helped the doctor dress the wounds, it was a sickening sight. Poor fellow! how he suffered. He is now getting good care under the Masonic and Orange Orders. There have been three deaths here in this hospital within a week. One will see the sick, lame and halt coming here to get cured. This is a pretty place. It is a most beautiful lake with high mountains covered with snow all the year. Large steamers pass every day carrying heavy loads of freight and passengers. Times are very dull, so many men coming in. Vancouver is crowded with men. I do not know what all the men will do this winter. I think the C. P. R. had better lower their rates and allow a lot that have homes to go to them before winter. I would advise all the boys that talk of going to B. C., to go and take up some of those vacant farms in the back districts, and it will be far more comfortable and they will have more society than they have out here.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will not weary your patience trying to write. Thanking you for the space in your valuable paper. Perhaps I will write again in the future.

I remain yours,

THOS. G. SIMMS.

[We regret to learn of the sad accident to Mr. McGee. He was one of the most competent of THE DISPATCH's correspondents, having written us some excellent letters from the lumber districts, the past few winters. Since going west, he has also sent us some readable letters.—EN DISPATCH.]

MILITIA OFFICERS

Who Attended the Last Course at the Infantry School and Obtained Certificates.

The following militia officers, who attended the military school during the term ending March 31st., 1898, have just been granted certificates:

	p. c. of marks.
Lieut Col Vince, B. E.	90
Lieut Gillies, 69th	78
" J Wentzel, 75th	76
" A Mulock, 75th	73 1/2
Capt Sansom, 71st	73
Lieut Margeson, 78th	73
Capt Maxwell, 78th	71 1/2
Lieut W L Mulock, 75th	71
" H F McLeod, 71st	69 1/2
" F W Smith, 75th	69
" Mersereau, 73rd	68 1/2
" H W McNeill, 72nd	68 1/2
" Percy H Smith, 78th	66 1/2
" H Hebb, 75th	65 1/2
" J Warren, 69th	64 1/2
" Vroom, 69th	64
" E Russell, 75th	63
" W O Harris, 69th	61 1/2
" A P Dodge, 69th	60 1/2
" A M Healy, 69th	60 1/2
" A M McPhee, 69th	59
" W B Lemont, 71st	55 1/2

Those in the above list who obtained more than 70 per cent, of the marks, were granted first class certificates, the remainder were granted second. Lieut. Col. Vince leads the list with the respectable average of 90, and Lieut. McLeod, of this city, (who was debarred from taking a first class on account of its being his first term at the school,) led the list of second class applicants with an average 69 1/2 points.—Fredericton Herald.

A New Governor-General.

The Earl of Aberdeen has resigned the office of Governor-General of Canada and will probably leave this country in October next. The two persons most prominently mentioned recently as likely to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor-General of Canada are the Earl of Selborne, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Earl of Hope-toun, the Paymaster-General. It has been said that the former can have the Governor-Generalship of Canada if he wants it.