

Carleton Sentinel Supplement, November 5, 1898.

ST. JOHN LETTER.

It has long been known that horses very rapidly acquire a taste for wine and dogs for beer and now it is asserted that almost every species of animals and insects have an infirmity for intoxicants. Crows are often made hilarious and then stupid by eating corn soaked in whiskey, but this does not prove that they have an appetite for whiskey; by hunger they may be induced to tolerate its presence—nothing more. But naturalists claim that several kinds of ants prefer brandy to molasses and that butterflies generally will desert the sweetest flowers in the world if a glass of champagne is placed within their reach. Indeed it is thought by some observers that most of the lower animals would live in a constant state of inebriety if the material were available. We lose our illusions as we grow old. In our youth we thought that "the jag" was man's property exclusively; now we find that even that despised insect, the pismire, will get as gloriously drunk as one of the lords of creation if circumstances permit.

Rev A B Simpson, the evangelist who recently raised \$113,000 for missions in three days in New York, is a native of Cavendish, P E I.

The women of this city will petition the government for the right to vote, that is, some of them; others are satisfied with the right to dictate to their husbands how they shall vote.

Two locomotives, the first that were used on the Shore Line railway, have been brought to the city and will be broken up.

Several petty burglaries have been committed in the city during the last week.

Mr and Mrs Dr H O Miles, after spending the summer in some of the best art schools in Paris, have returned to the city and will reopen their classes on the first prox.

There would have been a wedding on the west side of the harbor last Wednesday had not the prospective groom disappeared a few hours before the time appointed for the ceremony.

The work of stripping the 500 salmon in the Carleton pond is in progress.

The managers of the steamers coming to this port do not propose to yield the control of their business to any local organization. They recognize the fact that governor Tanners and Virdin riots are not tolerated in New Brunswick.

Alas for that \$15,000 prize in the Honduras lottery. It is probable that MacKay will scoop it in, if not it will be because it is impossible for him to do so.

George R Sheen of the C P R was in the city last Thursday with a moose which he had captured on the North Shore, weighing nearly 1,400 pounds.

Still another advance in flour due to the uncertain condition of affairs in the east. Best Ontario patents are quoted today at \$4.30, Manitoba \$4.90. Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods Milling Co have withdrawn quotations which indicates still further advances. Cornmeal has advanced 10 cents and now sells at \$2.10. Beef is higher; plate \$14.50, extra plate \$15. New dried fruits are arriving: currants are quoted at 4 5 cents; raisins about the same as last year. Choice P R molasses is firm at 32 cents and as the stock is light prices will go higher. Grand Manan herring sell for \$1.90 per half barrel. Granulated sugar is easier at 4 1/2 cents.

R L Smith, of the firm of Macanlay Bros & Co died last Friday, aged about 45 years. He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Alice Ruddock of the North End.

Some person or persons, unknown, were looked into St Mathew's church, Douglas avenue, at the close of an entertainment last Thursday evening and escaped by a window.

Twenty six births, fifteen marriages and six deaths were recorded in the city last week.

About 2 o'clock Saturday morning fire was discovered in the establishment of J & A McMillan on Prince William street, and at 5 o'clock the building had been completely gutted. All of their printing, binding and blank book manufacturing plant with their extensive stock, except a portion on the first floor, was completely destroyed. They had \$16,000 insurance but still their losses will mount into the thousands. Messrs McMillan was the oldest firm in St John, established in 1822, and six times they have been heavy losers by fire; they will reestablish themselves immediately. "McMillan's" for two generations has been a favorite lounging place of bookish men, and in this calamity Mr McMillan has the sympathy of thousands of friends in all parts of the Atlantic provinces.

EDWARD EDWARDS.

St John, Oct 31.

GEORGIA LETTER.

Forsyth, Ga, Oct 22, 1898.

DEAR SENTINEL—Your weekly visits to my Georgia home are always welcome and read by this scribe with interest. Especially was I glad to see the victory gained by the temperance voters of Canada. Had I been there, the majority for temperance would have been one greater. May God's blessing rest on all those who voted on the side of humanity and right, and I know if the victory is a success and its policy is faithfully and bravely carried out, the thousands of unhappy wives and mothers and their oppressed and ragged and hungry children, will call their deliverers' blessed. Then, what a grand and good country yours will be! I call for three cheers for old New Brunswick, long may the temperance banner wave over her fertile fields, beautiful landscapes and happy homes. Long may her temperance banner wave over her noble sons and happy daughters. Then you will find but little use for a new jail or the repairing of the old one. Then your lawyers will wear clothes like the common people; your judges will become judges at agricultural fairs, which exhibits will become the pride and ambition of your farmers and stock growers; your magistrates will have less vexed questions to settle, and

more marriage licenses to write, and less divorce cases will be brought into your courts. Thus the poor preachers will have more marriage fees to help feed their dependent families. These are only a few of the numerous blessings arising from a prohibition law. My pen is inadequate to point out half of the blessings to follow such a happy result as seems to be just before you.

In my last I promised to tell you something about the manufacture of cotton seed oil. The oil mill in this place is in full blast, running day and night except Sunday. The capacity of our mill is thirty tons every 24 hours. We will take one ton to explain to you the process. This ton of seed costs about eight dollars. It produces forty gallons of oil, which now is only worth thirteen cents per gallon. Seven hundred pounds of meal, worth eighty five cents per hundred pounds; one thousand pounds of hulls, worth three dollars per ton; fifteen pounds of linters, worth three cents per pound. Now we will explain how the seeds are handled: they are carried from the gin by conveyers to a revolving screw cylinder, similar to a bolting machine on a wheat mill. Here they are cleaned, while passing through, of trash and sand; then they pass through what is called linters, similar to the gin. This machine cleans the seed of what cotton the gin leaves on them. This makes what we call linters, a very short staple cotton; fifteen pounds of this is taken from each ton of seed. This product is packed in bales of five hundred pounds and sold for various uses. They go largely into mattresses and horse collar manufactories. The seed goes from the linters to the huller, that hulls the seed and separates the hulls from the meat; the hulls being carried into a building for that purpose, and the meat is carried to the crushers, a set of heavy rollers, where it is crushed. From there it is carried into cookers and cooked by steam; then it is placed into suitable quantities to fit the press, and wrapped in what is called press cloths, made of camels' hair, and is one quarter inch thick. These packages are then put into the press that holds twelve of them. Then a hydraulic pressure of 3500 pounds per square inch is applied and the oil flows out into a receptacle; this pressure is retained for fifteen minutes, then the pressure is taken off and these packages taken out and the wrapping removed, leaving the hard meal called cake; so hard is it that it can hardly be broken with a hammer. These cakes are 12 by 24 inches over and half inch thick. These sheets or cakes are run through what is called a breaker; from there it goes into a regular mill and is ground as fine as corn meal. This is put in sacks of one hundred pounds each and is ready for the market. It is used for fertilizers and for fattening beef cattle. It is very fine when mixed with the hulls to fatten cattle. This detailed account of the manufacturing of cotton seed oil will not interest many of your readers, perhaps, but is information for those who may desire to know.

We have had but one frost here yet and that did not kill bean vines.

The recent storms have damaged the cotton and corn very much. Cotton is very low and farmers much depressed, and business very dull on all lines. Potato digging is on now, and they are selling at forty cents per bushel. Fig trees are full of fruit, but this season of the year they ripen very slow, and thus they will continue bearing until frost divests the trees of their leaves.

Thirty nine years ago today was my first day in Georgia. With all the scenes and good people of your town and county fresh in my mind, and taking in all the curious things of this (to me then) strange country and people. I was then, to this country, a real green Bluenose, but I have caught onto many things here in my thirty nine years of experience, and several things have caught onto me, such as ticks (not politics), bed bugs, fleas and mosquitoes.

We now are enjoying what is known in Canada as Indian summer. We have much more of that kind of weather in the fall here than you do in Canada. This is our time for sowing fall grain, wheat and oats, etc.

ONE OF YOUR OLD BOYS.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent]

Washington, Oct 21, 1898.

This government has not sent an ultimatum to Spain concerning the dilatoriness of the peace negotiations, as has been widely published, but it has instructed the American Commissioners to inform the Spanish Commissioners that it is useless for them to continue quibbling about the Spanish bonde, as this government will not, under any circumstances, consent to even consider them in any way as a part of the peace negotiations; also, that there is a limit to American patience, and that it is quite time that the Commission got down to the only real question upon which it will have to act—the Philippines. Admiral Dewey has expressed the opinion that the Philippines are much better fitted for self government than the Cubans are, but he has been careful not to express an opinion, where it could get out, on whether the U S should own the Philippines or only exercise a protectorate over them. It is known that Dewey regards the continuation of Spanish control of any portion of them as impossible.

The formal decision of the President and Cabinet to extend the first time given the Spanish troops to get out of Cuba to January 1st, was not satisfactory, but it could not very well be avoided. This government could, of course, order impossibilities, but that would not get them performed. Our military commissioners now at Havana believe that the Spaniards are getting out of Cuba in good faith and as fast as they could reasonably be expected to do with the facilities at their disposal. There are so many troops to be carried to Spain, and there are only so many ships available to carry them, and it takes an average of just so many days to make a round trip. It thus became a question of mathematics. There will be

more Spanish troops left in Havana December 1, than this government cares to have there when our troops take charge; therefore it has been considered best to defer taking possession for a month after that date. This decision was not the result of anything but existing conditions, as reported by our Commissioners.

While the friends of Admirals Sampson and Schley continue to dispute about which of them is entitled to the [most credit for] bottling up and destroying Cervera's fleet, Brigadier General Greely, Chief Signal Officer, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, calls attention to the fact that Col Allen, of the Signal Service, located Cervera's fleet the day it arrived at Santiago, and at once notified the Washington authorities, in order that the fleets of Sampson and Schley, which were looking elsewhere for Cervera, might be sent there. He also calls attention to the fact that Col Allen reported the destruction of Cervera's fleet fourteen hours in advance of any other official dispatch. Incidentally, Gen Greely's report gives Gen Shafter a thump or two, because of his failure to properly recognize the signal corps, either while the Santiago campaign was being conducted or in his official report of the campaign. This sort of thing is not new. "Every crow thinks its own young the whitest."

General M C Butler's assertion that unless this government soon makes some show of strength in Cuba, it will have to fight the insurgents, who will become bandits, has caused much talk in Washington, although similar opinions have been expressed by many from the first. Gen Butler is one of our Military Commissioners now at Havana, arranging for Spanish evacuation, which adds weight to his opinion. That the insurgents were mostly brigands, calling themselves revolutionists, has been asserted by many who were familiar with the situation in Cuba during the past two or three years. According to these persons, a stable government, under which everybody without means will have to work for a living, is about the last thing that most of the insurgents wish to see Cuba have.

Royalton Items.

(Too late for last week.)

The little rain we had last week was a great benefit to the farmers and also their wives, who had been sadly in need of wash water.

Mr Allie Miller left last Tuesday for Lowell, where he intends spending the winter.

A number of the people of this place and other places around met at the residence of our Pastor, Rev Mr Greenlow, and made him a present of \$18 or \$19, cash and produce together.

Mrs Oley Smith Bridgewater, while returning home from this place on Tuesday met with an accident; her horse slipped into a hole and fell, breaking a shaft of the carriage; a couple of young men who happened along just then tied up the shaft, enabling her to reach home.

Mr Beverly Hillman and his sister Susie, of Meductic, York Co, have been visiting relatives in this place.

Miss Della Miller and her sister, Mrs Oley Smith, have started on a trip to Connell, Hartland and other places; we wish them a pleasant time and safe return.

Our National Finances.

Under this heading a contemporary says:

The business for the year, as shown by Canada's balance sheet, is a surplus of over one million and a half dollars. This is gratifying to every fair-minded citizen; and when the practical results of the past two years is compared with that of the previous administration, it is somewhat instructive and interesting. The deficit of the previous four years had amounted to considerably over \$6,000,000, and the last of this deficit, in 1897, amounting to \$500,000 was due to the expenditures necessitated by the extravagance of the past. This is the first year in which a fair opportunity has been given to test the working of the Liberal policy, and the result is such that the government and the country may feel entirely satisfied to continue along the same lines. Not only has the ledger been balanced, and the new year opened with a substantial amount to its credit, but the condition of every department of industry is such that the improvement will continue yet more rapidly for many years; indeed for as long as the same policy is pursued.

The expenditure under the Liberal administration has been heavy, but every dollar of it is there, and doing splendid service for the people.

In 1896 Sir Hibbert Tupper advanced these opinions: "I take the responsibility of saying that whether my party or the other party be successful at the next election, I have not the slightest doubt that the expenditure of this country will increase instead of diminish. And I will go further and say that, provided wisdom presides over the system of management and expenditure, I hope, and devoutly hope, that the expenditure will increase instead of diminish. This country, as it grows, this country, as it successfully develops, certainly this country as it accumulates a larger population, will and must require a larger amount than \$40,000,000 a year for its government."

Train Run by a Corpse.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa, Oct 25.—One of the queerest of fatal railroad accidents on record happened to Henry Kinsley, an engine driver of this place, as he was running passenger train No 12 from Binghamton to this place last night. As he leaned out of his cab at Kirkwood his head came in contact with a water crane and he was instantly killed.

The train ran from Kirkwood to this place with no guiding hand at the throttle. As this station was reached the fireman, Cowgill, of Hornellsville, climbed over the engine, forced his way into the cab and stopped the train just in time to prevent a rear end collision with a freight train that was pulling out. Had this collision occurred the wreck would have proved serious, as there were nearly two hundred passengers on Kinsley's train.